

Guide to the Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Papers and Benito Juárez Correspondence

WA MSS S-2938



by Matthew Daniel Mason

2014

P. O. Box 208330
New Haven, CT 06520-8330
(203) 432-2977
beinecke.library@yale.edu
<http://beinecke.library.yale.edu/>

Table of Contents

Collection Overview	3
Requesting Instructions	3
Administrative Information	3
Immediate Source of Acquisition	3
Conditions Governing Access	4
Conditions Governing Use	4
Preferred Citation	4
Processing Information	4
Antonio Ochoa Carrillo (1811-1883)	4
Benito Juárez (1806-1872)	4
Scope and Contents	4
Arrangement	5
Collection Contents	6
Papers and Correspondence, 1852-1871	6
Selected Search Terms	17

Collection Overview

REPOSITORY: Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library
P. O. Box 208330
New Haven, CT 06520-8330
(203) 432-2977
beinecke.library@yale.edu
<http://beinecke.library.yale.edu/>

CALL NUMBER: WA MSS S-2938

CREATOR: Ochoa Carrillo, Antonio, 1811-1883

TITLE: Antonio Ochoa Carrillo papers and Benito Juárez correspondence

DATES: 1852-1871

BULK DATES: 1864-1866

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: 0.42 linear feet (1 box) + 1 broadside folder

LANGUAGE: Spanish; Castilian

SUMMARY: The papers of Antonio Ochoa Carrillo, 1852-1871, with letters that provide extensive information about the European Intervention in Mexico and limited documentation related to the Reform War in Mexico. Includes 56 letters from Mexican president Benito Juárez, as well as 12 letters from others, including future Mexican presidents Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada and José María Iglesias, as well as Mexican General Ramón Corona. The collection also includes five draft letters written by Ochoa.

ONLINE FINDING AID: To cite or bookmark this finding aid, please use the following link: <https://hdl.handle.net/10079/fa/beinecke.ochoa>

Requesting Instructions

To request items from this collection for use in the Beinecke Library reading room, please use the request links in the HTML version of this finding aid, available at <https://hdl.handle.net/10079/fa/beinecke.ochoa>.

To order reproductions from this collection, please send an email with the call number, box number(s), and folder number(s) to beinecke.images@yale.edu.

Key to the container abbreviations used in the PDF finding aid:

b. box
f. folder

Administrative Information

Immediate Source of Acquisition

Formerly owned by James S. Copley. Purchased from William Reese Co. on the Frederick W. and Carrie S. Beinecke Fund for Western Americana, 2013.

Conditions Governing Access

The materials are open for research.

Conditions Governing Use

The Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Papers and Benito Juárez Correspondence is the physical property of the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University. Literary rights, including copyright, belong to the authors or their legal heirs and assigns. For further information, consult the appropriate curator.

Preferred Citation

Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Papers and Benito Juárez Correspondence. Yale Collection of Western Americana, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library.

Processing Information

Collections are processed to a variety of levels, depending on the work necessary to make them usable, their perceived research value, the availability of staff, competing priorities, and whether or not further accruals are expected. The library attempts to provide a basic level of preservation and access for all collections, and does more extensive processing of higher priority collections as time and resources permit.

Information included in the Collection Contents section is drawn from information supplied with the collection and from a survey of the contents. Folder titles appearing in the contents list below are based on those provided by the previous custodian. Titles have been verified against the contents of the folders.

Antonio Ochoa Carrillo (1811-1883)

Antonio Ochoa Carrillo (1811-1883) was a Mexican attorney and mine owner, who served as governor of Chihuahua from 1857 to 1861 and 1873 to 1877. Born in Culiacán, Sinaloa, Ochoa received a law degree in Guadalajara in 1839. He operated mines in Chihuahua in the Guadalupe y Calvo mining district. As governor of Chihuahua, Ochoa endorsed liberal reforms, including compulsory education for children, as well as established a state lottery to support local charities.

Benito Juárez (1806-1872)

Benito Juárez (born Benito Pablo Juárez García) was a Mexican lawyer and politician of Zapotec origin from Oaxaca. He served five terms as president of Mexico (1858-1872), as well as Governor of Oaxaca, 1847-1852. He was the first Mexican leader who did not have a military background, the first full-blooded indigenous national ever to serve as President of Mexico and to lead a country in the Western Hemisphere. During his terms as president, the government led by Juárez resisted the French occupation, overthrew the Mexican Empire, and restored the Republic of Mexico. His administrations also used liberal efforts to modernize the country.

