

1984

Mexico and the Southwest: Microfilm Holdings of Historical Documents and Rare Books at The University of Texas at El Paso Library

Cesar Caballero

Susana Delgado

Bud Newman

W.H. Timmons

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.utep.edu/guides>

 Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#), [Latin American Literature Commons](#), [Latin American Studies Commons](#), [Military History Commons](#), [Political History Commons](#), [Spanish Literature Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Caballero, Cesar; Delgado, Susana; Newman, Bud; and Timmons, W.H., "Mexico and the Southwest: Microfilm Holdings of Historical Documents and Rare Books at The University of Texas at El Paso Library" (1984). *Guides to Microfilm Collections*. Paper 5.
<http://digitalcommons.utep.edu/guides/5>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Special Collections Department at DigitalCommons@UTEP. It has been accepted for inclusion in Guides to Microfilm Collections by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UTEP. For more information, please contact lweber@utep.edu.

MEXICO AND THE SOUTHWEST

Microfilm Holdings of Historical Documents and Rare Books
at The University of Texas at El Paso Library

Compiled by: Cesar Caballero
Susana Delgado
Bud Newman

With an introduction by:
Dr. W. H. Timmons

choz
la San.
P^{no} de su
fines
Araucanra,
Pimas

Por quanto se
do, que para el Iny
los negocios, pendientes en
Provincias vecinas, y Reino
de Necesitan Nombres urgentes,
de Notario, y siendo preciso q
se ver, Concurran la el p^{no} de
cunmarias, que se requieren para dho
Por tanto Confiada esta Capacidad, y
de D. Felipe de la Soja, y que bien
mente, haga lo que por Nos le fuere mandado

l. emt. vint

MEXICO AND THE SOUTHWEST: MICROFILM HOLDINGS OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS
AND RARE BOOKS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT EL PASO LIBRARY

Compiled by:

Cesar Caballero, Susana Delgado and Bud Newman

with an

Introduction by Dr. W. H. Timmons



The University of Texas at El Paso Libraries

Special Collections Department

El Paso, Texas

1984

MEXICO AND THE SOUTHWEST: MICROFILM HOLDINGS OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS
AND RARE BOOKS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT EL PASO LIBRARY

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
I. Introduction	iii
II. Archival Collections	1
III. Manuscript Collections	4
IV. Rare Books	6
V. Periodicals	13
VI. Historical Background to the Major Collections	16
VII. Descriptions to the Major Collections	19
VIII. Subject Index	30

Introduction

"Graduate program planning," stated Mission '73, the publication which a study committee made in 1963 for Texas Western College, as it was called then, "should point toward areas in which we believe we can achieve distinction, should seek to capitalize on our location near Latin America, and should consider the specific needs of this part of the State of Texas." Thus, it occurred to me that one of the most logical and significant ways that we could move in the direction indicated was to acquire and build a microfilm collection of historical source materials, both published and unpublished, dealing with the history of Mexico, with particular emphasis on northern Mexico and the Spanish Borderlands.

Already a beginning had been made with the John H. McNeely Collection of rare books and pamphlets dealing primarily with Chihuahua during the Mexican Revolution. Moreover, by that time the first microfilm project had been completed, the records of the Ayuntamiento de Ciudad Juárez, or Juárez Archives, as it is usually referred to, with funding by the Pan American Round Table and the El Paso County Historical Society. The ninety-one reels contain an extraordinary amount of detail dealing with the El Paso area in the 18th and 19th centuries. Unfortunately, however, because of lack of professionalism in the filming process, some 30%-40% of the documents were illegible. This has been corrected in recent years with a second filming, which has been done in a highly professional manner.

My plans for building a microfilm collection of historical materials were outlined in my letter to President Joseph Ray of January 25, 1965 in which the sum of \$1,000 was pledged, with the proviso that the administration contribute \$4,000 from the Excellence Fund. Dr. Ray accepted my proposal and gave the program his full support, as did Baxter Polk, the Librarian at that time. For the next two years, the microfilming of materials in Latin American Collection of the University of Texas in Austin went forward, and by early 1967 we were ready for Phase II. Once again, Dr. Ray agreed to contribute another \$4,000 with my pledge of \$1,000, and within a year the project had been completed, providing us with a basic microfilm collection of Mexican newspapers, printed documentary collections, memoirs, standard histories, and materials on Chihuahua.

By this time we had purchased the Hidalgo del Parral Archives, together with the volumes of Provincias Internas which deal with this area. Beginning in the 1970s we began working in Chihuahua and Durango with the filming of the Periódico Oficial of Chihuahua, the Janos Archives, the Carrizal Collection, the Ayuntamiento of Chihuahua (more than 700 reels, the biggest of them all), the Juárez Cathedral, and the civil and ecclesiastical records of Durango. Added to these were several purchases--the Bexar Archives, the Spanish Archives of New Mexico, and the Mexican Archives of New Mexico.

Finally, I want to express my appreciation to the present library staff and the staff of Special Collections Department for their support

of our Mexican microfilm program and their efforts to continue the work begun more than twenty years ago. I particularly want to congratulate them for having recently obtained a microfilm copy of the Archives of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe 1678-1900, which contains valuable information on our El Paso missions, but which was kept under lock and key for many years.

--W. H. Timmons

ARCHIVAL COLLECTIONS

Entries marked with an asterisk (*) are described in the last section beginning on page 19 and continuing through page 29. A double asterisk (**) by an item number indicates that the library owns negative copies of the microfilm, making the collection available for duplication upon request.

To order copies:

For Loan - Interlibrary Loan Office
U T El Paso Library
El Paso, Texas 79968-0582

For Purchase - Southwest Microfilm
2601 E. Yandell
El Paso, Texas 79903

For questions or comments on the contents of this guide:

Special Collections Department
The University of Texas at El Paso
Library
El Paso, Texas 79968-0582

ARCHIVAL COLLECTIONS

√**1. Almada, Francisco Collection. Chihuahua, Chihuahua Ayuntamiento Suplementario 1724-1937. 61 rolls. (MF/501)

√ 2. Archives of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe 1678-1900. Santa Fe, New Mexico. 90 rolls. (MF/525).

√*3. El Archivo de Hidalgo del Parral. Hidalgo del Parral, Chihuahua, México: 1631-1821. 326 rolls. (MF/476)

Guide available: English Translation of the Index to El Archivo de Hidalgo del Parral 1631-1821. Translated by Consuelo P. Boyd. (Sp-C/Ref./CD/3676/.P313/1631/f).

√**4. Archivos de la Catedral de Cd. Juárez. Cd. Juárez, Chihuahua, México: 1671-1893. 14 rolls. (MF/489)

Card index available for rolls 1-3; 1671-1881.

√**5. Archivos de la Catedral de Durango. Durango, Durango, México: 1635-1820. 20+ rolls. (MF/494)

√**6. Archivos del Ayuntamiento de Cd. Juárez. Cd. Juárez, Chihuahua, México: 1726-1899. 91 rolls. (MF/495)

Card index available for the following rolls: 1-4; 1726-1829. Portions of 34 and 39; 1757-1841. 40-48; 1711-1850. Portions of roll 49; 1805-1809. This collection has been refilmed, the new edition is known as Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua Municipal Archives (MF/513)

√**7. Archivos del Ayuntamiento de Chihuahua. Chihuahua, Chihuahua, México: 1712-1941. 656 rolls. (MF/491)

See also Francisco Almada Collection Chihuahua, Chihuahua Ayuntamiento Suplementario (MF/501)

√**8. Archivo[s] Histórico[s] del Gobierno del Estado De Durango. Durango, Durango, México: 1578-1847. 374+ rolls. (MF/492)

Card index available for rolls 1-12; 1578-1822.

√**9. Archivos Históricos, Manuscritos y Documentos de Janos. Janos, México: 1810-1858. 37 rolls. (MF/498)

10. The Bexar Archives at the University of Texas Archives. 172 rolls. (MF/458)

Guide available: Guide to the Microfilm Edition of the Bexar Archives, 1717-1803 by Chester V. Kielman. (Sp-C/Ref./z/6208/A7/B49).

- √ **11. Carrizal Collection. Carrizal, Chihuahua: 1827-1913. 23 rolls. (MF/505)
- Card "index" available 1822-1936, no frame or book numbers provided.
- √ 12. Catholic Church Records of Baptisms. Ysleta, Texas: 1792-1802. 1 roll (MF/474)
13. Catholic Church Records of Baptisms, Confirmations, Marriages and Interments. San Elizario, Texas: 1845-1926. 1 roll. (MF/473)
- √ **14. Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua Municipal Archives. Cd. Juárez, Chihuahua, México: 1750-1869+. (MF/513) Part I: 40 rolls; 1895-1947. Part II: 45+ rolls; 1750-1869+.
- This collection is the re-filmed portion of the Archivo del Ayuntamiento de Cd. Juárez (see MF/495). The filming of the collection is still in process.
- √ 15. Concordia Cemetery Records. El Paso, Texas: 1873-1960. 1 roll. (MF/519)
- √ 16. Daily Reports of Agents, 1875 thru 1936. United States: Treasury Dept. Secret Service. Vols. V-VII, 1952. 1 roll. (MF/466)
- √ **17. Decretos Generales, Colección de Documentos, 1835. México, Primera Secretaría de Estado, Departamento del Interior 1835-1836. (MF/514 r.3, I.2)
- √ **18. El Paso County Records. San Elizario and Socorro: 1850-1890. El Paso, Texas. (MF/510)
- √ **19. Justicia. Juzgado de Letras del Distrito Guerrero, Chihuahua 1863-Nov. 8, 1909. 15 rolls. (MF/502)
- √ **20. Letter Copybooks of the Pinos Altos Mines Co. Pinos Altos, Chihuahua and London, England, 1892-1895. (MF/514 r.1, I.4)
- √ **21. Libro Minutario de la Defensa Social de los Llanos de San Juan Bautista. Distrito Benito Juárez, Estado de Chihuahua-Cusihuiriáchic, Chihuahua 1917-1919. (MF/514 r.3, I.3)
- √ **22. [Materials in the Archivo General de Indias, dealing with history of the Pacific and the American Southwest.] Sevilla, Spain: 1773-1780. 2 rolls. (MF/490)
- √ 23. Mexican Archives of New Mexico, 1821-1846, Santa Fe, New Mexico, State of New Mexico Records Center, 1969. 42 rolls. (MF/457)

Guide available at the front of each roll, also available in book form: Calendar of the Microfilm Edition of the Spanish Archives of New Mexico, 1621-1821. (Sp-C/Ref./F/799/.A3/1968/f).

