

# RESEARCHING YOUR ROOTS IN MÉXICO (OCTOBER 2019)

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# WHO AM I?

Each of us has two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents and 16 great-great-grandparents. Fourteen generations ago – around 1540 – you had 16,384 12<sup>th</sup> great-grandparents.

Generations Back from You	Generation No. (Starting with Your Parents)	No. of Persons in this Generation	Cumulative No. of Individuals	Approximate Year
Self	0	1	1 (You)	1960
Parents	1	2	3	1930
Grandparents	2	4	7	1910
Great-Grandparents	3	8	16	1890
2nd Great-Grandparents	4	16	31	1860
3rd Great-Grandparents	5	32	62	1830
4th Great-Grandparents	6	64	127	1800
5th Great-Grandparents	7	128	255	1770
6th Great-Grandparents	8	256	511	1740
7th Great-Grandparents	9	512	1023	1700
8th Great-Grandparents	10	1,024	2,047	1670
9th Great-Grandparents	11	2,048	4,095	1640
10th Great-Grandparents	12	4,096	8,191	1600
11th Great-Grandparents	13	8,192	16,383	1570
12th Great-Grandparents	14	16,384	32,767	1540

# HOW DO YOU START OUT?

**Ask your relatives for information and documentation, including:**

- **Names of ancestors and where they came from (hacienda, villa, ciudad, municipio, estado).**
- **Dates of Birth / Marriage / Immigration (exact or approximate).**
- **The names of siblings, aunts, uncles and neighbors can be very important. Do not disregard them. **Collateral relatives may yield the clues that make the “big breakthrough.”****
- **Find all family documents available (Baptisms, Birth Records, Border Crossings, Marriage Records, Passports, Death Records, Citizenship Papers, Alien Registration).**
- **What railroad did your ancestors work for?**
- **What church did they attend?**
- **Ask for immigration stories of your ancestors .**

# WHAT RECORDS CAN YOU LOOK FOR?

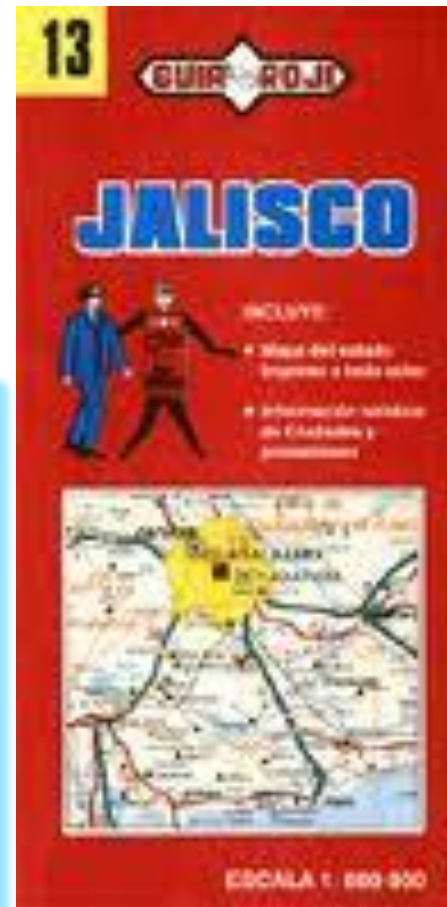
- Obituaries and Marriage Announcements (in the newspapers).
- Census Records (1880, 1900, 1910, etc.)
- Church records (baptisms, marriages and burials).
- Funeral Home Records (Mortuary Records).
- Cemetery Records (from both tombstones and office records).
- Military Records (State / Federal agencies) and Draft Records (the Civil War, World War I and World War II)
- Social Security Records.
- Passports / Border Crossing Records / Naturalizations / Alien Registration
- Check the **FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY CATALOG** for the availability of records for a particular location.
- Old Family Records Hidden Away in the Attic May Yield Great Clues. **Each document you find is part of the greater puzzle of your family history.** You need to find this and preserve it for your family (Remember that most people in your family are probably not interested in doing this and if you don't do it, no one else will).

# LOCATION ANALYSIS

## LOCATION ANALYSIS

The ultimate goal of researching your Mexican roots is to learn everything you can about the region your ancestors came from. Examples:

- Get a detailed map that shows municipio boundaries to study the surrounding towns, cities and ranchos. (**Guia Roji maps recommended** – from Amazon.com).
- Study the area history by checking resources on Amazon.com and Borderlands Books and bookfinder.com using specific key words.
- Check the Family History Library Catalog for the availability of church and civil records



# THE “ENCICLOPEDIA DE LOS MUNICIPIOS”



The Encyclopedia of Municipios of Mexico offers information about each of the 2,440 municipios located throughout the 31 Mexican states, as well as the 16 Delegaciones of the Federal District.

Each municipio description usually contains a short chronology of historical events (Cronología de Hechos Historicos) as well as a short history of the municipio (Reseña Histórica). Usually the history gives the name of the local indigenous tribe and discusses the establishment of local churches, missions and presidios.

Many of the descriptions provide a map of the municipio showing place names, and you will also find out the names of surrounding municipios (under Localización).

To locate the state of your choice, simply google three words:

1. Enciclopedia
2. Municipios
3. The State of your choice (i.e., Tamaulipas, Sonora, etc.).

# PRIMARY SOURCES OF INFORMATION IN MEXICO

You have several sources of Mexican records through the Family History Library:

- **Parish Registers (Registros Parroquiales):** Bautismos, matrimonios, confirmaciones, defunciones, entierros, padrones (many Mexican records go back to the 1500s and 1600s).
- **Civil Records (Registro Civil):** Nacimientos, matrimonios, defunciones, etc. Mexican civil registration began in 1859 but was not fully implemented in some municipios (municipalities) until the 1870s or 1880s.
- **1930 Mexican Census:** Available on [familysearch.org](https://familysearch.org) and [ancestry.com](https://ancestry.com).
- **Padrón:** Some parish records includes a PADRON (a register or census of parishioners receiving the sacraments). This provides a snapshot of the entire parish for a specific year. For more info on this topic for specific Mexican states, consult Lyman Platt, “Census Records for Latin America and the Hispanic United States” (1998).



# MEXICO CATHOLIC CHURCH RECORDS

## Parish Archives:

- Were confiscated as part of the overall confiscation of church property following Mexican Revolution.
- Many were microfilmed by the LDS with permission of the Mexican government in 1960s and 1970s.
- Are now back under control of Catholic Church.

## Availability of Parish Archives to Researchers:

- At the whim of the parish priest and his availability and willingness.
- Are often difficult to access. Some parish books have detached and out-of-order pages. Other records have suffered water damage or are missing altogether.
- But **LDS Resources are extensive and can be studied online** at:
- <https://familysearch.org/search/collection/list#page=1&region=MEXICO>
- The **Hispanic Heritage Project** is working with local parishes and archives in Sonora and Chihuahua to film more records. Check out their website: <http://www.hh-p.org/>



# THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY CATALOG



Family Tree

Search

Memories

Indexing

Records

Family Tree

Genealogies

Catalog

Books

Wiki

## FamilySearch Catalog

<https://familysearch.org/catalog-search>

You can search using the following criteria:

- Place Name (City, County, Municipio, State)
- Last Names (Surname)
- Titles (of books or microfilm)
- Authors
- Subjects (i.e., Church records, Vital records, Emigration & Immigration)
- Keywords (you can combine Places and Surnames)
- Microfilm or Microfiche Number.

Always check this catalog for the availability of records for your ancestral city, town or hacienda in the U.S. or Mexico. If you do not find anything, search for the nearest-known town or the capital of the municipio your town is in (**as noted on your Guia Roji map**).

For example, the **Hacienda de Santa Monica, Zacatecas** is in the municipio of **Sain Alto**. The church and civil records for people born and married in Santa Monica will probably be found in Sain Alto. There is no catalog entry for Santa Monica, Zacatecas.