Scope and Contents

The papers of Antonio Ochoa Carrillo, 1852-1871, with letters that provide extensive information about the European Intervention in Mexico and limited documentation related to the Reform War in Mexico. Includes 56 letters from Mexican president Benito Juárez, as well as 12 letters from others, including future Mexican

presidents Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada and José María Iglesias, as well as Mexican General Ramón Corona. The collection also includes five draft letters written by Ochoa.

Letters by Juárez offer accounts of the political, military, and financial conflicts, from the flight of the government into exile in 1863 through the defeat of Maximilian and the Mexican Empire in 1867. They document his part of a weekly correspondence with Ochoa Carrillo, sharing news of troop movements, battles, political maneuvers, and foreign diplomacy.

Printed material includes three printed circulars published in July-August 1859 by Manuel F. Ruiz, the Minister of Justice for Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, Santos Degollado, Commander in Chief of the Federal Army; and Melchor Ocampo, Minister of the Interior, as well as a supplement of the *Del Siglo XIX* newspaper, which prints a letter from Juárez to the citizens of Mexico after the invasion by the French Army.

Most letters are accompanied by typescripts created by a former unidentified owner of the Spanish text, as well as English translations. However, many of these contain transcription and translation errors.

Arrangement

Arranged chronologically.

Collection Contents

Papers and Correspondence, 1852-1871

0.42 linear feet (1 box) + 1 broadside folder

Correspondence chiefly to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo, as well as some letters written by him and printed material.

Arranged chronologically.

b. 1, f. 1	Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Oaxaca, to Bonifacio Gutierrez, M. Payno, and Tore Joaquin Pesado As governor of Oaxaca, Juárez discusses the work of the committee on public credit. Accompanied by an English translation typescript.	1852 July 29
b. 1, f. 2	Ruiz, Manuel F., Ministerio de Justicia, Negocios Eclesiásticos e Instrucción Pública. Printed circular. Veracruz In this circular, Ruiz discusses limiting the secular role of clergy.	1859 July 12
b. 1, f. 3	Degollado, Santos, General en Jefe, Mexico Ejército Federal. Printed circular. Tampico de Tamaulipas In this circular, Degollado (born José Santos Degollado Sánchez) commends Juárez and other secretaries for their work against the partisans of the clergy.	1859 July 18
b. 1, f. 4	Ocampo, Melchor, Secretaría de Estado y del Despacho de Gobernación. Printed circular. Veracruz Circular on the secular role of the clergy. Accompanied by an English translation typescript.	1859 August 6
b. 1, f. 5	Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Mexico, to Mariano Degollado in Washington, D.C. Juárez thanks Degollado for his enthusiastic response to the Liberal victory at the Battle of Calpulalpan during the War of Reform. Accompanied by an English translation typescript.	1861 February 26
b. 2 (Broadside)	Supplement Number 453, <i>Del Siglo XIX</i> . Mexico City, Mexico Newspaper supplement of the <i>Del Siglo XIX</i> , published by Ignacio Cumplido, which prints a letter from Benito Juárez to the citizens of Mexico. He explains that Great Britain, France, and Spain have broken negotiations, and urges Mexicans to defend the independence of their country in the wake of the invasion by the French Army.	1862 April 2
b. 1, f. 6	Ochoa Carrillo, Antonio. Autograph letter, signed: Guadalupe y Calvo, Chihuahua, to Benito Juárez Ochoa expresses his pleasure that Juárez established the government-in-exile in Chihuahua. He also reports his expectation to raise 1,500 to 2,000 men for the war. He also mentions the anarchy in Sinaloa Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.	1864 October 4