- ✓ 24. New Mexico Archives. Museum of New Mexico. Vols. 80-179; 1827-1843. 38 rolls. (MF/455)
- ✓ 25. Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Mission Records, 1848-1890. Socorro, Texas. 2 rolls. (MF/509)
- 26. Official Public Records of the District Clerk's Office, El Paso, Texas: 41st Judicial District Court, books #1-26; 1899-1940. 13 rolls. (MF/520)
- ✓ 27. Official Public Records of the District Clerk's Office, El Paso, Texas: Old Civil Cases, cases #1-11700; 1869-1915. 132 rolls. (MF/523)
- ✓ 28. Official Public Records of the District Clerk's Office, El Paso, Texas: Old Criminal Cases, cases #1-14664; 1889-1945. 90 rolls. (MF/524)
- ✓ 29. Official Public Records of the District Clerk's Office, El Paso, Texas: 34th District Court, Civil Minute Books, books #1-30; 1900-1938. 15 rolls. (MF/521)
- ✓ 30. Official Public Records of the District Clerk's Office, El Paso, Texas: 34th District Court, Criminal Minute Books, books #2-13; 1910-1948. 7 rolls. (MF/522)
- ✓ **31. Pioneers Association Biographical Sketchbook. El Paso, Texas: 1932. 1 roll. (MF/503)
- ✓ **32. Procedimientos de la Corporación del Pueblo de Socorro, Texas Mayo 30, 1908. 1 roll. (MF/512 I.2)
- ✓ *33. Provincias Internas. Archivo General de la Nación. México: 1604-1822. Microfilmed: University of California at Berkeley, Bancroft Library. 85 rolls. (MF/478)
- **34. [Revolutionary Roster.] Chihuahua, México: June 14, 1911. (MF/514 r.2, I.3)
- ✓ 35. Spanish Archives of New Mexico 1631-1821 in the Archives Division of the State of New Mexico Records Center. 22 rolls. (MF/454)

Guide available: Calendar of the Microfilm Edition of the Mexican Archives of New Mexico, 1821-1846. (Sp-C/Ref./F/801/.N47/1970/f).

MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

- ✓ 36. Bartlett, John R. Bartlett Papers: Mexican Boundary Commission Correspondence. Collection of Manuscripts in the John Carter Brown Library. 12 rolls. (MF/497)
- ✓ 37. Caraveo, Marcello. Memorias del General de División Marcello Caraveo. El Paso, Texas: January 1931. (MF/511)
- ✓ 38. Castañeda de Nájera, Pedro de. Relación de la Jornada de Cibola, donde se trata de aquellos poblados y ritos y costumbres, la cual fue el año de 1540--Historia del Conde Fernando Gonzalez Impresa. Dated 1596. Filmed by the N.Y. Public Library, 1941. (MF/42)
39. De La O, Genovevo. Archivo del General Genovevo De La O, 1910-1920. México. Archivo General de la Nación. 175 pieces of microfiche. (MF/507)
40. Decorme, S.J. Gerard. Las Misiones del Valle del Paso, 1659-1960. Unpublished manuscript. (MF/515)
41. González, Abraham. Official Letter Copybook of Chihuahua Governor Abraham González. June 14, 1911-August 29, 1911. (MF/514 r.2, I.4 thru r.2A)
42. Greene, William. Day book of the Cananea Copper Company. Circa 1902. 1 roll. (MF/462)
43. Lind, John. Mexican Mission papers of John Lind. Deborah K. Neuwbeck, editor of Microfilm edition. Minnesota: Minnesota Historical Society, 1971. 7 rolls. (MF/477) Guide available.
44. Mascareñas, René. René Mascareñas Collection. Cd. Juárez, México. 1956-1959. 28 rolls. (MF/499)
45. Mills, Anson. Letters from the Mills Collection at the University of Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming. 1 roll. (MF/481)
46. Orozco, Pascual. Private Collection of Fausto Orozco. Chihuahua. 45 documents and newspaper clippings, 1911-1912. (MF/514 r.2, I.1)
47. Pittman, Park W. Correspondence of Park W. Pittman. El Paso, Texas: 1904-1914. (MF/512 I.3)
48. Reyes Aviles, Carlos. Documentos Diversos. México: 1911-1914. (MF/506)

This collection contains correspondence relating to the Zapatista revolutionary movement in México.

49. Romance Histórico Villista. Anonymous, circa 1914. (MF/514 r.2, I.2)
50. Terrazas, D. Luís. Diario no. 3 de la contabilidad de testamentos del Sr. D. Luís Terrazas. Principiando el 31 de Diciembre de 1923. Dec. 1923-Mar. 31, 1927. Chihuahua, México. (MF/514 r.4, I.1)
51. Terrazas, D. Luís. Diario no. 18 de la contabilidad del Sr. Gral. D. Luís Terrazas de Chihuahua. Comenzando el 15 de Abril de 1911. April 15, 1911-August 15, 1912. (MF/514 r.5, I.2)
52. Thomason, Robert Ewing, 1931-1947. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. 1 roll. (MF/460)
53. Three Manuscripts of the Biblioteca Nacional México City, 1560. 1 roll. (MF/516)
- These are codices, most of which are written in the Nahuatl language of México, that contain sections on "Cantares Mexicanos," "Calendario Mexicano," and "Arte Divinatorio de los Mexicanos."
54. Van Horne, Jefferson. Selected letters received from Major Jefferson Van Horne; records of the War Department Office of the Adjutant General Record Group 94. 1849-1851. 1 roll. (MF/463)
55. Weber, Max. Copy Book, Business and Personal Correspondence, March 1897-Nov. 1898. 12 rolls. (MF/500)
56. Whipple, Amiel W. Journal of Amiel Weeks Whipple; Lieut., U.S. Army Survey Pacific Railroad (1853-45), Mexican Boundary Survey (1851). 1 roll. (MF/482)

RARE BOOKS ON MICROFILM

57. Ahumada, Miguel. MEMORIA DE LA ADMINISTRACION PUBLICA DEL ESTADO DE CHIHUAHUA, CHIHUAHUA. Oficina tipográfica del Gobierno Dirigida por Alberto Sanchez, 1900. (MF/514 r.3, I.4)
58. Alegre, Francisco Javier. CONTINUACION DE LA HISTORIA DE LA COMPANIA DE JESUS EN NUEVA ESPANA. P. José Marciano Dávila y Arrillaga, ed. Puebla. Imprenta del Colegio Pio de Artes y Oficios, Boredas de la Compañía, 1888. Vol. I-II. (MF/429)
59. Alegre, Francisco Javier. HISTORIA DE LA COMPANIA DE JESUS EN NUEVA ESPANA QUE ESTABA ESCRIBIENDO EL P. FRANCISCO JAVIER ALEGRE AL TIEMPO DE SU EXPULSION. Vols. I-III. México, imprenta de J.M. Lara, 1841. (MF/429)
60. Almada, Francisco R. INFORME DE HUGO DE OCONOR SOBRE EL ESTADO DE LAS PROVINCIAS INTERNAS DEL NORTE. México, Editorial Cultura, 1952. (MF/446)
61. Andrade, José María. INFORME SOBRE LOS ESTABLECIMIENTOS DE BENEFICIENCIA Y CORRECCION DE ESTA CAPITAL. Luís García Pimentel, ed., México, D. F., Moderna Librería Religiosa, 1907. (MF/426)
62. ANUARIO ESTADISTICO. CENSO Y DEMOGRAFIA, VIDA ECONOMICA Y VIDA SOCIAL Y MORAL. 1923-1924, v. II. México, Talleres Gráficos de la Nación, 1923. (MF/514 r. 3, I.5)
63. ARCHIVO HISTORICO DE LA CIUDAD DE MORELIA DEL I.N.A.H. (index). Morelia, Mich., México, n.p., n.d. (MF/485)
64. Arrillaga, José Basilio, ed. RECOPIACION DE LEYES, DECRETOS, BANDOS, REGLAMENTOS, CIRCULARES Y PROVIDENCIAS DE LOS SUPREMOS PODERES Y OTRAS AUTORIDADES DE LA REPUBLICA MEXICANA (1828-1832). México, D. F., Imprenta de J.M. Fernandez de Lara, 1828, Vols. 1-5. 6 rolls. (MF/430)
65. Bancroft, Hubert H. VIDA DE PORFIRIO DIAZ. México, la compañía histórica de México, 1887. (MF/470 r.2)
66. Bolton, Herbert E. CORONADO ON THE TURQUOISE TRAIL: KNIGHT OF PUEBLOS AND PLAINS. Albuquerque, The University of New Mexico Press, 1949. (MF/42 I.2)
67. Bolton, Herbert Eugene, ed. FONT'S COMPLETE DIARY, A CHRONICLE OF THE FOUNDING OF SAN FRANCISCO. Berkeley California, University of California Press, 1931. (MF/469)
68. Bustamante, Carlos María de. EL GABINETE MEXICANO DURANTE EL SEGUNDO PERIODO DE LA ADMINISTRACION DEL EXMO. SEÑOR PRESIDENTE ANASTACIO

