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


- 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.
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.
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.

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 WWII Draft Registration Cards
- Military Service and Pension Records
- Native American Records

COPYRIGHT © 2017 JOHN P. SCHMAL
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.
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

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.

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

DID YOUR FAMILY WORK FOR THE RAILROAD?

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
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 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.).
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 Lymann Platt, “Census Records for Latin America and the Hispanic United States” (1998).
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&region=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/
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, church 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

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&region=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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collections</th>
<th>Years Covered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>1500 - 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indexed Records</th>
<th>Record Images</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71,957,891</td>
<td>93,871,311</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Title | Records | Last Updated |
---|---------|--------------|
BillionGraves Index | 112,904 | 30 Aug 2017 |
Find A Grave Index | 28,064 | 21 Jun 2017 |
Mexico Baptisms, 1560-1950 | 35,314,530 | 24 Feb 2017 |
Mexico Deaths, 1680-1940 | 297,279 | 21 Jul 2015 |
Mexico Marriages, 1570-1950 | 6,038,309 | 17 Feb 2017 |
Mexico National Census, 1930 | 12,913,257 | 21 Mar 2014 |
Mexico, Aguascalientes, Catholic Church Records, 1620-1962 | 131,006 | 17 Feb 2017 |
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

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

### Jalisco Image Only Historical Records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth, Marriage, and Death</th>
<th>Images</th>
<th>Last Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico, Archdiocese of Guadalajara, Miscellaneous Marriage Records, 1539-1939</td>
<td>773,329</td>
<td>18 Mar 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico, Jalisco, Civil Registration, 1857-2000</td>
<td>3,955,679</td>
<td>21 Mar 2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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

More indexed records are continuing to be published.
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.
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 inter-connected, in spite of the state border that presently stands between the two locations.

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.

COPYRIGHT © 2017 JOHN P. SCHMAL
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)
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.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Español</td>
<td>A person who appears to be of European ancestry (French / Spanish / German)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indio</td>
<td>A person with indigenous ancestry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>An African person who may or may not be a slave (esclavo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulatto</td>
<td>Half European &amp; half African. This person may or may not be a slave (esclavo) or free (libre).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mestizo</td>
<td>Half European &amp; half Indian. Eventually it came to mean all mixed people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>Indio con mestizo: A person who is ¾ Indian and ¼ European</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morisco</td>
<td>Blanco con mulata: ¼ European and ¾ African – one white parent and one mulato parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tresalba</td>
<td>Indio con mestiza: “Three White” – same as Morisco. Very rarely used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobo</td>
<td>Indio con negra: A person with ¾ Indians and ¼ African ancestry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Andres Gil y Pardo, Español, native of the Villa of Matute, in the Kingdom of Castilla.
Searching is a skill that develops over time! Don’t be too specific in your requests AT FIRST! Experiment and learn as you go.
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 PARENT SEARCH: GETTING RESULTS

### Search Results from Historical Records

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Events</th>
<th>Relationships</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Jose Macedonio Morales Camacho                 | christening: 12 September 1802, ZACOALCO DE TORRES, JALISCO, MEXICO | father: Jose Trinidad Morales  
mother: Juana De Jesus Camacho               |
| Jose Bonifacio Morales Camacho                 | christening: 11 June 1797, ZACOALCO DE TORRES, JALISCO, MEXICO      | father: Jose Trinidad Morales  
mother: Juana Camacho                     |
| Antonia Josefa De Jesus Morales Camacho        | christening: 21 March 1800, ZACOALCO DE TORRES, JALISCO, MEXICO      | father: Jose Trind. Morales        
mother: Juana Camacho                      |
| Juan Jose Rudesindo Morales Camacho            | christening: 6 March 1791, ZACOALCO DE TORRES, JALISCO, MEXICO       | father: Jose Trenidad Morales      
mother: Juana De Jesus Camacho              |
| Ma. Viviana Eueibia Morales Camacho            | christening: 2 March 1816, ZACOALCO DE TORRES, JALISCO, MEXICO       | father: Jose Morales               
mother: Juana Camacho Dias                 |
### THE PARENT SEARCH: GETTING RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Jose Macedonio Morales Camacho</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christening Date</td>
<td>12 Sep 1802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christening Place</td>
<td>ZACOALCO DE TORRES, JALISCO, MEXICO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father's Name</td>
<td>Jose Trinidad Morales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother's Name</td>
<td>Juana De Jesus Camacho</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Citing this Record**