b. 1, f. 7	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Hidalgo del Parral, Chihuahua, to Jesús Ríos y Valles</p> <p>Juárez discusses increased morale in Chihuahua after he established the government-in-exile.</p> <p>The letter includes a secretarial transcription and interlinear French translation.</p> <p>Accompanied by an English translation and historical background typescripts.</p>	1864 October 5
b. 1, f. 8	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to General Gaspar Sánchez Ochoa</p> <p>Benito urgently reports the arrival of French troops at Río Florido, which makes communication unsafe.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts, as well as a photocopy of a typescript description of the letter.</p>	1864 November 24
b. 1, f. 9	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez describes Mexican troop movements in Culiacán and French troop movements in Durango.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1864 December 24
b. 1, f. 10	<p>Ochoa Carrillo, Antonio. Autograph letter: Guadalupe y Calvo, Chihuahua, to Benito Juárez</p> <p>Ochoa considers rewards for victorious Mexican military officers, and expresses his pleasure with the French defeat in Oaxaca.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation transcripts.</p>	1865 January 20
b. 1, f. 11	<p>Lerdo de Tejada y Corral, Sebastián. Secretarial letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Lerdo de Tejada (born Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada y Corral) thanks Ochoa for forwarded military dispatches.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1865 January 24
b. 1, f. 12	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez thanks Ochoa for military dispatches sent to General José María Patoni. He also describes the arrival of French prisoners of war at Álamos, Sonora, as well as reports French troops advancing on Chihuahua. Juárez also seeks news from Sinaloa.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1865 January 24
b. 1, f. 13	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez writes that he approves of execution of prisoners of war by General Ramón Corona (born Ramón Corona Madrigal) as reprisal for the execution of Mexican prisoners of war. He also orders Colonel Remedios Meza to leave for Tamazula de Victoria in Durango, or lose his command. Juárez also reports a mutiny by soldiers commanded by General José María Jesús Carbajal.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1865 February 7

b. 1, f. 14	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez discusses infighting among military commanders, specifically between General José María Patoni and General Antonio Rosales, including threats by the latter to defect.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1865 February 21
b. 1, f. 15	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez reports that General Antonio Rosales plans to hand over his command in Sinaloa to General Gaspar Sánchez Ochoa, and asks Ochoa to negotiate the transfer. He also reports that Colonel Remedios Meza arrived in Tamazula de Victoria and General José María Jesús Carbajal planned a return to Durango.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1865 March 1
b. 1, f. 16	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez reports that General Antonio Rosales sent Esteban Guiccione to report on actions in Sinaloa. He continues by expressing his frustration over the affair. Juárez also reports the enemy pursuing the force commanded by Colonel Remedios Meza in Tamazula de Victoria.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1865 March 14
b. 1, f. 17	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez expresses gratitude to Ochoa for negotiating with General Antonio Rosales, and his hopes for a rapid resolution. He also reports on military movements in Coahuila, Durango, and Zacatecas.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1865 March 21
b. 1, f. 18	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez reports that General Antonio Rosales handed over his command in Sinaloa to General Gaspar Sánchez Ochoa. He also reports that the government can only provide General Ochoa half of the six thousand pesos he requested due to limited treasury funds following expenditures for the expedition into Durango.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1865 March 25
b. 1, f. 19	<p>Iglesias, José María. Autograph letter, signed: Guadalupe y Calvo, Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>In his role as the Minister of Finance, Iglesias (born José María Iglesias Inzaurreaga) states that duties on foreign products in Chihuahua would more than provide the three thousand pesos General Gaspar Sánchez Ochoa requested from the government. He also directs Ochoa to remit extra funds to him.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1865 March 25
b. 1, f. 20	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez report that he sent General Antonio Rosales his formal appointment following the transfer of his command to General Gaspar Sánchez Ochoa. He also reiterates that General Ochoa should only receive three thousand pesos. Juárez concludes with brief reports of troop movements in Coahuila, including forces commanded by General Mariano Antonio Guadalupe Escobedo de la Peña.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1865 March 27

