

4. CASTES OF INDIAN RACE.

PARENTS.		CHILDREN.	
Indian	father and Negro mother,	Chino.	
Indian	" Mulatto "	Chino-oscuro.	
Indian	" Mestiza "	Mestizo-claro, often very beautiful.	
Indian	" China "	Chino-cholo.	
Indian	" Zamba "	Zambo-claro.	
Indian	" China-cholo	Indian, with short frizzily hair.	
Indian	" { Quarterona or Quintera	Brown Meztizo.	

5. MULATTO CORRUPTION.

PARENTS.		CHILDREN.	
Mulatto	father and Zamba mother,	Zambo, (a miserable race.)	
Mulatto	" Mestiza "	Chino, (rather clear race.)	
Mulatto	" China "	Chino, (rather dark.)	

Besides these specified castes there are several others not distinguished by particular names; such, for instance, as the produce of unions between the Mexican Indians or Spaniards and the people of the East Indian continent or Philipines, numbers of whom came over during the old viceroyal government. The best criterion for judging of the purity of blood, is the hair of the women, which is much less deceiving than their complexion. The short woolly hair, or coarse Indian locks, may always be detected on the head or on the back of the neck. This tabular statement exhibits at a glance the mongrel corruptions of the human race in Mexico, and presents an interesting subject for students of physiology and ethnology.¹

¹ See Tschudi's Peru—American Edition, p. 80, and Mühlenpfordt—Die Republik Mejico, vol. 1;—Indians.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

POPULATION — CENSUS. — TABLES OF POPULATION. — RELATIVE DIVISION OF RACES. — RELATIVE INTELLECTUAL CULTIVATION. — RELATIVE POPULATION IN HOT AND COLD DISTRICTS.

It is to be regretted that no very accurate census of Mexico has ever been made, and that since the year 1831, no effort has been persistently pursued by the government to enumerate its citizens and collect such statistical data as may always be easily gathered by persons engaged in this important task. The irregularity of the central or executive power; the instability of all governments since the establishment of independence; the intestine quarrels, not only in the capital but in the departments or states, have all contributed to, and even partially compelled, this neglect of a great national duty.

In the absence, therefore, of official statistics and reports, we are obliged to rely upon approximate results, founded on the *partial* enumerations of preceding years and the calculations of experienced statesmen and writers. In the following table we shall exhibit all the most trustworthy statements existing either in Mexican works or in the writings of reliable authors:—

VARIANCES BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT CALCULATIONS AND CENSUSES OF THE POPULATION OF MEXICO.

Years.	No. of Inhabitants.
1793—Census of the Viceroy Revilla-Gigedo, including Vera Cruz and Guadalajara, according to an estimate in 1803,	5,270,029
1803—Geographico-political tables of New Spain,	5,764,731
1810—Semanario economico of Mexico,	5,810,005
1820—Navarro's Memorial on the population of the kingdom of New Spain,	6,122,354
Calculation of the first Congress,	6,204,000
1831—Actual census of the Mexican Republic, published by Valdes,	6,382,264

Years.	No. of Inhabitants.
1824—Hon. J. R. Poinsett,	6,500,000
1825—Humboldt, about,	7,000,000
1838—Report of Commissioner of Chamber of Deputies,	7,009,120
1834—Galvan's Mexican Calendar,	7,734,292
1836—Notices of the states and territories of the Mexican nation,	7,843,132
1830—Mr. Burkhardt—a German author,	7,996,000
1842—An estimate made as the basis for the election of a Congress, (exclusive of Texas,)	7,015,509

In the year 1838, Señor Jose Gomez de la Cortina, — ex-Conde de la Cortina, one of the most enlightened citizens of Mexico, published a carefully prepared essay upon the population of Mexico, in the 1st No. of the Bulletin of the National Institute of Geography and Statistics of the Mexican Republic; and his opinion was that the number of inhabitants greatly exceeded any of the above amounts. By observing the increase of population in different periods of five years, he considered it satisfactorily proved by the *Tablas Geographico-politicas*, of 1803, that the augmentation, in favorable years, was at the rate $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. By applying this ratio to the census of the *Tablas*, which gave in 1803, 5,764,731 inhabitants, we shall have an increase of about 105,000 yearly; and if we calculate at this rate of augmentation for the 46 intervening years, we find in 1850 an increase of 4,830,000, or a grand total of 10,594,731.

In the year 1842, however, when an estimate was made of a basis of population, upon which to found a call for a Congress to form a new constitution under the plan of Tacubaya, in 23 Departments or States and Territories, exclusive of Texas, the government calculated that there were 7,015,509 inhabitants.

TABLE OF POPULATION IN 1842.

