

RESEARCHING YOUR ROOTS IN MÉXICO (SEPTEMBER 2019)

BY JOHN P. SCHMAL



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 12th 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?

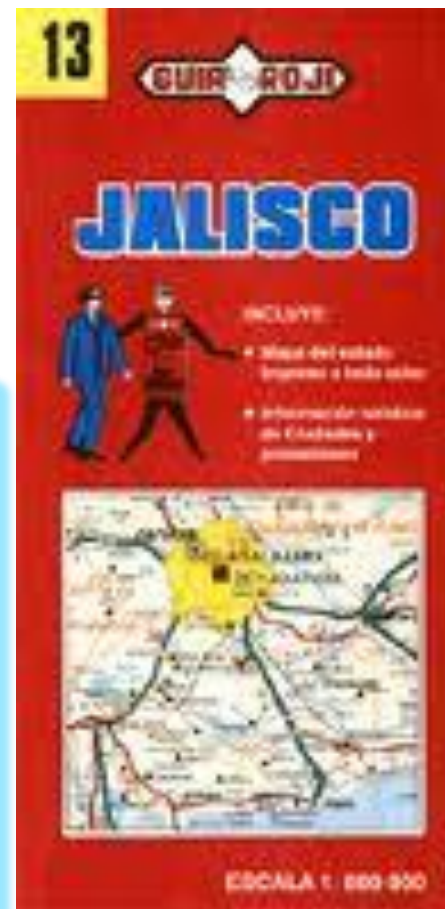
- Obituaries and Marriage Announcements (in the newspapers).
- Census Records (1880, 1900, 1910, etc.)
- Church records (baptisms, marriages and burials).
- Funeral Home Records (Mortuary Records).
- Cemetery Records (from both tombstones and office records).
- Military Records (State / Federal agencies) 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 and 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®ion=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 67	Years Covered 1500 - 2013
Indexed Records 71,957,891	Record Images 93,871,311

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)

1890. En la Parroquia de Paso de Ochoa a veintynueve
Paso de Ochoa de Setiembre de mil ochocientos ochenta y cinco. Yo el
Señor Presbitero Don Estevan Aguirre de la Parroquia de Paso de Ochoa
este bautizo solemnemente y fuere los Santos Miercoles
y Sagrado Eucaria a Juana que nacio el dia veintey
cinco de este mes de la mañana en este lugar
por hijo legitimo de Tiburcio Luevano y Ma-
riela Martiner, abuelo paterno Pablo Lueva-
no y Mariela Serra, abuelos maternos Fran-
tes Martiner y Fermina Rubalcava, padri-
nos Paulin Dias y Eufemia Aguayo, agra-
desco advertir su obligacion y espiritual pro-
veutero. 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

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 la villa de Lagos de Moreno, Jalisco, tres años navegando leído inter mixtum Memoria: en las partes amonestaciones de su señoría por el Santo Concilio de Indias, y de los B. P. Miguel Diego, y Joseph Dionicio Delgado Indio, y Rita Quiteria de Lara, de Guarenta Legítimo de Leon Delgado, y de Joseph Quiteria de Lara, y a Rita Quiteria de Lara Indio, y de Maria Valades, y habiéndolo expresado mutuo los caspos y palabras de presente, q. hicieron verdadero matrimonio, y juntamente vele por de Ferrnador 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.ⁿ D.ⁿ Salvador Julian Moreno, cura Interino 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, Tuetimé, y de Juana María Serapia, fue
con Padrinos Lorenzo Manuel Bacamea, y María Manuela
Ellis, Yaquis, a quienes advertí 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.

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 Pueblo de la Purisima Concepcion de Caborca se dio sepultura eclesial a un Pablito q. murio el dia anterior, llamado Maxiano, hijo legitimo de Cyprian Connyo y de Michabela Carayena, ya difunta, Indio de este Pueblo de unos tres meses. Para q. conste lo firmo en este dia, mes, y año ut supra.
F. Ant. Ramos

635
Juan Ygn. =
Pabulo =
Opata =
En veinte dias del mes de Junio de mil seiscientos ochenta y nueve en este Pueblo de la Purisima Concepcion de Caborca se dio sepultura eclesial a un Pablito q. murio el dia anterior, llamado Juan Ygn. de unos quatro años de edad, hijo legitimo de Fran. el Pasasero, y de Catha. Sanchez, el Opata y ella Yaqui. Para q. conste lo firmo en este dia, mes, y año ut supra.
F. Ant. Ramos

