

**FINDING
YOUR ROOTS IN MÉXICO
(SEPTEMBER 2017)**

BY JOHN P. SCHMAL



YOUR RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

1. If you are reading this, your objective is to find and trace your Mexican roots back as far as you can.
2. If you do not know where your family came from in Mexico, we may have suggestions on how to find that information. You cannot trace your family in Mexico until you locate a **POINT OF ORIGIN**. That is your primary objective.
3. If you already know where your family came from in Mexico, you have access to online resources that will assist you in tracing your family tree back many generations (hopefully).

HOW DO YOU START OUT?

Ask your relatives for information and documentation, including:

- Names of ancestors and where they came from (hacienda, villa, ciudad, municipio, estado).
- Dates of Birth / Marriage / Immigration (exact or approximate).
- The names of siblings, aunts, uncles and neighbors can be very important. Do not disregard them. **Collateral relatives may yield the clues that make the “big breakthrough.”**
- Find all family documents available (Baptisms, Birth Records, Border Crossings, Marriage Records, Passports, Death Records, Citizenship Papers, Alien Registration).
- What railroad did your ancestors work for?
- What church did they attend?
- Ask for immigration stories of your ancestors .

WHAT RECORDS CAN YOU LOOK FOR?

- Obituaries and Marriage Announcements (in the newspapers).
- Census Records (1880, 1900, 1910, etc.)
- Church records (baptisms, marriages and burials).
- Funeral Home Records (Mortuary Records).
- Cemetery Records (from both tombstones and office records).
- Military Records (State / Federal agencies) and Draft Records (the Civil War, World War I and World War II)
- Social Security Records.
- Passports / Border Crossing Records / Naturalizations / Alien Registration
- Check the **FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY CATALOG** for the availability of records for a particular location.
- Old Family Records Hidden Away in the Attic May Yield Great Clues. **Each document you find is part of the greater puzzle of your family history.** You need to find this and preserve it for your family (Remember that most people in your family are probably not interested in doing this and if you don't do it, no one else will).

THE CENSUS: A SNAPSHOT IN TIME

- 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1940 U.S. Federal Census schedules and the 1930 Mexican Census. You can find census info on familysearch.org or on Ancestry.com.
- The census provides A SNAPSHOT of a family at a particular PLACE AND POINT IN TIME.

When you find where your family lived at a point in time in the U.S., you can contact local resources for more records and you can check the Family History Library Catalog. Use Ancestry.com, Heritage Quest, Familysearch.org or NARA resources to find more information.

Local Resources may include libraries, genealogical societies, historical societies, churches, county clerks, probate clerks, cemeteries, funeral homes, schools, etc.

NATURALIZATION RECORDS



National Archives and
Records Administration



Democracy Starts Here.

Naturalizations are **THE SINGLE MOST VALUABLE SOURCE FOR LOCATING A PLACE OF ORIGIN IN MEXICO**. Ancestry.com is one of the best sources, but you may also contact the National Archives on your own. For more info, please see the following link:

<http://www.archives.gov/research/naturalization/index.html>

Determine which facility you will write to:

<http://www.archives.gov/locations/>

When writing or emailing them, provide as much detail as possible. Prior to 1906, any "court of record" (municipal, county, state, or Federal) could grant U.S. citizenship.

NATURALIZATION DOCUMENT

To the Honorable me

This petition for naturalization, hereby made and filed, respectfully shows:

(1) My full, true, and correct name is **LINO BARRON**

(2) My present place of residence is **1251 No. Stone St., Los Angeles, Cal.** occupation is **Retired**

(4) I am **77** years old. (5) I was born on **Sept. 23, 1877**, in **Leon, Guanajuato, Mexico**

(6) My personal description is as follows: Sex **M**, complexion **med**, color of eyes **brn.**, color of hair **white**

height **5** feet **5** inches, weight **130** pounds, visible distinctive marks **None**; country of which I am a citizen subject, or national **Mexico**

(7) I am **married**; the name of my wife ~~common~~ is **Leandra (nee Reyes)**

we were married on **Sept. 20, 1892**, at **Leon, Mexico**

he or she was born at **Leon, Guan. Mexico**, On **Mar. 13, 1888**

and entered the United States at **El Paso, Texas** on **Dec. 26, 1920** for permanent residence in the United States

and now resides at **w/me** and was naturalized on _____

at _____ certificate No. _____; or became a citizen by _____

(7a) (If petition is filed under section 319 (a), Immigration and Nationality Act.) I have resided in the United States in marital union with my United States citizen spouse for at least 3 years immediately preceding the date of filing this petition for naturalization, and have been physically present in the United States at least half of that time.

(7b) (If petition is filed under section 319 (b), Immigration and Nationality Act.) My husband or wife is a citizen of the United States, is in the employment of the Government of the United States, or of an American institution of research recognized as such by the Attorney General of the United States, or an American firm or corporation engaged in whole or in part in the development of foreign trade and commerce of the United States, or subsidiary thereof or of a public international organization in which the United States participates; and such husband or wife is regularly stationed abroad in such employment. I intend in good faith upon naturalization to live abroad with my spouse and to resume my residence within the United States immediately upon termination of such employment abroad.

(8) I have **5** children; and the name, sex, date and place of birth, and present place of residence of each of said children who is living, are as follows:

Julia: F: Brn. Mexico City, Mex. on 12-20-09: Res. ~~w/me~~ 1251 N. Stone, L.A.

Sebastain: M: Brn. Mexico City, Mex. on 2-25-13: Res. 2131 Folsom, L.A.

Pedro: M: Brn. Cariaco, Mex. on 1-31-18: Res. 713 Roosevelt, Montebello, Calif.

Raymond: M: Brn. Guanajuato, Mex. on 8-31-20: Res. L.A. cont.

(9) My lawful admission for permanent residence in the United States was at **El Paso, Texas** under the name of **Lino Barron** on **Dec. 26, 1920**

on the **foot**

A naturalization after 1906 will show important information on both the naturalized person, as well as their spouse. His or her children will be listed – and the date and place of the last legal entry into the U.S. will be shown.

NARA: ORDER RECORDS ONLINE

<https://eservices.archives.gov/orderonline/start.swe?SWECmd=Start&SWEHo=eservices.archives.gov>

Create your username and password; then you can have staff search for you and have them make reproductions of the records. Reproductions can include:

- **Census Pages**
- **Court Records**
- **Immigration & Naturalization Records**
- **Land Files**
- **WWI and WW II Draft Registration Cards**
- **Military Service and Pension Records**
- **Native American Records**

WHAT BORDER RECORDS ARE AVAILABLE?

Most of the Mexican border-crossing records that have been microfilmed are now available on Ancestry.com or the National Archives!

<http://www.archives.gov/research/immigration/border-mexico.html>

Nov. 17,
1909
Border
Crossing
Record for
Geronimo
Salas at El
Paso Port of
Entry.

Form 548

REPORT OF INSPECTION—MEXICAN BORDER

4126

St. de M.
Son of
Arrieta Salas.

108

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

PORT OF El Paso, Tex.

(Date) 11/17, 1909

Name of passenger, Salas, Geronimo; Age 24 yrs.

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.					PLACE OF BIRTH.	
Height.		Complexion.	Color of—			Marks of Identification.
Feet.	Inches.		Hair.	Eyes.		
5	8	S- Mex	Black	S- Brow	Thin mole on left side of chin. Thin mole under nose	Mapimi, Dgo. Mexico

Sex, M.; Married or single, M-; Calling or occupation, Laborer

Read or write, No, No.; Nationality, Mex.; Race, Mex.

Last residence, Mapimi, Dgo., Mexico 16 yrs. to 1909

Final destination, Kansas, California, U. S. & Can.