# SEARCHING MEXICAN RECORDS ONLINE

Mexican Historical Record Collections can be accessed at:

<https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/list?fcs=region%3AMEXICO&ec=region%3AMEXICO>

## Mexico

Collections <b>67</b>	Years Covered <b>1500 - 2013</b>
Indexed Records <b>71,957,891</b>	Record Images <b>93,871,311</b>

Title ▲	Records	Last Updated	
<input type="checkbox"/> BillionGraves Index	112,904	30 Aug 2017	
<input type="checkbox"/> Find A Grave Index	28,064	21 Jun 2017	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico Baptisms, 1560-1950	35,314,530	24 Feb 2017	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico Deaths, 1680-1940	297,279	21 Jul 2015	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico Marriages, 1570-1950	6,038,309	17 Feb 2017	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico National Census, 1930	12,913,257	21 Mar 2014	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico, Aguascalientes, Catholic Church Records, 1620-1962	131,006	17 Feb 2017	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico, Aguascalientes, Civil Registration, 1859-1961	96,523	06 Sep 2013	

# SEARCHING MEXICAN RECORDS ONLINE

When you go to the “Research by Location” section, you can choose the state of your choice. If you search for **Jalisco**, you will have access to 10.9 million records, of which 9.3 million have been indexed (but this includes some duplicates).

## Jalisco Indexed Historical Records

Title ▲	Records	Last Updated
<input type="checkbox"/> BillionGraves Index	1,017	30 Aug 2017
<input type="checkbox"/> Find A Grave Index	381	21 Jun 2017
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico Baptisms, 1560-1950	5,456,697	24 Feb 2017
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico Deaths, 1680-1940	10,702	21 Jul 2015
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico Marriages, 1570-1950	1,480,553	17 Feb 2017
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico National Census, 1930	1,157,007	21 Mar 2014
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico, Jalisco, Catholic Church Records, 1590-1979	1,219,597	17 Feb 2017

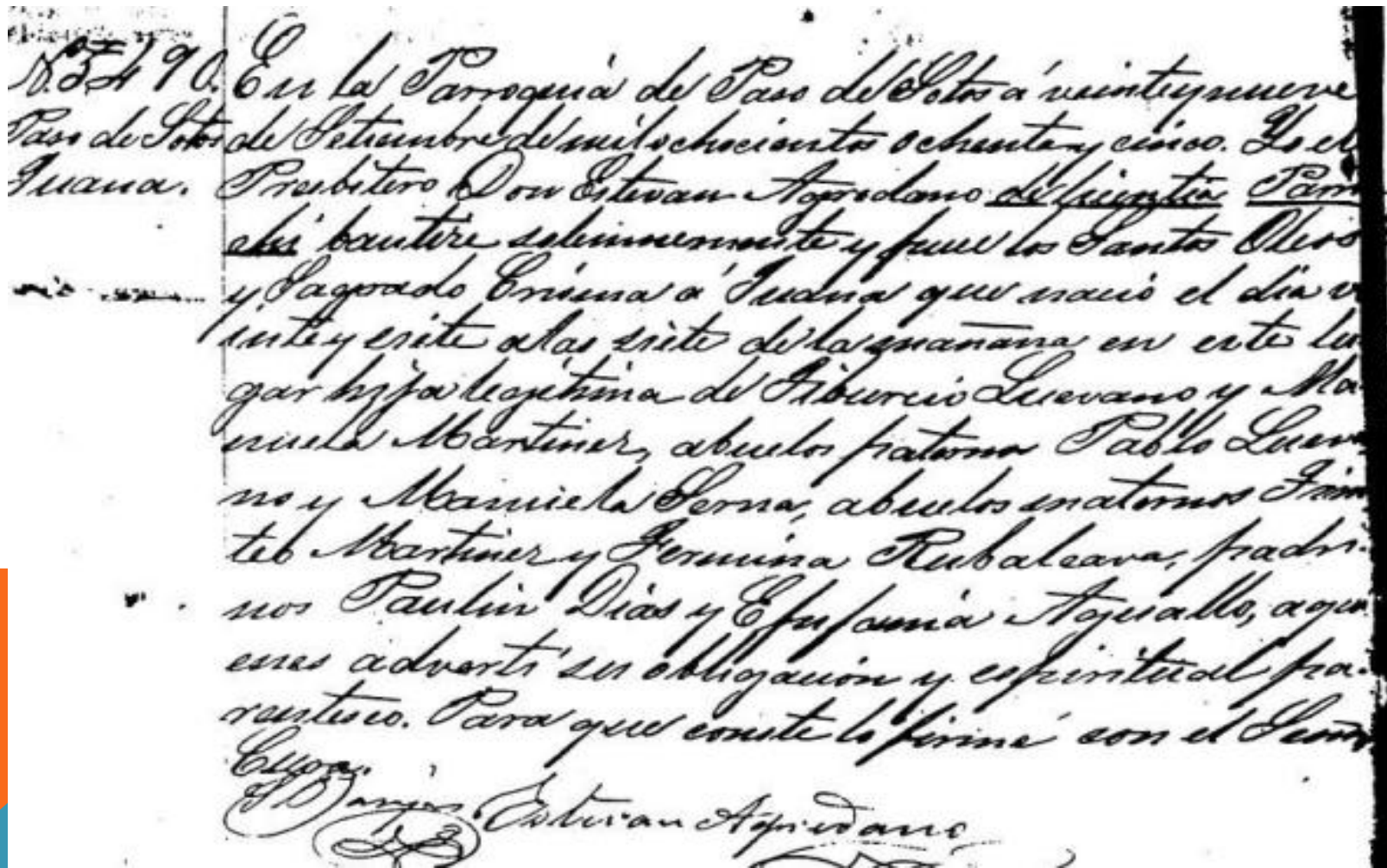
## Jalisco Image Only Historical Records

Birth, Marriage, and Death	Images	Last Updated
Mexico, Archdiocese of Guadalajara, Miscellaneous Marriage Records, 1539-1939	773,329	18 Mar 2014
Mexico, Jalisco, Civil Registration, 1857-2000	3,955,679	21 Mar 2014

# THE ABUELOS FACTOR: A FRINGE BENEFIT

After 1800, the church baptisms (bautismos) in some Mexican states listed:

- Padres (Parents)
- Abuelos Paternos (Paternal Grandparents)
- Abuelos Maternos (Maternal Grandparents)
- Padrinos / Testigos (Godparents / Witnesses – who may be aunts and uncles)



1819. En la Parroquia de Paso de Ocho a veintynueve  
Paso de Ocho de Setiembre de mil ochocientos ochenta y cinco. Yo el  
Señor Presbitero Don Estevan Aguirre de la Parroquia de Paso de Ocho  
este bautizo solemnemente y fuere los Santos Miercoles  
y Sagrado Eucaria a Juana que nacio el dia veintey siete  
de la noche de la mañana en este lugar por legitimidad de Tiburcio Luevano y Ma-  
riela Martiner, abuelo paterno Pablo Lueva-  
no y Mariela Serna, abuelos maternos Fran-  
cisco Martiner y Fermina Rubalcava, padri-  
nos Paulin Dias y Eufemia Aguayo, aque-  
llos advertidos su obligacion y espiritual pro-  
curados. Para que conste lo firmo con el Señor  
Cura  
Don Estevan Aguirre

# RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS IN COLONIAL MEXICO

Before independence (1821), in most parishes, racial classifications were made strictly on sight and not based on actual knowledge of the person's pedigree. It is likely that in many cases the classifications were applied indiscriminately and were primarily based on skin color, as well as facial features, type of clothing worn and the barrio where they lived.