- BUSTAMANTE. México, Imprenta de José M. Lara, 1942. (MF/446)
69. Carreño, Alberto M. EL CHAMIZAL Y EL PRESIDENTE NORTE-AMERICANO WOODROW WILSON. México, Imprenta Franco Americana S.A., 1913 (MF/436)
70. Cavo, Andrés. LOS TRES SIGLOS DE MEXICO DURANTE EL GOBIERNO ESPAÑOL. México, Imprenta de Luís Abadiano. Vols. I-III: 1836, Vol. IV, 1838. 1 roll. (MF/434)
71. Cervantes de Salazar, Francisco. CRONICA DE NUEVA ESPANA EDITED BY FRANCISCO DEL PASO Y TRONCOSO. Madrid, Hauser y Manet, 1914. 1 roll. (MF/433)
72. COLECCION DE DOCUMENTOS INEDITOS PARA LA HISTORIA DE ESPAÑA. Madrid, various presses; vols. I-CXII; 1849-1895. 29 rolls. (MF/441)
73. CONSTITUCION POLITICA DEL ESTADO DE CHIHUAHUA. Chihuahua, Imprenta del Gobierno dirigida por Domingo Lazo, 1858. (MF/435)
74. CORRESPONDENCIA DIPLOMATICA RELATIVO A LAS INVASIONES DEL TERRITORIO MEXICANO POR FUERZAS DE LOS ESTADOS-UNIDOS DE 1873 a 1877. México, Imprenta de Ignacio Cumplido, 1878. (MF/436 r.1)
75. Corti, Egon Caesar Count. MAXIMILLIAN AND CHARLOTTE OF MEXICO. London, Alfred A. Knopf, 1928, Vol. I. (MF/471)
76. CUADERNO QUE COMPRENDE LOS SECRETOS GENERALES Y PARTICULARES DATOS PARA ABRIR COLONIAS EN EL ESTADO DE CHIHUAHUA. Chihuahua, Imprenta del Gobierno del Estado a cargo de J. Sabino Cano, 1828. (MF/435)
77. CUESTION AMERICANA. NEGOCIOS DIPLOMATICOS CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS. Notas y Documentos relativos. Guadalajara, tip. de Banda. Exconvento de Santa María de García, 1879. (MF/436)
78. Dávila y Arrillaga, José Mariano. CONTINUACION DE LA HISTORIA DE LA COMPANIA DE JESUS EN NUEVA ESPANA DEL P. FRANCISCO JAVIER ALEGRE. Tomos I-II. Puebla, Imprenta del Colegio Pio de Artes y Oficios, 1888. (MF/429 I.4-5)
79. Davis, W.W.H. EL GRINGO; OR NEW MEXICO AND HER PEOPLE. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1857. (MF/42 I.3)
80. De Aviraneta E. Ibargoyen, D. Eugenio. MIS MEMORIAS INTIMAS. Edited by Luís García Pimentel. México, D.F., Moderna Librería Religiosa de José L. Vallego, 1906. (MF/426 r.1)
81. De Bustamante, Carlos María. APUNTES PARA LA HISTORIA DEL GOBIERNO DEL GENERAL D. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA. México, Imprenta de J.M. Lara, 1845. (MF/452)
82. De Croix, Marques Teodoro. INSTRUCCION DEL VIRREY MARQUES DE CROIX QUE DEJA A SU SUCESOR ANTONIO MARIA BUCARELI. México, Editorial

Jus, S. A., 1960. (MF/434)

83. De Escudero, José Agustín. MEMORIAS DEL DIPUTADO POR EL ESTADO DE CHIHUAHUA CON DOCUMENTOS JUSTIFICADOS QUE PUEDEN SERVIR PARA LA HISTORIA DEL CONGRESO CONSTITUYENTE MEXICANO DEL AÑO 1847. México, Tipografía de R. Rafael, 1848. (MF/453)
84. De J. Lozano, D. Antonio. CODIGO DE COMERCIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS. México, Imprenta y Encuadernación de A. de J. Lozano, 1890. (MF/195 I.1)
85. De Mier Noriega, Servando Teresa. HISTORIA DE LA REVOLUCION DE NUEVA ESPANA. México, Imprenta de la Cámara de diputados, 1922. [Reprint of the original printed by Imprenta de Guillermo Glindon, 1813]. (MF/442)
86. De Paredes, Julián. RECOPIACION DE LEYES DE LOS REYNOS DE LOS INDIOS. Mandados Imprimir y publicar por la majestad católica del Rey Don Carlos II Nuestro Señor. 4 vols. Madrid, 1681. 2 rolls. (MF/438)
87. De Sahagun, Bernardino. HISTORIA DE LA CONQUISTA DE MEXICO. México, Imprenta de Galvan a cargo de Mariano Arevalo, 1829. (MF/432)
88. De Sahagun, Bernardino Fr. HISTORIA GENERAL DE LAS COSAS DE NUEVA ESPANA. México, Imprenta del Ciudadano Alejandro Valdez, 1829. (MF/432)
89. De Solís, Don Antonio. HISTORIA DE LA CONQUISTA DE MEXICO, POBLACION Y PROGRESOS DE LA AMERICA SEPTENTIONAL, CONOCIDA POR EL NOMBRE DE NUEVA ESPANA. Madrid, Imprenta de Bernardo Villa-Diego, 1684. (MF/433)
90. De Solís, Don Antonio de. THE HISTORY OF THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO BY THE SPANIARDS. Translated by P. Thomas Townsend, London, T. Woodward and H. Lintot, 1738. (MF/431)
91. De Zavala, Lorenzo. ENSAYO HISTORICO DE LAS REVOLUCIONES DE MEXICO, DESDE 1808 HASTA 1830. Vol. I: Paris, Imprenta de P. Dupont et G. Laguionie, 1831; Vol. II: New York, Imprenta de Elliot y Palmer, 1832. (MF/431)
92. [DOCUMENTOS PARA LA HISTORIA DE MEXICO]. Various publishers and dates. 27 rolls. (MF/428)

Alphabetical author and title card index available.

This is a selection of approximately 700 pamphlets, monographs and some newspaper issues found in the Genaro García Collection at U. T. Austin. Most of the publications date from the years between 1820 to 1920. A list, by roll, of the contents of this collection is available in the Special Collections Dept. at U.T. El Paso.

93. Fernández de Navarrete, Martín. COLECCION DE LOS VIAJES Y DESCUBRIMIENTOS QUE LOS ESPAÑOLES HICIERON POR MAR DESDE FINES DEL SIGLO XV. Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1826. (MF/437)
94. Filisola, Vicente. MEMORIAS PARA LA HISTORIA DE LA GUERRA DE TEJAS. México, Imprenta de Ignacio Cumplido, 1849. Vols. I-II. (MF/453)
95. THE FINAL ROLLS OF CITIZENS AND FREEDMAN OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES IN INDIAN TERRITORY. Prepared by the Commission and Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1908. (MF/195 I.2)
96. Fisher, Lillian Estelle. THE BACKGROUND OF THE REVOLUTION FOR MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE. Boston, The Christopher Publishing House, 1934. (MF/442)
97. Fisher, Lillian Estelle. CHAMPION OF REFORM MANUEL ABAD Y QUEIPO. New York, Library Publishers, 1955. (MF/442)
98. Fisher, Lillian Estelle. THE INTENDANT SYSTEM IN SPANISH AMERICA. Berkeley, California, University of California Press, 1929. (MF/442)
99. Fisher, Lillian Estelle. VICEREGAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN COLONIES. Berkeley, California, University of California Press, 1926. (MF/443)
100. García, Genaro. DOCUMENTOS INEDITOS O MUY RAROS PARA LA HISTORIA DE MEXICO. México, D. F., Librería de la Vda. de Ch. Bouret, 1906. 5 rolls. (MF/421)
101. García, Genaro. DON JUAN DE PALAFOX Y MENDOZA, OBISPO DE PUEBLA Y OSMA, VISITADOR Y VIRREY DE LA NUEVA ESPAÑA. México, Librería de Bouret, 1918. (MF/435)
102. García Conde, Pedro. ENSAYO ESTADISTICO SOBRE EL ESTADO DE CHIHUAHUA. Chihuahua, Imprenta del gobierno a cargo de Cayetano Ramos, 1842. (MF/436)
103. García Icazbalceta, Joaquín. COLECCION DE DOCUMENTOS PARA LA HISTORIA DE MEXICO. México, D. F., Librería de J.M. Andrade, 1858. (MF/427)
104. García Icazbalceta, Joaquín, ed. NUEVA COLECCION DE DOCUMENTOS PARA LA HISTORIA DE MEXICO. México, D. F., Librería de Andrade y Morales, Sucesores, 1886. (MF/425)
105. García Pimentel, Luís. MEMORIALES DE FRAY TORIBIO DE MOTOLINIA. México, D. F., Casa García Pimentel, 1903. (MF/426)
106. García Pimentel, Luís. RELACION DE LOS OBISPADOS DE TLAXCALA MICHOACAN, OAXACA Y OTROS LUGARES EN EL SIGLO XVI. México, D. F., Casa García Pimentel, 1903. (MF/426)
107. García y Alva, Federico. ALBUM DIRECTORIO DEL ESTADO DE SONORA.

Hermosillo, Imprenta Oficial dirigida por Antonio B. Monteverde, 1905-1907. (MF/465)

108. Garrey, Alfred. A RAMBLE THROUGH THE UNITED STATES. London, William Clowes and Sons, n.d. (MF/459)
109. Hackett, Charles Wilson. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO NEW MEXICO, NUEVA VIZCAYA AND APPROACHES THERETO, TO 1773. Collected by Adolph F.A. Bandelier and Fanny R. Bandelier. Washington D.C.: Published by the Carnegie Institute of Washington, 1923. (MF/118)
110. HANDBOOK FOR TRANSLATORS OF SPANISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS. Copyright 1941 by the University of Texas, Austin, Texas. (MF/518)
111. Hernández, y Dávalos, J.E., Comp. COLECCION DE DOCUMENTOS PARA LA GUERRA DE INDEPENDENCIA DE MEXICO. México, D. F., José María Sandoval Press, 1877. 6 rolls. (MF/422)

Alphabetical author and title card index available.

112. INFORME PRESENTADO AL CONGRESO DE LA UNION, EL 16 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1874, EN CUMPLIMIENTO DEL PRECEPTO CONSTITUCIONAL POR EL CIUDADANO FRANCISCO MEJIA SECRETARIO DEL ESTADO Y DEL DESPACHO DE HACIENDA Y CREDITO. Publicó de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. México, imprenta del Gobierno en Palacio, 1874. (MF/514 r.3, I.1)
113. [José Vasconcelos Collection]. México, various dates and publishers. 11 rolls. (MF/456)

Contents list available.