Ticket to destination, No; Who paid passage? Father

Money, No; Going to relative or friend; if so, whom? Brother

Donaciones, Salas, No; Ever in U. S.? Yes

If so, where and when? No

Ever in prison, etc.? No

Polygamist, No; Anarchist, No; Contract laborer, ✓

Health, etc., Dr. Tappan says good.

Whether in transit, and if so, how? No

Admitted on primary inspection, B. S. I. (C. P. E.)

Held for board of special inquiry, None

Railway, bridge company, or individual responsible for payment of head tax, None

Sub Nov 17/09. L. P. E.

(Signature) G. Gonzalez

THE USCIS GENEALOGY PROGRAM

USCIS Genealogy Program: A fee-for-service program providing access to historical immigration and naturalization records of deceased immigrants.

<https://genealogy.uscis.dhs.gov/>

The USCIS Genealogy Program offers two services:

- **Index Search:** USCIS searches its historical immigration and naturalization record indices for citations related to a specific immigrant. Search results (record citations) are returned to the researcher, along with instructions on how to request the file(s) from USCIS or the National Archives. Fee: \$65.00.
- **Record Copy Request:** Researchers with valid record citations (USCIS file numbers) may request copies of historical immigration and naturalization records. Fee: \$65.00 (depending on the record type).

THE USCIS GENEALOGY PROGRAM



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

Records available through the USCIS Genealogy Program include:

- **Naturalization Certificate Files (C-files) from September 27, 1906 to April 1, 1956**
- **Alien Registration Forms from August 1, 1940 to March 31, 1944**
- **Visa files from July 1, 1924 to March 31, 1944**
- **Registry Files from March 2, 1929 to March 31, 1944**
- **Alien Files (A-files): documents dated prior to May 1, 1951**

WHAT IF MY ANCESTORS DID NOT BECOME CITIZENS?

If your ancestors lived in the U.S. and were 14 years or older but were not naturalized American citizens, they were required by the Alien Registration Act to register as aliens, starting in 1940.

The Alien Registration Program registered over 5.6 million aliens between August 1, 1940 and March 31, 1944. These forms were later microfilmed and are arranged in numerical order and are indexed by name, date of birth, and place of birth.

A File Numbers	Description of Content
A1000000 to A5980116	Resident Aliens and Delayed Registration, Aug 1940-Mar 1944
A6100000 to A6132126	Railroad workers, 1942-1943
A7000000 to A7043999	Children under 14 years of age, resident in US (not all children were registered), Aug 1940-Mar 1944
A7500000 to A7759142	Newly arriving immigrants (Consular registrations), Aug 1940-Mar 1944

Sources: USCIS, "Alien Registration Forms on Microfilm, 1940 – 1944." Online: <https://www.uscis.gov/history-and-genealogy/genealogy/alien-registration-forms-microfilm-1940-1944>; Sharon B. Hodges, "Alien Registration Records." Online: <http://www.wdcfhc.org/Conference/syllabi/3-4.pdf>.

DID YOUR FAMILY WORK FOR THE RAILROAD?



U.S. Railroad Retirement Board

For a Valuable Resource for Genealogical Information for Employees After 1936:

The U.S. Railroad Retirement Board's records are kept by the railroad employee's social security number (SSN). In some cases, having the employee's full name, including middle name or initial, and complete dates of birth and death may help locate records of that person. However, in dealing with relatively common surnames, it is usually not possible to make a positive identification without the employee's SSN.

Send requests and a check or money order for \$27 to:

U.S. Railroad Retirement Board
Congressional Inquiry Section
844 North Rush Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611-1275

For more details, see:

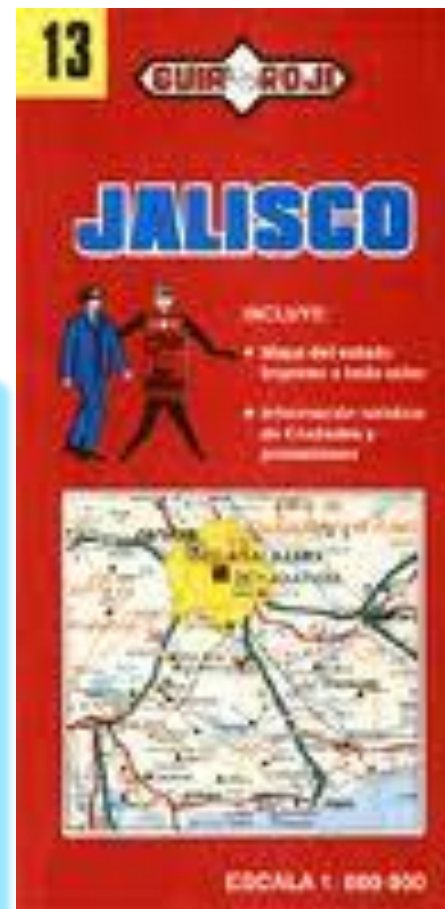
<https://www.rrb.gov/Resources/Genealogy>

LOCATION ANALYSIS

LOCATION ANALYSIS

The ultimate goal of researching your Mexican roots is to learn everything you can about the region your ancestors came from. Examples:

- Get a detailed map that shows municipio boundaries to study the surrounding towns, cities and ranchos. (**Guia Roji maps recommended** – from Amazon.com).
- Study the area history by checking resources on Amazon.com and Borderlands Books and bookfinder.com using specific key words.
- Check the Family History Library Catalog for the availability of church and civil records



THE “ENCICLOPEDIA DE LOS MUNICIPIOS”



The Encyclopedia of Municipios of Mexico offers information about each of the 2,440 municipios located throughout the 31 Mexican states, as well as the 16 Delegaciones of the Federal District.

Each municipio description usually contains a short chronology of historical events (Cronología de Hechos Historicos) as well as a short history of the municipio (Reseña Histórica). Usually the history gives the name of the local indigenous tribe and discusses the establishment of local churches, missions and presidios.

Many of the descriptions provide a map of the municipio showing place names, and you will also find out the names of surrounding municipios (under Localización).

To locate the state of your choice, simply google three words:

1. Enciclopedia
2. Municipios
3. The State of your choice (i.e., Tamaulipas, Sonora, etc.).

PRIMARY SOURCES OF INFORMATION IN MEXICO

You have several sources of Mexican records through the Family History Library:

- **Parish Registers (Registros Parroquiales):** Bautismos, matrimonios, confirmaciones, defunciones, entierros, padrones (many Mexican records go back to the 1500s and 1600s).
- **Civil Records (Registro Civil):** Nacimientos, matrimonios, defunciones, etc. Mexican civil registration began in 1859 but was not fully implemented in some municipios (municipalities) until the 1870s or 1880s.
- **1930 Mexican Census:** Available on familysearch.org and ancestry.com.
- **Padrón:** Some parish records includes a PADRON (a register or census of parishioners receiving the sacraments). This provides a snapshot of the entire parish for a specific year. For more info on this topic for specific Mexican states, consult Lyman Platt, "Census Records for Latin America and the Hispanic United States" (1998).

MEXICO CATHOLIC CHURCH RECORDS

Parish Archives:

- Were confiscated as part of the overall confiscation of church property following Mexican Revolution.
- Many were microfilmed by the LDS with permission of the Mexican government in 1960s and 1970s.
- Are now back under control of Catholic Church.

Availability of Parish Archives to Researchers:

- At the whim of the parish priest and his availability and willingness.
- Are often difficult to access. Some parish books have detached and out-of-order pages. Other records have suffered water damage or are missing altogether.
- But **LDS Resources are extensive and can be studied online** at:
- <https://familysearch.org/search/collection/list#page=1®ion=MEXICO>
- The **Hispanic Heritage Project** is working with local parishes and archives in Sonora and Chihuahua to film more records. Check out their website: <http://www.hh-p.org/>

THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY CATALOG



Family Tree

Search

Memories

Indexing

Records

Family Tree

Genealogies

Catalog

Books

Wiki

FamilySearch Catalog

<https://familysearch.org/catalog-search>

You can search using the following criteria:

- Place Name (City, County, Municipio, State)
- Last Names (Surname)
- Titles (of books or microfilm)
- Authors
- Subjects (i.e., Church records, Vital records, Emigration & Immigration)
- Keywords (you can combine Places and Surnames)
- Microfilm or Microfiche Number.

