

THE  
REPUBLIC OF MEXICO  
IN 1876.

A POLITICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHICAL DIVISION OF THE POPULATION,  
CHARACTER,  
HABITS, COSTUMES AND VOCATIONS OF ITS INHABITANTS

WRITTEN IN SPANISH  
BY  
ANTONIO GARCIA CUBAS

*Author of various geographical  
and statistical treatises respecting the same Republic*

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH  
BY  
GEORGE F. HENDERSON.

*Illustrated with plates of the principal types of the ethnographic families  
and several specimens of popular music*

MEXICO  
"LA ENSEÑANZA" PRINTING OFFICE  
PORTAL DE MERCADERES N. 7

1876

208  
26

F1208  
.G26



F1208  
G26



1080028236

TO

WILLIAM BARRON ESQUIRE

AS A TESTIMONIAL OF ESTEEM AND GRATITUDE

HIS OBEDIENT SERVANT

ANTONIO GARCIA CUBAS.

BIBLIOTECA UNIVERSITARIA  
FONDO DE INVESTIGACION Y DESARROLLO

FONDO DE INVESTIGACION Y DESARROLLO

UNIVERSIDAD DE NUEVO LEON  
BIBLIOTECA UNIVERSITARIA  
"ALFONSO RIVERA"  
Apdo. 1625 MONTERREY, MEXICO

19537



972.68  
L.C.

Núm. Clas. \_\_\_\_\_  
Núm. Auto. \_\_\_\_\_  
Núm. Arg. 69537  
Procedencia 2  
Precio \_\_\_\_\_  
Fecha Mayo de 1956  
Clasific. \_\_\_\_\_  
Catalogo \_\_\_\_\_



FONDO  
SALVADOR TOSCANO

133400

BIBLIOTECA UNIVERSITARIA  
"ALFONSO REYES"  
FONDO SALVADOR TOSCANO

the fertility and topographical diversity of the lands which are adapted to every kind of production and the life of men of every class, the local character of its inhabitants, the admirable falls of water, particularly in the delightful temperate regions, all their beautiful streams, offer the highest inducements to the establishment of manufacturing and other enterprises.

This book has been written with the view of removing the wrong impressions that may have been left on the minds of the readers of those works which, with evil intent or with the desire of acquiring notoriety as novelists, have been composed and published by different foreigners in regard to the Mexican nation. The impressions received during a rapid excursion of pure amusement, without making any longer stay in the various towns, than the time required to repack their valise and continue on a journey of useless results; the isolated facts that are observed in every society in contradiction to general rules, and a disposition to judge events without a proper examination and careful study, are not sufficient to obtain a complete knowledge of any class of people, and much less to authorize such impressions through the medium of the press. The works of similar writers, in misleading the conceptions of the public, conspire against the real utility of general information, as their ideas (in direct opposition to those given to the world by such profound observers as Humboldt, Burkart, Sartorius and Jourdanet,) cannot convey any instruction to our intelligence, but only dispose the mind to receive the impressions produced by the novel.

The scarcity of the population of Mexico in comparison to its large extent of territory; the unrivalled geographical position of the country, between the two great Oceans,



the fertility and topographical advantages of its lands, which are adapted to every kind of productions and to the life of men of every clime, the docile character of its inhabitants, the admirable falls of water, particularly in the delightful temperate regions, with their perpetual streams, offer the highest inducements to the establishment of manufacturing and other enterprizes; the working of mines of precious metals and other useful mineral substances, the extraction especially of quicksilver and coal, and in short so many and so propitious gifts as those with which Nature has enriched Mexico, cause it to be one of the choicest countries in the world for colonization; but in order to attain this desirable object, it is requisite to make known those vital elements and fountains of wealth that yet remain unexplored, and with this purpose, the present work only leads the way to a series of publications destined for the information of those abroad, and written by Mexicans devoted to the prosperity of the Republic, and which will doubtless contribute to the development of so wished-for a result.

The first part of this work treats of the population in general and its classification; the second, of the immigration of the first settlers of Mexico; the third, of the ethnography and description of the different indigenous races, who are daily disappearing, and the last part is composed of the recapitulation detailing the numerical importance of these same people.

## INDEX.

POLITICAL PART. Situation of the Republic, its extent and boundaries . . . . .		9.
Government of the Republic . . . . .		10.
Political division and population . . . . .		12.
Occupations and manufactures. Agriculture . . . . .		24.
Mining . . . . .		25.
Arts and manufactures . . . . .		28.
Trade . . . . .		30.
Public instruction . . . . .		33.
HISTORICAL PART. Immigration of the former settlers of Mexico. . . . .		41.
The Toltecs . . . . .		43.
The Chichimecas . . . . .		51.
The Nahuatlacas, Xuchimilcas, Chalcas, Tepanecas, Acolhuas, Tlahuicas and Tlaxcaltecas . . . . .		53.
Aztecs or Mexicans . . . . .		55.
ETHNOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE PART. General considerations regarding the indigenous race . . . . .		61.
Ethnographical tables . . . . .		65.
I Mexican family . . . . .		67.
II Sonora or Opata-Pima family . . . . .		70.
III Comanche-Shoshone family . . . . .		75.
IV Texian or Coahuilteca family . . . . .		78.
V Keres-Zuñi family . . . . .		80.
VI Mutzun family . . . . .		81.
VII & VIII Guaicura and Cochimi-Laimon family . . . . .		82.
IX Seri family . . . . .		83.
X Tarasca family . . . . .		84.
XI Zoque-Mixe family . . . . .		92.
XII Totonaca family . . . . .		93.
XIII Mizteco-Zapoteca family . . . . .		98.
XIV Pirinda or Matlaltzinca family . . . . .		104.
XV Maya family . . . . .		105.
XVI Chontal family . . . . .		112.
XVII Families originating from Nicaragua . . . . .		114.
XVIII Apache family . . . . .		116.
XIX Othomi family . . . . .		119.
RECAPITULATION. Numerical distribution of the indigenous families. Report on the races. Causes of their decline. . . . .		125.