114. Juárez, Benito. LETTERS FROM BENITO JUAREZ WRITTEN WHILE AT EL PASO DEL NORTE 1865 to 1866. Edited By Alfredo Escalante. El Paso, no press, 1958. (MF/452)
115. Luebke, Benjamin Harrison. DELINEATION OF RURAL COMMUNITIES IN THE STATE OF OAXACA, MEXICO. University of Florida, June 1959. (MF/231)
116. Madero, Francisco I. PLAN DE SAN LUIS POTOSI. El Paso, Texas. Imprenta Juárez, San Antonio St. 610, [1911]. (MF/436 r.1)
117. Manning, William R., ed. DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS 1831-1860. Washington, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1932-1939. (MF/447 r.1-6)

Contents: Roll 1, Vols. 1-2, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil.
 Roll 2, Vols. 3-4, Central America.
 Roll 3, Vol. 5, Colombia.
 Vol. 6, Dom. Rep., Ecuador, France.
 Vol. 7, Great Britain.
 Roll 4, Vol. 8&9, México.
 Roll 6, Vol. 11, Spain.
 Vol. 12, Texas and Venezuela.
 (Roll 5 - missing)

118. Mateos, Juan Antonio. HISTORIA PARLAMENTARIA DE LOS CONGRESOS MEXICANOS DE 1821 a 1857. México, various publishers and dates. 4 rolls. (MF/445)
119. Mateos, José María. HISTORIA DE LA MASONERIA EN MEXICO DESDE 1806 HASTA 1884. México, 1884. (MF/435)
120. MEMORIA POLITICO-INSTRUCTIVA, ENVIADA DESDE FILADELFIA EN AGOSTO DE 1821 A LOS JEFES INDEPENDIENTES DEL ANAHUAC LLAMADO POR LOS ESPANOLES NUEVA ESPANA. México, Oficina de D. Mariano Ontiveros, 1822. (MF/451)
121. OBSERVACIONES QUE LA DIPUTACION PROVINCIAL DE CHIHUAHUA HACE SOBRE EL MANIFIESTO QUE EN 21 DE FEBRERO DEL PRESENTE AÑO PUBLICO LA EXCELENTISIMA DE DURANGO. México, Imprenta de la Águila, 1824. (MF/436)
122. OBSERVACIONES SOBRE EL ESTADO ACTUAL DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CHIHUAHUA Y LOS MEDIOS DE PONERLO A CUBIERTO DE LAS INCURSIONES DE LOS BARBAROS, POR EL LICENCIADO JOSE AGUSTIN DE ESCUDERO, NATURAL DEL MISMO DEPARTAMENTO. Mexico, Impreso por Juan Ojeda, 1839. (MF/436 r.1A)
123. Ocaranza, Fernando. CRONICA DE LAS PROVINCIAS INTERNAS DE LA NUEVA ESPANA. México, Editorial Polis, 1939. (MF/446)
124. Orozco y Berra, Manuel, ed. APPENDICE AL DICCIONARIO UNIVERSAL DE HISTORIA Y GEOGRAFIA; COLECCION DE ARTICULOS RELATIVOS A LA REPUBLICA MEXICANA. México, Imprenta de J.M. Andrade y F. Escalante, 1855. Vols. I-IV. 2 rolls. (MF/439)
125. Orozco y Berra, Manuel. HISTORIA DE LA DOMINACION ESPANOLA EN MEXICO. México, D. F., J. Aguilar Vera y Cía., 1900-1905. (MF/427)
126. Ponce de León, J.M. RESENAS HISTORICAS DEL ESTADO DE CHIHUAHUA. Chihuahua, Tip. de la Escuela de Artes y Oficios a cargo de Pablo Ortíz, 1905. (MF/436 r.1)
127. PUBLICACIONES DEL ARCHIVO GENERAL DE LA NACION. México, various publishers; 1910-1936; Vols. 1-30. 8 rolls. (MF/448)
128. Ramsey, Albert C. THE OTHER SIDE: OR NOTES OF THE HISTORY OF THE WAR BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES. New York, John Wiley, 1850. (MF/436 r.1)
129. REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, WITH RECONNAISSANCES OF ROUTES FROM SAN ANTONIO TO EL PASO. [various authors]. Washington, printed at the Union Office, 1850. (MF/484)
130. Rivera, Manuel. HISTORIA ANTIGUA Y MODERNA DE JALAPA Y DE LAS REVOLUCIONES DEL ESTADO DE VERACRUZ. México, Imprenta de I. Cumplido, Vols. I-V, 1869-1871. (MF/444 r.1-2)
131. Rivera Cambas, Manuel. LOS GOBERNANTES DE MEXICO. México, Imprenta de J.M. Aguilar Ortíz, 1872. 2 vols. (MF/433)

132. Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores. LA DIPLOMACIA MEXICANA.
Monographic Series: Archivo Histórico Diplomático Mexicano.
México, 1910-1943. (MF/424 r.1)
133. Sierra, Lic. Justus, ed. MEXICO, ITS SOCIAL EVOLUTION. México:
J. Balleasca & Co., 1900-1904. 2 rolls. (MF/449)
134. Suárez y Navarro, Juan. HISTORIA DE MEXICO Y DEL GENERAL ANTONIO
LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA: COMPRENDE LOS ACONTECIMIENTOS POLITICOS QUE
HAN TENIDO LUGAR EN LA NACION DESDE EL AÑO 1821 HASTA 1848.
México, Imprenta de Ignacio Cumpido, 1850. (MF/451)
135. Teggart, Frederick J., ed. THE ANZA EXPEDITION OF 1775-1776: DIARY
OF PEDRO FONT. Univ. of California, Berkeley, March 1913. (MF/42
I.4)
136. Tornel, José María. TEJAS Y LOS ESTADOS-UNIDOS DE AMERICA EN SUS
RELACIONES CON LA REPUBLICA MEXICANA. México, Impreso por Ignacio
Cumpicado, 1837.
137. Tornel y Mendivil, Gral. José María. BREVE RESEÑA HISTORICA DE LOS
ACONTECIMIENTOS MAS NOTABLES DE LA NACION MEXICANA, DESDE EL AÑO
DE 1821 HASTA NUESTROS DIAS. México, Imprenta de Cumpido, 1852.
(MF/431 r.1)
138. Universidad Mayor de San Andrés. Biblioteca. CATALOGO CRONOLOGICO
DE DOCUMENTOS MANUSCRITOS. La Paz, Bolivia, n.d. (MF/470)
139. Universidad Mayor de San Andrés. CATALOGO SECCION BOLIVIANA (Periodicos
Bolivianos). Various editors and Pressess, 1829-1946. (MF/470 r.1)
140. Vazquez Machicado, José. CATALOGO DESCRIPTIVO DEL MATERIAL DEL ARCHIVO
GENERAL DE INDIAS REFERENTE A LA HISTORIA DE BOLIVIA. Sevilla,
Audiencia de Buenos Aires, 1933. (MF/470 r.1)
141. Zamacois, Don Niceto. HISTORIA DE MEXICO DESDE SUS TIEMPOS MAS REMOTOS
HASTA NUESTROS DIAS. Barcelona y México, J.F. Parres y Compañía,
Editores, 1878-1885. 18 vols. 9 rolls. (MF/450)
142. Zerecero, Anastacio. APUNTES PARA LA HISTORIA DE LA REPUBLICA MEXICANA.
n.p., n.d. (MF/453)

PERIODICALS

143. ACCION, 1945. Various places and editors. (MF/461 r.1)
144. LA AGUILA MEXICANA. Mexico, D. F., April 1823 to March 1928. Daily. 4 rolls. (MF/400)
145. EL ASESOR JURIDICO, 1910-1911. Various places and editores. (MF/461 r.1)
146. BOLETIN DE LA SOCIEDAD CHIHUAHUENSE DE ESTUDIOS HISTORICOS. Chihuahua, Chih., Méx.: Vols. 1-12, 1938-1970. 6 rolls. (MF/486)
- A table of contents to this collection is available (see roll 40).
147. BOLETIN DEL EJECUTIVO, 1922. Various places and editors. (MF/461 r.1)
148. THE BULLION. El Paso, Texas 1891-1893. (MF/504).
149. CHICAGO TIMES. Collection of articles which depict Texas and México as seen by a Correspondent of the Chicago Times. 1877-1879. (MF/467)
150. EL CONSTITUCIONALISTA, 1916. Various places and editors. (MF/461 r.1)
151. EL CORREO DE CHIHUAHUA, DIARIO INDEPENDIENTE DE INFORMACION. Chihuahua, México, 1902-1935. 19 rolls. (MF/479)
152. EL CORREO DEL NORTE, 1920. Various places and editors. (MF/461 r.1)
153. CRONICA ILLUSTRADA DE LA REVOLUCION MEXICANA. México, August 24, 1966-February 14, 1968, no's. 1-78. 2 rolls. (MF/226)
154. DIARIO DE MEXICO. México, D. F.; First Series, vols. 1-17, Second Series, vols. 1-9. March, 1805-January 3, 1817. 8 rolls. (MF/402)
155. DIARIO DEL IMPERIO. México, D.F., vols. 1-5, January 1, 1865-April 30, 1867. Official Newspaper of Maximilian. 3 rolls. (MF/401).
156. DIARIO OFICIAL, 1916. Various places and editores. (MF/461 r.1)
157. GAZETA DE MEXICO. México, D. F., vols. 1-44, 1784-1791. 12 rolls. (MF/403)
158. GAZETA DEL GOBIERNO IMPERIAL DE MEXICO. México, D.F., April 30, 1822-December 31, 1822. Bi-weekly. Supercedes: GAZETA IMPERIAL DE MEXICO. (MF/404 r.1)
159. GAZETA IMPERIAL DE MEXICO. México, D.F., October 2, 1821-April 18, 1822. Bi-weekly. Precedes: GAZETA DEL GOBIERNO IMPERIAL DE MEXICO. (MF/404)

160. EL HIJO DEL AHUIZOTE, 1898. Various editors: México. (MF/461 r.2)
161. THE MESILLA TIMES. La Mesilla, New Mexico, 1861-1862. Scattered issues (26) of vol. I & vol. II. 1 roll. (MF/464)
- Restricted to UTEP Library use not for I.L.L. or reproduction.
162. THE MEXICAN HERALD. Veracruz, 1914. 1 roll. (MF/46)
163. THE MEXICAN HERALD, 1913. Various editors, México. (MF/461 r.2)
164. EL MONITOR, 1911. (MF/461 r.1)
165. EL MUNDO, 1913. (MF/461 r.2)
166. NOTICIOSO GENERAL. México, D.F., July 24, 1815-December 31, 1821. 2 rolls. (MF/404)
167. EL PAIS, 1913. (MF/461 r.2)
168. LA PATRIA. (Daily newspaper published in Spanish). El Paso, Texas. January 1919 to February 1925. 7 rolls. (MF/487)
169. PERIODICO OFICIAL DE CHIHUAHUA. Chihuahua, Imprenta del Gobierno o del Estado, Dec. 1, 1829 to March 10, 1971. 109 rolls. (MF/472)
- Guide available: GUIDE TO THE MICROFILM COLLECTION OF THE PERIODICO OFICIAL DE CHIHUAHUA by Charles R. McClure. (Sp-C/Ref./Z/1417/.M233/G85/r).
170. PERIODICO OFICIAL DE DURANGO. Durango, Dgo., México, vols. 2-149; 1831-1973. 81 rolls. (MF/493)
171. PERIODICO OFICIAL DEL GOBIERNO CONSTITUCIONAL DE LA REPUBLICA MEXICANA. Chihuahua, Chihuahua. Vols. 1-55, January 3, 1865-December 8, 1866. Bi-weekly. (MF/406 r.1)
172. PERIODICO OFICIAL DEL GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA MEXICANA. San Luis Potosí, June 16, 1863 to Nov. 30, 1863. (MF/435 r.1)
173. PERIODICO OFICIAL DEL IMPERIO MEXICANO. (Gazette Officielle de L'empire Mexicain). México, D. F., July 21, 1863 to December 31, 1864. (MF/483)
174. REGISTRO OFICIAL DEL GOBIERNO. México, D. F., June 11, 1830-December 31, 1832. Scattered issues. 2 rolls. (MF/407)
175. RESCUE. El Paso, Texas: August 15, 1883-August 23, 1883. (MF/507)
176. REVISTA CATOLICA. Texas and New Mexico, 1875-1962. 28 rolls. (MF/496)
177. REVISTA IBEROAMERICANA. ORGANO DEL INSTITUTO INTERNACIONAL DE LITERATURA IBEROAMERICANA. Vols. 15-18; nos. 29-36, 1949-1953. (MF/480 r.1)