636
Jocandis =
Pabulo =
Yaqui =
En veinte y cinco dias del mes de Junio de mil seiscientos ochenta y nueve en este Pueblo de la Purisima Concepcion de Caborca se dio sepultura eclesial a una Pablita de unos quatro años q. murio el dia anterior, llamada Jocandis, hija legitima de Nicolas Guivena y de Maria Yaqui, Yaqui del Pueblo de Tzin. Para q. conste lo firmo en este dia, mes, y año ut supra.
F. Ant. 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 infante eclesiastico 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

NORTHEASTERN INDIANS

In this June 1732 marriage record from Tula, Tamaulipas, an Yndio Chichimeco man is getting married to an Yndia Chichimeca woman from the "Nacion Pisona." Tula is in southwestern Tamaulipas next to San Luis Potosí. In certain towns, one tribal group may be abundant in the records (such as the Pames in Santander Jimenez, Tamaulipas).

En el año del 1^o de setecientos y treinta y dos día ocho del mes de Junio en esta N^{ra}. Parrochia de S. S. Ant. de Tula, habiendo precedido las tres amonestaciones que dispone el S^{no} concilio de Trento y teniéndose presente el S^{no} cura de Tula, Juan de Cruz y de Honorio, con María Rosa Yndia Chichimeca de Nación Pisona de la Misión de S. Joseph de tanquanchin hija de Padres christianos fueron padrinos Phelipe de la Cruz, Sebastian de la Cruz, y Ju. Ant. de los Maseros de este Pueblo y posej. ante lo firme en día mes y año

Ju. Ant. de los Maseros
Blanca

LOOKING FOR ANCESTORS FROM SPAIN?

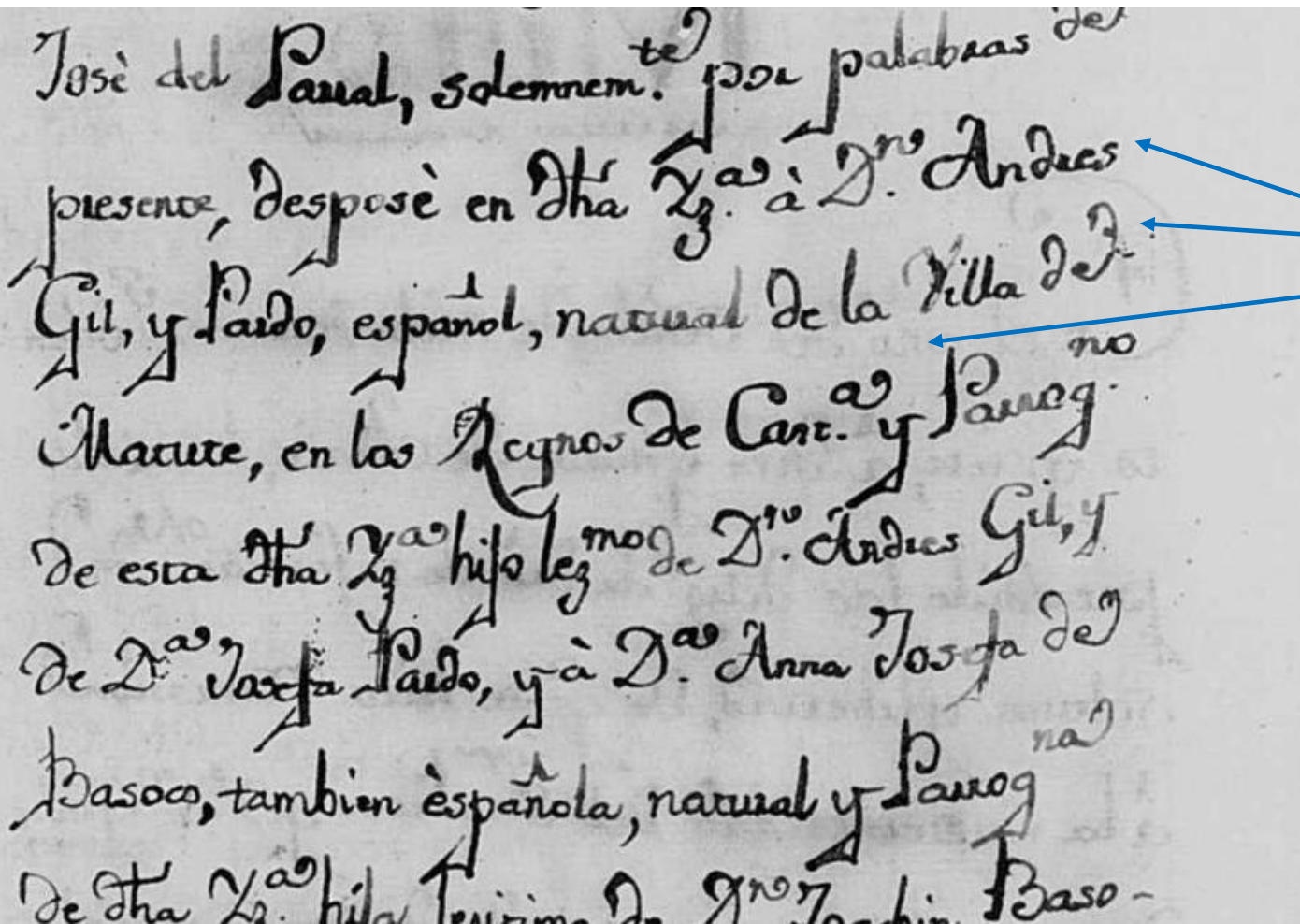
When you see the “Español” classification, does it mean your ancestor is from Spain? No, it most likely means they are Spanish – or of European descent. The husband in the marriage document shown below is actually from the Kingdom of Castilla in Spain:

Doi Maria Eugenia Mexigo Parvitero
Partida de quien con licencia del Párrocho cono' y velo' segun
Causa de Dn. el Orden de N. S. M. S. a Dn. Doi Juan?
Doi Maria Eugenia Mexigo Parvitero de los Reinos de Casti-
Arraiga y de Arraiga Episc. Orig. de la Feligresía de la
Ulla en la Prov. de Guipúzcoa de la Obispa de la
Dona Obispa de Pamplona, y vez. de
Dona Obispa de Pamplona, y vez. de
que casaron en el Pl. de Sta. Maria de la Jeca y Presidente en
Guadalajara esta Ciudad de Dn. Miguel de Arce-
rraga y de Sta. Maria Antonia Jeca con D.
Anna Maria Gallara así mismo Cipánola
a Pl. P. de Gala, y vez. a del Real de Oitoti-
esta 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. ^{te} por palabras de
presencia, desposé en D^{ha} Y^a a D^{no} Andrés
Gil, y Pardo, español, natural de la Villa de
Matute, en los Reynos de Carr. y Paurog.
de esta D^{ha} Y^a hijo leg^{mo} de D^{no} Andrés Gil, y
de D^{na} Josef^a Pardo, y a D^{na} Anna Josef^a de
Basoco, también española, natural y Paurog^{na}
de D^{ha} Y^a hija legítima de D^{nos} 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)	Family History Library	International Film	277577 Item 1	
Vol. 2. (1535-1538)	Family History Library	International Film	277577 Item 2	
Vol. 3. (1539-1559) .	Family History Library	International Film	277578	
OTRA FILMACION . Vol. 1 (1509-1534)	Family History Library	International Film	1410933 Item 4	
Vol. 2. (1535-1539)	Family History Library	International Film	1410933 Item 5	
Vol. 3. (1539-1559)	Family History Library	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

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

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.










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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.)

