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THE
EXTENT OF THE EMPIRE
OF THE CULHUA MEXICA

R. H. BARLOW
THE
EXTENT OF THE EMPIRE
OF THE CULHUÁ MEXICA

BY
R. H. BARLOW

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R. H. BARLOW
ABBREVIATIONS

AGN  Archivo General y Público de la Nación. México, D.F.


GPM  Descripción del obispado de México hecha en 1570 y otros documentos. Luis García Pimentel, ed. México, D.F., 1897

GPT  Relación de los obispados de Tlaxcala, Michoacán, Oaxaca y otros lugares en el siglo XVI. Luis García Pimentel, ed. México, D.F., 1904


RMEA  Revista mexicana de estudios antropológicos Vols. 3 ff., México, D.F. 1939–. [A continuation of RMEH. See next entry.]

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### Map

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I. INTRODUCTION

NATURE OF THE PRESENT STUDY

The present paper is the first part of a study of the empire that Cortés invaded when he set foot at Vera Cruz in 1519. This is the empire wrongly called "Aztec"—a term which the writer has considered elsewhere and for which he proposes to substitute the name "Culhua Mexica." This and a second paper, to be published later, deal with the geographical extent of the Empire of the Culhua Mexica and with its division into tributary provinces. All towns that can be proved to have been subject to the Valley of Mexico in 1519 will be dealt with in the two parts of this study of Culhua Mexica. Later and more detailed portions of the larger study consider this vast Empire chronologically: how and when it came to reach its final dimensions, who dominated it at the outset and who toward the end, and so forth. The present mapping of the Empire of the Culhua Mexica is a necessary preliminary to the historical studies (in the form of local histories) which are to follow, and which are the writer's chief aim.

Great exactness is possible in mapping the Empire (see map at end of book), because of one monumental document, the Matricula de Tributos; its bibliography is considered in the second section of this Introduction. It is the original native tribute list, in which the payment exacted from the provinces was recorded; it is the official bookkeeping ledger of the Empire, a hardheaded, realistic document. The Matricula is shaped like a book, in which hieroglyphs for various towns—ranging in number from two to nearly thirty—of a province are

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1 R. H. Barlow, "Some Remarks on the term 'Aztec Empire,'" The Americas (1945), 344-349

This empire was the product of a Triple Alliance among three tribes settled in the Valley of Mexico. These three tribes differed in religion, in customs, and doubtless in many other things. Their names were the Tepaneca, the Acolhuaque, and the Mexica. (The Mexica were subdivided into Tenochca and Tlatelolca.) The chief towns of each during the period of the Empire—roughly speaking, the century before the Spaniards came—were Tlacopan [Tacuba], Texcoco, and Mexico-Tenochtitlan (with Mexico-Tlatelolco active from 1428 to 1473). In 1519, the end of the native period, the Mexica of Tenochtitlan had quite overshadowed their allies, so that it is proper to call the Empire of the final period—which is the period of the present study—the Empire of the Mexica or Mexicans. But more exactly, it should be called the Empire of the Culhua Mexica, for reasons I have set forth in the above-cited paper. It is hopelessly erroneous to call it the Aztec Empire, for although the name Aztec was once applied to the Culhua Mexica, at the start of their history, they had discarded it long before founding their capital city.
Extent of the Empire of the Culhua Mexico

painted along the outer and lower margins of the page, the rest of the page being taken up by the items of tribute for which these towns were jointly responsible. The place names on a given page prove to be geographically contiguous on modern maps, and so it is evident that the towns were regarded as a unit, as all having something in common. I have called each region thus indicated a "province," partly in order to provide some territorial division, but also because these groupings of towns were in some measure expressions of former political or linguistic units. Most of the Matlatzinca-speaking towns, for example, cluster on a page of their own; moreover, they were all conquered in a continuous campaign of a few years. These provinces (indicated on the map by large arabic numerals) I have named after the introductory glyphs, assuming the first glyph on each page to represent the most important town. Other available sources justify this. In another source, for instance, in the province I have named Tepequacuilco, Tepequacuilco is stated to be the "presidio de gente de guarnicion que cobravan los tributos: y recogieron de toda la cuisca [Cohuixca]"; in that which I have named Coayxtlahuaca, Coayxtlahuaca is called "donde el dicho Munteçuma tenia puesta su frontera de gente de guerra." The borders of the provinces as they existed in 1519 have been commented on in detail where these were adjacent to non-Mexican lands.

Most of these invaluable place glyphs of the Matricula could be read even if they were all we had, and they are of course the final authorities. The task of reading them, however, is greatly simplified by the annotations they bear; the Matricula itself contains scattered and not always reliable identifications in roman letters, and the copy of the Matricula in the Codex Mendocino contains a complete series of highly reliable ones. In order to have some norm for spelling, I have everywhere followed these Mendocino versions. There are objections to this procedure—which gives us "Tulucan" for what is better rendered "Tolocan,"—but it shows how one Indian pronounced all the names of the Empire before the corrupting European influences set in.

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\(^3\) PNE, 4: 165; 4: 198 agrees Likewise, Tochpan (Tuchpa in Mendocino) has seven towns, and Ixxtlilochitl (Obras históricas [1892], II: 197) says that "La gran provincia de Toochpan se dividía en siete provincias." The fact that the initial glyph is often the only one identified in roman letters in the Matricula is also taken into account.
Introduction

I have included a certain amount of related ethnographic material which has appeared in the course of accumulating data on place names and locations. Names for certain stretches of territory, names of language groups (these two often intertwined), reasons for such names, and occasional remarks on customs or gods form the main part of this supplementary material, which shows the great diversity of the Empire. (This diversity is still present: even today, a traveler in Mexico can see twenty countries in one.)