178. EL SIGLO DIEZ Y NUEVE. México, Oct., 1841 to June 1896. 60 rolls
(MF/4)
179. EL SOL. México, D. F., December 5, 1821-December 1, 1828. Bi-weekly
& daily. 7 rolls. (MF/408)
180. VOZ DE LA PATRIA. México. Oficina del Ciudadano Alejandro Valdes,
1828-1831. (MF/434 r.1)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND TO THE MAJOR COLLECTIONS

By Bud Newman

Professor Rex W. Strickland used to say (quoting from Arnold Toynbee) that "history, to be understood, should begin at the parish level." This is particularly true of the Spanish Borderlands, wherein the large cities of today evolved from the tiny pueblos that grew up around the Spanish missions. El Paso, Texas, for example, is but the outgrowth of the mud and thatch hut covering the image of Our Lady of Guadalupe erected by Fray García de San Francisco in the year 1659 as a focal point for the conversion of the Indians. From the earliest Spanish mission--usually consisting of one or two friars and a couple of soldiers--the Indians were instructed in the Christian religion, taught basic agriculture and a few related trades, and thereby gradually changed their modus vivendi from primitive hunter/gatherers into a more complex social structure. A whole economy was begun. If it was a healthy growth and there was sufficient water and an absence of warfare, then immigration and the natural increase of population took care of the rest. Frederick Jackson Turner, Herbert Eugene Bolton, Walter Prescott Webb, and Adolph F. Bandelier have all described the process of winning of the West in one aspect or another. It was Bolton, however, who documented the great amount of material remaining which must be studied in order to arrive at a fair understanding of the Hispanic influence which molded the West and Southwest.

By the sixteenth century, Spanish government--particularly, the bureaucracy--had been developed to a fine art; indeed, it was the heyday of the scribes. Civil, military, and ecclesiastical laws governed the citizen's conduct in practically all matters, hearkening back to Roman times and, perhaps, strengthened through fear of the Inquisition then still in force. Few men, indeed, were cast in the role of the rugged individualist in Spanish America. It would have been rare to encounter such types as Daniel Boone or James Bridger. This is not to detract from the conquistadores: rugged men they were, but with a quite different mentality and approach. Almost every recorded exploration, each conquest and each toma was the result of a planned group effort directly approved by the King or viceroy and with the blessing of the Church. Unlike their Anglo or French-American counterparts, men did not just go off on solitary expeditions into the wilds of hunting, trapping, or exploration. Each scheme of conquest was preceded by an enormous amount of preparation. Permissions had to be sought and approved, organization had to be made, companies outfitted for long treks to the north, and all of it had to be done by the law or rules as set forth by the government. As a consequence, a large amount of paperwork was generated. Letters were sent back and forth to the viceroy or king and the expeditionary leader, thence to the Audiencia and various Church authorities and on to the military commanders. Lists of supplies needed to be drawn up, names of soldiers, priests, and travelers, plus the number of sheep, cattle, mules and horses taken with them. During the journey detailed diaries were kept and, when it was over, these same journals became part of the official report.

Once a mission had been established, of course, the paperwork continued to multiply. Franciscan friars kept ledgers of baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and burials, besides maintaining a steady stream of correspondence with their superiors in the Mexican interior and within the various custodias. Later, Jesuit missionaries did the same. Father Eusebio Kino, S. J.--probably the nearest semblance to the "mountain man" archetype--was withal a member of a religious order with strict vows of obedience to his superiors and to the Pope, who kept in constant correspondence with people in Mexico and Europe as he founded mission after mission in the wilderness of northern Sonora and Southern Arizona. The writings of Kino and Fray Junípero Serra, O.F.M., in California, have been the basis of many histories written on the Spanish period in the American West. Indeed, the sense of formality was so strong in Spaniards that almost no act could be regarded as having taken place unless it had been declared in writing, as though the written word were a sort of sacramental. In addition to the records left by the religious, the military government in the north left a prodigious amount of documentation.

This tradition continued in Mexico into the nineteenth century following its independence from Spain. With an authoritarian centralized government formed, the new bureaucracy managed to rival the old, with reams of reports detailing activities by political chiefs, mayors, justices of the peace, clerks, tribunals, census takers, tax collectors, and military, to name but a few. With the anti-clerical policies of the new government, much of the record keeping formerly entrusted to the clergy, such as births, marriages and deaths, now became a function of civil authorities. Meantime, church officials continued to duplicate these type of records for their own information, thereby augmenting the total fund of documentary material. Nor were the records of the preceding government destroyed, as sometimes happens following a revolution.

These old Spanish and Mexican records were usually handwritten on thick, almost acid-free, handmade paper (though some were printed), and tied into bundles chronologically--called legajos--where to this day they often remain unopened on the dusty shelves of church rectories, sacristies, and in the storerooms of government palaces. When opening a legajo, one is frequently amazed at the fine state of preservation of the documents, particularly in the warm, dry climate of northern Mexico, and due also to the quality of the paper and ink used at the time. Removed from the toxic effects of air, water and sunlight, it sometimes appears that the document was written only yesterday, except for the ancient orthography, which gives a clue to its age.

Other records of this sort have not fared as well. For example, the documents from the little Chihuahuan village of Carrizal were first discovered in a roofless adobe structure, completely at the mercy of the elements. Before these documents could be microfilmed, it was necessary to clean and put them in order. Other documents, though of a private nature such as the Hyslop Collection, were found thrown into a horse corral of an old hacienda, and required ten years of washing, deacidifying, drying and steam-ironing before they were in usable condition. Naturally, something is lost in legibility when documents are exposed to such extremes. But, throughout all the Mexican microfilm collections there are individual documents and, sometimes, whole groups of documents, that are almost illegible. Most of

them can be read, however, by exercising patience and with a little practice by bilingual scholars. In any case, there are thousands upon thousands of very legible documents from which a fair judgement of specific events and of the social structure of the era and locale may be gleaned.

The major collections held by the University of Texas at El Paso Library are herein described according to their origin and content. The titles which are followed by a double asterisk (***) are those which have been microfilmed by the U.T. El Paso Library personnel and the negative copy held by the university. Requests for positive copies may be addressed to Comgraphix, Inc., Southwest Microfilm Division, 2601 E. Yandell, El Paso, Texas 79903. For microfilm copies of all other collections listed, arrangements should be made directly with the institution holding the negative film.

MAJOR COLLECTIONS

Archives of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe 1678-1900

MF #525
90 rolls
1678-1900

One of the latest acquisitions of the Special Collections Department is the ninety rolls of microfilm that encompass the Archives of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe 1678-1900. Recently released by Archbishop Sánchez of Albuquerque, they were heretofore unavailable to scholars of this area without visiting the New Mexico State Records Center and Archives where the film was stored, or the Huntington Library in Los Angeles or the Genealogical Society of the Church of the Latter Day Saints in Salt Lake City, which was the first to be given the opportunity to microfilm the documents by Archbishop Edwin V. Byrne of Santa Fe during the early 1950s.

The noted historian and archivist, Angélico Chávez, in his spare time, put these documents in usable order from which the microfilm was made, and from which he was able to publish the indispensable catalog by the same title, Archives of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe 1678-1900, Bibliographical Series Vol. III (Washington D.D., Academy of American Franciscan History, 1957). Divided into eight sections with an introduction, appendix and index, the book describes the many categories of records in great detail, facilitating the use of the microfilm and saving hours of reading time for the investigator.

Upon publication of the catalog, many historians whose primary interest was New Mexico history and who lived in the vicinity of the Records Center began using the film. Historians in the El Paso-Juárez area, however, were at a disadvantage because of its location, and had to travel over 250 miles in order to study it. When it became evident that many of the church documents from the Mother Mission in Juárez (Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe del Paso) were lost, thus leaving numerous gaps in the history of this area, the Santa Fe Archdiocesan Records took on an added importance, since much correspondence and visitation reports from the El Paso area missions were contained therein. For example, there is a statement in the Santa Fe microfilm on Fray García de San Francisco, the founder of the mission in Juárez, about whom only a mere pittance is known, and a record of the first baptism there in 1662, and of the first marriage ceremony in the same year, and of the first burial rite performed there in 1663. The Christianizing of the Manso Indians was done by this same Franciscan friar, and what was at one time pure speculation has turned into documented history.

El Archivo De Hidalgo Del Parral

MF #476
326 rolls
1631-1821

This microfilm of the Archives of the municipality of Hidalgo del

Parral was purchased by The U.T. El Paso Library in its entirety from the Micro Photo Division of Bell & Howell Company. It was filmed by Dr. Charles C. Di Peso, Director of the Amerind Foundation of Dragoon, Arizona over a period of many years. Funded by both Bell & Howell Company and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Chambers of Arizona Silhouettes, there are approximately 300,000 documents on the 326 rolls of film dating from 1631 to 1821. A xeroxed and bound translation (2 vols.) of the Index to El Archivo de Hidalgo del Parral (Micro/Ref./F/1391/P377/I53/r) by Ms. Consuelo P. Boyd was purchased and can be used in the Special Collections Department of the library.

