

New Mexico

[reviewed and updated for microfilm and microfiche]

Census

Schedules of the New Mexico Territory Census of 1885.

Microfilm	6 rolls	NARA M846	Census	New Mexico
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Indians

Records Created by the Santa Fe Indian School, 1890–1918.

Microfilm	38 rolls	NARA M1473	Locality	New Mexico
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Military—Civil War (1861–1865) Union

Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the Territory of New Mexico.

Microfilm	4 rolls	NARA M242	Locality	New Mexico
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Miscellaneous

Historical Records Survey, American Imprints Inventory, #25, New Mexico Imprints, 1784–1876.

Microcard	4 cards		Fiche	New Mexico
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The Sender Collection.

Microfilm	2 rolls		Locality	New Mexico
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There are 313 documents in this collection arranged in chronological order. There are a variety of documents relating to Indian troubles, land grants and deeds, military affairs, law suits, lists of foreigners, and adultery.

There is a calendar to the contents in English at the beginning of each roll. The documents are in Spanish.

Spanish Archives of New Mexico 1621–1821, Series I and II.

Microfilm	85 rolls		Locality	New Mexico
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Calendar of the Microfilm Edition of the Spanish Archives of New Mexico 1621–1821, R016.9789/N532C/1987, offers the best access to the collection.

The records are both rich and varied. They include administrative records of the royal governor, decrees received from the viceroy and commandant general, reports, census, petitions, edicts, minutes, list of troops, muster rolls, military service records, depositions, court proceedings, affidavits, petitions, writs, orders, pleas, probate records, and protection of widows and minors.

There are reports on the arrival and departures of foreigners and a record of trade permits issued for 1826–28. These have been translated and printed in David J. Weber, *The Extranjeros: Selected Documents from the Mexican Side of the Santa Fe Trail, 1825–1828*, R972/W373E. It contains the names of many Americans.

Eighty-volumes comprise the collection.

Ralph Emerson Twitchell's *The Spanish Archives of New Mexico*, volume II, R978.9/T974S/1976 also calendars the Spanish Archives and the first four volumes of the Mexican Archives. His calendar has been superseded.

The contents are arranged chronologically and include the following:

- military activities against Indian attacks, reports from the villa of Albuquerque, 1707–14.
- Indian campaigns, French intrusion into Spanish territory, and Pueblo Indian rights, 1715–22
- civil and criminal suits of Spanish residents, government records, 1733–1764
- civil and criminal court proceedings, 1741–55
- local governmental affairs and administration of frontier areas, 1767–1779
- military records, 1780–87
- census records of 1790, defensive efforts against hostile Indians, 1788–91
- civil documents, 1792–96
- correspondence on Indian difficulties, 1797–1802
- military records of Comanche relations, documents on importation of Mexican, 1803–05
- U.S. Pike expedition and French interference on northern borders, 1806–9.
- civil and service records, 1815–17
- Navajo campaigns, Pueblo Indian matters, 1818–19
- last documents of Spanish sovereignty, 1820–21.

Spanish Archives of New Mexico, Series I, Translations.

Microfilm	4 rolls		Locality	New Mexico
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These translations are those of Ralph Emerson Twitchell.

Mexican Archives of New Mexico, 1821–1846.

Microfilm	47 rolls		Locality	New Mexico
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One hundred fifty-four volumes comprise the collection.

They are arranged chronologically. Within each year the records are grouped according to government agency or function. Documents covering a number of years are placed under their earliest date. There are executive, legislative, judicial, and military records in the collection. The latter include company records, soldiers' accounts, muster rolls, and service records. There are also census reports.

Calendar of the Microfilm Edition of the Mexican Archives of New Mexico by Mary Ellen Jenkins, R016.9788/N532C/1970, provides the best access to the collection. Very limited coverage is also provided through Ralph Emerson Twitchell, *The Spanish Archives of New Mexico*, R978.9/T974S/1976, volume II.

Julian Josue Vigil's *A Short Index to New Mexican Soldiers' Service Records & Enlistment Papers, 1821–1846* provides access to the military records in this series.

James H. Defouri, *The Martyrs of New Mexico*.

Microfilm	1 roll		Locality	New York
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Periodicals

***The New Mexico Historical Review*, vol. 25(1950)–47(1972).**

Microfilm	22 rolls		Locality	New Mexico
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Taxes

Internal Revenue Service Tax Assessment Lists for New Mexico and Arizona, 1883–1917.

Microfilm	5 rolls	NARA M1776	Locality	???
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Vital Records—Marriages

Angelico Chavez, *New Mexico Roots Ltd., A Demographic Perspective from Genealogical, Historical and Geographical Data Found in the Diligencias Matrimoniales or Pre-Nuptial Investigations (1678–1869) of the Archives of the Archives of Santa Fe.*

Microfiche	38 fiche		Microfiche	New Mexico
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The purpose of *diligencias matrimoniales* was to assure the freedom of the respective parties to contract a marriage. While such a practice served to prevent bigamy, it more often was to uncover any close relationships between the couples by consanguinity (by blood) or by affinity (by marriage), all of which necessitated a dispensation from higher church authorities. The bishop's chancery in Durango handled very close or multiple relationships while the bishop's vicar in Santa Fe handled simpler one. A local pastor could also handle such matters if he had special faculties to do so. They were strictly obligatory for the Spanish population and for any others observing the Spanish way of life. The latter would include *indios* or Indians, *genizaros* or half-breeds which was at times synonymous with *indios*, or *mestizos*. The term *mulatto* sometimes appear. Whether it applied to African origins cannot always be determined. The Pueblo Indians were exempt from this regulation except for some quite late examples.

Intermarriage was sometimes justified on the basis of keeping the blood lines pure, but in actuality it was a means to consolidate and perpetuate the wealth in the upper class.

The arrangement is in yearly sequence in alphabetical order by surname. There are cross-references from female parties.