b. 1, f. 21	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez expresses gratitude to Ochoa for negotiating with General Antonio Rosales. He also reports on troop movements in Durango and Coahuila. Juárez celebrates the decision by the United States government not to recognize Ferdinand Maximilian as Maximilian I, Emperor of Mexico. He concludes by asking Ochoa to supply additional troops from Chihuahua to support the offensive in Durango, as well as publishing a newspaper to support the government-in-exile.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1865 April 4
b. 1, f. 22	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez reports on troop movements in Coahuila, Durango, and Nuevo León.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1865 April 11
b. 1, f. 23	<p>Iglesias, José María. Autograph letter, signed: Guadalupe y Calvo, Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Iglesias approves an increase in a disbursement of 4,800 pesos to General Gaspar Sánchez Ochoa based on justifications given by Antonio Ochoa. He also states that the Mexican treasury will levy 2,500 pesos against the Morelos Municipality in Chihuahua, as well as duties on silver production.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1865 April 15
b. 1, f. 24	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez approves of the manner that Ochoa distributed monies to General Gaspar Sánchez Ochoa. He reports that French forces commanded by Armand Alexandre de Castagny occupy the port of Guaymas, Sonora without resistance, and that he plans on sending a force commanded by General Pedro Meoqui Mañón to Parral, Chihuahua.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1865 April 18
b. 1, f. 25	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez reports on troop movements in Coahuila and Nuevo León. He expresses his disappointment that some Mexican citizens side with the foreign enemies rather than stand with their fellow citizens. Juárez states that he has warned General José María Jesús Carbajal to control looting by his soldiers in Chihuahua. He also mentions the execution of Caballero, a spy for the French.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1865 April 25
b. 1, f. 26	<p>Iglesias, José María. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Based on a recommendation by Ochoa, Iglesias reports that he exempted Cipriano Peña from studies and an examination to qualify as a barrister.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1865 May 9
b. 1, f. 27	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez expresses doubt that foreign troops will attack Chihuahua. He also reports on troop movements in Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas as well as the surrender of Robert E. Lee and assassination of Abraham Lincoln.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1865 May 9

b. 1, f. 28	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez reports that the French have not invaded Culiacán, Sinaloa, and that they appear dismayed by the recent defeat of the Confederate States of America.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1865 May 16
b. 1, f. 29	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez discusses the lack of currency in the Mexican Treasury to purchase gunpowder. He relays reports from General Antonio Rosales that reinforcements may come from the United States. Juárez closes with news that troops commanded by General Miguel Negrete Novoa returned to Monterrey, Nuevo León, to prepare for a movement into Luis Potosí.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1865 May 23
b. 1, f. 30	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez reports of a mutiny in Culiacán, Sinaloa, as well as the likelihood that French troops were marching on Monterrey, Nuevo León, or they were marching on the states of Durango and Zacatecas. He also reports that French General François Achille Bazaine has ordered the 1st Regiment of the Zouaves to march on Mexico City.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription.</p>	1865 May 26
b. 1, f. 31	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez expresses his pleasure to Ochoa's report of the quelled mutiny against General Antonio Rosales in Culiacán. He continues that they should give amnesty to Ascensión Correa and other mutineers. Juárez reports that French troops were marching on Monterrey, Nuevo León.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1865 May 30
b. 1, f. 32	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez briefly expresses his pleasure to news that General Antonio Rosales controls Sinaloa.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1865 June 6
b. 1, f. 33	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez refers to terms for Ochoa to purchase gunpowder. He also mentions the dismissal of General Antonio Rosales, as well as troop movements in Coahuila, including General Miguel Negrete Novoa in Saltillo and French troops under the command of General Agustín Enrique Brincourt in Parras.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1865 June 6
b. 1, f. 34	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez reports communication with General Meza that he planned to take Santiago Papasquiaro, Durango, with General Ramón Corona, which conflicts with a recent report from Ochoa that Corona marched on Mazatlán. He consequently awaits further communication from the generals, as well as news from troop movements in Coahuila. Juárez also reports that troops under General Ignacio Pesqueira García occupy Hermosillo, Sonora.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1865 June 20