Parral, in the state of Chihuahua, is located about 120 miles south-east of the city of Chihuahua in the foothills of the Sierra Madre Occidental. The district is known for its silver and gold mines, which has always been the principal industry of the area, along with smelting. Santa Bárbara and San Francisco del Oro are two of the most famous mines there. The Archives of Parral on microfilm are concerned only with the documents of the Spanish colonial period. As usual, the archives record an almost infinite variety of subjects, protocols, tribunals and daily business. Naturally, since mining and smelting were the principal industries, documents recording these are probably in the majority. It is one of the best records for a beginner in this field to use, since it enjoys the unusual luxury of having a typed Index in English.

Archivos de la Catedral de Cd. Juárez

MF #489
14 rolls
1671-1893

The Church of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de los Mansos del Passo del Norte (popularly called the "Juárez Cathedral"), until the Mexican War of 1846-1848, was the repository of all the church records within a probable radius of fifty or more miles. Known then as the "Mother Mission" of the area, it served as sort of an intermediate command post for the Episcopal See located in Durango, México. The Bishop of Durango had jurisdiction over a tremendously large diocese which extended as far north as Taos, New Mexico and, of course, included the El Paso area. Whereas important cases were referred to Durango, the Mother Mission kept many of the minor records such as baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and interments, plus a great deal of correspondence. Then, after the Mexican War, with Bishop Jean Baptiste Lamy's arrival at Santa Fe, the diocese was divided, and cases over which only a bishop had jurisdiction were sent to him.

In 1971, the Library Special Collections Department (then called the Archives) began microfilming as many of these church and mission records as possible. With the permission of Father José Saíz at San Elizario, the old presidio chapel records were filmed, and Father Pete Martínez, S. J., of Ysleta allowed the documents of Mt. Carmel Mission to be filmed, though at either place there was little available among the documents of pre-Mexican War vintage. At the time, permission was not granted to film the records of Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Mission at Socorro, Texas, but access to these records was gained in 1979, finally, and they too were microfilmed. Unfortunately, nothing dating prior to 1846 was found. With

these small ventures under their belts, as it were, the archivists decided to take the plunge into deeper waters and to seek permission to film the sister missions in Cd. Juárez, namely, the missions of Senecú, Real de San Lorenzo and, of course, the Mother Mission itself, Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe. An investigation showed that the two former churches had turned over their records to the Guadalupe Mission at some point (if, indeed, these sister missions had ever stored them), so the Mother Mission itself became the focal point of the search. Permission was readily granted to film the existing material at the church by the pastor, Father Isidro Payan, but to the disappointment of all, large gaps were found in the available records, and only about 12,000 documents were filmed of what should have been a much larger collection. The absence of the material, however, only served to whet the appetites of the investigators.

Through connections in the Archivo General de la Nación in México, D. F., the Franciscan Section of the archives was checked to see if any of the missing records were there. The search proved fruitless. In the end, the inference was clear: the records at the Mother Mission had either been borrowed or stolen. For example, the original Act of Foundation of the church, dated 1659 and signed by Fray García de San Francisco, was still there in 1888, when the historian, archeologist and ethnographer, Adolph F. Bandelier, copied it.* By 1914, when Anne E. Hughes, the Bolton scholar, came to Cd. Juárez to research the act of foundation and other documents, she reported that it was missing. Then followed a long line of investigators who, in their search for the truth, were seemingly not above a little larceny, and the archives dwindled in size. In all honesty, it must be stated that the archives during those early years were kept in an unlocked room of the adjoining rectory, where the frequent daily visitors, including tourists, might have helped themselves to any number of documents.

In the summer of 1980, during a session in which librarians from U.T. El Paso were meeting with librarians in Cd. Juárez, the fact was brought up that about 1,000 of the missing documents from the Cathedral were resting in the archives of the El Paso Public Library. Cesar Caballero, a member of the Board of Directors of that institution, stated that he would bring the matter up at the next board meeting, which he did. Dr. James M. Day, then chairman, and the other members agreed that the documents should be returned to their rightful owner. On December 8th of that year (by coincidence, the anniversary date of the founding of the Mother Mission), Mr. Caballero and Mrs. Mary Sarber of the public library, returned the documents to Father Payan, after first having microfilmed them for posterity.

By then, many of the researchers using the Mexican microfilm collection at the Special Collections Department had become aware of the missing documents and were anxious to help recover them. In 1982, one of these, Dr. Terry Reynolds, an anthropologist at New Mexico State University, reported that she had discovered that there were about five linear feet of the Mother Mission's records stored at the Catholic Archives of Texas in Austin, which in the vernacular of archivists translates into about 4,000

*The holographic copy by Bandelier of the original Act of Foundation is in the Peabody Museum of Archaeology & Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

documents. As soon as possible, after receiving this information, arrangements were made with Sister Dolores Kasner, O.P., the archivist, who agreed to have them indexed and microfilmed for the U.T. El Paso Library. At this writing, the work is being done and the film should arrive in El Paso by October, 1983.

As if to prove the truth of the adage, "It never rains but it pours" during the Spring of 1983, another group of the missing archives appeared. Mr. Mark Koenigsberg, an antique dealer and numismatist in El Paso, had come into possession of another 1,000 documents from the Mother Mission. When he learned of their origin and true value, he lent them to his friend, Mr. Dave Daugherty of the U.T. El Paso faculty, who brought them to the Special Collections Department so that they could be microfilmed and kept with the other records. Some of the documents had their origin at Nuestra Señora de las Caldas, a lost mission in the El Paso valley.

Meantime, Mr. Terry Corbett of Las Cruces, discovered that many of the now missing records from the Mother Mission had been filmed at an earlier date by the Church of the Latter Day Saints. A comparative study showed that they had some eleven rolls of microfilm of baptismal, marriage, and burial records that were missing from the rolls had by the Special Collections Department, and arrangements have been made to purchase them. They, too, should arrive at this library by October, 1983.

While it is probable that all the missing documents of the old Mother Mission in Juárez will never be found, the staff of the Special Collections Department is forever on the lookout to fit together the missing pieces of the puzzle. The collection is known as the "Juárez Cathedral Documents (MF/489)" which is a misnomer, since until 1888, Juárez was named "Paso del Norte" and the Mother Mission did not become a cathedral until 1958.

Archivos de la Catedral de Durango

MF #494
20+ rolls
1635-1820

Only about 20,000 documents have been microfilmed at the Cathedral of Durango. These date from 1635 until 1869, but are far from complete. They are of importance to the western historian, however, mainly because the diocese of Durango, during the Spanish and Mexican periods, extended as far north as Taos, New Mexico. After the Mexican War, upon the arrival of Bishop Jean Baptiste Lamy in Santa Fe, the northern part (in the United States) was cut off from the southern part of the diocese, resulting in some confusion. Most of the material filmed contain Actas Capitulares and the collection of tithes, and copybooks of correspondence. Of particular interest are the records of the visitations of Bishop Don Pedro Tamarón y Romeral.

Dr. Michael M. Swann produced an index to the various rolls, which may be obtained by writing to the Special Collections Department.

Archivos Del Ayuntamiento de Chihuahua

MF #491
656 rolls
1712-1941

The Chihuahua Municipal Archives Collection is U.T. El Paso Library's single largest collection of Mexican archives on microfilm, consisting of over 600 rolls of 35 mm film, both positive and negative. It was begun in 1970 by Dr. W. H. Timmons of this university with the support of then Governor Oscar Flores of Chihuahua, former governor Francisco R. Almada, and the mayor of that city, Ramón Reyes García. University of Texas at El Paso Archivist Leon C. Metz supervised the project and Roberto Pérez of Chihuahua was the cameraman. Funds from the library and the vice-president's office were made available for the full-time project which continued for three years.

These archives are of incalculable value for the study of northern Mexican history because not only is Chihuahua the largest state (and one of the original nineteen), but the State Archive was destroyed by fire in 1941, leaving the municipal archives as the only real source for the 18th and 19th century records. In addition to these documents, the Chihuahua Official Newspaper collection belonging to the historian Francisco R. Almada was microfilmed as an adjunct to the collection.

The city of Chihuahua was established in the early 1700's as a commercial center for the nearby silver mines. In fact, to this day, the state is Mexico's greatest producer of silver, lead and zinc. It is also the leading state in the production of lumber and cellulose. The finest example of colonial architecture in Northern Mexico is the Chihuahua Cathedral as well as the most important archeological site in the north--Casas Grandes. Ranching, agriculture and manufacturing are important industries, also, and can be found in the cities of Chihuahua, Cd. Juárez, Hidalgo del Parral, Delicias and Camargo.

Cabeza de Vaca probably went through the state in 1536, and less than fifty years later, many leading Spanish conquistadores had made the trek across the Chihuahuan desert into New Mexico and Texas. During the 17th century, the silver mines of Santa Eulalia were developed and, although there is no official record that has so far come to light, some historians conjecture that silver was discovered there as early as the 1590's. Santa Eulalia is only fifteen miles from the city of Chihuahua. During this period, the Spaniards also opened the mining district of Cusiuhiriáchic in the Tarahumara Indian country, and the Santa Bárbara mines near Hidalgo del Parral. Other famous mines in Chihuahua are near Batopilas, Ocampo (formerly, Jesús-María), and the mine at Dolores. In fact, the mines in this one state alone are so numerous and many of them so famous, that an encyclopedia would be necessary to describe them.

Under colonial rule, Chihuahua became one of the Interior Provinces with its own military commandant-general, which was also the starting point or the terminus for the Chihuahua Trail, that led up through Paso del Norte to Santa Fe with caravans of merchandise going and coming.

After the Independence, Chihuahua became host to many important figures, beginning with Father Hidalgo and, later, Benito Juárez. In 1910, the city became the starting point for the great Revolution that began in that year. The exploitation of the peones by such ostentatious hacendados as Luís Terrazas and others, was to culminate in the revolt led by General Pancho Villa.