---

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

Partial Search Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Cert</th>
<th>Last Name, First Middle</th>
<th>Born (yyyy.mm.dd)</th>
<th>Died (yyyy.mm.dd)</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Mother</th>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9)</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>CORDOVA, MARIA EVA (blank)</td>
<td>1930.10.08</td>
<td>(blank)</td>
<td>GERARDO CORDOVA</td>
<td>CARMEN SIQUEIROS</td>
<td>COCHISE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10)</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>CORONADO, FRANCISCO (blank)</td>
<td>1939.02.11</td>
<td>(blank)</td>
<td>(blank)</td>
<td>SIQUEIROS</td>
<td>(blank)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11)</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>CORONEL, ANTONIA (blank)</td>
<td>1870.___</td>
<td>1942.05.01</td>
<td>LORENZO MORALES</td>
<td>RAMONA SIQUEIROS</td>
<td>PIMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12)</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>COSTO, JESUS S. (blank)</td>
<td>1840.01.15</td>
<td>1934.12.26</td>
<td>JESUS COSIO</td>
<td>TEODORA SIQUEIROS</td>
<td>PIMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13)</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>DE CANES, MARIA (blank)</td>
<td>(blank)</td>
<td>1959.01.16</td>
<td>RAMON ESCALANTE</td>
<td>PETRA SIQUEIROS</td>
<td>PIMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14)</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>DIAZ, MARIA JESUS SALAZAR (blank)</td>
<td>1896.09.09</td>
<td>1928.07.08</td>
<td>YGNACIO SALAZAR</td>
<td>GERTRUDES SIQUEIROS</td>
<td>COCHISE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15)</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>DOMINGUS, JESUS (blank)</td>
<td>1927.12.25</td>
<td>(blank)</td>
<td>BEN DOMINGUS</td>
<td>JESUS SIQUEIROS</td>
<td>MARICOPA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZALDIVAR, FRANCISCO ANTONIO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BERNARDINO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZALDIVAR, JOSEPH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZALDIVAR, JUAN DE</td>
<td>N.D.: GUADALAJARA, SPAIN</td>
<td>1598 Dec: ACOMA/KILLED BY INDIANS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZALDIVAR, PEDRO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZALDIVAR, VICENTE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZALDIVAR, VICENTE DE</td>
<td>N.D.: ZACATECAS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZAMBRANO ORTIZ, PEDRO</td>
<td>1586: CANARY ISLANDS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZAMBRANO, CIPRIANO</td>
<td>1757: PINOS (SIERRA DE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZAMBRANO, JOSE MARIA</td>
<td>1766: SAN FERNANDO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZAMBRANO, JUAN JOSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>1818: N.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZAMBRANO, MANUEL</td>
<td>N.D.: MEXICO CITY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZAMBRANO, PATRICIO</td>
<td>1748: PINOS (SIERRA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZAMBRANO, PEDRO</td>
<td>1762: SAN FERNANDO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZAMBRANO, PEDRO</td>
<td>1596: VILLA DE RIBERA,</td>
<td>1652 Sep 28: SANTA CRUZ DE MAYO, SINALOA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXTREMADURA-ESPAÑA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surname</td>
<td>Birth Year</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLINA, GASPAR DE</td>
<td>1723</td>
<td>BALAGUER, CATALONIA, SPAIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLINA, GUADALUPE</td>
<td>N.D.: N.P.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLINA, JOSE</td>
<td>1748</td>
<td>N.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLINA, JOSE FRANCISCO JAVIER</td>
<td>1694</td>
<td>ANTEQUERA, ANDALUCIA - ESPANA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLINA, JOSE JOAQUIN</td>
<td>N.D.: LA CIENEGA (SAN PABLO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLINA, JOSEPH</td>
<td>N.D.: LA CIENEGA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLINA, JOSEPH</td>
<td>1732</td>
<td>N.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLINA, JOSEPH JOAQUIN</td>
<td>N.D.: LA CIENEGA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLINA, JOSEPHA DE</td>
<td>N.D.: SAN BARTOLOME</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
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.
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 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** 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

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname:</th>
<th>Given Name: Friderich Agustus</th>
<th>Sex: M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place of Birth: Emden, Germany</td>
<td>Date of Birth:</td>
<td>Order:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of Death:</td>
<td>Date of Death:</td>
<td>Cause of Death:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race or Tribe: Tudesco</td>
<td>Residence: Topahue; Altar; Magdalena; Tucson</td>
<td>Title: Viudo de Concepción Quiroga; Marido de Margarita Redondo; Involved in Sonoran politics after Mexican Independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of Service:</td>
<td>Burial Place:</td>
<td>Translation:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes: He managed Manuel Gándara's hacienda at Topahue. He was later a military officer under Gándara's rival, Colonel José María Elias Gonzales, and a sergeant major under General Ignacio Pesqueira, another of Gándara's competitors for the governorship of Sonora.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname:</th>
<th>Given Name: José</th>
<th>Sex: M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place of Birth:</td>
<td>Date of Birth:</td>
<td>Order:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of Death: Terrenate</td>
<td>Date of Death: 07/23/1797</td>
<td>Cause of Death: Killed by Apaches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race or Tribe: Opata</td>
<td>Residence: Bacoachi</td>
<td>Title: Soldado de Bacoachi; Marido de María Eusebio Verdugo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of Service: Bacoachi</td>
<td>Burial Place: Terrenate</td>
<td>Translation: (Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes: &quot;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&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:


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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Book Numbers / Surname Range</th>
<th>Film #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Book 1 (Aanda) — Book 5 (Alzuru)</td>
<td>35112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book 6 (Allado) — Book 12 (Basani)</td>
<td>35113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book 13 (Basanta) — Book 19 (Campani)</td>
<td>35114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book 20 (Campano) — Book 26 (Desportell)</td>
<td>35115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book 27 (Despou) — Book 33 (Franco)</td>
<td>35116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book 34 (Francolí) — Book 40 (Haro)</td>
<td>35117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book 41 (Hartos) — Book 47 (Lazcamburu)</td>
<td>35118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book 48 (Lazcano) — Book 54 (Mesares)</td>
<td>35119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book 55 (Mescua) — Book 61 (Olcina)</td>
<td>35120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book 62 (Olcinellas) — Book 68 (Pérez de Arramendia)</td>
<td>35121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book 69 (Pérez de Arroyo) — Book 76 (Rizo)</td>
<td>35122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 losConsideran 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 Cásado. 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 Richohombre en 1181. Su bisnieto Rodrigo de Sequeiros creó otro solar para su hijo Juan de Sequeires, en la Silva, a dos leguas de Valenza do Miño, dándole el nombre de Porto da Silva.


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!