

# Genealogy CLÁSSES

# **FOCUS ON**

# Finding Your Mexican Roots

¡Bienvenidos! Welcome to our class on Mexican genealogy. Finding ancestors is challenging enough, but adding a foreign language makes it seem even more daunting. Still, armed with a few useful tips, guidelines and our genealogy staff's boundless encouragement, researching your Mexican roots can be enjoyable and fruitful. ¡Vamanos!

#### **HOW DO I BEGIN?**

Start with the ancestor about whom you know the most. You need a NAME—but realize that Hispanic names are often plural and might have changed after your ancestor came to the United States. It's important to find a BIRTH DATE (or an estimate) and the PLACE in Mexico from which your ancestor came. The key to starting your Mexican research is to find out what state (estado) your ancestor called home, then the town (pueblo) and parish (parroquio) for church records or municipality (municipio) and city (ciudad) for civil records. Our goal today is to get you moving in the right direction.

# CLUES TO FINDING NAMES, DATES AND PLACE OF ORIGIN

Church records (b/m/d) • Civil Records (b/m/d, wills, deeds, probates, etc.) • U.S. Censuses • 1930 Mexican Census Courthouse Records • Naturalization Records • Border Crossing Records • Military Records • Obituaries • Newspaper Articles Letters • Funeral Cards • Postcards • Photographs • Older relatives • Family Bible

#### CHURCH RECORDS vs CIVIL RECORDS

CHURCH: Established in Mexico in 1527, the Catholic Church was Mexico's primary record keeper until civil registration began. Dioceses usually used the same writing standard, so that information found in church records is mostly consistent. The vast majority of Mexicans were Catholic and are registered in the parish records of their local parish or diocese. These records include baptisms, confirmations, marriage information documents, marriages, deaths and burials. Often, two or sometimes even three generations are found in the registers. Records were kept at the parish, and a copy was sent to the diocesan archive.





CIVIL: Civil records in Mexico began in 1859, though enforcement throughout the country was lax until 1867. These include birth, marriage and death records. After 1859, both church and civil records should be searched, because information in one might not appear in the other. For example, the church record may only list the godparents, but the civil record might list the grandparents.

Again, it all begins with a name. Next, we'll explore those often-confusing Hispanic naming traditions.

#### **Guidelines** for deciphering Spanish names

Confusion surrounding Hispanic names leaves many researchers feeling anxious about starting Mexican genealogy research. These guidelines, while not hard and fast rules, are designed to help beginners decipher the naming traditions that govern the names of Mexican ancestors:

- Hispanic naming traditions are **patronymic**, meaning surnames are determined by the male line
  - ♦ The "ez" at the end of many Spanish surnames originated as a way to denote "the son of", e.g. Fernández: son of Fernando
- In the Spanish language, apellido most closely translates to surname. Note that it does not mean LAST name
- Generally, Hispanic names:
  - Include two surnames, one from the father and one from the mother
  - In the case of illegitimate children, both of the mother's surnames were often used
  - Orphans were sometimes given surnames to reflect their home, such as Iglesias (church)
  - ♦ First names may include Saints' names
  - ♦ First names may be used together or separately, e.g. María Carmen may go as María Carmen or just Carmen

# **Lineage and Spanish Surnames**

Name | Second Name | Paternal Surname | Maternal Surname



- Generally, married women keep their family (maiden) names. However, there are exceptions, especially in more recent generations. As a married woman, Alejandra Margarita (shown above) could be known as:
  - 1. Alejandra Margarita García Díaz (her maiden name)
  - 2. Alejandra Margarita García Padillo (her paternal surname and her husband's paternal surname)
  - 3. Alejandra Margarita García de Padillo ("de" is sometimes added to identify the surname gained by marriage)
  - 4. Alejandra Margarita García-Díaz Padillo (compound names do not require any legal documentation in Mexico)

#### **Advantages of Spanish Surnames**

- Easier to keep track of maternal lines
- A child's name provides surnames of both paternal and maternal grandfathers
- Both the surnames of each parent can be kept together by using a "y" (translates to "and") between the names