Archivos del Ayuntamiento de Cd. Juárez

MF #495
91 rolls
1726-1899

This series was filmed in the Juárez Municipal Palace during the years 1961-1963. Miss Margarita Gómez, a resident of Juárez and a member of the El Paso County Historical Society, knew of these important records through her acquaintance with Professor Armando B. Chávez, who was then in charge of the archives. Realizing their importance to the history of the area and anxious to see them preserved, she suggested to both Professor Chávez and to Dr. Joseph Leach, President of the Historical Society, that this valuable treasure be put on microfilm. Miss Gómez also went to the ladies of the Pan American Round Table, to which she belonged, and they agreed to help fund the project. Dr. Leach, who was the English Department Chairman at Texas Western College (now, U.T. El Paso), asked Baxter Polk, Director of Libraries, to squeeze the remainder of the necessary finances out of his small budget. Dr. Rex Gerald (who was really the only person on campus who knew anything about microfilming, having filmed over three thousand documents of the Janos Archives previously) lent his advice and influence as Director of the Texas Centennial Museum to the project. Mr. Polk hired James Fulton, a local artist, to be the cameraman, and with a Type E, portable Kodak that fit into two suitcases, the actual work was begun at the Municipal Palace in Juárez, where the material was stored. Dr. C. L. Sonnichsen, Dean of the Graduate School, and Dr. Rex W. Strickland, chairman of the History Department, both supported the project, as did Dr. Joseph M. Ray, President of the University. Two years and ninety-one rolls later, the project was brought to a halt with the filming of the years 1894 and part of 1895. Those were turbulent years for the Mexican nation and Professor Chávez wanted to protect the privacy of individuals who might have been active during that period and who were still alive. Three positive copies of the ninety-one rolls were made with one set to be used in the college library; another set was turned over to the municipal government of Juárez, complying with the terms of the agreement which had been made. The third positive set was purchased by the Pan American Round Table and in a special ceremony presented to the Director of the Archivo General de la Nación. The ceremony was held in El Paso.

Paso del Norte--which was renamed Ciudad Juárez in 1888--has among its municipal archives documents that date back to the 1750s. A few scattered documents are dated prior to this such as the probate of the records of the Don Antonio Valverde Cossío estate during 1728 and 1729. Although there are more than 90,000 documents making up the municipal archives, there does

seem to be interruptions or gaps in places. J. J. Bowden in his outstanding book, Spanish and Mexican Land Grants in the Chihuahua Acquisition (El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1972), wrote of American troops being quartered in the municipal palace in Paso del Norte during the Doniphan Expedition (1847) and destroying "a large portion of the public records by using them to kindle fires and to light candles." The documents contain correspondence, registers of land, accounts of Apache raids, criminal reports, decrees, census reports (including the census of 1790), mining claims (including a few by Americans in the 1830s), grants, and a myriad of other subjects extending from the Colonial Period to near the end of the Porfiriato. In all, they give a comprehensive view of day-by-day working of the municipal government.

Because this series (MF/495) was the library's first attempt at micro-filming, a poor camera, insufficient lighting, not to mention inexperienced personnel and other detrimental factors, not all of the film turned out as well as had been hoped. Nevertheless, it has been of great value to re-searchers over the years. When it was finally decided to refilm the entire archive, the question arose as to whether this first filming should be left intact or thrown away. Since it has been used so much and cited again and again besides containing some material that has disappeared during the last twenty years, it was decided to keep it as a collection completely separate from the second filming (MF/513), and is known as the Archivo del Ayuntamiento de Cd. Juárez. This second filming is of better quality, has individual frame numbers, and contains material which was not available for the first filming. Please keep this in mind when ordering copies.

Archivo[s] Histórico[s] Del Gobierno Del Estado de Durango

MF #492
369+ rolls
1578-1822

Founded about 1561 by Francisco de Ibarra, it became the capital of the province of Nueva Vizcaya (New Biscay), which Ibarra named in honor of his home province in Spain.

Together with the Archivo de Hidalgo del Parral (which was sometimes the unofficial capital of Nueva Vizcaya) the documents in the collection are central to any study of the history of the northern frontier. More than 375,000 documents have now been filmed, extending from the 1560s to 1890s, and include everything from population totals, taxation, Indian Wars, to bullfighting and public hygiene; also included are records on property, justice, mining, military correspondence, jails, road repair and hospitals, to name but a few.

A roll-by-roll description, entitled Archivo del Estado de Durango, of the first 230 reels is available upon request to the Special Collections Department, which was compiled by members of the library staff and Dr. Michael M. Swann of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Archivos Históricos, Manuscritos y Documentos de Janos

MF #498
 37 rolls
 1810-1858

About one hundred and fifty miles south of El Paso, as the crow flies, lies the sleepy little hamlet of Janos, Chihuahua. Established in 1890, it began its existence in the same nonchalant manner that it enjoys today, except for occasional ferocious raids by the Apache Indians. In fact, a small fort had been built there as early as 1686 before the town was even established in order to address the problem of Indian depredations in the area. These attacks increased to such an extent that they inhibited growth in these northern districts, which caused the King of Spain to send one of his best military advisors on an inspection tour of the region to find a solution. This tour, made by the Marqués de Rubí and accompanied by Captain Nicolas Lafora, was made in 1766. His recommendations were implemented and published by the Crown as the Reglamento e instrucción para los presidios que se han de formar en la línea de frontera de la Nueva España. Resuelto por el Rey N. S. en cédula de 10 de Septiembre de 1772. This order provided for a line of forts to be built traversing the northern frontier from the west to the east coast of New Spain, lying about 40 leagues, or approximately 120 miles, apart. The fort at Janos was incorporated into this chain of presidios and, as a result, grew in importance.

Following Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821, Janos continued as a hub of military activity. James Kirker--known in Mexico as "Santiago Querque"--was a familiar figure there. He and his band of Delaware Indians collected bounties on Apache scalps from the government of Chihuahua, until the same government awoke to the fact that it could not distinguish between an Apache scalp and most Mexican scalps. They were all the same to the bloodthirsty "Querque", who inspired at least as much fear among the populace as the dreaded Apaches.

In 1880, Victorio and his band passed within twenty-five miles of the village with Colonel Joaquín Terrazas hot on his heels, until a few weeks later when he was killed at Tres Castillos. Such raids drew to a close in 1886 when the Apache Gerónimo passed across the Janos plain; thereafter, it lapsed again into its original state of somnolence. The adobe fort fell into disuse and became a ruin; today, even its priest must come from another town to say weekly Mass.

In 1954, Rex Gerald, Director of the El Paso Centennial Museum at Texas Western College (now, The University of Texas at El Paso), was able to recognize three rows of foundation stones of the old presidio, but on a return visit to Janos in 1961, he was no longer able to find even these. He did find the archives of the local government stored in the sacristy of the church, however, and managed to film some 3,000 of the documents, working with limited funds.

These served to whet the appetites of researchers with the result that, in 1969, University Archivist Leon C. Metz, accompanied by Roger Flores, Technical Director of Microfilming at Comgraphix, Inc., and translator Frank Scott of the U.T. El Paso Library, plus two students, travelled again to Janos

for the purpose of filming all the documents available. Conditions there were primitive by American standards, and finding that the town had no electricity, Metz and Flores used a portable generator attached to a Kodak planetary camera to film the entire archive, consisting of some 37,000 documents. The adventures and tribulations undergone by the team merit another story. In any case, the film or thirty-seven rolls, is now available in the University Library.

The Carrizal, Chihuahua, Collection

MF #505
23 rolls
1827-1913

Carrizal, a small agricultural community in north central Chihuahua, located about ten miles from Villa Ahumada, is mentioned in the Diario y Derrotero de lo Caminado, Visto y Observado en el Discurso de la Visita General de Precidios, Situados en las Provincias Ynternas de Nueva España de [of] Don Pedro de Rivera y Villalón, who visited there on December 23, 1774, while on an inspection tour ordered by the King of Spain. In 1772, the Commandant-Inspector of the Provincias Internas, Hugo Oconór, spent time there, since the presidio that occupied Carrizal had been removed to that place from Paso del Norte, being how part of the new line of fortifications against Apache raiders, which had been established upon the recommendation of the Marqués de Rubí. Then, in 1841, the prisoners which had been taken during the Texan Santa Fe expedition stopped in Carrizal on their way to Chihuahua, as is recounted by George Wilkins Kendall in his Narrative of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. It is a small, out-of-the-way place inhabited by never more than 400 souls, but which nonetheless keeps popping up again and again in history books.

On February 15, 1847, Carrizal was captured in the name of the government of the United States by Colonel Alexander Doniphan, accompanied by less than two dozen men and his guide, James Kirker, the scalp hunter. It appears that the U. S. government did not want it. In time, this raid was balanced by the attempt of Captain Charles T. Boyd of The Pershing Punitive Expedition, to march his troops through Carrizal against the advice of General Félix U. Gómez, commander of the Mexican Constitutionalist Army there. Some historians have compared this attack to the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. In any case, it was a decided victory for the Mexicans, though the commanders of both forces were killed in the engagement. Both are considered heroes to this day.

During the late 1960s, the U.T. El Paso Library was approached by a Mexican national carrying two gunny sacks full of old documents dating from 1827 to 1913, which had their origin in Carrizal. Not wishing to see potentially valuable documents lost or possibly sold into the private collector's market, the library bought them. Upon close examination by scholars, it was soon realized that most of the material fell into the category of Mexican National Patrimony, which under both U. S. and Mexican law, is illegal to purchase. Complicating the matter still further, the documents could not easily be returned to the Mexican government because state money had been used in the transaction, and official permission would

be needed in order to dispose of the papers. When, in July of 1973, Fred W. Hanes took over as Director of Libraries, he found these documents in the library hanging from his neck as if they were an albatross. After a great deal of bureaucratic paperwork, he was finally able to obtain authorization to return the documents to the State of Chihuahua. The papers were first restored and microfilmed, and then were returned to a representative of Governor Bernardo Aguirre. The microfilm is in the possession of the Special Collections Department, while a positive copy has found a home in the Centro de Información in Chihuahua City.

Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, Municipal Archives

MF #513
45 rolls
1750-1869

Almost twenty years passed after the microfilming of the Juárez Municipal Archives when the University Library decided to film them again. Scholars using the collection, known as Archivos Del Ayuntamiento de Cd. Juárez (MF/495), became increasingly dissatisfied with the quality of the film, especially because of the apparent absence of a light meter on the old portable camera used in the first filming, which left some portions of the film so dark that it was almost illegible, and particularly, because the university had not been allowed to film those years following 1895. Specialists in the study of the Revolution of 1910 had very little documentation of events which happened in Juárez, which on several occasions had been headquarters for Pancho Villa and Francisco Madero, not to mention the site of at least two important battles. Also, frame numbers were hard to read or missing, precluding any hope of obtaining a computerized index of the material which had been filmed.

Dr. Ricardo Aguilar, at the time Assistant to the Vice President of Academic Affairs on campus, approached his friend, Manuel Quevedo Reyes, Mayor of Juárez, on behalf of the library, and permission was obtained to begin refilming with the proviso that positive copies be given to the Universidad Autónoma de Cd. Juárez. By 1981, the archives, which had formerly been located in the municipal palace, had been stored in the municipal library of Juárez. A room was made available for the microfilming team, and a Kodak Recordak microfilm camera was installed. With typical Mexican hospitality, the keys to the archives were turned over to U.T. El Paso librarians and the filming was begun.