Always check this catalog for the availability of records for your ancestral city, town or hacienda in the U.S. or Mexico. If you do not find anything, search for the nearest-known town or the capital of the municipio your town is in (**as noted on your Guia Roji map**).

For example, the **Hacienda de Santa Monica, Zacatecas** is in the municipio of **Sain Alto**. The church and civil records for people born and married in Santa Monica will probably be found in Sain Alto. There is no catalog entry for Santa Monica, Zacatecas.

SEARCHING FOR CATALOG RESOURCES

When searching for available records in the familysearch.org catalog, always remember to check both the city and county resources for U.S. locations. For Mexico, check both church and municipio resources.

Search Results for Pima County (Arizona):

- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima, Tucson - Biography (1)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima, Tucson - Cemeteries (1)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima, Tucson - Cemeteries - Military records (1)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima, Tucson - Census - 1831 (1)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima, Tucson - Census - 1831 - Indexes (1)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima, Tucson - Church history (5)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima, Tucson - Church records (10)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima, Tucson - Directories (4)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima, Tucson - Funeral homes (2)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima, Tucson - History (12)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima, Tucson - Land and property (1)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima, Tucson - Maps (2)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima, Tucson - Medical records (3)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima, Tucson - Military records (1)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima, Tucson - Minorities (2)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima, Tucson - Naturalization and citizenship (3)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima, Tucson - School yearbooks (5)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima, Tucson - Schools (1)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima, Tucson - Taxation (1)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima, Tucson - Vital records (2)

Search Results for Tucson (in Pima County):

- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima - Cemeteries (1)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima - Census (1)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima - Correctional institutions (1)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima - Court records (7)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima - Funeral homes (1)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima - Guardianship (2)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima - Land and property (15)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima - Land and property - Indexes (3)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima - Land and property - Maps (1)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima - Maps (1)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima - Minorities (1)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima - Names, Personal (1)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima - Naturalization and citizenship (2)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima - Obituaries - Indexes (1)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima - Probate records (6)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima - Taxation (1)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima - Vital records (9)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima - Vital records - Indexes (2)
- ▶ United States, Arizona, Pima - Voting registers (2)

SEARCH RESULTS FOR GUADALAJARA, JALISCO

Search Results for FamilySearch Catalog



México, Jalisco, Guadalajara - Archives and libraries - Directories (1)
México, Jalisco, Guadalajara - Archives and libraries - Inventories,
registers, catalogs (1)
México, Jalisco, Guadalajara - Biography - Bibliography (1)
México, Jalisco, Guadalajara - Census (3)
México, Jalisco, Guadalajara - Church directories (1)
México, Jalisco, Guadalajara - Church history (1)
México, Jalisco, Guadalajara - Church records (23)
México, Jalisco, Guadalajara - Civil registration (1)
México, Jalisco, Guadalajara - Colonization (1)
México, Jalisco, Guadalajara - Court records (1)
México, Jalisco, Guadalajara - Directories (1)
México, Jalisco, Guadalajara - Genealogy (1)
México, Jalisco, Guadalajara - History - Sources (1)
México, Jalisco, Guadalajara - History (5)
México, Jalisco, Guadalajara - Land and property (2)
México, Jalisco, Guadalajara - Maps (1)
México, Jalisco, Guadalajara - Notarial records (59)
México, Jalisco, Guadalajara - Politics and government - 1540-1810 (1)
México, Jalisco, Guadalajara - Probate records (2)

Several churches have operated in Guadalajara for over four centuries, but there is only one civil registry, which commenced registration in the 1850s and 1860s.

SEARCHING MEXICAN RECORDS ONLINE

Mexican Historical Record Collections can be accessed at:

<https://familysearch.org/search/collection/list#page=1®ion=MEXICO>

But you can also go to the Search Screen and to the Map of Mexico at:

<https://www.familysearch.org/search>

Familysearch.org has the following resources for all of Mexico:

Mexico

Collections 67	Years Covered 1500 - 2013
Indexed Records 71,957,891	Record Images 93,871,311

Title ▲	Records	Last Updated	
<input type="checkbox"/> BillionGraves Index	112,904	30 Aug 2017	
<input type="checkbox"/> Find A Grave Index	28,064	21 Jun 2017	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico Baptisms, 1560-1950	35,314,530	24 Feb 2017	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico Deaths, 1680-1940	297,279	21 Jul 2015	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico Marriages, 1570-1950	6,038,309	17 Feb 2017	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico National Census, 1930	12,913,257	21 Mar 2014	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico, Aguascalientes, Catholic Church Records, 1620-1962	131,006	17 Feb 2017	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico, Aguascalientes, Civil Registration, 1859-1961	96,523	06 Sep 2013	

SEARCHING MEXICAN RECORDS ONLINE

When you go to the “Research by Location” section, you can choose the state of your choice. If you search for [Jalisco](#), you will have access to 10.9 million records, of which 9.3 million have been indexed (but this includes some duplicates).

Jalisco Indexed Historical Records

Title ▲	Records	Last Updated
<input type="checkbox"/> BillionGraves Index	1,017	30 Aug 2017
<input type="checkbox"/> Find A Grave Index	381	21 Jun 2017
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico Baptisms, 1560-1950	5,456,697	24 Feb 2017
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico Deaths, 1680-1940	10,702	21 Jul 2015
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico Marriages, 1570-1950	1,480,553	17 Feb 2017
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico National Census, 1930	1,157,007	21 Mar 2014
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico, Jalisco, Catholic Church Records, 1590-1979	1,219,597	17 Feb 2017

Jalisco Image Only Historical Records











Birth, Marriage, and Death	Images	Last Updated
Mexico, Archdiocese of Guadalajara, Miscellaneous Marriage Records, 1539-1939	773,329	18 Mar 2014
Mexico, Jalisco, Civil Registration, 1857-2000	3,955,679	21 Mar 2014

SEARCHING INDIVIDUAL FILM INDEXES

Santa Cruz (Rosales), Chihuahua Catalog Entry

The magnifying glass by the four films below means those films can be searched individually. Just click on the icon and search.

You can enter the film to do your own searches by entering the camera logo on the far right.

Note	Location	Collection/Shelf	Film/DGS	Format
Bautismos 1767-1780, 1798-1811, 1816-1830, 1841-1863	Family History Library	International B1 High Density	162577	 
Bautismos 1863-1877	Family History Library	International B1 High Density	162578 Items 1-3	 
Confirmaciones, 1873-1930	Family History Library	International B1 High Density	162578 Item 4	 
Bautismos 1888-1891 y 1881-1886 (fuera de orden), 1877-1880, 1891-1921	Granite Mountain Record Vault	International Film	162579	
Bautismos 1921-1953	Granite Mountain Record Vault	International Film	162580	
Bautismos, matrimonios y defunciones 1788-1825, 1830-1847	Family History Library	International B1 High Density	162576	 

More indexed records are continuing to be published.