Here, however, the supplement stops. I have reluctantly excluded every scrap of the historical sections originally written to accompany these provinces. By suppressing an approximate history now, I can give an accurate history later. Nor has it been possible here to touch on the question of government and administration of tribute, and on the topics of the motivations and formulae of native warfare, all of which need réexamination.

In view of the nature of the authority for this map of the Empire of the Culhua Mexica—a tribute reckoning—it has, however, seemed appropriate to add some data on tribute. These data come chiefly from two sources: the Matricula, which gives the tribute from provinces as units, but not from their component towns; and the geographical relaciones of the 1580's, which often record the kind of tribute from a given town. Here again, I have omitted incidental materials in order to focus on the map. I have treated the Matricula tribute data in a summary fashion, but have given all other tribute information in full.

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4 Manuel Moreno, *La organización política y social de los astecas* (1931), gives something on these points.

5 I.e., by simply presenting whatever the Spanish annotations of the Mendocino copy say (for these give the frequency of payment, which is not deducible from the Matricula pictures alone), and by correcting a few errors in regard to quantities of goods. This method leaves much to be desired. A real study of the Matricula tributes would involve that document and its two copies—the checking of all items in all variant drawings and annotations from different hands, with special note taken of the quite unexploited annotations in Náhuatl on the Matricula; the investigation of native measurements and weights; the detailed itemization of various styles of mantles, skirts, and warriors' costumes portrayed (each of which has a name and a symbolism and many of which are badges of certain social categories), the question how often payment was made and into whose hands, where it was stored, and many other matters. Until such a study is prepared, the student should consult Cooper Clark's edition of the Mendocino, supplementing this with the works of Eduard Seler, especially his *Altenmexikanischer Schmuck und soziale und militärische Rangabzeichen*. On the frequency of tribute payment, some observations have been made by R. C. E. Long, *The Payment of Tribute in the Codex Mendosa* (1942), and by R. H. Barlow, *The Periods of Tribute Collection in Motecuhzoma's Empire* (1943). Those interested in place glyphs and etymologies should see Peñiafel's imperfect, but still not superseded, *Nombres geográficos de México* (1885).
THE MATRICULA DE TRIBUTOS

En estos Fragmentos se ve el más auténtico testimonio de la opulencia, grandeza, y Majestad de este Imperio Mexicano.

—ARCHBISHOP LORENZANA

The map the publication of which is begun in this work is based primarily on one document. Since the relationship of this document to its copies and editions has not been worked out before, it is proper to turn our attention to bibliography.

The Matricula de Tributos is a folio manuscript, painted on coarse native paper, arranged like a European book. It is preserved in the Salon de Codices of the Museo Nacional de Arqueología de México and bears the exhibit number 52. Originally it must have contained more than eighteen folios, although today it has dwindled sadly. On both sides of each of these folios are painted the hieroglyphs of the towns which were subject to the Triple Alliance of Mexico, Texcoco, and Tlacopan, as well as those of the tributes they paid. The Matricula was probably made after 1511 or 1512, as I have remarked elsewhere. Its European format hints that it may have been painted for Cortés, who soon had it in his hands and was learning the likeliest fields for pillage. Bernal Díaz tells us: “En los libros de la renta de montezuma miravamos de donde le trayan los tributos del oro y donde avia minas y cacao y ropa de mantas y de aquellas partes que viamos en los libros y las quenta que en ellos tenian montezuma que se lo trayan queriamos.” Afterward it doubtless served as a touchstone for taxability. When the first generation of unhappy mestizos was about come of age, the Viceroy Mendoza had the Matricula copied as part of the compilation made to show His Sacred and Caesarian Majesty what

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6 Named by Boturini in his Catalogo del Museo Historico Indiano (1743).
7 Peñafiel, Monumentos del arte mexicano antiguo (1890), p 69, interprets the number 35, written on the last sheet of the manuscript as it exists today, to mean that it had 35 pages originally. This, however, is merely the number given in the Boturini inventory.
8 That the Matricula contained records of the tributes of both Mexico and Texcoco is clear from the inclusion of the provinces of Quauhnahuac and Tlacacauhtitlan, with certain subordinate towns which were specifically subject to Texcoco, as Ixtlilxochitl (Obias históricas, T. II: Historia Chichimeca [1892], p 89) and other sources inform us. It also includes the province of Xilotepec, which with its towns was subject to Tlacopan specifically (“La orden que tenían los indios .” ENE, 14: 145–148).
10 Historia verdadera de la conquista de la Nueva España (1904), II: 144.
New Spain was like. This copy (which is not generally realized to be a copy) preserves for us the manuscript as it stood in the 1540's. It is possible that a leaf or two had been lost before that date. Since four leaves have been lost since then, this copy is very precious. This Mendocino copy shows that the Matricula had thirty-six pages and somewhat more (a matter which cannot be commented on here), that is, eighteen leaves plus, at that time. The military history section of the Mendocino was also copied from the Matricula, where only a scrap of it survives. Probably the ethnographic section of the Mendocino was the only one painted especially for it. The manner in which two leaves of the Matricula were lost completely and two were carried off is noted below.

Sometime in the sixteenth century the manuscript was annotated unsystematically in Nahautl. This must have been after the Mendocino copy was made, for the latter does not take cognizance of these annotations, but provides others.