b. 1, f. 35	Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Juárez reports that a planned attack on Santiago Papasquiari, Durango, did not occur because the forces did not arrive. Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.	1865 June 23
b. 1, f. 36	Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Juárez mentions the resignation of Antonio Rosales as the governor of Sinaloa and the appointment of Domingo Rubí. He also reports troop movements in Durango, Sinaloa, and San Luis Potosí. Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.	1865 July 4
b. 1, f. 37	Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Juárez comments at length on the resignation of Antonio Rosales as the governor of Sinaloa and the appointment of Domingo Rubí, but state that he will reserve judgment until he receive more information. He also reports troop movements in Durango and Chihuahua. Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.	1865 July 11
b. 1, f. 38	Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Juárez responds to a report from Ochoa that General Ramón Corona acquired funds and supplies from the Cantón de Mina in Chihuahua, contrary to a tardy order from Juárez. He also reports on the movement of troops under the command of General Miguel Negrete from Durango arrival in Chihuahua. Juárez expresses doubt that the French will attack Chihuahua. He also adds a postscript reporting the resignation of Negrete. Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.	1865 July 21
b. 1, f. 39	Azcárate, Juan Francisco. Autograph letter, signed: Guadalupe y Calvo, Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Azcárate transmits a request from General Ramón Corona for Ochoa to represent his interests. Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.	1865 July 23
b. 1, f. 40	Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Juárez reiterates that General Ramón Corona not supplies from the Cantón de Mina in Chihuahua. He reports the arrival of the French are in Chihuahua, and their imminent occupation of the city of Chihuahua. He blames the retreat of General Miguel Negrete from Durango to Chihuahua for the attack. Nevertheless, Juárez expresses confidence that troop movements in the interior states will prove victorious. He closes by stating he will relocate to El Paso del Norte, and leave General Manuel Ojinaga in command of Chihuahua. Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.	1865 August 4
b. 1, f. 41	Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Villa del Paso, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Juárez expresses his confidence that the united Republican forces will cause the Empire to yield or retreat. He also states that after the imminent departure of the invaders from Chihuahua, he will probably return to Chihuahua City. Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.	1865 October 28

b. 1, f. 42	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Villa del Paso, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez reports that the French have left Chihuahua City, and that plans to return. He also ordered General José María Patoni should march on Durango and harass the retreating troops under the command of General François Achille Bazaine. He closes with his appointment of Luis Terrazas as military commander and governor of Chihuahua.</p> <p>Accompanied by an English translation typescript.</p>	1865 November 3
b. 1, f. 43	<p>Juárez, Benito. Secretarial autograph, signed letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez reports the return of the government to Chihuahua City, and refers to non-extant enclosures.</p> <p>Accompanied by an English translation typescript.</p>	1865 November 23
b. 1, f. 44	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez briefly reports that French troops en route to Chihuahua, and asks Ochoa to warn Domingo Rubí and General Ramón Corona about the advancing French troops in Sinaloa.</p> <p>Accompanied by an English translation typescript.</p>	1865 November 28
b. 1, f. 45	<p>d'Albicy, Count. Letter signed: Parral, to Antonio Ochoa</p> <p>Lieutenant Colonel Count d'Albicy asks Ochoa to intercede for peace in Guadalupe y Calvo and recognize the Mexican Empire.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1866 January 1
b. 1, f. 46	<p>Ochoa Carrillo, Antonio. Autograph draft letter, signed: Guadalupe y Calvo, to Count d'Abicy</p> <p>Ochoa politely refuses to recognize the legitimacy of the Mexican Empire.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1866 January
b. 1, f. 47	<p>Ochoa Carrillo, Antonio. Autograph draft letter: Guadalupe y Calvo, to Count d'Abicy</p> <p>Ochoa identifies himself as the Captaincy General of the Tarahumara (also known as the Rarámuri), and adamantly refuses to recognize the legitimacy of the Mexican Empire.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1866 January
b. 1, f. 48	<p>Domínguez, Joaquín H. Autograph letter, signed: Hidalgo, to Antonio Ochoa</p> <p>Dominguiz reports that the Mexican Empire has created the department of Batopilas with him at its head.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1866 January 9