## **Complications of Spanish First Names and Surnames**

- Indexers may not be familiar with naming conventions and index names under the maternal surname only
- Special characters may cause computer or publication indexing issues with surnames; Pérez may follow Pyle
- When immigrating to the U.S., some families switched the order of surnames to keep the emphasis on the paternal line
  - ♦ Pablo Diego José Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno María de los Remedios Cipriano de la Santísima Trinidad Ruiz Picasso
  - Magdalena Carmen Frida Kahlo Calderón
  - Diego María de la Concepción Juan Nepomuceno Estanislao de la Rivera y Barrientos Acosta y Rodríguez

### WHERE CAN I FIND THE RECORDS?

There are two major online sources of church and civil records for Mexico

FamilySearch

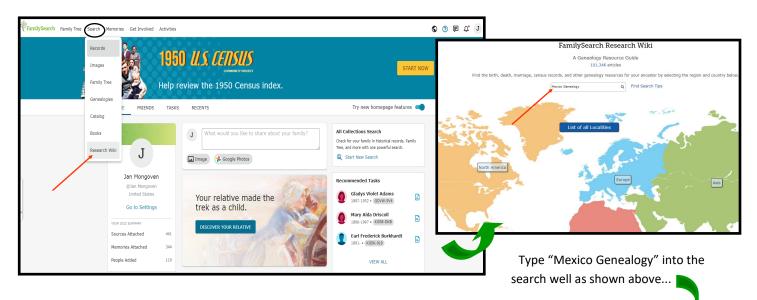
Ancestry

#### **FAMILYSEARCH**

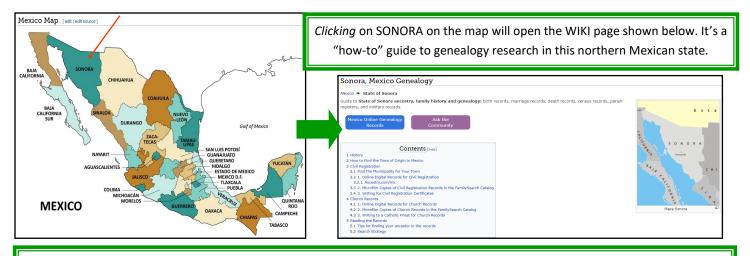
FamilySearch is FREE! You must create an account with a username and password at familysearch.org.

FamilySearch has many indexed records, but most records are only browseable at this time.

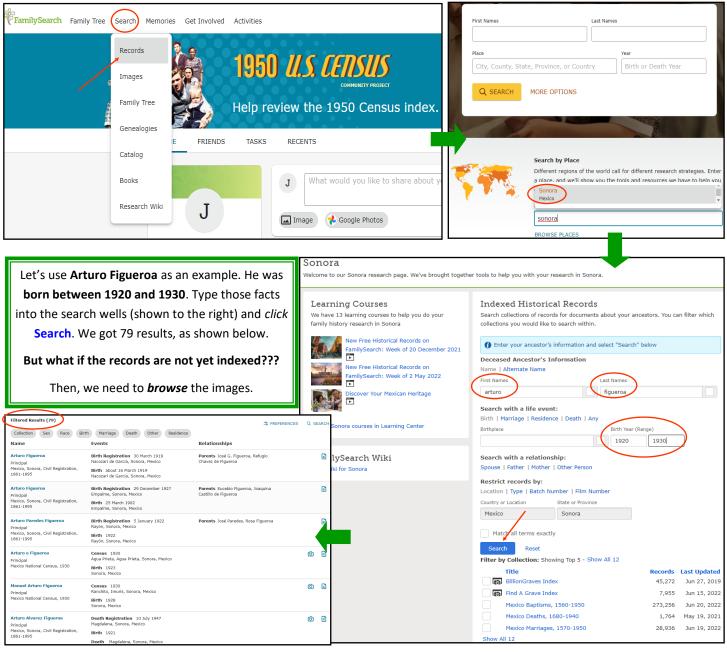
What might be most valuable to researchers, however, is the Research Wiki for Mexico. Let's check it out, as shown below!