The Matricula disappears in that neglected century of consolidation, the seventeenth. In the first half of the eighteenth, however, it came into the hands of Lorenzo Boturini, the Italian Guadalupe enthusiast, whose immeasurably rich collection embraced almost every document on which our knowledge of ancient Mexican history is based. In the

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11 Orozco y Berra suspected that it was. The preface to the 1925 del Paso edition says (Códice Mendocino, p. vii): “No se sabe si es obra original de los indios instruidos consignados especialmente por Mendoza, o copia de distintas pinturas antiguas coleccionadas en el códice.” And even that astute bibliographer Gómez de Orozco is skittish: “Pudo ser la fuente [del Códice Mendocino] el codice llamado Matricula de los Tributos... u otro muy semejante, pues que existen algunas variantes entre este y el codice Mendocino” (“¿Quién fue el autor material del códice Mendocino?” Revista mexicana de estudios antropológicos [1941], 5, 44) In the absence of the much-needed variorum edition of the Matricula, but with the related manuscript and editions described here—and lacking space for more extended discussion,—one can only dogmatize. The tribute section of the Mendocino is unquestionably a copy of the Matricula. The only differences between the pictures of the two are minute. Sometimes two pages in the Mendocino are devoted to material which occupies only one page in the Matricula, and in the province of Chihuahua the town of Xolochuyan has been placed out of sequence by the Mendocino artist. A few erasures have occurred in the Matricula, leaving gaps and traces of the erased material. Such variants as these are not worth itemizing further.

12 The names of the warriors’ costumes, for example, are given in the Matricula annotations, but are lacking in the Mendocino. The Matricula gives “Tlacotepec” in Toluca Province, whereas the Mendocino gives a probably erroneous “Mutepec.” The Matricula gives “Panchimalco” in Quauhnahua; the Mendocino, the certainly erroneous “Chimilco.” As a whole, however, the town names of the Mendocino are highly accurate, these minor slips are cited to show that the Mendocino annotator saw a still unannotated Matricula.
inventory made of his papers, July 15, 1745, it appears as No. 35 of "Ymbentario 2".\(^\text{12}\) It also figures in the printed catalogue of the following year, § VII, No. 9, where it received the name of "Matricula:"\(^\text{13}\)

A very inexpert copy of the *Matricula*, now bound with it, was made about this time. It appears in the "Ymbentario 2" as No. 36,\(^\text{13}\) in the printed catalogue. This copy does not fully reproduce the initial page, which had become nearly effaced. Four pages of this wretched copy were published by Peñañuel, that is, those corresponding with the two leaves carried off to Philadelphia—an event noted below.\(^\text{16}\) The *Matricula* suffered the fate of all Boturini’s collection, being taken as part of the evidence of his crime of collecting funds to make a crown for the Virgin of Guadalupe. It lay in one of the secretarías of the Gobierno del Virreinato until 1770, when Archbishop Lorenzana published the first of the editions it has suffered.\(^\text{17}\) By Boturini’s day (mid-eighteenth century) the manuscript had been reduced from the eighteen leaves plus of *circa* 1540, to sixteen leaves in the Lorenzana publication. The losses were the leaf containing the provinces of Tlachquiauco (recto) and Tchoitepec (verso) and that containing Axocopan (recto) and Atoniulco (verso).\(^\text{18}\) Lorenzana’s edition is imaginatively unfaithful, being a series of lopsided copper-plate engravings. One page is so wretchedly copied that the “artist” has a vacant space left, which he plugged up with a cherub blowing a trumpet—a very curious item to find in Moctezuma’s tribute list. This edition includes the Náhuatl annotations, as well as the Spanish translations which certain of them had acquired in the meantime.

\(^{12}\) “Este, es otra Matricula, como la antecedente en el mismo Papel de Pasta, todo figurado con caracteres, en [sic] antiquísimo, no tiene por donde se perziua a que Provincia toque en diez y seis Fs” (“Inventario de los documentos recogidos á D Lorenzo Boturini, 15 July 1745,” *Anales del Museo Nacional ... de México* [1925], Epoca IV, T. 3).

\(^{13}\) “Original. Una Matricula de Tributos, que se pagaban a los dos Reynos de Mexico, y Tlaxcalco por las respectivas provincias subditas. Es de 16. fojas de papel Indiáeno, aunque le falta algo del principio, y fin, y se pitan en ella los lugares tributarios, y las especies de los tributos, que pagaban en frutos, y otros generos” (*ibid.*).

\(^{14}\) “Esta es copia del antecedente, se halla en Papel de Marca mayor en diez y seis fojas” (*ibid.*).

\(^{15}\) Peñañuel, *Monumentos del arte mexicano antiguo* (1890), pls. 256–259.

\(^{16}\) “Fragments de un Mapa de Tributos, ó Cordillera de los Pueblos ...” in Lorenzana’s edition of Cortés, *Historia de Nueva España* (1770), pls. following p. 176.

\(^{17}\) Not Atoniulco el Grande (see p. 64), which is on p. 8 of the manuscript as it exists today.
Introduction

Sixty years after the appearance of Lorenzana's edition, the original Matricula suffered further loss. Two folios were detached by Poinsett, the American minister of Iturbide's day, who carried them off to Philadelphia, along with a large collection of Mexican antiquities on which there is no report available. One of these folios, half torn away since Lorenzana's edition, contains the provinces of Tlatelolco (recto) and Petlacalco (verso). The other contains Tlatlahquitepec (recto) and Tuchpa (verso).²⁹ With this final mutilation, the document was left in its present state, except for a binding which it acquired sometime in the nineteenth century. It has been in the Museo Nacional for many decades, where Sr. Fernando Gamboa has recently devised a setting worthy of it, amid a welter of gold nose-plugs, green feathers, cacao, paper, and the like.

In view of all these mutilations, I wish to state that I cite the present pagination throughout.

At the end of this same nineteenth century, in which the Matricula was at first seriously maltreated, the nobility of the old document was appreciated, and a lithographed edition in heightened colors was published by Peñaflor. This edition partakes of the usual defects of "official" scholarship of the Batres Era and omits³⁰ the annotations in European writing. As recompense, the editor had the prices which he thought the tribute would bring on the open market added up, and published this in many solemn tables.

With the recent recovery of the Philadelphia pages, the story of the Matricula is complete. As there has never been a usable edition of it, I have had to work with diminutive photographs of the original. A good edition and a serious commentary on this document are much needed.

²⁹ They were published in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society (n.s. [1803], Vol. 17, following p. [62]), in whose possession they and the other antiquities were left. Recently they have been recovered but not restored to their place in the manuscript.