Immediately, unforeseen problems arose. The archives themselves, instead of being sewn into legajos as they were during the first filming, had since been hardbound by a professional bookbinder, reflecting somebody's misguided efforts to preserve them. This, of course, made it difficult to film those documents that had writing in the valley of the books. In addition, the automatic frame counter supplied by Kodak Company proved worthless for this type of work, since its height made it always out of focus to the material being filmed. Because frame numbers are essential to computer indexing, it became necessary to go ahead by numbering each frame by hand, thereby slowing down the project. In many cases (which was expected), the ink had faded or had bled through the paper, making

the documents difficult to read. These were just a few of the technical or environmental problems encountered.

The project directors thought it was best to begin filming the material which had never been filmed before, i.e., the archives from 1895 until approximately 1940. This material is contained on rolls 1-40 and is known as Part I. Following that, the documents beginning with 1750 and running through 1894 were re-filmed and constitute Part II of the collection. Indications on the list on the shelf of the present store room of the Juárez Public Library, show that at one time there were books containing documents from 1726, but these, apparently, are no longer available, possibly having been stored by the authorities in that city in a more secure place.

Provincias Internas

MF #478
85 rolls
1604-1822

Following the tour of the Internal Provinces of New Spain in 1766 by the Marqués de Rubí and Captain Nicolas de Lafora and the recommendation to the Spanish king to order that a line of fortresses be constructed across the northern frontier to protect the inhabitants against Apache raids, the Visitador in Mexico City, José de Gálvez, made the further recommendation that these provinces become part of a plan to reorganize the entire government of New Spain. Therefore, the king officially designated these frontier lands to be known as the Provincias Internas. They formed, as it were, almost an independent viceroyalty under the direction of a commandant-general who had complete jurisdiction over political, judicial, and economic or fiscal affairs therein, and was directly responsible only to His Majesty, rather than to the viceroy. This royal decree was issued in 1776, and Chihuahua became the seat of the new government with General Teodoro de Croix (also known as the Caballero de Croix, and brother of the viceroy of the same name) in command. In 1772, the Irishman-turned-Spaniard, Hugo Oconór, as Commander Inspector, had already set up the fifteen presidios at 120 mile intervals, approximately, that formed the chain from the west to the east coasts of Mexico. Now, it only remained for General de Croix to implement this barrier of protection.

The microfilmed material represented here consists of some eighty rolls of microfilm ordered by Dr. W. H. Timmons and the U. T. El Paso Library.

SUBJECT INDEX

Note: The numbers at the end of each entry refer to the numbered citations in this guide.

A

Abad y Queipo, Manuel, 97
Anza Expedition, 135
Anahuac, 120

B

Baptism Records--Ysleta, Texas--
1792-1802, 12
Bartlett, John R., 36
Bexar, Texas--archives--1717-
1803, 10
Bolivia--archives--catalogs,
140
Bolivia--manuscripts--catalogs,
138
Bolivia--periodicals--catalogs,
139
Bucareli, Antonio Mario, 82
Burial Records--El Paso, Texas--
1879-1960, 15
Burial Records--San Elizario,
Texas--1845-1926, 13
Bustamante, Anastacio, 68

C

Cananea Copper Company, 42
Caraveo, Marcelo, 37
Carrizal, Chihuahua--archives--
1827-1913, 11
Catholic Church, 106
Census--México--1923-1924, 62
El Chamizal, 69
Charlotte, Consort of Maximilian,
emperor of México, 1840-1927,
75
Chihuahua, Chihuahua--archives--
1712-1941, 1, 7
Chihuahua, Chihuahua--periodic-
als--1938-1970, 146

Chihuahua (State)--constitution,
73
Chihuahua (State)--Demography,
102
Chihuahua (State)--history, 57,
76, 122, 126
Chihuahua (State)--history--1911,
34, 41
Chihuahua (State)--manuscripts, 51
Chihuahua (State)--periodicals--
1829-1971, 169
Chihuahua (State)--periodicals--
1902-1935, 151
Cíbola, 38
Cd. Juárez, Chihuahua--archives--
1671-1893, 4, 6, 13
Cd. Juárez, Chihuahua--history--
1865-1866, 114
Cd. Juárez, Chihuahua--history--
1956-1959, 44
Códices--México--1500's, 53
La Compañía de Jesus en la Nueva
España, 58, 59, 78
Concordia Cemetary Records--El
Paso, Texas--1873-1960, 15
Coronado, Francisco Vasquez de, 66
Cusiuhiriáchic, Chihuahua--archives--
1917-1919, 21

D

De Avirañeta E. Ibarгойen, D.
Eugenio, 80
Defensa Social de los llanos de
San Juan Bautista, 21
De La O, Genovevo, 39
De Santa Anna, D. Antonio Lopez, 81
Diaz, Porfirio, 65
Distrito Benito Juárez, Chihuahua--
archives--1917-1919, 21

Distrito Guerrero, Chihuahua--court records--1863-1909, 19
 Durango (State)--archives--1578-1847, 5, 8
 Durango (State)--periodicals--1831-1973, 170
 Durango Cathedral, 5

E

El Paso, Texas--burial records--1873-1960, 15
 El Paso, Texas--District Clerk's Records, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
 El Paso, Texas--history, 31, 45
 El Paso, Texas--history--1659-1960, 40
 El Paso, Texas--manuscripts--1904-1914, 47
 El Paso, Texas--periodicals--1875-1962, 148, 168, 175, 176
 El Paso del Norte see Cd. Juárez, Chihuahua

F

Font, Pedro--diary, 135
 Freemasons--history--1806-1884, 119

G

Gonzalez, Abraham, 41
 Gonzalez Impressa, Conde Fernando, 38

H

Hidalgo del Parral, Chihuahua--archives--1631-1821, 3
 Hugo de Oconór, 60

I

Indians of North America, 95
 The Intendant System, 98

J

Jalapa, Veracruz--history, 130

Janos, México--archives--1910-1858, 9
 Juárez, Benito, 114

L

Lind, John, 43

M

Marquez de Croix (virrey), 82
 Marriage Records--San Elizario, Texas--1845-1926, 13
 Mascareñas, Rene, 44
 Maximilian, emperor of México--1832-1867, 75
 La Mesilla, New Mexico--periodicals--1861-1862, 161
 Mexican Boundary Commission--correspondence, 36
 Mexican Boundary Survey--1851, 56
 México--archives--catalogs, 127
 México--census--1923-1924, 62
 México--congress--1821-1857, 118
 México--congress--1847, 83
 México--congressional addresses, 112
 México--decrees--1835-1836, 17
 México--geography--dictionaries, 124
 México--history, 92, 100, 103, 104, 113, 131, 141, 142
 México--history--to 1519, 71
 México--history--1519-1540, 71
 87, 90, 91, 126
 México--history--1540-1810, 33, 60, 70, 86, 99, 109, 123
 México--history--1810-1821, 85, 91, 96, 111
 México--history--1821-1867, 81, 120, 134, 137
 México--history--1861-1867, 75, 114
 México--history--1867-1910, 74
 México--history--1910-1914, 133, 153
 México--history--1910-1920, 39, 46, 48
 México--history--dictionaries, 124
 México--laws--1828-1832, 64
 México--laws--commercial, 84
 México--periodicals--1784-1791, 157
 México--periodicals--1805-1817, 154
 México--periodicals--1821-1828, 144, 158, 166, 179
 México--periodicals--1828-1831, 180
 México--periodicals--1830-1832, 174

México--periodicals--1841-1896, 155,
171, 172, 173, 178
México--periodicals--1913, 163
México--periodicals--1916, 156
México--periodicals--1949-1953, 177
México--relations with other coun-
tries, 132
Mills, Anson--correspondence, 45
Mining--chihuahua--1892-1895, 20
Missions--El Paso, Texas--history,
1659-1960, 40
Morelia, Michoacan--archives--
indexes, 63
Motolinia, Fray Toribio de, 105

N

New Mexico--archives--1631-1821, 35
New Mexico--archives--1821-1846, 23,
24
New Mexico--history, 79
New Mexico--history--to 1773, 168
New Mexico--periodicals--1898, 161
New Spain--laws, 86
Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe--
archives--1671-1893, 4
Nueva Vizcaya--history--1700-
1810, 109

O

Oaxaca (State)--geography--115
Orozco, Pascual, 46

P

Pacific Railroad, 56
Palafox y Mendoza, Don Juan de, 101
Pinos Altos Mines Co.--correspon-
dence--1892-1895, 20
Pittman, Park W.--correspondence,
47
Plan de San Luis Potosi, 116
Provincias Internas del Norte, 60

R

Reyes Aviles, Carlos, 48

S

San Elizario, Texas--archives--
1850-1890, 18
San Elizario, Texas--vital
records--1845-1926, 13
San Francisco, California--
history, 67
Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de, 134
Santa Fe, New Mexico--archives--1678-
1900, 2
Socorro, Texas--archives--1848-
1890, 18, 25, 32
Sonora (State)--directory, 107
Southwest, old--archives--1773-
1780, 22
Southwest, old--discovery and
exploration, 93, 135
Spanish archives--translations
handbook, 110

T

Terrazas, D. Luis--manuscripts, 51
Texas (Republic)--history, 94
Thomson, Robert Ewing--manu-
scripts, 52
Translations--handbooks, 110

U

United States--description and
travel, 108
United States--history--war with
México, 1845-1848, 128, 129
United States--relations with
Argentina, 117
United States--relations with
Bolivia, 117
United States--relations with
Brazil, 117
United States--relations with
Columbia, 117
United States--relations with the
Dominican Republic, 117
United States--relations with
Ecuador, 117
United States--relations with
France, 117
United States--relations with
Great Britain, 117
United States--relations with
México, 69, 74, 77, 119, 136

United States--relations with Spain,
177
United States--relations with Texas
(Republic), 117, 136
United States--relations with
Venezuela, 117
United States Treasury Department,
Secret Service--1875-1936, 16

V

Van Horne, Jefferson--correspon-
dence--1849-1851, 54
Veracruz (State)--periodicals--
1914, 162
Villa, Francisco, 49

W

Weber, Max--correspondence--1897-
1898, 55
Whipple, Amiel W.--manuscripts, 56
Wilson, Woodrow, 69

Y

Ysleta, Texas--Baptism Records--
1792-1802, 12