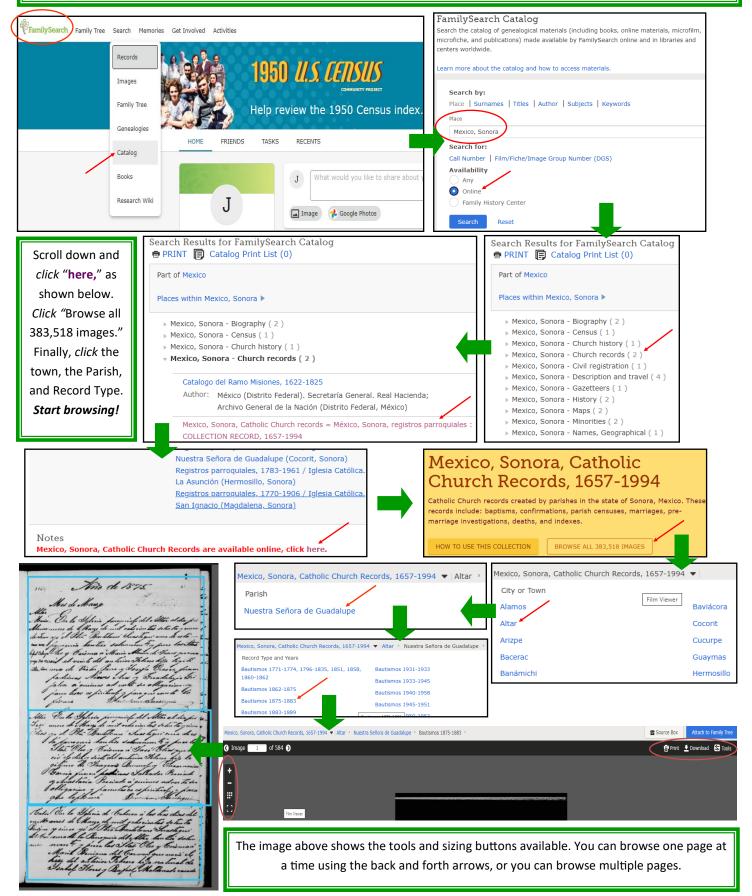




Let's use FamilySearch to find an **indexed record**, using Sonora as our state. Return to the FamilySearch homepage as seen below, and under Search click on Records. This takes you to the search window shown below. Scroll to Search by Place. Type "sonora" in the Browse Places search well, and hit enter on the keyboard.



Let's use FamilySearch to find an <u>unindexed</u> record by browsing Sonora records. Return to the FamilySearch homepage as seen below. Under Search, click on Catalog. Type "Mexico, Sonora" into the search well, then choose "online" and click Search. Click "church records (2)" and then click "Mexico, Sonora, Catholic Church Records = México, Sonora, registros parroquiales."