## Casta terms for miscegenation in Spanish America

Parent	Black	Peninsular	Peninsular	Amerindian	Black
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
<i>1st generation</i>	mulato	criollo	mestizo	zambo	
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
<i>2nd generation (with one Spanish parent)</i>	morisco	criollo	castizo	moreno	
<i>2nd generation (with one Amerindian parent)</i>	chino	mestizo	cholo	cambujo	
<i>2nd generation (with one black parent)</i>	negro fino	mulato	cimarrón	prieto	

Term	Description
Español	A person who appears to be of European ancestry (French / Spanish / German)
Indio	A person with indigenous ancestry
Negro	An African person who may or may not be a slave (esclavo)
Mulatto	Half European & half African. This person may or may not be a slave (esclavo) or free (libre).
Mestizo	Half European & half Indian. Eventually it came to mean all mixed people.
Coyote	Indio con mestizo: A person who is $\frac{3}{4}$ Indian and $\frac{1}{4}$ European
Morisco	Blanco con mulata: $\frac{3}{4}$ European and $\frac{1}{4}$ African – one white parent and one mulato parent
Tresalba	Indio con mestiza: “Three White” – same as Morisco. Very rarely used
Lobo	Indo con negra: A person with $\frac{3}{4}$ Indians and $\frac{1}{4}$ African ancestry

Sources: Ilona Katzew, "[Casta Painting: Identity and Social Stratification in Colonial Mexico](#)" (New York University, 1996); Familysearch.org, "Spanish Genealogical Word List: Racial Terminology." Online: [https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Spanish\\_Genealogical\\_Word\\_List](https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Spanish_Genealogical_Word_List)



# RECORDS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Most church records for indigenous people refer to them by the generic term of “indio” or “india.” In specific parts of Mexico, a person may be classified by a tribal group (i.e., Yaqui, Tarahumara, etc.), but that is not commonplace.

Joseph Dionicio Delgado Indio de Lagos de Moreno de este estado de Jalisco  
tres años navegando leído inter mbarum Memoria en las  
Dionicio Escritos que lo fueron trece veinte y veinte y quatro de junio  
Delgado las tres amonestaciones de guerra por el Santo Concilio de  
Indio, y Joseph Dionicio Delgado Indio de Lagos de Moreno de este estado de Jalisco  
Rita Quiteria de Lara Indio de Lagos de Moreno de este estado de Jalisco  
tercia de Ramires, y a Rita Quiteria de Lara Indio de Lagos de Moreno de este estado de Jalisco  
Lara Indio de Lagos de Moreno de este estado de Jalisco  
dia. Valades y habiéndolo expresado mutuo los casaron y alabaron de  
presente, q. hicieron verdadero matrimonio, y juntamente vele por  
de Ferrn de Saquin Cantora, y Miguel Quiteria y con el cura  
de Lagos de Moreno

Joseph Dionicio Delgado, an Indian, marries Rita Quiteria de Lara, an Indian in 1773 in Lagos de Moreno, Jalisco.

# RECORDS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

This 1817 baptism from Mocorito, Sonora, shows the baptism of a Yaqui child.

Yndio  
Yaqui

En siete de Diciembre de mil ochocientos diez y siete años;  
Yo el B.<sup>n</sup> D.<sup>n</sup> Salvador Julian Moreno, cura Incoronado de este  
Pueblo, y su Vicario Mauricio, solemnemente, y por el Santo deo,  
y sagrado Orisma a una Criatura de ocho dias de nacido a  
quien por nombre José Lorenzo Yndio Yaqui, hijo le-  
gítimo de Domingo José, Tuitime, y de Juana María Serapia, fue  
con Padrinos Lorenzo Manuel Bacamea, y María Manuela  
Ellis, Yaquis, a quienes adverti el parentesco Espiritual que  
contraxeron con la Criatura, y su Padre, y la obligación  
que tienen de enseñarle la Doctrina Christiana, con todo  
lo de más para ser buen Christiano, y para que con-  
te lo firmé.

Yo Salvador Julian Moreno



# SONORA INDIANS IN ALTAR

Some Indigenous people had important events (baptisms & marriages) recorded in the towns where they were born and raised. But many Indians also sought employment in regions outside of their native lands, such as Altar. Hence, you find records for Pimas, Opatas and Yaquis side-by-side in cities some distance from their traditional homelands.

634  
Maxiano=  
Pabulo=  
Pima=  
En diez y seis dias del mes de Junio de mil seiscientos ochenta y nueve en este Pobl.º de la Puzos.º Concep.º de Cadonca se dio sepultura eclesial.ª a un Pabl.º q.º murio el dia antes, llamado Maxiano, hijo legitimo de Cyprian Connyo y de Michabela Castañena, ya difunta, Indio de Tho Puid.º tenia unos tres meses. Para q.º conste lo firmo en Tho dia, mes, y año ut supra.  
F.º Ant.º Ramos

635  
Juan Ygn.º=  
Pabulo=  
Opata=  
En veinte dias del mes de Junio de mil seiscientos ochenta y nueve en este Pobl.º de la Puzos.º Concep.º de Cadonca se dio sepultura eclesial.ª a un Pabl.º q.º murio el dia antes, llamado Juan Ygn.º de unos quatro años de edad, hijo legitimo de Fran.º el Pajarero, y de Catha.ª Sanchez, el Opata y ella Yaqui. Para q.º conste lo firmo en Tho dia, mes, y año ut supra.  
F.º Ant.º Ramos

636  
Jocandis=  
Pabulo=  
Yaqui=  
En veinte y cinco dias del mes de Junio de mil seiscientos ochenta y nueve en este Pobl.º de la Puzos.º Concep.º de Cadonca se dio sepultura eclesial.ª a una Pabl.ª de unos quatro años q.º murio el dia antes, llamada Jocandis, hija legitima de Nicolas Guivenca y de Maria Ya quita, Yaqui del Pobl.º de Tzin. Para q.º conste lo firmo en Tho dia, mes, y año ut supra.  
F.º Ant.º Ramos

637

# INDIGENOUS PEOPLE MOVED AROUND

The Feb. 1749 marriage of two “Hiaqui” (Yaqui) Indians in the City of Chihuahua is evidence that indigenous people moved to seek employment in “magnet regions” that would provide them with the work and sustenance to feed their families. The native home of these Yaquis in Sonora was some 300 miles west of the City of Chihuahua. These Yaquis were far from their native territory.

Lucas Indio  
Hiaqui, con  
Catharina, ty-  
aqui- - -

caso infantez habiendo precedido antes  
lo dispuesto por derecho de que no resulte im-  
pedimento alguno, a Lucas Indio hiaqui, con  
Catharina tambien yaqui, fue Padrino Augustin,  
y Madrina Maria, testigos Pedro, y Ma-  
nuel Indios, y por que conte lo firme-  
Thomas de Altonca

Febrero  
de 1749





# LOOKING FOR ANCESTORS FROM SPAIN?

When you see the “Español” classification, does it mean your ancestor is from Spain? No, it most likely means they are Spanish – or of European descent. The husband in the marriage document shown below is actually from the Kingdom of Castilla in Spain:

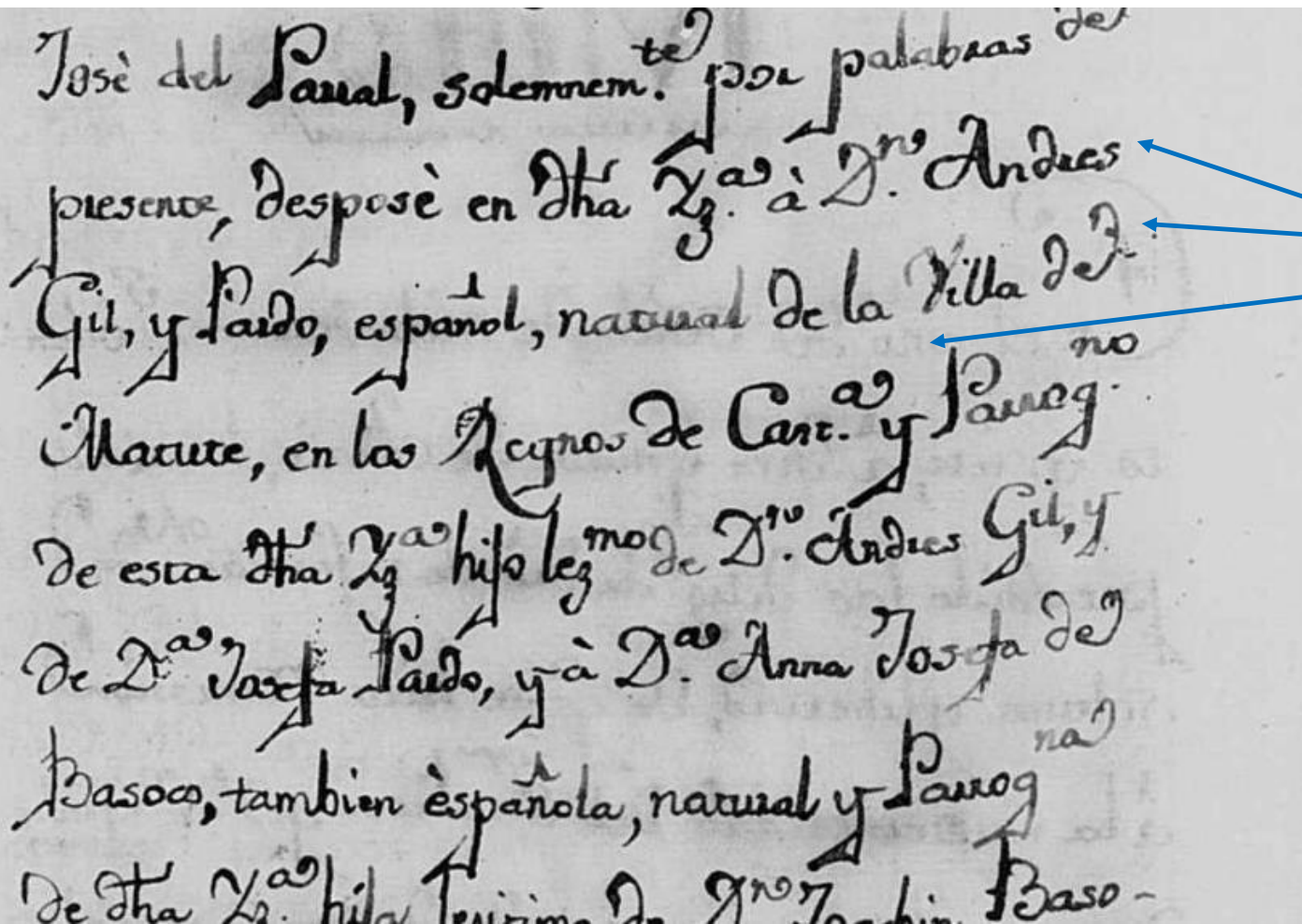
Doña Estreya Arguñeira, Duxigo Presvitero  
Partida de quien con licencia del Párrocho cono, y velo segun  
Causa de Dn el Orden de N. S. M. J. a Dn Doñe Estreya  
Doña Estreya Arguñeira Episcopo de los Reinos de Casti-  
Arraiza y de Navarra en la Prov. de Guipuzcoa de la  
Umarria en la P. de Guipuzcoa de la P. de la  
Dalla los Corilla de Dosa Obispado de Pamplona, y vez de  
que casaron en el R. de S. Estreya de la Teca y Presidente en  
Guadalajara esta Ciudad de D. N. Miguel de Arce  
y de D. Estreya Antonia Tira con D. D.  
Anna Maria Dallarza asi mismo Cipanola  
a Pl. P. de Gala, y vez a del Real de Oitori-  
esta D. N. Estreya hifa lig.

Originario de los Reinos (Kingdom) de Castilla en la Provincia de Guipúzcoa, de la Feligresía de la Villa de Dova, Obispado de Pamplona



# CHIHUAHUA: ANCESTORS FROM SPAIN

Many ancestors may be classified as “Español” but only a few are actually born in España. To locate Spanish-born ancestors, use the DRSW database or find documents that note a place of origin. An example from Hidalgo de Parral, Chihuahua, from 1787 is shown below.



Handwritten document snippet from 1787, likely a marriage record. The text is written in cursive and includes the following information:

José del Parual, solemnem. <sup>te</sup> por palabras de  
presencia, desposó en D<sup>ha</sup> Y<sup>a</sup> a D<sup>no</sup> Andrés  
Gil, y Pardo, español, natural de la Villa de  
Matute, en los Reynos de Carr. y Paueg.  
de esta D<sup>ha</sup> Y<sup>a</sup> hijo leg<sup>mo</sup> de D<sup>no</sup> Andrés Gil, y  
de D<sup>na</sup> Josef<sup>a</sup> Pardo, y a D<sup>na</sup> Anna Josefa de  
Basoco, también española, natural y Paueg<sup>na</sup>  
de D<sup>ha</sup> Y<sup>a</sup> hijo leg<sup>mo</sup> de D<sup>no</sup> Tomás Baso-

Andres Gil y Pardo,  
Español, native of  
the Villa of Matute,  
in the Kingdom of  
Castilla.

# ARCHIVO GENERAL DE LA NACIÓN

To access the Mexican Archives, go to:

<http://www.agn.gob.mx/guiageneral/>

1. Press: **“Archivo General de la Nacion.”**
2. Press: Buscar (to look for).
3. Under Palabras (bottom right), Put in your search them, i.e., Betancourt.
4. Then Press Agregar and Aceptar.
5. And you will see your results
6. Press “Regresar” to go back and repeat the above process for a new search.

You may want to use multiple words in order to reduce the results. For example, a search for “Ledesma” will get over a thousand results, but the search terms **“Ledesma”** and **“Guanajuato”** will get 11 results.

A search for “Siqueiros” will get 117 results, but a search for **“Siqueiros”** and **“Sonora”** will get only five results.

# FINDING PASAJEROS A INDIAS (1509-1559)

**The Index of the Lists of Passengers from the Spain to the Americas (1509-1559).** To access the Pasajeros, go to the Familysearch.org catalog:

1. Go to Spain
2. Go to this subtopic: Spain - Emigration and immigration (75), and go to the second entry.
3. Direct Link:  
<https://familysearch.org/search/catalog/349326?availability=Family%20History%20Library>

Vol. 1. (1509-1534)	<a href="#">Family History Library</a>	International Film	277577 Item 1	
Vol. 2. (1535-1538)	<a href="#">Family History Library</a>	International Film	277577 Item 2	
Vol. 3. (1539-1559) .	<a href="#">Family History Library</a>	International Film	277578	
OTRA FILMACION . Vol. 1 (1509-1534)	<a href="#">Family History Library</a>	International Film	1410933 Item 4	
Vol. 2. (1535-1539)	<a href="#">Family History Library</a>	International Film	1410933 Item 5	
Vol. 3. (1539-1559)	<a href="#">Family History Library</a>	International Film	1410934 Item 1	



# FINDING PASAJEROS A INDIAS (1560-1599)

CLASSIC REPRINT SERIES

CATÁLOGO DE PASAJEROS  
A INDIAS DURANTE LOS  
SIGLOS XVI, XVII Y XVIII

Volumen V (1567-1577);  
Tomo I (1567-1574)

The indexes for the Pasajeros a Indias for the years 1560 to 1599 have been published in book form and are available for sale on some websites and also available in some libraries.

Author: Luis Romera Iruela.