³⁰ As in the unpardonable cases of the Codices Colombino and Sánchez Solís
II. THE TARASCAN FRONTIER

Because there were many provinces in the Empire which it is our purpose to delimit, some few grand divisions seem advisable. These have been made in a rather arbitrary way, with varying criteria. In certain regions it is possible to point out a particular zone as the special sphere of influence of some one or another member of the Triple Alliance. The six provinces described below, however, have been grouped on the basis of their common enemy and peril, the Purépecha or Tarascans, against whom they formed a long frontier. Brand has published a useful map of the Tarascan dominions and their fortified towns facing the Mexica, from the Río de las Balsas north.¹

1. CHIHUAHUA SOURCES OF THE MAP

On the sixteenth page of the Matricula and on folio 38ª of the Codex Mendocino appear the twelve towns of the most westerly province of the Empire we are about to depict. This province, now the “Costa Grande” of Guerrero, extends west of Acapulco to the outlet of the Río de las Balsas. In the Matricula, seven of the towns are identified by annotations in roman letters; in the Mendocino, all are. The province of Chihuahua was in a region which is wretchedly mapped to this day, where half the place names seem to have disappeared. If it were not for a “Relación de los pueblos que visitó Gaspar Xuarez en la provincia de Zacatula,” of the mid-sixteenth century, the present map would scarcely be possible. There is supplementary information in the relación of Zacatula itself, dating from the 1580’s, which the writer has published from a nineteenth-century copy—the original remaining unpublished and apparently unpublishable, for some mysterious reason known only to its present guardians.

Since this relación was available only after the printing of the map, two or three inconsistencies between map and text have inevitably resulted.

The “Millionth Map” of the American Geographical Society, sheet

"Ciudad de México," has been used as the skeleton of the present map; the filling-in has come largely from Xuarez' report. Towns which have been identified are given below, the left-hand column containing their names as written in the Codex Mendocino and the right-hand column containing the equivalents when present on the modern map. The number following each name indicates the location of the town on the accompanying map (at the back of this book). A question mark in parentheses means that the location of the town is uncertain.

<table>
<thead>
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<td>Čacatulan, 1</td>
<td>[Missing]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ĉihuatlan, 9 [stc]</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
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Aside from doubtfully identified Apancalecan, two pueblos of the Mendocino list remain entirely unidentified. These are Colima and Coçohuipilecan. This Colima can hardly be the Colima of the modern state of the same name, because of the distances involved. Coçohuipilecan, however, appears as "Coçohuipillan" in the conquest list of Ahuizotl, among other names of this province.

For reasons explained below, to these towns from the Matricula and its Mendocino copy may be added the pueblos of Acapulco (13), Aneçuílco (12), and Citlaltomaua (11).

**REMARKS ON TOWNS**

Acapulco, like Coçohuipilecan, is one of the towns conquered by Ahuizotl. Its absence from the tribute list is due to its slight importance in aboriginal days—to nonseafarers the celebrated port facilities meant nothing at all. It is even possible that the tribute list may refer to an Acapulco near Zacatula, mentioned in the relación of that town, in which case Yopitzinco may have extended farther west along the coast.
'Anecuilco (near Cuethtla) is added on the authority of the sixteenth-century relación of this and of the following town. (These two are included in the province of Cihuatlan somewhat arbitrarily, in the interest of symmetrical disposition.) Anecuilco and its companion Ciltaltomaua “tributaban al rey que era de Mexico que se llamava Montecuama.” It lay behind the high mountains east of Ciltaltomaua (whose location is considered below), eight leagues of “muy mal camino ... de muchas bueltas” distant. The river upon which it was situated sprang from the sierra of Tlacatepetl, taking the name of Xiquipila in its lower reaches from another pueblo on its banks, and emptying in the southeast into the “playa y boca que dizcan de Nagualan.” A tributary of this river was called the Nexatl. All of these names save that of the sierra Tlacatepetl have disappeared. However, since Ciltaltomaua lay on the Río Coyuca (as appears below), this other river springing from the Tlacatepetl must be the present Río Papagallo. The Río Sabana, which is the only other possibility, has a source nearer the coast than the sierra mentioned. The rest of Anecuilco’s location depends on that of Ciltaltomaua.

Apancalecan may be either the Atenchancaleca of Gaspar Xuarez, two leagues from “the Villa” (Zacatula), or Echancaleca (No. 863 of the same document), one league from the Villa. (All three names mean “Place of the Owners of Houses by the Sea.”) In any case, like Zacatula, it appears too far east on the accompanying map.

Ciltaltomaua was eight leagues from the sea, seven from Coyuca de Benítez (d) and seventeen “leguas de muy malos caminos de Acapulco, azia el sueste.” It lay to the south of the high and broken mountains of the Tlacatepetl. Two leagues below it a river was formed which emptied “en la mar del sur en la playa que dizcan de Coyuca.” An estancia of Ciltaltomaua, the only one of these names (except for the sierra of Tlacatepetl) which can be found today, lay about “una legua hazia el nacimiento del sol.” This was called Tepetitztla (c) and appears as “Tepetixtla” on some maps today, others giving it as “Tecetlixpa.”

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2 PNE, 6: 158.
3 PNE, 6: 165.
4 PNE, 6: 160.
5 PNE, 1: No. 854.
6 PNE, 6: 155–159.
Coyucac is probably not the Coyuca de Benítez of today, but the one described by Xuarez as twenty-five leagues from Zacatula, near the sea, and adjacent to Axapoteca (which in turn is adjacent to Xolochiuyan and Panotlan, q v.). This is the only Coyuca he describes in his report on his tour of the coast. Today it is called Coyuquilla.

Nochcoc is certainly the present Nuxco, also described by Xuarez.