BE AWARE OF STATE & MUNICIPIO BOUNDARIES

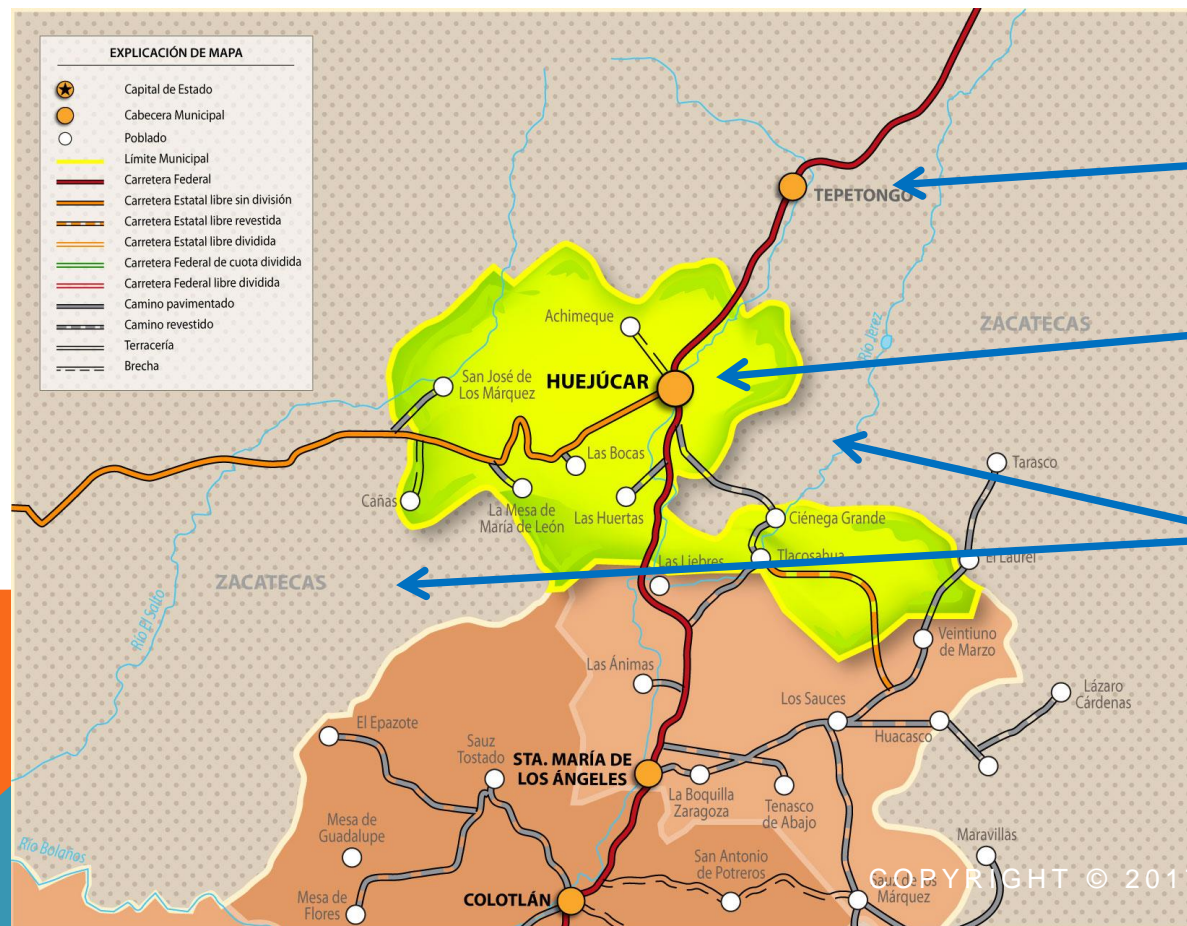
DON'T GET TOO HUNG-UP ON ONE LOCATION: Example: If your ancestors lived in the **Ojuelos de Jalisco Municipio**, a move of a few miles west would put them in Aguascalientes, a small move north would put them in Zacatecas. And a move to the east would put them in Guanajuato.

Historically, there was a great deal of movement between Ojuelos, Lagos de Moreno and Aguascalientes.



CASE IN POINT: THE EXAMPLE OF HUEJÚCAR (JALISCO)

I've known many people who said their ancestors came from Huejúcar in Jalisco. Some of them felt no ties or connection to Zacatecas. But 9.1 miles (14.6 kilometers) north of the city is Tepetongo, which is in Zacatecas. Families in both towns have been interconnected, in spite of the state border that presently stands between the two locations.



Zacatecas

Jalisco

Note that Huejúcar is surrounded by Zacatecas.

WHERE TO LOOK NEXT: AN EXAMPLE

I researched families in Villa Hidalgo, Jalisco, but the church records there only went back to 1814. So where do I go next?

My subsequent research involved three Mexican states.

Northeast of Villa Hidalgo – Cieneguilla, Aguascalientes records go back to 1716 (no marriages ... it's part of the Aguascalientes Parish.)

To the southwest in Zacatecas, Nochistlán records go back to 1627.

To the south, Teocaltiche (Jalisco) records also go back to 1627



THE ABUELOS FACTOR: A FRINGE BENEFIT

After 1800, the church baptisms (bautismos) in some Mexican states listed:

- Padres (Parents)
- Abuelos Paternos (Paternal Grandparents)
- Abuelos Maternos (Maternal Grandparents)
- Padrinos / Testigos (Godparents / Witnesses – who may be aunts and uncles)

1819. En la Parroquia de Paso de Ocho a veintinueve
Paso de Ocho de Setiembre de mil ochocientos ochenta y cinco. Yo el
Quiano. Presbitero Don Estevan Aguirre de veintinueve Parroquia
que bautizo solemnemente y fue los Santos Miercoles
y Sagrado Eucaria a Quiano que nacio el dia veintinueve
ante y siete de la noche de la mañana en este lugar
por hijo legitimo de Tiburcio Luevano y Ma-
riana Martinez, abuelos paternos Pablo Lueva-
no y Mariana Serna, abuelos maternos Fran-
tesco Martinez y Juana Rubalcava, padri-
nos Paulin Dias y Eufemia Aguayo, aque-
llos advertidos su obligacion y espiritual pro-
ducto. Para que conste lo firme con el Sacer-
dote.
Don Estevan Aguirre

RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS IN COLONIAL MEXICO

In most parishes, racial classifications were made strictly on sight and not based on actual knowledge of the person's pedigree. It is likely that in many cases the classifications were applied indiscriminately and were primarily based on skin color, as well as facial features, type of clothing worn and the barrio where they lived.