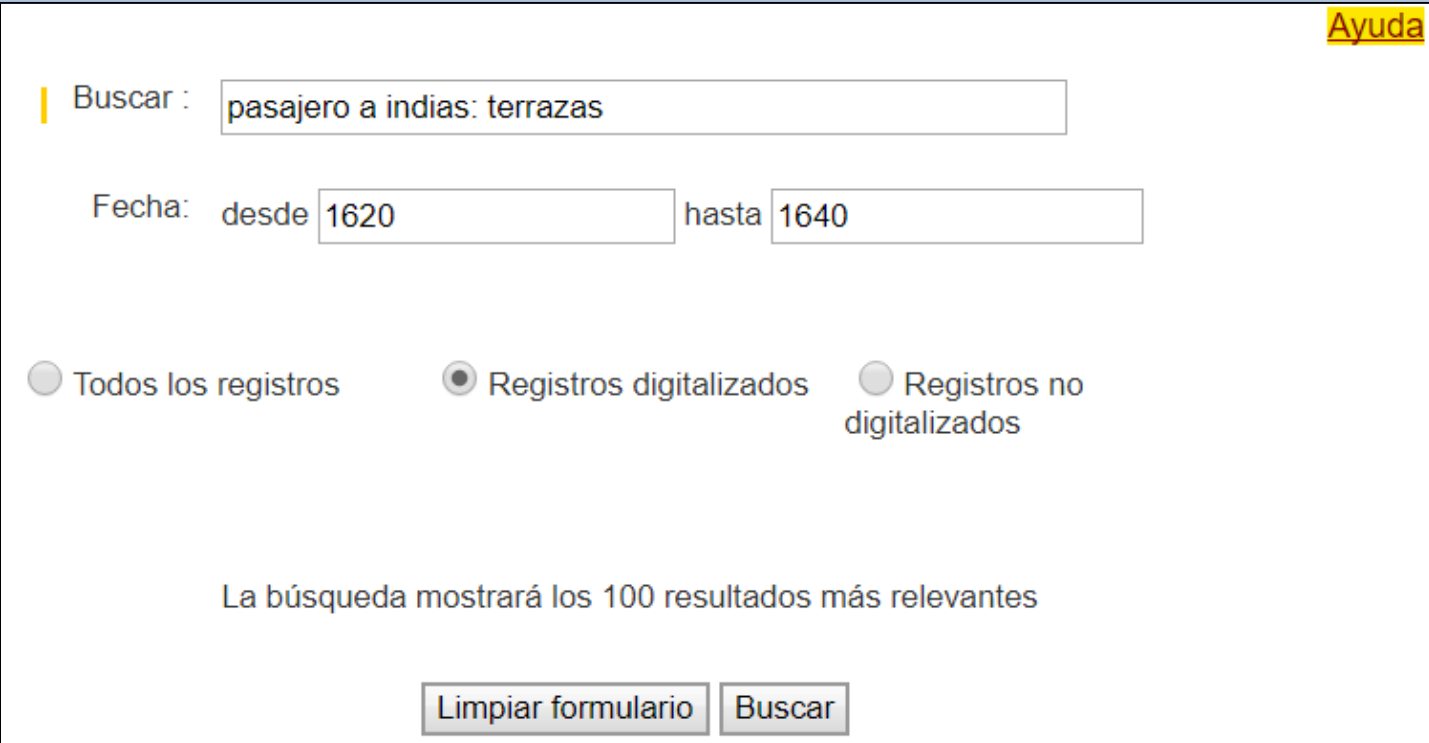
Note	Location	Collection/Shelf	Film/DGS	Format
Legajo 5536, libros 1-4, años 1509-1542	Granite Mountain Record Vault	International Film	1223690	
Legajo 5536, libros 5 al fin, años 1536-1542	Granite Mountain Record Vault	International Film	1223691	
Legajo 5537, libros 1-2, años 1553-1562	Granite Mountain Record Vault	International Film	1223692	
Legajo 5537, libros 3 al fin, años 1553-1571	Granite Mountain Record Vault	International Film	1223693	
Legajo 5538, libros 1-2, años 1576-1620	Family History Library	International B1 High Density	1223694	
Legajo 5538, libros 3 al fin, años 1590-1591	Granite Mountain Record Vault	International Film	1223695	
Legajo 5539, libros 1-2, años 1607-1625	Granite Mountain Record Vault	International Film	1223696	
Legajo 5539, libros 3,5, años 1621-1675	Family History Library	International B1 High Density	1223697	
Legajo 5540(A), libros 1-2, años 1661-1681	Granite Mountain Record Vault	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	FRANCISCO BAÑUELOS CABEZA DE VACA	Francisco Bañuelos Cabeza de Vaca , natural y vecino de Briviesca, hijo de Francisco de Yruña Bañuelos y Catalina Cabeza de Vaca, a Nueva España.
1653-03-03	DIEGO MALDONADO CABEZA DE VACA	Diego Maldonado Cabeza de Vaca , racionero de la catedral de Michoacán , con su criado Francisco de Valencia y Villacrecis, natural de Madrid, hijo de Juan de Valencia, a Nueva España.
1706-02-03	FRANCISCO GODINES CABEZA DE VACA	Francisco Godines Cabeza de Vaca , alcalde mayor de Jacona, a Nueva España.
1751-6-12	JOSE CABEZA DE VACA	José Cabeza de Vaca , 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