Panotlan is mentioned by Xuarez both as “Panutla” and as “Pamuatl.” He places it at thirty leagues from the Villa and one league from the sea, confining with Chiautlan and Nochcoc. This rules out the present Pantla, west of the Río Ixtapa.

Ptitlalan is one of the few surviving names, appearing today as Petatlán. It is given by Xuarez as twenty leagues from the Villa.

Xihuacan has vanished. Xuarez places it nineteen leagues from the Villa and adjacent to Petatlán and Cihuatanecio—both well-established places. He adds, “tiene en su termino una laguna de mucha pezqueria y donde se haze sal en cantidad.” This salty lagoon suggests the Salinas de Potosí, southwest of Petatlán on the “Millionth Map.”

Xolochiuyyan, described by Xuarez as “Solochuca” and also as “Cholochuca” and placed twenty-two leagues from the Villa, near the sea, has become Jolochuca of today, another of the towns of this province which may be definitely localized.

According to the writer’s chronological study and the “Relación de Zacatula,” Xolochiuyyan was the scene of Ahuizo’s first break-through to the coast and became his “frontier”—against whom, is doubtful.

Yxtapan is given as the name of two towns by Xuarez. One belonged to the encomendero, Anton Sánchez the younger, and was seventeen leagues from the Villa. The other, belonging to His Majesty, was thirteen leagues from the Villa, close to the sea, and two leagues from the “Puerto de Chiutanejo.” Thus the pueblo belonging to

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7 PNE, 1: No 900.
8 PNE, 1: No 899.
9 He gives it as 33 leagues from the Villa. PNE, 1: No 903.
10 PNE, 1: Nos. 900 and 902.
11 PNE, 1: No. 896.
12 PNE, 1: No 895.
13 PNE, 1: Nos. 897 and 898.
14 PNE, 1: No 879.
15 PNE, 1: No. 892.
Sánchez was right at the Bay of Cihuatenejo, and it appears there in a manuscript map of *circa* 1760. The other pueblo, His Majesty’s, appears on the “Guerrero State Map” of the atlas of the Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento, being situated on the Río Rincon. By means of the Salinas de Camotlán, which appear on both this latter map and the “Millionth Map,” we see that this Río Rincon is the Río Ixtapan of the “Millionth Map,” though the pueblo is omitted here. It is this Ixtapan belonging to His Majesty which has been selected as probably identical with the pre-Hispanic town, both because it gave its name to the Río and Punta de Iztapa (a), a promontory which may be found on most maps, and because it was reserved for His Majesty, a fact implying a special desirability and importance.

**Čacatulan** lay one league south of modern Zacatula, near the mouth of the Río de las Balsas. (On the accompanying map, it appears too far east.)

**Čihuatlan** (Čiguatlan de Salzedo and Panotlan), which gave its name to the province, is missing from all available maps. It might have been any of three vanished towns, but the one which seems most probable is Čiguatlan de Salzedo. This lay thirty leagues from Zacatula, near the sea, and bordering Pamutla and Nusco—the modern Nuxco, near Tecpan. Čiguatlan and Panutla, or Pamutla, lay on the same river five leagues from Tecpan. Judging by the distances east of Zacatula assigned to other localizable towns (Jolochuca, 22; Coyuca—Coyuquilla—28; Nuxco, 33; and Tecpan, 35), this river is the modern San Luís. Čiguatlan de Salzedo may be San Luís de la Loma today. In any case, according to the relación of Zacatula, Čiguatlan was divided from Panotlan only by a river (“entre estos dos pueblos está el río”). For that reason, it has been given the same number, 9.

Čiguatlan de Salzedo lay right in the middle of the province, which is the writer’s reason for identifying it as the old cabecera, despite the claims of two remoter homonyms.
NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Inhabitants and languages.—There is little material available on the languages, although Zacatula is said to have been “idioma por sí,” and in the northeastern prolongation Tepuzteco was spoken by the people of Citlaltomaua and Aneucuilco. The inhabitants called themselves Tepuztecas, which meant “people from a place of abundant copper.” Other Tepuzteco villages are noted in the section on Tepequacuilco, below. It will be observed that this Tepuzteco is adjacent to the equally unknown Yope. In Tepetiztla and other near-by places, however, a tongue that was not Tepuzteco was spoken. Between the western and eastern extremes of this province there may well have been intrusions of Tarascan and Cuitlatec, presumed to have been spoken along the northwest and northeast, in territory extending as far as the borders of Tepuzteco. (It is reported that there was a region of mingled Cuitlatec and Tepuzteco five leagues west of Citlaltomaua.)

Besides Tepuzteco and Cuitlatec, a mosaic of vanished languages underlay the (pre-Mexican) Nahuatl of the province, according to the “Relación de Zacatula.” The data of this relación are presented acceptably on Brand’s map.

Of Cuitlatec a few fragments have been preserved, owing to the initiative of P. R. Hendrichs. It is definitely stated that this language was spoken in Axochitlán, and it still survives faintly in the memory

Coyutla and Piquitla [PNE, 1: No. 877]; the latter lay one and one-half leagues from the sea and fourteen from Zacatula, in the mountains of southern Michoacán) Against Chíuá are two facts: It lay at the far border of the known towns of the province, and it had only eleven Indians in Xuarez’ time. However, the Conquest was severe and it did join colonially important Zacatula and the vast archaeological zone of Melchor Ocampo (Tlalocan, 2: 259, notes 3 and 4). Against Chíuá the Conquest de Su Magestad is its own greater distance from the rest of the known province. However, it was obviously an important town, since it was set aside for the Crown, and the colonial province of the Motines de Zacatula, according to the relación, reached nearly to Pómaro, Michoacán Chiautexo itself is of course a fourth possibility, since the -tepo ending is Spanish. The whole problem is one which cannot be solved dogmatically at present.