Casta terms for miscegenation in Spanish America

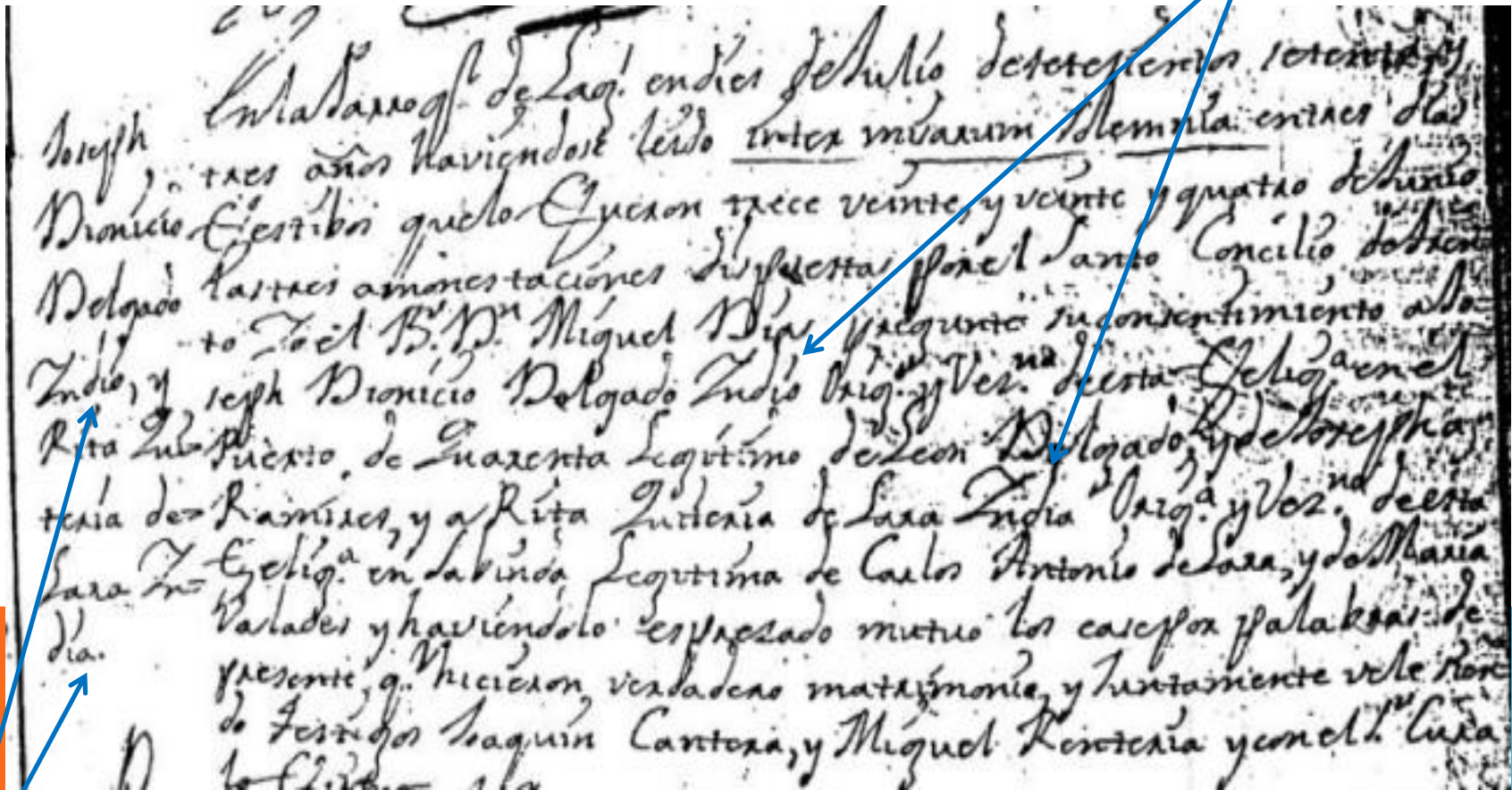
Parent	Black	Peninsular	Peninsular	Amerindian	Black
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
1st generation	mulato	criollo	mestizo	zambo	
	↓	↓	↓	↓	
2nd generation (with one Spanish parent)	morisco	criollo	castizo	moreno	
2nd generation (with one Amerindian parent)	chino	mestizo	cholo	cambujo	
2nd generation (with one black parent)	negro fino	mulato	cimarrón	prieto	

Term	Description
Español	A person who appears to be of European ancestry (French / Spanish / German)
Indio	A person with indigenous ancestry
Negro	An African person who may or may not be a slave (esclavo)
Mulatto	Half European & half African. This person may or may not be a slave (esclavo) or free (libre).
Mestizo	Half European & half Indian. Eventually it came to mean all mixed people.
Coyote	Indio con mestizo: A person who is $\frac{3}{4}$ Indian and $\frac{1}{4}$ European
Morisco	Blanco con mulata: $\frac{3}{4}$ European and $\frac{1}{4}$ African – one white parent and one mulato parent
Tresalba	Indio con mestiza: “Three White” – same as Morisco. Very rarely used
Lobo	Indo con negra: A person with $\frac{3}{4}$ Indians and $\frac{1}{4}$ African ancestry

Sources: Ilona Katzew, "[Casta Painting: Identity and Social Stratification in Colonial Mexico](#)" (New York University, 1996);
 Familysearch.org, "Spanish Genealogical Word List: Racial Terminology."
 Online: https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Spanish_Genealogical_Word_List

RECORDS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Most church records for indigenous people refer to them by the generic term of “indio” or “india.” In specific parts of Mexico, a person may be classified by a tribal group (i.e., Yaqui, Tarahumara, etc.), but that is not commonplace.



Joseph Dionicio Delgado, an Indian, marries Rita Quiteria de Lara, an Indian in 1773 in Lagos de Moreno, Jalisco.

RECORDS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

This 1817 baptism from Mocorito, Sonora, shows the baptism of a Yaqui child.

Yndio
Yaqui

En siete de Diciembre de mil ochocientos diez y siete años;
Yo el B.ⁿ D.ⁿ Salvador Julian Moreno, Cura Incumbente de este
Pueblo, y su Parroco Maurio; solemnemente, y por el Santo sacramento
y sagrado Crisma a una Criatura de ocho dias de nacido a
quien, por nombre José, Lorenzo Yndio Yaqui, hijo le-
gitimo de Domingo José, Tuitime, y de Juana Maria Serafia, fue-
ron Padrinos Lorenzo Manuel Bacamea, y Maria Manuela
Ellis, Yaquis, a quienes adverti el parentesco Espiritual que
contrahen con la Criatura, y su Padre, y la obligacion
que tienen de enseñarle la Doctrina Christiana, con todo
lo de mas para ser buen Christiano, y para que con-
firme.

Salvador Julian Moreno

SONORA INDIANS IN ALTAR

Some Indigenous people had important events (baptisms & marriages) recorded in the towns where they were born and raised. But many Indians also sought employment in regions outside of their native lands, such as Altar. Hence, you find records for Pimas, Opatas and Yaquis side-by-side in cities some distance from their traditional homelands.

634	En diez y seis dias del mes de junio de mil seiscientos ochenta y nueve en este Pueblo de la Puerta de Concep. ^{ta} de Cadonca se dio sepultura eclesial. ^a a un Pado. ^{ro} q. ^e murio el dia antes, llamado Maxiano, hijo legitimo de Cyprian Conroy y de Michaela Castañena, ya difunta, Indio de este Pueblo. conia unos tres meses. Para q. ^e conste lo firmo en este dia, mes, y año ut supra: F. Hno. ^o Ramos
635	En veinte dias del mes de junio de mil seiscientos ochenta y nueve en este Pueblo de la Puerta de Concep. ^{ta} de Cadonca se dio sepultura eclesial. ^a a un Pado. ^{ro} q. ^e murio el dia antes, llamado Juan Ygn. ^o de unos quatro años de edad, hijo legitimo de Fran. ^{co} el Pakasino, y de Catha. ^a Sanchez, el Opatas y ella Yaqui. Para q. ^e conste lo firmo en este dia, mes, y año ut supra: F. Hno. ^o Ramos
636	En veinte y cinco dias del mes de junio de mil seiscientos ochenta y nueve en este Pueblo de la Puerta de Concep. ^{ta} de Cadonca se dio sepultura eclesial. ^a a una Pado. ^{ra} de unos quatro años q. ^e murio el dia antes, llamada Secundis, hija legitima de Nicolas Guirreza y de Maria Yaquies, Yaqui del Pueblo de Tzin. Para q. ^e conste lo firmo en este dia, mes, y año ut supra: F. Hno. ^o Ramos
637	

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE MOVED AROUND

The Feb. 1749 marriage of two “Hiaqui” (Yaqui) Indians in the City of Chihuahua is evidence that indigenous people moved to seek employment in “magnet regions” that would provide them with the work and sustenance to feed their families. The native home of these Yaquis in Sonora was some 300 miles west of the City of Chihuahua. These Yaquis were far from their native territory.

Lucas Indio
Hiaqui, con
Catharina, hy-
aqui- - -

casó en facie eclesiástica habiendo precedido antes
lo debido por derecho de que no resultó im-
pedimento alguno, a Lucas Indio hiaqui, con
Catharina también yaqui, fue Padrino Agustín,
y madrina María, testigos Pedro, y Ma-
nuel indios, y por que con este se firme-
Thomas de Altona

Febrero
1749

NORTHEASTERN INDIANS

In this June 1732 marriage record from Tula, Tamaulipas, an Yndio Chichimeco man is getting married to an Yndia Chichimeca woman from the "Nacion Pisona." Tula is in southwestern Tamaulipas next to San Luis Potosí. In certain towns, one tribal group may be abundant in the records (such as the Pames in Santander Jimenez, Tamaulipas).