Title: **Catálogo de Pasajeros a Indias Durante Los Siglos XVI, XVII y XVIII**

**Volumes Available:**

**Vol. 4: Pasajeros (1560-1566)**

**Vol. 5: Pasajeros (1567-1574)**

**Vol. 5: Book 2: Pasajeros (1575-1577)**

**Vol. 6: Pasajeros (1578-1585)**

**Vol. 7: Pasajeros (1586-1599)**

# The Pasajeros a Indias Indexes

Each volume of the Catálogos has an index of pasajeros either at the end or the beginning of the book (or film):

401

<b>Carvajal.—V. López de—</b>	<b>Castillano, Bartolomé.—3864.</b>
— <b>V. Xuárez de—</b>	<b>Castillanos, Alonso de.—3762.</b>
<b>Casa, Juan de.—1304.</b>	<b>Castillejo, Jorge de.—5001.</b>
— <b>Juan de la.—1613.</b>	<b>Castillo.—3864.</b>
<b>Casado, Juan.—878, 1221, 1371, 2028.</b>	— <b>Bartolomé del.—847.</b>
— <b>Pedro.—903.</b>	— <b>Catalina del.—3712, 3936,</b>
<b>Casal, Juan de.—490.</b>	— <b>4876.</b>
<b>Casanueva, Francisco de.—2533.</b>	— <b>Diego de.—2012, 3536, 3640.</b>
<b>Casares, Alonso de.—3155.</b>	— <b>Francisca del.—3712.</b>
<b>Casarrubios, Gómez de.—3203.</b>	— <b>Francisco del.—4394.</b>
<b>Casas, Catalina de las.—3589.</b>	— <b>García del.—5252.</b>
— <b>Diego de las.—336, 1357.</b>	— <b>Gonzalo del.—1813, 3444.</b>
— <b>Fernando de las.—4504.</b>	— <b>Hernando del.—4094.</b>
— <b>Gaspar de las.—3864.</b>	— <b>Inés del.—5305.</b>
— <b>Luis de las.—5095.</b>	— <b>Juan del.—575, 703, 3919.</b>
— <b>Juan de las.—1127, 3350.</b>	— <b>Juana del.—3708.</b>
— <b>V. Sánchez de las—</b>	— <b>Lope del.—2490.</b>
<b>Casasola, Hernando de.—787, 2774.</b>	— <b>Luisa del.—4559.</b>
— <b>V. Hernández de—</b>	— <b>Pedro del.—2008, 4515, 4829,</b>
<b>Cascales, Alonso.—591.</b>	— <b>4852.</b>
<b>Casco.—V. Alonso—</b>	— <b>V. Hernández del—</b>
<b>Caso, Juan.—1686.</b>	<b>Castillón, Alonso de.—4077.</b>
— <b>Marcos de.—2159.</b>	<b>Castrado, Andrés.—1454.</b>
<b>Castañeda.—3864.</b>	<b>Castras, Juan de.—2918.</b>
— <b>Licenciado.—3457.</b>	<b>Castro, Alonso de.—2326.</b>
— <b>Alonso de.—700.</b>	— <b>Alvaro de.—726.</b>
— <b>Cristóbal de.—3545.</b>	— <b>Antonio de.—1991, 5146.</b>
— <b>Elena de.—3320.</b>	— <b>Baltasar de.—309.</b>
— <b>Esteban de.—3339.</b>	— <b>Diego de.—3535.</b>
— <b>Francisca de.—1651.</b>	— <b>Francisco de.—5162.</b>
— <b>Juan de.—254, 1864.</b>	— <b>Gaspar de.—2927.</b>
— <b>María de.—3326.</b>	— <b>Gracián de.—3864.</b>
— <b>Rodrigo de.—2832, 4654.</b>	— <b>Gregorio de.—4742-3.</b>
— <b>V. García de—</b>	— <b>Juan de.—2178, 3761, 4049.</b>

# PASAJEROS A INDIAS: CITATION EXAMPLES

The year is given at the top of each page in the volumes.

Examples of citations are given below. The Lope Ruiz de Esparza citation is from 1593.

2.977. PEDRO DE LEDESMA, natural de Ciudad Rodrigo, hijo de Diego de Ledesma y de Blanca López, a Nueva España.—  
26 mayo.

I-271

2.633. LOPE RUIZ DE ESPARZA, natural de Pamplona, soltero, hijo de Lope Ruiz de Esparza y de Ana Díaz de Eguino, a Nueva España como criado de don Enrique de Maleón.—8 febrero.



III-163

# FINDING THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS

Under **Spain: Emigration and Immigration: Pasajeros a Indias: Libros de Asientos**, you will find the original documents of the passengers to the Americas are found. The online FHL films run from 1509 to 1701:

<https://familysearch.org/search/catalog/20763?availability=Family%20History%20Library>

Film Notes (This family history center has 22 of 22 films/fiche.)


Note	Location	Collection/Shelf	Film/DGS	Format
Legajo 5536, libros 1-4, años 1509-1542	<a href="#">Granite Mountain Record Vault</a>	International Film	1223690	
Legajo 5536, libros 5 al fin, años 1536-1542	<a href="#">Granite Mountain Record Vault</a>	International Film	1223691	
Legajo 5537, libros 1-2, años 1553-1562	<a href="#">Granite Mountain Record Vault</a>	International Film	1223692	
Legajo 5537, libros 3 al fin, años 1553-1571	<a href="#">Granite Mountain Record Vault</a>	International Film	1223693	
Legajo 5538, libros 1-2, años 1576-1620	<a href="#">Family History Library</a>	International B1 High Density	1223694	
Legajo 5538, libros 3 al fin, años 1590-1591	<a href="#">Granite Mountain Record Vault</a>	International Film	1223695	
Legajo 5539, libros 1-2, años 1607-1625	<a href="#">Granite Mountain Record Vault</a>	International Film	1223696	
Legajo 5539, libros 3,5, años 1621-1675	<a href="#">Family History Library</a>	International B1 High Density	1223697	
Legajo 5540(A), libros 1-2, años 1661-1681	<a href="#">Granite Mountain Record Vault</a>	International Film	1223698	

# FINDING PASAJEROS THROUGH THE PARES DATABASE

**PARES (Portal of Spanish Archives):** In this portal you can find many kinds documents, including passengers to the Indies up to the 1800s. The website is at this link:

<http://pares.mcu.es/>

Select the Simple Search option (Búsqueda Sencilla). A search example for “Terrazas” in the Pasajeros collection:



Ayuda

Buscar : pasajero a indias: terrazas

Fecha: desde 1620 hasta 1640

Todos los registros     Registros digitalizados     Registros no digitalizados

La búsqueda mostrará los 100 resultados más relevantes

Limpiar formulario    Buscar

# PARES PASAJEROS RESULTS PAGE

The results pages included Terrazas who came to the Americas between 1576 and 1613.

	TÍTULO	SIGNATURA	FECHA CREACIÓN	FECHA FORMACIÓN	DIG.
<input type="checkbox"/>	ANDRES DE TERRAZAS	CONTRATACION,5225B,N.40		1576-4-19	
<input type="checkbox"/>	DIEGO DE TERRAZAS DELGADILLO	CONTRATACION,5239,N.2,R.2		1592-1-27	
<input type="checkbox"/>	JUAN DE TERRAZAS	CONTRATACION,5276A,N.49		1603-2-5	
<input type="checkbox"/>	JUAN DE TERRAZAS	CONTRATACION,5331,N.49		1613-6-27	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MARIA DE TERRAZAS	CONTRATACION,5272,N.1,R.75		1602-6-4	
<input type="checkbox"/>	HERNANDO MARTIN	CONTRATACION,5272,N.1,R.76		1602-6-5	
<input type="checkbox"/>	LUCAS GOMEZ RONQUILLO	CONTRATACION,5242,N.1,R.26		1593-1-30	

## Sample Citation from the above results: Maria de Terrazas (June 4, 1602):

Expediente de información y licencia de pasajero a indias de ***María de Terrazas, vecina de Talavera***, hija de Pedro de la Barreda y María de Terrazas, viuda de Diego de Frías Roldán, con sus hijas Francisca de Frías y María de Terrazas, vecinas de Talavera, a Nueva España.

Talavera is in Toledo, España.



## PARES RESULTS FOR CABEZA DE BACA TO MÉXICO (1602-1751)

While searching for potential Pasajeros ancestors for the **Cabeza de Baca family of Ixtlán, Michoacán and La Barca, Jalisco**, I isolated the following four people as possible ancestors of the family in question. Other people of the surname were found, but they went to other parts of Latin America.