56 “‘Jentes que binieron de algun lugar de muncho hierro’ o ‘jentes de hierro’” (PNE, 6: 158) Cf. glyph of Tepoztlan (Morelos). A copper hatchet
57 PNE, 6. 158.
58 In a town called Chiantepoe, Cuitlatec territory began, “aunque entre ellos hay pueblos que hablan la misma lengua tepuzteca” (PNE, 6. 165).
of a few old people of Totolapan (San Miguel). According to the
"Relación de Citlaltomáua," the area in which Cuitlatec was spoken
extended in the southeast as far as vanished Chantepec, and frag-
ments have been recorded by Weitlaner in coastal Atoyac.

**Provincial borders in 1519.**—The borders of Cihuatlán are as unclear
as its linguistic features. Zacatula must have represented approximately
the westerly outpost. Somewhere in the pathless mountains all along
the north of Cihuatlán was the border between this province and the
Tarascans and Cuitlatec. (The Cuitlatec seem to have been an entity
different from both their powerful neighbors, Mexican and Tarascan.)
A slender link through Otlantlan (modern Oatlán), in the fellow-
tributary province of Tepequacuilco, bound Cihuatlán to the Empire,
and to the east lay the never-subsided Yopes. 21

**TRIBUTE**

In the records of tribute presented for this and the following thirty-
seven provinces, the frequency of payment is indicated as follows: one
asterisk, annual; two asterisks, semiannual. The few quarterly pay-
ments ("de ochenta en ochenta días") are noted.

**Tribute of the whole province.**—According to the Matricula page
and its copy in the Mendocino, the following items of tribute were
exact from the province of Cihuatlán:

**CLOTHING**

1,616 bundles of large orange mantles
2,400 bundles of large mantles of "twisted" cloth

**FOOD**

80 loads of cacao bermejo

**OTHER GOODS**

400 bundles of cotton
800 red seashells, like scallops

21 See the preceding note. On Cuitlatec see Hendrichs, "Un estudio preliminar sobre
la lengua cuiteleca de San Miguel Totolapan, Guerrero," El México Antiguo (1939),
4 329-362; Weitlaner, "Beitrag zur Sprache der Oculteca," ibid, pp 297-328, notes;
and McQuown, "La fonética del cuiteleca," ibid (1941), 5 239-254.
25 The Mendocino resumé, in Spanish, has been followed throughout this study as a
convenient guide on tribute. There are slight inaccuracies in the version it gives of
numbers, however; the figures representing single units are consistently overlooked. Here
I have corrected the figure from the erroneous "1,600."
Tribute of the component towns.—In view of the poor documentation on this whole province, all that can be gleaned concerning the tribute of the component towns is that Ancuilco and Ctitlaltomaua gave slaves, who were, of course, captives taken in border skirmishes (as noted in the tribute list for Zompanco in the province of Tepequacuilco), mantles, and gold dust.\textsuperscript{26}

2. Tepequacuilco

Sources of the Map

On the fifteenth page of the Matricula, copied as folio 37 of the Codex Mendocino, are listed the tributary towns of a province situated in what is now north-central Guerrero. They are headed by Tepequacuilco, which is the only town identified in roman letters in the original document, although the Mendocino copy identifies all. There are fourteen towns listed in the copy; the original, however, lacks the glyphs for Teloloapan and Chilacachapan, which have been mysteriously erased. The American Geographical Society’s “Millionth Map,” sheet “Ciudad de México,” has served for the reconstruction of this province. Original and present place names appear below:

\begin{small}
\begin{tabular}{ll}
MENDOCINO & MILLIONTH MAP \\
Alahuistlá, 21 & Alahuistlán \\
Atenanco, 8 & Atengo del Río \\
Cocolan, 13 & Cocula \\
Cuecalan, 7 & Cuetzala \\
Chilacachapan, 12 & Chilicachapa \\
Chilapan, 4 & Chilapa \\
Huitzoco, 16 & Huitzuco \\
Ohuapa, 6 & Oapan \\
Oztoma, 19 & [Missing] \\
Teloloapan, 11 & [No change] \\
Tepequacuilco, 15 & Tepecoacuilco \\
Tlachmalacac, 18 & Tlaxmalac \\
Yuchcateopá, 20 & Ixcateopán \\
Yoallan, 17 & Iguala \\
\end{tabular}
\end{small}

All these towns have been located. To them we may add a series of border towns of lesser tributary importance, and therefore omitted

\textsuperscript{26} “Al rey que era de Mexica ... le davan esclavos e mantas e oro en poluo que sacuan y lavaban de los ríos a ellos cercanos.” It is said, absurdly enough, that “los esclavos que ellos davan al dicho Montequima eran para que los dichos Mexicanos comyesen” (PNE, 6: 158).
from the *Mendocino*. These lay along the insecure west, where memories of internecine strife mingled with that of the prevailing war against Michoacan. The relaciones made to Philip II in the 1580's authorize the addition of these six towns: Otlatlan (1), now Oatlán; Tenepantla (9), now Tlanipatlan; Tetela (5), now Tetela del Río; Tlacotepec (2); Tolotoltepec (10); and Zompanco (3), now Zumpango del Río.22

Tonalli inmooetzayan (22)—a conquest of Titzoc—seems to be the modern Tonaliquizaya, and Brand's map adds Tlatlaya (23) as a Mexican frontier post.

REMARKS ON TOWNS

*Atencano* is one of the vacillating name forms like the equally common "Tetela." It is described, not very helpfully, in the sixteenth century, as being "junto a Taxco."23 Though the "Millionth Map" gives it as "Atengo del Río," the Agricultura y Fomento atlas gives "Atenango del Río" in the same location. Moreover, a sixteenth-century relación24 gives Atenango as northeast of Huitzocó.

*Oxtoma* no longer exists, but colonial "Oztuma," which stood near the original town, left a relación which helps to locate it,25 and a modern investigator informs us that the site is "located twenty-three miles west of Teloloapan, Guerrero, in the municipality of Acapetlahuaya,"26 names which appear on the "Millionth Map."