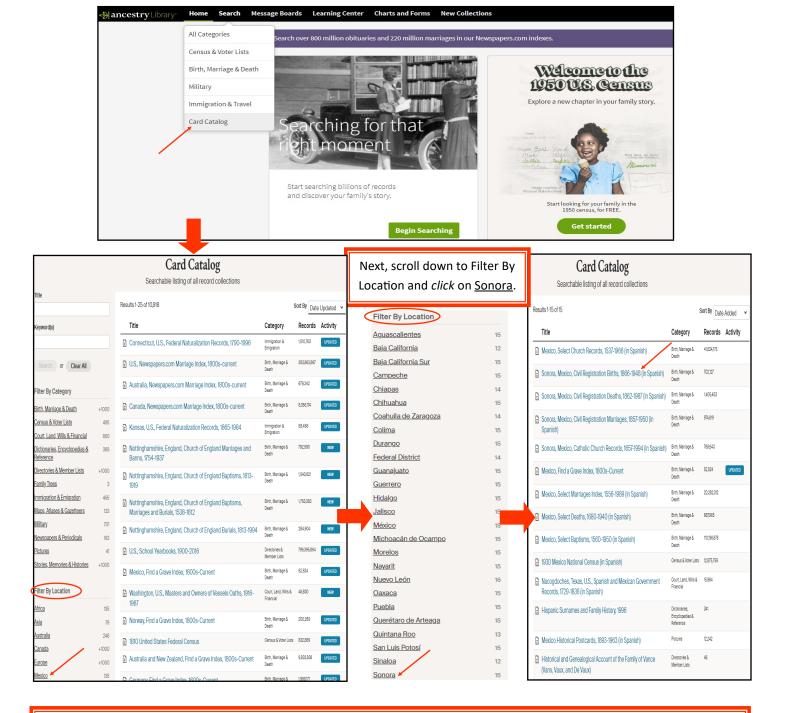


#### **ANCESTRY**

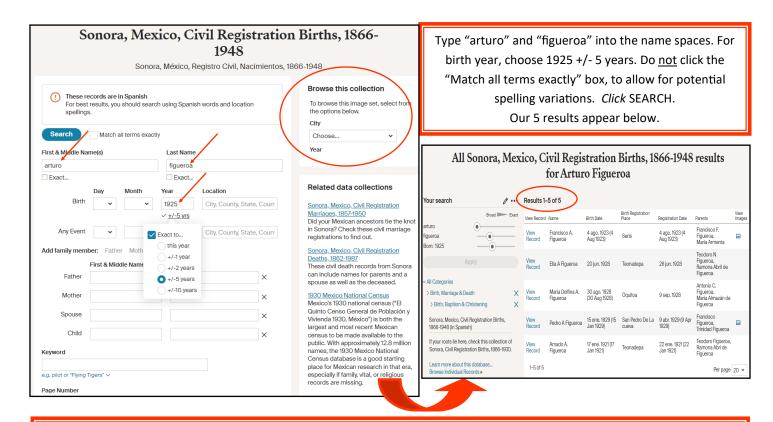
Ancestry Library Edition is FREE at any Carlsbad Library! Ancestry.com is available as a paid subscription online service.

Ancestry has many indexed Mexican records, but most records are unindexed and are only browseable at this time.

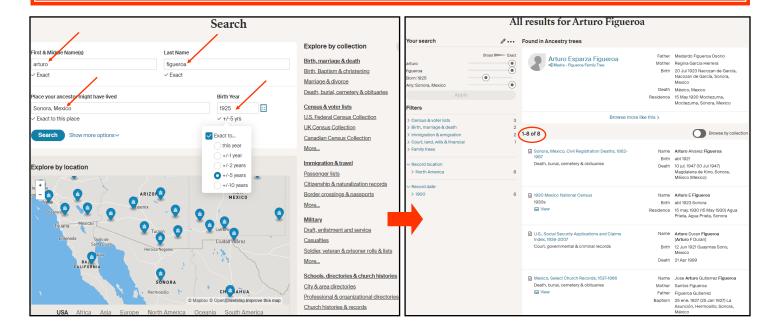
Now let's use *Ancestry* to find records for **Arturo Figueroa**, **born 1920-1930 in Sonora**. On the homepage, *click* SEARCH to expose the drop-down menu. *Click* Card Catalog. Scroll down and use Filter By Location (on the left of the page) to *click* on Mexico.



Let's try to find **Arturo Figueroa** using <u>Sonora, Mexico, Civil Registration Births, 1866-1930</u>, as shown by the red arrow above. *Click* on that collection and follow the instructions on page 7.



Our Arturo Figueroa can't be located in this collection, so we'll use a <u>broader</u> approach to try to find him. Go to the *Ancestry* homepage and *click* Search, then click All Categories. Fill in the search wells as shown below, then *click* the Search button. This gives 8 results...hopefully, one of those is our Arturo. **If not, you'll need to BROWSE Ancestry's records** (see above).



## YOU MAY ALSO WANT TO ...

Google or Duck-Duck-Go names, placing them inside quotation marks - i.e. "Arturo Figueroa" or "José Arturo Figueroa"

Try the Mexican version of Ancestry.com (ancestry.mx)...if you have a paid (\$\$) Ancestry.com subscription.

Examine books on our shelves for Arizona and New Mexico, as portions of them were a part of Mexico as of the early 1850s