En el año del 1º de Setecientos y Treinta y dos día ocho del mes de Junio en esta Nra. Parrochia de S. S. Ant. de Tula, habiendo precedido las tres amonestaciones que dispone el 1º concilio de Trento y testigos de este Yndio chichimeco de este Pueblo de Tula, con Maria Rosa Yndia Chichimeca de Nacion pisona de la Misión de S. Joseph de Tanguanchin fida de Padres christianos fueron Padrinos Felipe de la Cruz, Sebastian de la Cruz, y Ju. Ant. de la Cruz mas otros de este Pueblo y porq. ante lo firmo en el día mes y año

J. Ant. de la Cruz
Blanca

LOOKING FOR ANCESTORS FROM SPAIN?

When you see the “Español” classification, does it mean your ancestor is from Spain? No, it most likely means they are Spanish – or of European descent. The husband in the marriage document shown below is actually from the Kingdom of Castilla in Spain:

Doi Maria Anguina Mexico Peruvito
Partida de quien con licencia del Párrocho cono y velo segun
Causa de Dn el Orden de W. S. de S. a Dn Doi Juan?
Doi Maria de Guirapaga Episc. de los Reinos de Casti-
lla en la Prov. de Guipúzcoa de la Feligresía de la
Villa de Dova Obispado de Pamplona y vez de
Dallara los Cilla de Dova Obispado de Pamplona y vez de
que casaron en el R. de S. Maria de la Jeca y Residente en
Guadalajara esta Ciudad de Dn Miguel de Ace-
iraga y de S. Maria Antonia Jira con D. A
Anna Maria Dallara así mismo Cipriano
a Pl. P. de Gala y vez del Real de Oitoti-
ma hifa lig.

Originario de los
Reinos
(Kingdom) de
Castilla en la
Provincia de
Guipúzcoa, de la
Feligresía de la
Villa de Dova,
Obispado de
Pamplona

CHIHUAHUA: ANCESTORS FROM SPAIN

Many ancestors may be classified as “Español” but only a few are actually born in España. To locate Spanish-born ancestors, use the DRSW database or find documents that note a place of origin. An example from Hidalgo de Parral, Chihuahua, from 1787 is shown below.

Handwritten text from a 1787 marriage record in Hidalgo de Parral, Chihuahua. The text is written in cursive and includes the names of the couple, their parents, and their place of origin. The text is as follows:

José del Parul, solemnem^{te} por palabras de
presente, desposé en D^{ha} D^a D^o Andrés
Gil, y Pardo, español, natural de la Villa de
Matute, en los Reynos de Cast.^a y Le^{on}.
De esta D^{ha} D^a hijo leg^{mo} de D^o Andrés Gil, y
de D^a Josefa Pardo, y a D^a Anna Josefa de
Basoco, también española, natural y Parroq^{na}
de D^{ha} D^a hijo leg^{mo} de D^o Juan Baso-

Andres Gil y Pardo,
Español, native of
the Villa of Matute,
in the Kingdom of
Castilla.

SEARCHING FAMILYSEARCH

<https://familysearch.org/>

Searching is a skill that develops over time! Don't be too specific in your requests AT FIRST! Experiment and learn as you go.

First Names

☐

Last Names

☐

Restrict records by:
Location | [Type](#) | [Batch Number](#)Country
Search with a life event:
[Birth](#) | [Marriage](#) | [Residence](#) | [Death](#) | [Any](#)Birthplace
Year (Range)

From

To

Search with a relationship:
[Spouse](#) | [Parents](#)☐ Match all terms exactly

Search

Reset

ONE SEARCH STRATEGY: THE PARENT SEARCH

Do a search for the children of two parents. Even if you don't find your ancestor, you may find some of their siblings.

If all four names fail to turn up results, take out one name (such as the mother's last name, or the father's first name) and try again.

You may want to try the search without a place for starters, and narrow down the search later.

The screenshot shows a genealogy search interface with two main sections: "Search with a life event:" and "Search with a relationship:". The "Search with a life event:" section includes a "Birthplace" field with the value "jalisco, mexico" and a checkbox, a "Birth Year (Range)" section with "From" and "To" fields, and a list of filters: "Marriage", "Residence", "Death", and "Any". The "Search with a relationship:" section includes a "Spouse" filter, a "Father's First Names" field with the value "jose trinidad" and a checkbox, a "Father's Last Names" field with the value "morales" and a checkbox, a "Mother's First Names" field with the value "juana" and a checkbox, and a "Mother's Last Names" field with the value "camacho" and a checkbox.

Search with a life event:

Birthplace
jalisco, mexico ☐

Birth Year (Range)
From To

Marriage
Residence
Death
Any

Search with a relationship:

Spouse

Father's First Names
jose trinidad ☐

Father's Last Names
morales ☐

Mother's First Names
juana ☐

Mother's Last Names
camacho ☐

THE PARENT SEARCH: GETTING RESULTS

Search Results from Historical Records

1-5 of 5 results for Event: **Birth**, Place: **Iagos de moreno, jalisco, mexico**, Father Name: **jose trinidad morales**, Mother Name: **juana camacho**

Number of results to show:

Name	Events	Relationships
Jose Macedonio Morales Camacho Mexico Baptisms, 1560-1950	christening: 12 September 1802 ZACOALCO DE TORRES, JALISCO, MEXICO	father: Jose Trinidad Morales mother: Juana De Jesus Camacho
Jose Bonifacio Morales Camacho Mexico Baptisms, 1560-1950	christening: 11 June 1797 ZACOALCO DE TORRES, JALISCO, MEXICO	father: Jose Trinidad Morales mother: Juana Camacho
Antonia Josefa De Jesus Morales Camacho Mexico Baptisms, 1560-1950	christening: 21 March 1800 ZACOALCO DE TORRES, JALISCO, MEXICO	father: Jose Trind. Morales mother: Juana Camacho
Juan Jose Rudesindo Morales Camacho Mexico Baptisms, 1560-1950	christening: 6 March 1791 ZACOALCO DE TORRES, JALISCO, MEXICO	father: Jose Trenidad Morales mother: Juana De Jesus Camacho
Ma. Viviana Eucebia Morales Camacho Mexico Baptisms, 1560-1950	christening: 2 March 1816 ZACOALCO DE TORRES, JALISCO, MEXICO	father: Jose Morales mother: Juana Camacho Dias

THE PARENT SEARCH: GETTING RESULTS



Jose Macedonio Morales Camacho

Mexico Baptisms

Name	Jose Macedonio Morales Camacho
Gender	Male
Christening Date	12 Sep 1802
Christening Place	ZACOALCO DE TORRES,JALISCO,MEXICO
Father's Name	Jose Trinidad Morales
Mother's Name	Juana De Jesus Camacho

Citing this Record

"México bautismos, 1560-1950," database, *FamilySearch*

(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NKRT-R4M> : 2 January 2015), Jose Macedonio Morales Camacho, 12 Sep 1802; citing ZACOALCO DE TORRES,JALISCO,MEXICO, reference ; FHL microfilm 233,836.



FHL Microfilm: An Important Reference: Remember this number when searching for an online scan file. It is usually one the first page.

THE ARIZONA VITAL RECORDS INDEX

The Arizona Department of Health Services offers an index to births and deaths in the state that may reveal a place of origin for your family.