*Totoltepec* is a ubiquitous and trouble-making name. There were famous homonyms, especially, in Hidalgo and southern Oaxaca, which are constantly confused. Del Paso y Troncoso sought to avoid ambiguity among the many Totoltepecs, ancient and modern, by calling

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22 "Frán de Motéquema .. y le trebutavan" (PNE, 6: 128).
23 PNE, 6: 144: "los sujetaron los mexicanos."
24 PNE, 6: 133: "Le serban [al rey de México] en la gerra que tenyan con los de Mechoacan y con los de Ajuchitlan."
25 PNE, 6: 123: "Un rreí de México les hizo a conquistar y allanar, con los quales tuvieron su gerra asta que los conquistaron, y Motéquema envió un capitán ... para que los gobernase."
26 PNE, 6: 149: "[En] tiempo del rey de México llamado Ajayacatzin tuvo gerra con ellos hasta que les sujeto."
27 PNE, 6: 317: "Estavan sujetos a Montecuuma."
28 PNE, 1: No 90.
30 PNE, 6: 113: "En otro tiempo estubo poblado en un peñiol ques enempunable y muy fuerte."
the one we refer to “Totoltepec de Guerrero,” but alas! there are two even in Guerrero, the other being an estancia of Ayutla, now called Tutepec.”

Yoallan is the conspicuous variant in our list of names. This has become the modern Iguala. In the Relación de Iguala of 1579 we read: “Iguala en lengua castellana quiere decir escurridad.”“Escurridad” (oscuridad) is the meaning of Yoallan, as we see in the glyph of the town: a circle studded with “stellar eyes.” The Náhuatl root is yoalli, “night.”

NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Inhabitants and languages.—Of the people, Sahagún writes that they speak Mexican and are rich.”“TLACHMALACAC is the most northerly town specified to be “en la provincia que se dice Cuixco,”” but the Coixcatlalpan—as it was called—must have stretched even farther in that direction, since the Coixca joined Malinalco in an attack upon the Cuauhnahuac [Cuernavaca] after the latter’s surrender to Cortés. “And to the east it must have extended beyond Tlalcoautitlán in the adjacent province of that name. The latter town again is the last of which it is stated that “esta tierra se llama Coyscatlalpa y la lengua es coysca,”” but the people of distant Texalula in southwest Puebla remembered in 1580 that they had served their Mexican masters by going to war against the “provincia de Coixco.””

Other towns of our province listed as speaking Cohuixca in the 1580’s are Yoallan, “Cocolan,” “Mayanala (14),” and Huitzoco. “Since

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36 PNE, 1: No. 28.
37 Relación de Iguala (1931), p. 221
38 “Estos couixcas y tlapanecas son unos que a uno solo le llaman couixcatl y tlapanécatl, y están poblados en Tepequaculco y Tlachmalacac, en la provincia de Chilapan, los cuales hablan lengua mexicana, y son ricos” (Historia general de las cosas de Nueva España [1938], III: 133).
39 GPM, p. 105.
40 “Los naturales de una población que se dice Cuarnaguacar [sic] que eran sujetos á la cuidad y se habían dado por nuestros amigos, vinieron al real y dieronme cómo los de la poblacion de Malinalco, que eran sus vecinos, les hacían mucho daño, y les destruían su tierra, y que agora se juntaban con los de la provincia de Cosco, ques grande, y querían venir sobre ellos a los matar porque se habían dado por vasallos de V.M. y nuestros amigos” (Cortés, Cartas y relaciones [1866], p. 235).
41 PNE, 5: 249.
42 PNE, 5: 86.
43 Relación de Iguala (1931), p. 221.
44 GPM, p. 98.
45 Relación de Iguala (1931), p. 223: “Es lengua casi mexicana que se escrvice "
46 Ibid., p. 224.
Chulapan is given in Sahagún as Cohuixca, and elsewhere as “lengua mexicana ... no tan pulida,” and since the latter source uses the same words for the speech of Zompanco, Zompanco may be classified with the Cohuixca towns.

Ample texts from the Cohuixca are preserved in the seventeenth-century “Tratado de las Supersticiones...” of Ruiz de Alarcón.

So much for the linguistic situation in the east. The northwesterly towns of the province of Tepequacuiclo were mostly Chontal-speaking: the Chontal were the aborigines there, against whom war was still being waged in 1519. These Chontal towns were Alahuiztlan, Ychcateopan, Oztoma, Totolitec, and—in earlier times, at least—Cuecalan. Further material on these Chontales de Guerrero is given in the section on Tlacochco.

Between the Cohuixca and Chontal regions, south of Iguala, tongues called Matlame and Tuxteto were spoken, according to an unpublished map by Paul Kirchoff.

It was in the southwest part of the province that this linguistic complexity reached its peak. Tetela was Cuitlatec in speech. South of Tetela the utterly mysterious and vanished [?] Tepuzteco was spoken in Otlatan and Tlacotepec.

Provincial borders in 1519.—The frontier to the west may be rather precisely delimited, since we have evidence from a long chain of frontier towns. Let us examine them from north to south.

Alahuiztlan, in the north, used to send help down to the famous garrison town of Oztoma: food and arms and troops. Alahuiztlan

48 PNE, 5: 176.
49 PNE, 2: 315.
50 Cf. “lengua casi mexicana,” n. 46 above.
51 PNE, 6: 143: “Son los antiguos de la tierra.”
52 PNE, 6: 100.
53 PNE, 6: 89.
54 PNE, 6: 106.
55 PNE, 6: 149.
56 PNE, 6: 138.
57 Cf. cited by Weitlaner, “Chilacachapa y Tetelango,” El México Antiguo (1941), 5: 256. Weitlaner’s text also speaks of Texome in this area.
58 PNE, 6: 132. On Cuitlatec, see section on Chihuatlan.
59 PNE, 6: 128 (and p. 123, which remarks that the people of Tlacotepec called themselves “Tepegu””). On Tepuzteco, see section on Chihuatlan.
60 “Después que fueron suyetes a Motetzuma y reyes de México tenían la dicha gerra con los de Mehoacan; por mandado de los dichos reyes de México acudían con bastimentos y armas y ayuda, cuando era menester, al fuerte que Motetzuma tenya en Oztuma” (PNE, 6: 102)
had a small town subject to it which was called Iztapa. This guarded
a salt mine, well-fortified, from the Tarascans. Nevertheless, there
is no salt from this province in the tribute list.