Date	Name	Pasajeros a Indias Description
1602-06-03	<b>FRANCISCO BAÑUELOS CABEZA DE VACA</b>	<b>Francisco Bañuelos Cabeza de Vaca</b> , natural y vecino de Briviesca, hijo de Francisco de Yruña Bañuelos y Catalina Cabeza de Vaca, a Nueva España.
1653-03-03	<b>DIEGO MALDONADO CABEZA DE VACA</b>	<b>Diego Maldonado Cabeza de Vaca</b> , racionero de la <b>catedral de Michoacán</b> , con su criado Francisco de Valencia y Villacrecis, natural de Madrid, hijo de Juan de Valencia, a Nueva España.
1706-02-03	<b>FRANCISCO GODINES CABEZA DE VACA</b>	<b>Francisco Godines Cabeza de Vaca</b> , alcalde mayor de Jacona, a Nueva España.
1751-6-12	<b>JOSE CABEZA DE VACA</b>	<b>José Cabeza de Vaca</b> , natural de Jalapa, hijo de Joaquín Cabeza de la Vaca y de Francisca Montañes, a Nueva España. Vuelve



# THE DRSW DATABASE: A VALUABLE RESOURCE

The University of Arizona's "**Documentary Relations of the Southwest**" consists of a master index to several collections of Spanish colonial documents. It includes:

**THE BIOFILE**: a biographical listing of nearly 20,000 persons living in the greater Southwest and Northern Mexico (mainly Nueva Vizcaya) in centuries past.

[Collections](#) › [Documentary Relations of the Southwest](#) › [Biofile](#) › [Browse by name](#)

## Browse by name

- Choose - ▼

- [82](#) (1)
- [AB](#) (45)
- [AC](#) (101)
- [AD](#) (4)
- [AG](#) (119)
- [AH](#) (6)
- [AI](#) (3)
- [AL](#) (376)
- [AM](#) (55)
- [AN](#) (122)
- [AP](#) (51)
- [AQ](#) (4)
- [AR](#) (473)
- [AS](#) (22)
- [AT](#) (15)
- [AU](#) (5)
- [AV](#) (42)

# DRSW BIOFILE: SEARCHING FOR INDIVIDUALS

<a href="#">Name</a> ▲	<a href="#">Birth</a>	<a href="#">Death</a>
<a href="#">ZALDIVAR, FRANCISCO ANTONIO BERNARDINO</a>		
<a href="#">ZALDIVAR, JOSEPH</a>		
<a href="#">ZALDIVAR, JUAN DE</a>	N.D.: GUADALAJARA, SPAIN	1598 Dec: ACOMA/KILLED BY INDIANS
<a href="#">ZALDIVAR, PEDRO</a>		
<a href="#">ZALDIVAR, VICENTE</a>		
<a href="#">ZALDIVAR, VICENTE DE</a>	N.D.: ZACATECAS	
<a href="#">ZAMBRANO ORTIZ, PEDRO</a>	1586: CANARY ISLANDS	
<a href="#">ZAMBRANO, CIPRIANO</a>	1757: PINOS (SIERRA DE)	
<a href="#">ZAMBRANO, JOSE MARIA</a>	1766: SAN FERNANDO	
<a href="#">ZAMBRANO, JUAN JOSE</a>		1818: N.P.
<a href="#">ZAMBRANO, MANUEL</a>	N.D.: MEXICO CITY	
<a href="#">ZAMBRANO, PATRICIO</a>	1748: PINOS (SIERRA)	
<a href="#">ZAMBRANO, PEDRO</a>	1762: SAN FERNANDO	
<a href="#">ZAMBRANO, PEDRO</a>	1596: VILLA DE RIBERA, EXTREMADURA-ESPANA	1652 Sep 28: SANTA CRUZ DE MAYO, SINALOA

# DRSW: SAMPLE CITATION: MILITARY RECORDS

PORTILLO, MIGUEL

**BID Number:** 16100

**Birth:** 1771: CIENEGA DE LOS OLIVAS (CHIHUAHUA)

**Notes:** TWENTY-THREE YEARS, TWO MONTHS AND SEVEN DAYS OF MILITARY SERVICE IN FIRST AND THIRD FLYING COMPANIES AND IN THE PRESIDIAL COMPANY OF SANTA FE. PARTICIPATED IN THREE CAMPAIGNS AND VARIOUS SALLIES RESULTING IN DEATHS OF TWENTY-NINE INDIANS OF BOTH SEXES AND RECOVERING ONE-HUNDRED- THIRTY MOUNTS.

**Occupation:** 1812 Dec 31: SANTA FE (PRESIDIO)/DON, (SECOND) ALFEREZ

1788 Oct 24: N.P./SOLDADO

1797 Nov 10: N.P./RIFLEMAN (CARABINERO)

1798 Jun 01: N.P./CABO

1800 Jan 01: N.P./SARGENTO

1809 Jan 26: N.P./ALFEREZ

**Source:** PRIMARY SOURCE

**Sources:** AZU FILM 2182, SANM REEL 17, FR. 0339, 0647.

# DRSW: SAMPLE CITATION: LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

PORRAS, JUAN BAUTISTA DE

**BID Number:** 4362

**Birth:** N.D.: SEVILLA, ESPANA

**Death:** 1667 Nov 15: PARRAL

**Ethnicity:** ESPANOL

**Family:** PORRAS, ALVARO DE (F)

GUTIERREZ, LUISA DE (M)

PORRAS, MAGDALENA DE (DA)

FUENTE, MARTIN DE LA (SNL) (HUSBAND OF PORRAS, MAGDALENA DE)

**Marriage:** N.D.: N.P./HURTADO DE RIVERA, JUANA

**Occupation:** 1667: PARRAL/MERCHANT, VECINO

1661 Oct 20: SANTA BARBARA/MINER

1666 Feb 21: PARRAL/MILITIA (LISTED AS "MAS DE 60 ANOS")

**Source:** PRIMARY SOURCE, SIGNATURE, WILL AND TESTAMENT

**Sources:** AZU, FILM 318, PARRAL 1667 A, FR. 588-591

**Rights:** To request a full text document please contact the original or first location repository; if a citation reads "AZU Film" please submit the citation to Askddt@u.library.arizona.edu or phone 520-621-6438.

# DRSW: SAMPLE CITATION: THE 1788 CENSUS

MADRIGAL, MARIA PETRA

**BID Number:** 4895

**Birth:** 1761: CHIHUAHUA

**Ethnicity:** CRIOLLA

**Family:** SOLTERO, JUAN JERTRUDIS (DA) (AGE 15)

SOLTERO, MARIA FRANCISCA (DA) (13)

SOLTERO, JOSEPH (SN) (11) (SERVANT)

SOLTERO, ANTTONIO (SN) (AGE 9)

SOLTERO, GERONIMA (DA) (AGE 7)

SOLTERO, JOSEPH DE JESUS (SN) (AGE 5)

SOLTERO, JOSEPH FRANCISCO (SN) (AGE 3)

**Marriage:** N.D.: N.P./WIDOW

**Notes:** ALL MESTIZOS, SINGLE, NATIVES OF PARRAL

**Occupation:** 1788: PARRAL, SANTA ROSA (RANCH)/(NONE)

**Source:** PRIMARY SOURCE

**Sources:** AZU, AHP, FILM 318, PARRAL 1788 A, FR. 156- 167

# LOS BEXAREÑOS PUBLICATIONS AND INDEXES

## *Los Bexareños Genealogical & Historical Society*

Los Bexareños is an organization dedicated to Hispanic history and ancestral research. They have published and sell numerous indexes for censuses, baptisms and marriages for Texas (53 publications), Coahuila (41 publications), Nuevo Leon (15 publications) and other Mexican states.