Departments.	Population.
Mexico,	1,389,502
Jalisco,	679,311
Puebla,	661,902
Yucatan,	508,948
Guanajuato,	512,606
Oajaca,	500,278
Michoacan,	497,906
San Luis Potosi,	321,840
Zacatecas,	273,575
Vera Cruz,	254,380

Departments.	Population
Durango,	162,618
Chihuahua,	147,600
Sinaloa,	147,000
Chiapas,	141,206
Sonora,	124,000
Queretaro,	120,560
Nuevo Leon,	101,108
Tamaulipas,	100,068
Coahuila,	75,340
Aguas Calientes,	69,698
Tabasco,	63,580
Nuevo Mexico,	57,026
Californias,	33,439
	<hr/>
	7,015,509
Deduct for	{
	{ New Mexico,
	{ Upper California, since
	{ added to the United
	{ States.
	{ 57,026
	{ 25,000
	{ <hr/>
	{ 82,026 — 82,026
	{ <hr/>
Estimated actual population in 1842,	6,933,483
Add 10 per cent. for the probable increase in 7 years	693,348
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Proximate actual population in 1850, 7,626,831

This population may be relatively classed among races and castes as follows:

4,354,886	Indians.
1,100,000	Whites.
2,165,345	Meztizos, Zambos, Mulattoes, &c.
6,600	Negroes.
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7,626,831	

As Mexico, since the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848, possesses 798,402 square miles, this will give nine inhabitants and a fraction, to the square mile.

From these calculations we deduce some very important facts as to the physical and intellectual condition of Mexico, which are very significant in the illustration of history. It appears that the total number of pure whites in the republic, is, in all probability, not more than 1,100,000; while the Indians, Negroes, Zambos, Mulattoes, Meztizos, and all the mixed bloods, amount to 6,526,831. During our residence in Mexico we ascertained from reliable authority that among the Indians and negroes but two per cent. could

read and write, while among the whites, and castes, but twenty *per cent.* were estimated to enjoy those benefits. Thus we have:

87,229 Indians and Negroes able to read and write.

653,069 Whites and mixed castes able to read and write;

or, only seven hundred and forty thousand, two hundred and ninety-eight individuals, either completely educated or instructed in the simplest rudiments, out of a population of more than seven and a half millions. These are startling statistics in regard to the citizens of a nation whose government is theoretically and practically based on the culture of the people or their capacity for self-rule; and, when considered in connexion with the historical details presented in the first volume of this work, they will show that the distracted condition of Mexico is a mingled cause and consequence of her intellectual darkness.¹

One of the most interesting investigations in Mexican statistics would be to compare the number of births in the regions called the *tierras calientes*—or hot country, with those in the *tierras frias*, or cold region. From calculations made by Cortina in 1838, from data derived from nine departments, he concluded that the excess of births in the warm regions or *tierras calientes* was $1\frac{5}{6}$ per 100, over the *tierras frias*.

He gives the following actual statistics in evidence:

1st. Result of the general census of the department of ZACATECAS since the year 1824, and progressive increase of population therein before the separation of the portion of Aguas Calientes:—

Years.	Total population.	Increase of population biennially.
1824	247,295 } 25,606
1826	272,901 } 1,636
1828	274,537 } 15,507
1830	290,044 } 24,077
1832	314,121 } 17,660
1834	331,781 }	

2d. In 1836, after the separation of the portion of Aguas Calientes, this department had 264,505 inhabitants.

In June, 1838, it had 273,575 “

Increase in one year and a half, 9,070

¹ It is just to Mexico to state that Cortina, in the article previously referred to, estimates the number of persons able to read and write, to be much larger; but his calculations are doubtless made with the partiality of a native, and are based on a limited observation of city life, the army and municipal prisons.

3d. In the period from 1st of January, 1837 to 30th of June, 1838, there were born in the said department, 21,941
Died in the said department, 12,871

Increase of population, 9,070

4th. In the department of Oajaca in 1834, it was calculated that there were 457,033 inhabitants.
In December, 1838, 500,278 “

Increase in four years, 43,245

RESULTS.

Maximum of annual increase of population in Oajaca,	15,000
Minimum “ “ “ “	6,000
Maximum “ “ “ Zacatecas	12,000
Minimum “ “ “ “	500

Of not less importance are the investigations upon the excess observed in one sex over the other. Before the appearance of Humboldt's work it was the opinion that in the New World nature did not follow the same law of equilibrium in the difference between the sexes as in Europe, and especially that in the tropical regions, the number of females exceeded greatly that of the males. Baron Humboldt combated this notion and demonstrated its error. He presents in his political essay upon New Spain a table of the population of eight Intendencies, in which it appears that out of 1,352,835 inhabitants there were 687,935 males and 664,900 females, which establishes a relative proportion of 100 to 95. In the *Tablas Geografico politicas*, already cited, it is expressly said that in New Spain, in the Intendencies of the *tierras frias*, or cold regions, as well as in those of the *tierras calientes*, or hot regions, the population inclines to a preponderance of males. Don Fernando Navarro y Noriega gives in his tables of population 71,642 more males than females; and, in the account of the taxes made by order of the government in 1781, it appears that the excess is still in favor of males, though in a much less proportion than assigned by Baron Humboldt. We present the following table, prepared in Mexico for the purpose of throwing more light on the subject:

TABLE OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS IN DIFFERENT YEARS—RELATIVE EXCESS—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Years.	Departments, States, or Cantons of States.	Males.		Females.		Excess	
		Males.	Females.	males.	females.	males.	females.
1829	New Mexico	21,799	21,640	159			
1819	Alta California	10,979	9,107	1,872			
1830	Do. do.	12,473	10,011	2,462			
1832	Nuevo Leon	49,571	48,601	970			
1829	San Luis Potosi.—See following table.						
1832	Oajaca	237,127	247,887		10,760		
1823	Michoacan	178,052	187,028		8,976		
1831	Canton of Vera Cruz	29,851	31,695		1,844		
		2,451	2,658		207		
		4,279	4,225	54			
		11,112	12,265		1,153		
		7,816	8,046		230		
	of Jalacingo	19,837	22,867		3,030		
	of Jalapa	19,837	22,867		3,030		
1826	Guanajuato	165,896	179,288		13,392		
1834	Chihuahua	75,303	69,879	5,424			
1838	Tamaulipas	49,235	45,460	3,775			
1838	Aguas calientes.	33,661	36,032		2,371		
1831	Jalisco.—See following table.						
1838	Zacatecas. " " "						
1821	Tamaulipas	34,356	33,428	928			
1833	New Mexico	31,012	26,164	4,848			

	Births.		Deaths.		Excess.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1829 San Luis Potosi—first six months	4,882	5,159	2,029	1,885	421
1830 Jalisco—whole year	14,307	13,905	13,194	11,972	820	
1837 Zacatecas—18 mo's.	10,935	11,006	6,376	6,495	48	
1834 ¹ State of Mexico, except 2 prefectures	18,410	18,804	cholera this year.			
1830 Guanajuato — whole year	14,699	14,252	7,235	7,511	276	

It may, generally, be said that the excess of one sex over the other is in inverse proportion to the latitude; or, in other words, that, as we advance from the equator, the excess of females over

¹ The cholera ravaged Mexico this year, and consequently it would be unfair to use the deaths as a basis of calculation at that period.

males decreases, until the reverse occurs as the degrees of latitude augment. We must, however, except from this rule the department or state of Tamaulipas, in which the constancy with which nature sustains the excess of males, is somewhat extraordinary. The most ancient document possessed upon the subject, relative to this State, is of the year 1793, and from this we discover that, from that year until 1807, 124 more males than females were born therein, and that 30 more females than men died during the period—

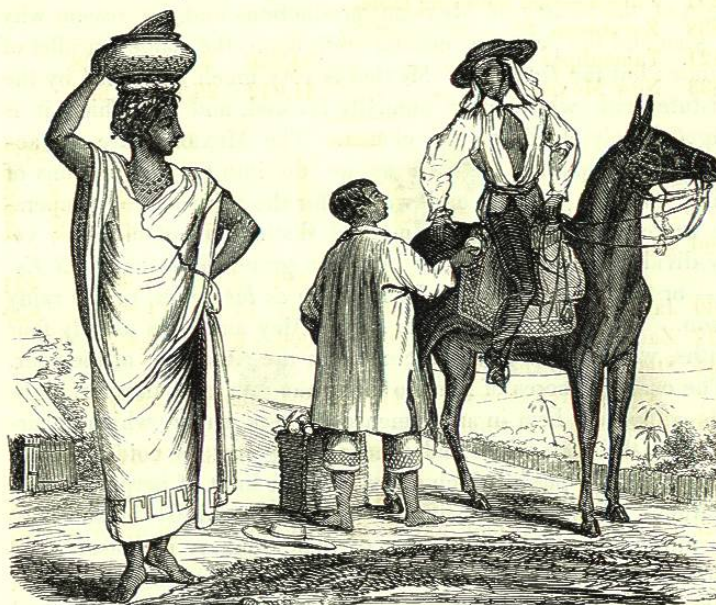
More *females* than males are born in the following States, in the order in which they are placed:

1. Vera Cruz—greatest number.
2. Oajaca.
3. Puebla.
4. Michoacan.
5. Guanajuato.
6. Jalisco.

More *males* than females are born in the following States, according to the order in which they are placed:

1. Alta California—greatest No.
2. New Mexico.
3. Sonora.
4. Chihuahua.
5. Coahuila.
6. New Leon.¹

¹ See Boletin No. 1, del Instituto Nacional de Geografia y Estadistica, Mejico, 1839.



INDIANS OF THE TIERRA CALIENTE.