Search Screen



Name to Search

Last Name:

First Name:

☒ Search Public Birth Certificates

Birth Year (1855 - 1941) From: Thru: County of Birth:

☒ Search Public Death Certificates

Death Year (1870 - 1966) From: Thru: County of Death:

Images are in Adobe Acrobat (.PDF) format

Partial Search Results

#	Cert	Last name,First Middle ▼ (yyyy.mm.dd)	Born (yyyy.mm.dd)	Died (yyyy.mm.dd)	Father	Mother	County
9)	Birth	CORDOVA, MARIA EVA Document #2 Document #3 LINKED, 12/14/05 LINKED, 12/14/05	1930.10.08	____.____.____	GERARDO CORDOVA	CARMEN SIQUEIROS	COCHISE
10)	Birth	CORONADO, FRANCISCO (blank)	1939.02.11	____.____.____	.	SIQUEIROS	(blank)
11)	Death	CORONEL, ANTONIA (blank) Birthplace: HERMOSILLO, SON., MEXICO	1870.____.____	1942.05.01	LORENZO MORALES Birthplace: HERMOSILLO, MEXICO	RAMONA SIQUEIROS Birthplace: HERMOSILLO, MEXICO	PIMA
12)	Death	COSIO, JESUS S. Birthplace: URES, SONORA, MEXICO	1840.01.15	1934.12.26	JESUS COSIO Birthplace: MEXICO	TEODORA SIQUEIROS Birthplace: MEXICO	PIMA
13)	Death	DE CANES, MARIA (blank) Birthplace: MEXICO	____.____.____	1959.01.16	RAMON ESCALANTE Birthplace: MEXICO	PETRA SIQUEIROS Birthplace: MEXICO	PIMA
14)	Death	DIAZ, MARIA JESUS SALAZAR Birthplace: BACOACHI, MEXICO	1896.09.09	1928.07.08	YGNACIO SALAZAR Birthplace: BACOACHI, MEXICO	GERTRUDES SIQUEIROS Birthplace: MEXICO	COCHISE
15)	Birth	DOMINGUS, JESUS (blank)	1927.12.25	____.____.____	BEN DOMINGUS	JESUS SIQUEIROS	MARICOPA

THE DRSW DATABASE: A VALUABLE RESOURCE

The University of Arizona's "**Documentary Relations of the Southwest**" consists of a master index to several collections of Spanish colonial documents. It includes:

THE BIOFILE: a biographical listing of nearly 20,000 persons living in the greater Southwest and Northern Mexico (mainly Nueva Vizcaya) in centuries past.

[Collections](#) › [Documentary Relations of the Southwest](#) › [Biofile](#) › [Browse by name](#)

Browse by name

- Choose - ▼

- [82](#) (1)
- [AB](#) (45)
- [AC](#) (101)
- [AD](#) (4)
- [AG](#) (119)
- [AH](#) (6)
- [AI](#) (3)
- [AL](#) (376)
- [AM](#) (55)
- [AN](#) (122)
- [AP](#) (51)
- [AQ](#) (4)
- [AR](#) (473)
- [AS](#) (22)
- [AT](#) (15)
- [AU](#) (5)
- [AV](#) (42)

DRSW BIOFILE: SEARCHING FOR INDIVIDUALS

Name ▲	Birth	Death
ZALDIVAR, FRANCISCO ANTONIO BERNARDINO		
ZALDIVAR, JOSEPH		
ZALDIVAR, JUAN DE	N.D.: GUADALAJARA, SPAIN	1598 Dec: ACOMA/KILLED BY INDIANS
ZALDIVAR, PEDRO		
ZALDIVAR, VICENTE		
ZALDIVAR, VICENTE DE	N.D.: ZACATECAS	
ZAMBRANO ORTIZ, PEDRO	1586: CANARY ISLANDS	
ZAMBRANO, CIPRIANO	1757: PINOS (SIERRA DE)	
ZAMBRANO, JOSE MARIA	1766: SAN FERNANDO	
ZAMBRANO, JUAN JOSE		1818: N.P.
ZAMBRANO, MANUEL	N.D.: MEXICO CITY	
ZAMBRANO, PATRICIO	1748: PINOS (SIERRA)	
ZAMBRANO, PEDRO	1762: SAN FERNANDO	
ZAMBRANO, PEDRO	1596: VILLA DE RIBERA, EXTREMADURA-ESPANA	1652 Sep 28: SANTA CRUZ DE MAYO, SINALOA

DRSW BIOFILE: SURNAME GROUPINGS

MOLINA, GASPAR DE	1723: BALAGUER, CATALONIA, SPAIN	
MOLINA, GUADALUPE	N.D.: N.P.	
MOLINA, JOSE	1748: N.P.	
MOLINA, JOSE FRANCISCO JAVIER	1694: ANTEQUERA, ANDALUCIA - ESPANA	1741 Apr 21: SANTO TOMAS DE LOS TARAHUMARES
MOLINA, JOSE JOAQUIN	N.D.: LA CIENEGA (SAN PABLO)	
MOLINA, JOSEPH		
MOLINA, JOSEPH	1732: N.P.	
MOLINA, JOSEPH JOAQUIN	N.D.: LA CIENEGA	
MOLINA, JOSEPHA DE	N.D.: SAN BARTOLOME	1720 Jun 09: PARRAL

DRSW: SAMPLE CITATION: MILITARY RECORDS

PORTILLO, MIGUEL

BID Number: 16100

Birth: 1771: CIENEGA DE LOS OLIVAS (CHIHUAHUA)

Notes: TWENTY-THREE YEARS, TWO MONTHS AND SEVEN DAYS OF MILITARY SERVICE IN FIRST AND THIRD FLYING COMPANIES AND IN THE PRESIDIAL COMPANY OF SANTA FE. PARTICIPATED IN THREE CAMPAIGNS AND VARIOUS SALLIES RESULTING IN DEATHS OF TWENTY-NINE INDIANS OF BOTH SEXES AND RECOVERING ONE-HUNDRED- THIRTY MOUNTS.

Occupation: 1812 Dec 31: SANTA FE (PRESIDIO)/DON, (SECOND) ALFEREZ

1788 Oct 24: N.P./SOLDADO

1797 Nov 10: N.P./RIFLEMAN (CARABINERO)

1798 Jun 01: N.P./CABO

1800 Jan 01: N.P./SARGENTO

1809 Jan 26: N.P./ALFEREZ

Source: PRIMARY SOURCE

Sources: AZU FILM 2182, SANM REEL 17, FR. 0339, 0647.

DRSW: SAMPLE CITATION: LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

PORRAS, JUAN BAUTISTA DE

BID Number: 4362

Birth: N.D.: SEVILLA, ESPANA

Death: 1667 Nov 15: PARRAL

Ethnicity: ESPANOL

Family: PORRAS, ALVARO DE (F)

GUTIERREZ, LUISA DE (M)

PORRAS, MAGDALENA DE (DA)

FUENTE, MARTIN DE LA (SNL) (HUSBAND OF PORRAS, MAGDALENA DE)

Marriage: N.D.: N.P./HURTADO DE RIVERA, JUANA

Occupation: 1667: PARRAL/MERCHANT, VECINO

1661 Oct 20: SANTA BARBARA/MINER

1666 Feb 21: PARRAL/MILITIA (LISTED AS "MAS DE 60 ANOS")

Source: PRIMARY SOURCE, SIGNATURE, WILL AND TESTAMENT

Sources: AZU, FILM 318, PARRAL 1667 A, FR. 588-591

Rights: To request a full text document please contact the original or first location repository; if a citation reads "AZU Film" please submit the citation to Askddt@u.library.arizona.edu or phone 520-621-6438.