b. 1, f. 49	Ochoa Carrillo, Antonio. Autograph draft letter: Guadalupe y Calvo, to General Ramón Corona Draft letters on a single leaf. In his letter to Dominguez, Ochoa refuses to support the recognition of the department of Batopilas. In his letter to Corona, Ochoa introduces his friend Ángel D. Martínez of Culiacán and a partial owner of mines at San José de las Bocas. Accompanied by transcriptions and English translation typescripts	1866 January 20
b. 1, f. 50	Ochoa Carrillo, Antonio. Autograph letter, signed: Guadalupe y Calvo, to Ramón Corona Ochoa congratulates Corona on his military victories and belittles the ambitions of Napoleon III. Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.	1866 April 20
b. 1, f. 51	Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: El Paso del Norte, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Juárez briefly reports progress by the Republic in Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas, as well as Morelia in Michoacán. He includes clippings (non-extant) related to a decree made by Juárez on November 8, 1865, that General Jesús González Ortega was in dereliction of his duties after abandoning his troops and Mexico. Accompanied by an English translation typescript.	1866 May 12
b. 1, f. 52	Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: El Paso del Norte, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Juárez briefly reports he will shortly return to Chihuahua City. Accompanied by an English translation typescript.	1866 May 26
b. 1, f. 53	Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: El Paso del Norte, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Juárez expresses his belief that French will abandon Mexico within five months. He includes clippings (non-extant) related to the response by United States Secretary of State William Henry Seward to news that Austrian soldiers might replace the French in Mexico by threatening to sever diplomatic relations with Austria and the possibility of war. Juárez also includes clippings (non-extant) related to General Jesús González Ortega. Accompanied by an English translation typescript.	1866 June 6
b. 1, f. 54	Ochoa Carrillo, Antonio. Autograph draft letter: to Benito Juárez Juárez reports that positive news from Sinaloa and Sonora, and expects the Mexican Empire to yield soon. He does mention difficulties connected to the port at Altata in Sinaloa. In his draft reply, Ochoa suggests that the government authorize merchants to run the blockade without a public declaration. Accompanied by an English translation typescript.	1866 June 19, 29

b. 1, f. 55	Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Juárez reports that Austria capitulated to the demands of the United States government and recalled troops en route to Mexico. Accompanied by an English translation typescript.	1866 July 3
b. 1, f. 56	Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Juárez mentions the continued difficulties at the port at Altata in Sinaloa. He also reports the Republican victories in Tamaulipas and Nuevo León over Mexican Empire troops commanded by General Tomás Mejía. Accompanied by an English translation typescript.	1866 July 10
b. 1, f. 57	Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Juárez relays reports from the United States and throughout Mexico that French troops have nearly left the country, and that French General François Achille Bazaine has explicit orders not to provide military or financial assistance to Maximilian. Accompanied by an English translation typescript.	1866 July 24
b. 1, f. 58	Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Juárez reports his authorization to Sinaloa Governor Domingo Rubí to provide permission for shipping goods from the port at Altata through the agency of Juan Sepúlveda. He also summarizes Republican victories in Tamaulipas, near Camargo, as well as the capture of Matamoros. Accompanied by an English translation typescript.	1866 July 31
b. 1, f. 59	Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Juárez reports the retreat of French troops to San Luis Potosí before troops under the command of General Mariano Antonio Guadalupe Escobedo de la Peña, as well as the Republican occupation of Monterrey in Nuevo León, and Saltillo in Coahuila. Accompanied by an English translation typescript.	1866 August 21
b. 1, f. 60	Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Juárez reports the continued retreat of French troops, and that a coalition of "traitors" and French troops remains loyal to Maximilian in Durango. Accompanied by an English translation typescript.	1866 August 28
b. 1, f. 61	Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Juárez reports his expectation that the remaining French troops will leave Guaymas in Sonora, and Mazatlán in Sinaloa. He adds that Ochoa should not worry about the arrival in Sinaloa of its former governor, General Don Plácido de la Vega Daza y Colon de Portugal, because Juárez ordered General Ramón Corona to take charge of all the military in the region. Accompanied by an English translation typescript.	1866 September 25
b. 1, f. 62	Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Juárez briefly reports that imminent departure of French troops from Sinaloa and Durango. Accompanied by an English translation typescript.	1866 October 9