These publications are listed at:

<http://www.losbexarenos.org/Publications2.htm>

For more information, see:

<http://www.losbexarenos.org/LBGHS-Pamphlet.pdf>

# MEXICAN RESOURCES BY STATE



## Mexican Genealogy Resources by State

<https://mexicangenealogy.info/mexican-genealogy-resources-by-state/>

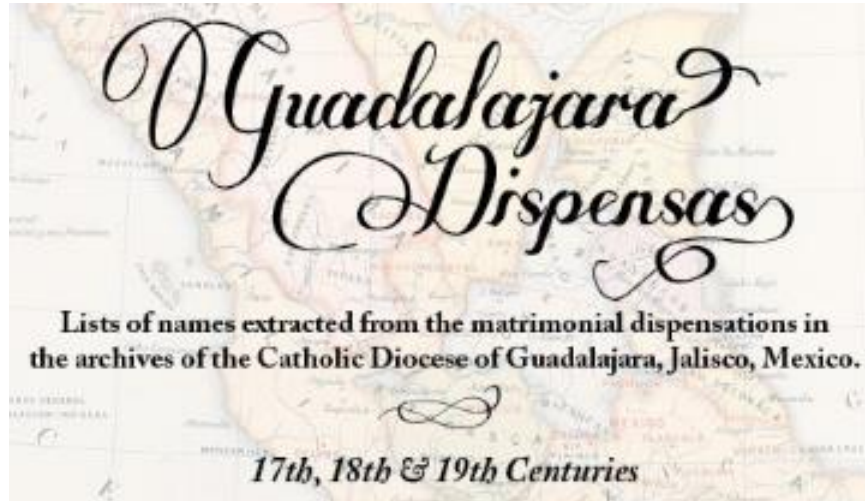
# NORTHEASTERN MEXICO AND TEXAS



<https://www.wearecousins.info/>



# GUADALAJARA DISPENSAS (DISPENSATIONS)



<http://www.guadalajaradispensas.com/p/site-index-years-1600-1699.html>

# VALLADOLID (MORELIA) DISPENSAS



<https://www.valladoliddispensas.com/p/1600-1699-index.html>

# THE MISSION 2000 DATABASE

The **Mission 2000 Database** is a searchable database of Spanish mission records of the Pimería Alta (southern Arizona and northern Sonora) containing baptisms, marriages, and burials from the 1600s to the 1800s. Sample citations are shown below:

<https://home.nps.gov/applications/tuma/search.cfm>

<b>Surname:</b> Ronstadt	<b>Given Name:</b> Friderich Agustus	<b>Sex:</b> M
<b>Place of Birth:</b> Emden, Germany	<b>Date of Birth:</b>	<b>Order:</b>
<b>Place of Death:</b>	<b>Date of Death:</b>	<b>Cause of Death:</b>
<b>Race or Tribe:</b> Tudesco	<b>Residence:</b> Topahue; Altar; Magdalena; Tucson	<b>Title:</b> Viudo de Concepción Quiroga; Marido de Margarita Redondo; Involved in Sonoran politics after Mexican Independence
<b>Place of Service:</b>	<b>Burial Place:</b>	<b>Translation:</b>

**Notes:** He managed Manuel Gándara's hacienda at Topahui. He was later a military officer under Gándara's rival, Colonel José María Elias Gonzales, and a sergeant major under General Ignacio Pesqueira, another of Gándara's competitors for the governorship of Sonora.

<b>Surname:</b> Carmona	<b>Given Name:</b> José	<b>Sex:</b> M
<b>Place of Birth:</b>	<b>Date of Birth:</b>	<b>Order:</b>
<b>Place of Death:</b> Terrenate	<b>Date of Death:</b> 07/23/1797	<b>Cause of Death:</b> Killed by Apaches
<b>Race or Tribe:</b> Opata	<b>Residence:</b> Bacoachi	<b>Title:</b> Soldado de Bacoachi; Marido de María Eusebio Verdugo
<b>Place of Service:</b> Bacoachi	<b>Burial Place:</b> Terrenate	<b>Translation:</b> (Spanish)

**Notes:** "In the year of the Lord, 1797, on July 23rd ecclesiastical burial was provided the body of José Carmona in the Presidio of Santa María. He was an Opata soldier of this company. He died the day before in an attack by the Apaches. His unfortunate death was made known to me on the 27th of the said month and year. He was married to María Eusebia Verdugo and for the truth of all, I sign on the said day, the 27th. Fr. Antonio Beneitez"

# ASSISTANCE IN TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION

Consult the online “Spanish Records Extraction Manual,” (126 pages), available at:

<https://script.byu.edu/Pages/Spanish/en/guide.aspx>

Abbreviations can be very confusing to new researchers. This link will help you understand some of the more common abbreviations:

[https://script.byu.edu/SiteAssets/resources/Spanish\\_Extraction\\_Guide-Appendix\\_B.pdf](https://script.byu.edu/SiteAssets/resources/Spanish_Extraction_Guide-Appendix_B.pdf)

If you are interested in learning how to read old Spanish handwriting for the purpose of extracting parish records, you may consult the *Spanish Records Extraction Guide*. This resource provides basic principles, examples, and practice exercises which will enable you to identify specific parts and characteristics of christening and marriage record entries. The *Spanish Records Extraction Guide* was first published in 1981 by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and is now available for download on this website in PDF format.

# WHERE DID THE SURNAMES COME FROM?

Alberto y Arturo García Carraffa's "**Diccionario Heráldico y Genealógico de Apellidos Españoles y Americanos**" is a listing of over 15,000 surnames with their respective genealogical histories of Spanish and Spanish-American families, including some Mexican branches of families. Most of the volumes can be accessed at:

<https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/534889?availability=Family%20History%20Library>

Book Numbers / Surname Range	Film #
Book 1 (Aanda) — Book 5 (Alzuru)	<u>35112</u>
Book 6 (Allado) — Book 12 (Basani)	<u>35113</u>
Book 13 (Basanta) — Book 19 (Campani)	<u>35114</u>
Book 20 (Campano) — Book 26 (Desportell)	<u>35115</u>
Book 27 (Despou) — Book 33 (Franco)	<u>35116</u>
Book 34 (Francolí) — Book 40 (Haro)	<u>35117</u>
Book 41 (Hartos) — Book 47 (Lazcamburu)	<u>35118</u>
Book 48 (Lazcano) — Book 54 (Mesares)	<u>35119</u>
Book 55 (Mescua) — Book 61 (Olcina)	<u>35120</u>
Book 62 (Olcinellas) — Book 68 (Pérez de Arramendia)	<u>35121</u>
Book 69 (Pérez de Arroyo) — Book 76 (Rizo)	<u>35122</u>

The original 88 volumes – published in 1919 – are available in the Los Angeles Public Library at 929.76 G216. People can request a master index at the Genealogical section of the library to look at.

## Lugo

Linaje muy antiguo de Galicia, descendiente del Rey don Fruela I, por su nieto el Conde don Rodrigo Romaes.

Dice Hita que un caballero descendiente de este Conde conquistó la ciudad de Lugo, y desde entonces comenzó a llamarse así.

Tuvieron casas en la mencionada ciudad de Lugo, y asiento distinguido en la capilla mayor de su Catedral, como pobladores y defensores de la ciudad. También tuvieron casa en Santa Marta de Ortigueira, del partido judicial de Ortigueira (Coruña).

Más tarde pasaron a Castilla la Vieja, Andalucía e Islas Canarias, como veremos después.

## Sequeiros (o Sequeira o Sequera)

En esas tres formas se encuentra escrito y son varios los autores que los consideran como modalidades de un mismo linaje.

Su origen es portugués y tuvo su más antiguo solar entre Ponte do Lima y Braga y los ríos Homen y Cádavo. De su rancia nobleza hay testimonio en un documento del siglo XVI, en el que por mandato del Rey de Portugal se hace constar que se remonta a más de trescientos años y que la casa de Sequeiros era casa fuerte y de armería.