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- [AL](#) (376)
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- [AN](#) (122)
- [AP](#) (51)
- [AQ](#) (4)
- [AR](#) (473)
- [AS](#) (22)
- [AT](#) (15)
- [AU](#) (5)
- [AV](#) (42)

DRSW BIOFILE: SEARCHING FOR INDIVIDUALS

Name ▲	Birth	Death
ZALDIVAR, FRANCISCO ANTONIO BERNARDINO		
ZALDIVAR, JOSEPH		
ZALDIVAR, JUAN DE	N.D.: GUADALAJARA, SPAIN	1598 Dec: ACOMA/KILLED BY INDIANS
ZALDIVAR, PEDRO		
ZALDIVAR, VICENTE		
ZALDIVAR, VICENTE DE	N.D.: ZACATECAS	
ZAMBRANO ORTIZ, PEDRO	1586: CANARY ISLANDS	
ZAMBRANO, CIPRIANO	1757: PINOS (SIERRA DE)	
ZAMBRANO, JOSE MARIA	1766: SAN FERNANDO	
ZAMBRANO, JUAN JOSE		1818: N.P.
ZAMBRANO, MANUEL	N.D.: MEXICO CITY	
ZAMBRANO, PATRICIO	1748: PINOS (SIERRA)	
ZAMBRANO, PEDRO	1762: SAN FERNANDO	
ZAMBRANO, PEDRO	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

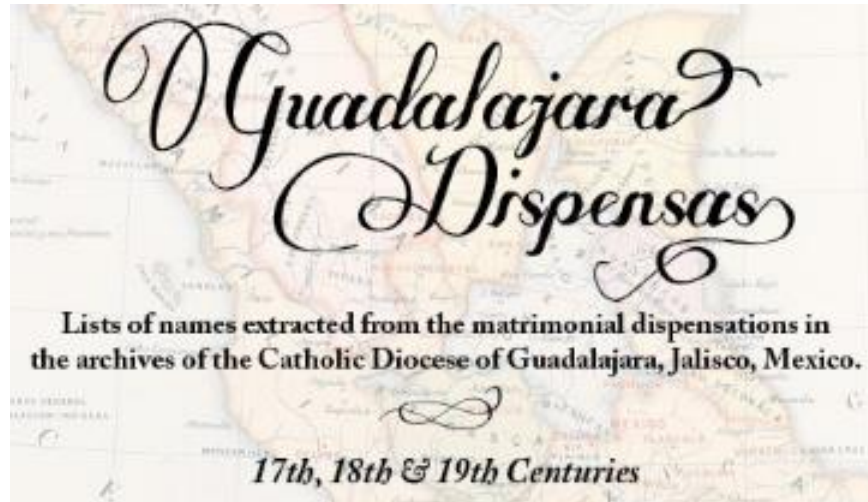
<https://mexicangenealogy.info/mexican-genealogy-resources-by-state/>

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>

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

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.

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

RIO GRANDE HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

The Mary Daniels Taylor Durango Microfilm Collections

Material related to the Spanish colonial and Mexican national periods of the state of Durango. There are currently three series of microfilm available for researcher use.

Archivo General de Notarías de Durango, Mexico Inventory

Archivos Históricos del Arzobispado de Durango, Mexico Finding Aid

New Mexico Prenuptial Investigations from the Archivos Históricos del Arzobispado de Durango: Volume 1

New Mexico Prenuptial Investigations from the Archivos Históricos del Arzobispado de Durango: Volume 2

Archivos Históricos del Estado de Durango, Mexico Inventory

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

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 Cávado. 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

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

INDIGENOUS MEXICO HISTORIES

John Schmal has written indigenous histories on at least 24 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:

<http://houstonculture.org/mexico/states.html>

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

John Schmal's "ESSAYS AND RESEARCH ON INDIGENOUS MEXICO" describes the indigenous histories of more than 20 Mexican states. Census data for several Mexican censuses are also discussed.

<http://www.somosprimos.com/schmal/schmal.htm>

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 (tseital) , 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%
Estados Unidos Mexicanos	21.5%	6.5%

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

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