b. 1, f. 63	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez asks for news from Sinaloa, and reports that troops en route to Durango under the command of General Silvestre Aranda.</p> <p>Accompanied by an English translation typescript.</p>	1866 October 16
b. 1, f. 64	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez reports delays related to troops en route to Chihuahua commanded by General Don Plácido de la Vega Daza y Colon de Portugal and the disingenuous excuses Vega provided for the delay. He also reports that Maximilian remains in Mexico, although he expects him to leave the country.</p> <p>Accompanied by an English translation typescript.</p>	1866 November 6
b. 1, f. 65	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez expresses his sorrow upon learning of the death of Juan Sepúlveda, and plans for his replacement. He also mentions that General Don Plácido de la Vega Daza y Colon de Portugal appears loyal to the Republic and en route to Chihuahua.</p> <p>Accompanied by an English translation typescript.</p>	1866 November 13
b. 1, f. 66	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo.</p> <p>Juárez reports that the Republic will provide the Juan Sepúlveda a payment of 10,000 pesos.</p> <p>Accompanied by an English translation typescript.</p>	1866 November 20
b. 1, f. 67	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez briefly requests confirmation that the French left Mazatlán in Sinaloa. He also reports that French troops have left Durango prior to the arrival of Colonel Abel Pereyra.</p> <p>Accompanied by an English translation typescript.</p>	1866 November 27
b. 1, f. 68	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Chihuahua, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez expresses his gratitude to Ochoa for confirmation that the French left Mazatlán in Sinaloa, and his attention to the estate of Juan Sepúlveda. He reports that he will leave for Durango on December 10, 1866.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1866 December 4
b. 1, f. 69	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Durango, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez acknowledges the petition on behalf of the estate of Juan Sepúlveda. He reports his arrival in Durango on December 26, 1866, and that he will soon travel to Zacatecas. He also reports Republican control of San Luis Potosí and Jalisco, while remnants of the Empire retain control of Guanajuato and Querétaro.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1867 January 8
b. 1, f. 70	<p>Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: San Luis Potosí, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo</p> <p>Juárez briefly discusses the recommendation by Ochoa of Ibarra. He also reports that the Republican government will soon return to Mexico City, and that troops under the command of General José de la Cruz Porfirio Díaz Mori will soon break the a siege of Querétaro.</p> <p>Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.</p>	1867 April 24

b. 1, f. 71	Juárez, Benito. Secretarial letter, signed: Mexico City, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Juárez briefly reports his presidential inauguration the previous day. Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.	1867 December 28
b. 1, f. 72	Corona, Ramón. Secretarial letter, signed: Mazatlán, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Corona reports rumors that soldiers defeated in battle at Villa de Union, Chihuahua, are organizing in the mountains of Morelos, and that he sent General Francisco Tolentino to pursue them. Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.	1868 May 21
b. 1, f. 73	Juárez, Benito. Autograph letter, signed: Mexico City, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Juárez briefly sends his regards to Ochoa with the bearer of the letter, Don Juan Maria Palomier. Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.	1870 November 19
b. 1, f. 74	Corona, Ramón. Autograph letter, signed: Durango, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Corona expresses his thoughts on the presidential elections in June 1871, and declares his support for Benito Juárez rather than General José de la Cruz Porfirio Díaz Mori or Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada y Corral. He also asks Ochoa which candidate he supports in the election. Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.	1870 December 30
b. 1, f. 75	Corona, Ramón. Autograph letter, signed: Guadalajara, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Corona expresses his pleasure that Ochoa also supports Juárez for president. He also reports on the peaceful transfer of the governorship from Antonio Gómez Cuervo to Jesús Leandro Camarena. Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.	1871 April 2
b. 1, f. 76	Corona, Ramón. Autograph letter, signed: Guadalajara, to Antonio Ochoa Carrillo Corona tanks Ochoa for subscribing to José María Vigil and Juan B. Hjar y Haro, <i>Ensayo histórico del Ejército de Occidente</i> (México: Ignacio Cumplido, 1871). He also reports the turbulent nature of politics in Guadalajara. Accompanied by a transcription and English translation typescripts.	1871 May 14

Selected Search Terms

The following terms have been used to index the description of this collection in the Library's online catalog. They are grouped by name of person or organization, by subject or location, and by occupation and listed alphabetically therein.

Geographic Names

Mexico -- History -- 1821-1861
Mexico -- History -- 1867-1910
Mexico -- History -- European intervention,
1861-1867

Names

Copley, James S. (James Strohn) -- Ownership
Corona, Ramón, 1837-1889
Degollado, Santos, 1811-1861
Iglesias, José María, 1823-1891
Juárez, Benito, 1806-1872
Lerdo de Tejada, Sebastián, 1823-1889
Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, 1832-1867
Ocampo, Melchor, 1814-1861
Ochoa Carrillo, Antonio, 1811-1883
Ruiz, Manuel F.

Corporate Bodies

Mexico. Ejército Federal
Mexico. Ministerio de Justicia y Negocios
Eclesiásticos
Mexico. Secretaría de Gobernación

Contributors

Ochoa Carrillo, Antonio, 1811-1883
Juárez, Benito, 1806-1872