DRSW: SAMPLE CITATION: THE 1788 CENSUS

MADRIGAL, MARIA PETRA

BID Number: 4895

Birth: 1761: CHIHUAHUA

Ethnicity: CRIOLLA

Family: SOLTERO, JUAN JERTRUDIS (DA) (AGE 15)

SOLTERO, MARIA FRANCISCA (DA) (13)

SOLTERO, JOSEPH (SN) (11) (SERVANT)

SOLTERO, ANTTONIO (SN) (AGE 9)

SOLTERO, GERONIMA (DA) (AGE 7)

SOLTERO, JOSEPH DE JESUS (SN) (AGE 5)

SOLTERO, JOSEPH FRANCISCO (SN) (AGE 3)

Marriage: N.D.: N.P./WIDOW

Notes: ALL MESTIZOS, SINGLE, NATIVES OF PARRAL

Occupation: 1788: PARRAL, SANTA ROSA (RANCH)/(NONE)

Source: PRIMARY SOURCE

Sources: AZU, AHP, FILM 318, PARRAL 1788 A, FR. 156- 167

LOS BEXARENOS PUBLICATIONS AND INDEXES

Los Bexareños Genealogical & Historical Society

Los Bexareños is an organization dedicated to Hispanic history and ancestral research. They have published and sell numerous indexes for censuses, baptisms and marriages for Texas (53 publications), Coahuila (41 publications), Nuevo Leon (15 publications) and other Mexican states.

These publications are listed at:

<http://www.losbexarenos.org/Publications2.htm>

For more information, see:

<http://www.losbexarenos.org/LBGHS-Pamphlet.pdf>

THE MISSION 2000 DATABASE

The **Mission 2000 Database** is a searchable database of Spanish mission records of the Pimería Alta (southern Arizona and northern Sonora) containing baptisms, marriages, and burials from the 1600s to the 1800s. Sample citations are shown below:

<https://home.nps.gov/applications/tuma/search.cfm>

Surname: Ronstadt	Given Name: Friderich Agustus	Sex: M
Place of Birth: Emden, Germany	Date of Birth:	Order:
Place of Death:	Date of Death:	Cause of Death:
Race or Tribe: Tudesco	Residence: Topahue; Altar; Magdalena; Tucson	Title: Viudo de Concepción Quiroga; Marido de Margarita Redondo; Involved in Sonoran politics after Mexican Independence
Place of Service:	Burial Place:	Translation:

Notes: He managed Manuel Gándara's hacienda at Topahui. He was later a military officer under Gándara's rival, Colonel José María Elías Gonzales, and a sergeant major under General Ignacio Pesqueira, another of Gándara's competitors for the governorship of Sonora.

Surname: Carmona	Given Name: José	Sex: M
Place of Birth:	Date of Birth:	Order:
Place of Death: Terrenate	Date of Death: 07/23/1797	Cause of Death: Killed by Apaches
Race or Tribe: Opata	Residence: Bacoachi	Title: Soldado de Bacoachi; Marido de María Eusebio Verdugo
Place of Service: Bacoachi	Burial Place: Terrenate	Translation: (Spanish)

Notes: "In the year of the Lord, 1797, on July 23rd ecclesiastical burial was provided the body of José Carmona in the Presidio of Santa María. He was an Opata soldier of this company. He died the day before in an attack by the Apaches. His unfortunate death was made known to me on the 27th of the said month and year. He was married to María Eusebia Verdugo and for the truth of all, I sign on the said day, the 27th. Fr. Antonio Beneitez"

ASSISTANCE IN TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION

Consult the online “Spanish Records Extraction Manual,” (126 pages), available at:

<https://script.byu.edu/Pages/Spanish/en/guide.aspx>

Abbreviations can be very confusing to new researchers. This link will help you understand some of the more common abbreviations:

https://script.byu.edu/SiteAssets/resources/Spanish_Extraction_Guide-Appendix_B.pdf

If you are interested in learning how to read old Spanish handwriting for the purpose of extracting parish records, you may consult the *Spanish Records Extraction Guide*. This resource provides basic principles, examples, and practice exercises which will enable you to identify specific parts and characteristics of christening and marriage record entries. The *Spanish Records Extraction Guide* was first published in 1981 by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and is now available for download on this website in PDF format.

THE ORIGIN OF SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SURNAMES

Alberto y Arturo García Carraffa's **“Diccionario Heráldico y Genealógico de Apellidos Españoles y Americanos”** is the best source for the origin of surnames in the Iberian Peninsula. Most of the volumes can be accessed at:

<https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/534889?availability=Family%20History%20Library>

Book Numbers / Surname Range	Film #
Book 1 (Aanda) — Book 5 (Alzuru)	<u>35112</u>
Book 6 (Allado) — Book 12 (Basani)	<u>35113</u>
Book 13 (Basanta) — Book 19 (Campani)	<u>35114</u>
Book 20 (Campano) — Book 26 (Desportell)	<u>35115</u>
Book 27 (Despou) — Book 33 (Franco)	<u>35116</u>
Book 34 (Francolí) — Book 40 (Haro)	<u>35117</u>
Book 41 (Hartos) — Book 47 (Lazcamburu)	<u>35118</u>
Book 48 (Lazcano) — Book 54 (Mesares)	<u>35119</u>
Book 55 (Mescua) — Book 61 (Olcina)	<u>35120</u>
Book 62 (Olcinellas) — Book 68 (Pérez de Arramendia)	<u>35121</u>
Book 69 (Pérez de Arroyo) — Book 76 (Rizo)	<u>35122</u>

GARCÍA Y CARRAFFA'S DICCIONARIO: SURNAME SAMPLES

Lugo

Linaje muy antiguo de Galicia, descendiente del Rey don Fruela I, por su nieto el Conde don Rodrigo Romaes.

Dice Hita que un caballero descendiente de este Conde conquistó la ciudad de Lugo, y desde entonces comenzó a llamarse así.

Tuvieron casas en la mencionada ciudad de Lugo, y asiento distinguido en la capilla mayor de su Catedral, como pobladores y defensores de la ciudad. También tuvieron casa en Santa Marta de Ortigueira, del partido judicial de Ortigueira (Coruña).

Más tarde pasaron a Castilla la Vieja, Andalucía e Islas Canarias, como veremos después.

Sequeiros (o Sequeira o Sequera)

En esas tres formas se encuentra escrito y son varios los autores que los consideran como modalidades de un mismo linaje.

Su origen es portugués y tuvo su más antiguo solar entre Ponte do Lima y Braga y los ríos Homen y Cávado. De su rancia nobleza hay testimonio en un documento del siglo xvi, en el que por mandato del Rey de Portugal se hace constar que se remonta a más de trescientos años y que la casa de Sequeiros era casa fuerte y de armería.

Se tiene por su progenitor a Fafes Luz, Alférez Mayor del Rey portugués Alonso Enríquez, quien le hizo Ricohombre en 1181. Su bisnieto Rodrigo de Sequeiros Fafes creó otro solar para su hijo Juan de Sequeiros, en la Silva, a dos leguas de Valenza do Miño, dándole el nombre de Porto da Silva.

MEXICAN GENEALOGY BOOKS (AMAZON.COM)

- Moises Garza, “Mexican Genealogy Research Online: A Guide to Help You Discover Your Ancestry” (2014).
- George R. Ryskamp and Peggy Hill Ryskamp, “Finding Your Mexican Ancestors: A Beginner's Guide (Finding Your Ancestors)” (2007).
- George R. Ryskamp and Peggy Hill Ryskamp, “A Student's Guide to Mexican American Genealogy (Oryx American Family Tree Series)” (1996).
- John Schmal and Donna Morales, “Mexican-American Genealogical Research: Following the Paper Trail to Mexico” (2002).

INDIGENOUS MEXICO HISTORIES

John Schmal has written indigenous histories on at least 18 Mexican states, discussing original indigenous tribes, the colonial period, language distribution and their current status of indigenous languages as revealed in the 2000 and 2010 census:

<http://houstonculture.org/mexico/states.html>

John Schmal's "ESSAYS AND RESEARCH ON INDIGENOUS MEXICO" describes the indigenous histories of more than 20 Mexican states. Census data for several Mexican censuses are also discussed.

<http://www.somosprimos.com/schmal/schmal.htm>

Good Luck!