Se tiene por su progenitor a Fafes Luz, Alférez Mayor del Rey portugués Alonso Enríquez, quien le hizo Ricohombre en 1181. Su bisnieto Rodrigo de Sequeiros Fafes creó otro solar para su hijo Juan de Sequeiros, en la Silva, a dos leguas de Valenza do Miño, dándole el nombre de Porto da Silva.



# WEBSITES FOR SEPHARDIC RESEARCH IN MÉXICO



**Research for Sephardic Jewish ancestors is a specialized kind of research.**

**There are several websites for Mexican Sephardic Genealogical Research that may offer some suggestions for that type of investigation:**

**[https://www.jewishgen.org/Sephardic/mexico\\_sites.htm](https://www.jewishgen.org/Sephardic/mexico_sites.htm)**

**<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/mexico-virtual-jewish-history-tour>**

# INDIGENOUS MEXICO HISTORIES

John Schmal has written indigenous histories for 31 of the 32 Mexican states, discussing original indigenous tribes, the colonial period, language distribution and their current status of indigenous languages as revealed in the 2000 and 2010 census:

<https://indigenoustmexico.org/>

<https://www.shhar.org/johnpschmal>

# Mexico's Primary Indigenous Languages in 2010

Estado	Pueblo indígena
Baja California	Cochimí, cucapá, kiliwa, kumiai y paipai
Campeche	Maya
Coahuila	Kikapú
Chiapas	Cakchiquel, chol, jacalteco, kanjobal, lacandón, mame, mochó, tojolabal, tzeltal (tseltal) , tzotzil (tsotsil) y zoque
Chihuahua	Guarijío, pima, tarahumara y tepehuán
Distrito Federal*	Maya, mazahua, mazateco, mixe, mixteco, náhuatl, otomí, purépecha, tlapaneco, totonaco y zapoteco
Durango	Tepehuán
Guanajuato	Chichimeca jonaz
Guerrero	Amuzgo, mixteco, náhuatl y tlapaneco
Hidalgo	Náhuatl y otomí
Jalisco	Huichol
México	Mazahua, náhuatl y otomí
Michoacán	Mazahua, otomí y purépecha
Morelos	Náhuatl
Nayarit	Cora y huichol
Oaxaca	Amuzgo, chatino, chinanteco, chocho, chontal, cuicateco, huave, iccateco, mazateco, mixe, mixteco, triqui y zapoteco
Puebla	Chocho, mixteco, náhuatl y totonaca
Querétaro	Otomí y pame
Quintana Roo	Maya
San Luis Potosí	Huasteco, náhuatl y pame
Sinaloa	Mayo
Sonora	Mayo, pápago, pima, seri y yaqui
Tabasco	Chontal y chol
Veracruz	Náhuatl, tepehua, popoluca y totonaca
Yucatán	Maya

Perla Ferrer Guerrero, "Población indígena de Mexico: Estadísticas de población, dialecto y educación de los pueblos indígenas (March 2, 2015).

# The 2010 Mexican Census: Indigenous Languages

The 2010 Mexico Census: Indigenous Language Speakers and Monolingual Speakers of Indigenous Languages				
State	Total Population 5 Years of Age and More that Speaks an Indigenous Language	Percent of Mexico's Indigenous Language Speaking Population 5 Years of Age and More	Total Indigenous Population that is Monolingual	Percent of Indigenous Language Speakers that are Monolingual
Oaxaca	1,165,186	17.4%	188,230	16.2%
Chiapas	1,141,499	17.0%	371,315	32.5%
Veracruz	644,559	9.6%	66,646	10.3%
Puebla	601,680	9.0%	57,649	9.6%
Yucatán	537,516	8.0%	40,273	7.5%
Guerrero	456,774	6.8%	134,797	29.5%
Mexico	376,830	5.6%	2,806	0.7%
Hidalgo	359,972	5.4%	43,991	12.2%
San Luis Potosí	248,196	3.7%	19,439	7.8%
Quintana Roo	196,060	2.9%	8,867	4.5%
Michoacán	136,608	2.0%	9,601	7.0%
Other Mexican States	830,348	12.4%	37,280	4.5%
The Mexican Republic	6,695,228	100%	980,894	14.7%

# The 2010 Mexican Census: Monolingualism

Mexico (2010 Census):  
States with the Largest Percentages of Monolingual Indigenous Languages Speakers

State	Total Population 5 Years of Age and More that Speaks an Indigenous Language	Total Indigenous Language Speaking Population that is Monolingual	Percent of Indigenous Language Speakers that are Monolingual
Chiapas	1,141,499	371,315	32.5%
Guerrero	456,774	134,797	29.5%
Oaxaca	1,165,186	188,230	16.2%
Durango	30,894	4,825	15.6%
Nayarit	49,963	7,525	15.1%
Hidalgo	359,972	43,991	12.2%
Chihuahua	104,014	11,215	10.8%
Veracruz	644,559	66,646	10.3%
Puebla	601,680	57,649	9.6%
Jalisco	51,702	4,353	8.4%
San Luis Potosí	248,196	19,439	7.8%
Yucatán	537,516	40,273	7.5%
Michoacán	136,608	9,601	7.0%

Source: INEGI, Censo de Población y Vivienda 2010: Población de 5 años y más por entidad y municipio según habla indígena y lengua.



# The 2015 Mexican Intercensal

INEGI's 2015 Intercensal Survey, published in 2016, indicated that the % of people who are traditionally indigenous exceeds the % of people who actually speak indigenous languages.

## Linguistic and Ethnic Identity in Mexico (2015)

State	% of the Total Population That Consider Themselves to be Indigenous	% of Persons 3 Years of Age and Older Who Speak an Indigenous Language
Oaxaca	65.7%	32.2%
Yucatán	65.4%	28.9%
Campeche	44.5%	11.5%
Quintana Roo	44.4%	16.6%
Hidalgo	36.2%	14.2%
Chiapas	36.1%	27.9%
Puebla	35.3%	11.3%
Guerrero	33.9%	15.3%
Veracruz	29.3%	9.2%
Morelos	28.1%	2.0%
Michoacán	27.7%	3.6%
Tabasco	25.8%	2.7%
Tlaxcala	25.2%	2.7%
San Luis Potosí	23.2%	10.0%
Nayarit	22.2%	5.4%
<b>Estados Unidos Mexicanos</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>

Source: INEGI, "Principales resultados de la Encuesta Intercensal 2015. Estado Unidos Mexicanos: III: Etnicidad." Online: [http://www.senado.gob.mx/comisiones/asuntos\\_indigenas/eventos/docs/etnicidad\\_240216.pdf](http://www.senado.gob.mx/comisiones/asuntos_indigenas/eventos/docs/etnicidad_240216.pdf)

# The 2015 Mexican Intercensal

Linguistic and Ethnic Identity in Mexico (2015)		
State	% of the Total Population That Consider Themselves to be Indigenous	% of Persons 3 Years of Age and Older Who Speak an Indigenous Language
Colima	20.4%	0.6%
Querétaro	19.2%	1.7%
Sonora	17.8%	2.4%
Estado de México	17.0%	2.7%
Baja California Sur	14.5%	1.5%
Sinaloa	12.8%	1.4%
Aguascalientes	11.7%	0.3%
Chihuahua	11.3%	2.7%
Jalisco	11.1%	0.8%
Guanajuato	9.1%	0.2%
Distrito Federal	8.8%	1.5%
Baja California	8.5%	1.5%
Durango	7.9%	2.4%
Zacatecas	7.6%	0.3%
Coahuila de Zaragoza	6.9%	0.2%
Nuevo León	6.9%	1.2%
Tamaulipas	6.3%	0.7%

Source: INEGI, "Principales resultados de la Encuesta Intercensal 2015. Estado Unidos Mexicanos: III: Etnicidad." Online: [http://www.senado.gob.mx/comisiones/asuntos\\_indigenas/eventos/docs/etnicidad\\_240216.pdf](http://www.senado.gob.mx/comisiones/asuntos_indigenas/eventos/docs/etnicidad_240216.pdf)