Oztoma itself held the great border fortress of the region, built after
the arrival of the Mexicans, to serve as a protection from the people of
Michoacan. The remains of this fort have recently been investigated
and described.ª

Oztoma figures in the Mendocino (folio 18”) as one of the garrison
towns, under two nameless governors, a “tlacochtecal” and a “tlacate-
catl”; and Bernal Díaz refers to Oztuma when, speaking of the garri-
sions, he cites “... otra capitania En lo de mechuacan ...” (Historia
verdadera de la conquista de la Nueva España [1904], 1: 302; see fuller
quotatation of this passage in note 1 under Citaltepec and Tlatelolco
Province, p. 128).

Totoltepec was another frontier town, which, besides sustaining a
local Mexican garrison, had to send aid to Oztoma.ª

Cuexalan, in turn, was actively at war with Apaztla (a) when the
Spaniards came.ª

Tetela lay west again, and fought against the Michoacan and the
Cuitlatec of Axochitlan.ª

Otlatalan had not been in Mexican hands long enough for quarrels
with certain of its fellow subjects to have been erased—quarrels origin-
ating, perhaps, when parts of the province were subdued and other
parts were still resisting.º Nothing is said of the war with Michoacan

ª PNE, 6: 105. Iztapa is also listed in PNE, 1: No. 7. This is not, of course, the
famous and redundantly named Iztapan de la Sal of the State of Mexico.

ª A group of Mexican warriors came “con mandato que ... biesen y myrasen a donde
podian pobar y acher vn fuerte, de manera questiviese xente en el de guarnypn con tra los de Mechoacan, el quial ... hizieron, y tan fuerte, que para ellos se tenya por [in]es-
ponable . era la mas principal fuerca que los mexcanos tenyan en todas las fronteras de
Mechoacan” (PNE, 6: 110). Moedano Kerr, “Estudio general sobre la situacion de la
fortalezas de Oztuma,” Vigesimoseptimo Congreso Internacional de Americanistas, actas
da la primera sesion, celebrado en la ciudad de México en 1939 (1942), 1: 357–563; and

ª By Hendrichs, “¿Es el Arco de Oztuma de construcción Azteca?” El México An-
tiguo (1940), 5. 142–147, and Lister, op cit.

ª “Estaban en frontera con los de Mechoacan y sustentaban los soldados que ala
tenian, mexicanos, y en el fuerte de Oztuma” (PNE, 6: 149). “Trayan gerra con los de
Mechoacan y Ayuchytlan” (PNE, 6: 150).

ª “Estaendo en la gerra de Apaztla, llego el Marques del Balle a Mexico” (PNE,
6. 141).

ª “Trayan gerra con los de Mechoacan y Axochitlan” (PNE, 6: 134).

ª “Trayan gerra con los yndios de Tlacotepeque y Tetela” (PNE, 6: 129).
and its fellow Cuítlatec of the west, but we have seen that "eran de Moteçurma," being, indeed, a link with the uttermost western hinterland, the province of Chihuatlan.

Tlacotepec warred with southern neighbors on the coast, among them Tecpan—this latter, presumably, ceasing to be an enemy when it was subjugated to form part of the province of Chihuatlan.

Zompanco and Chilapan were strong-points on the Yope frontier.

Just south of Chilapa lies Quecholtenanco, a garrison town whose glyph is in both the Matricula and the Mendocino (fol. 17) accompanied by the head of one “Mixcoatl, tlacateotli governador.”

Regional names.—The whole eastern part of this former province was known as Coixcatlalpan, “que quiere decir Tierra de Lagartijas porque ay muchachos.”

TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—The original Matricula and the Mendocino copy specify the following tribute:

CLOTHING

402 bundles of mantles colchadas
402 bundles of mantles striped black and white
400 bundles of rich mantles (the drawing is of a Tlaloc-head decoration)
400 bundles of women’s skirts and blouses
400 bundles of little white mantles
1,600 bundles of large mantles
22 warriors’ costumes (20 of the common “Huaxteca” armor and 2 special pieces: one Tiger Knight and one with quetzalpatzcatl headdress)

FOOD

4 troxes (wooden cribs), 1 each of maize, beans, huauhtli, and chian

200 little jars of honey (quarterly)

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99 PNE, 6:124: "trayan gerra con los de la costa, que era los pueblos de Tequepa, Acamantula, Temazcaltepec y otros pueblos." Tequepa (PNE, 1: No. 904) “parte terminos con Nuzzco,” hence is the present Tecpan.
98 PNE, 6:318 and 5:178. On the Yope, see Ortega, “Extensión y límites de la Provincia de los Yopes ..., El México Antiguo (1940), 5:48-53
97 PNE, 5:249.
96 Relación de Iguala (1931), p. 221
95 The figures for this and the following item are corrected from the erroneous 400 of the Mendocino annotation.
OTHER GOODS

5 strings of chalchihuites*
8,000 pellets of unrefined copal and burners (quarterly)
400 baskets of refined copal (quarterly)
1,200 yellow-colored clay vessels (quarterly)
100 little copper hatchets (quarterly)

Tribute of the component towns.—Some idea of the way in which this burden was shared may be gathered from the following details.

Alahuiztlan “davan de trebuto mantas, maiz, chian.”

Cuecañalan gave chalchihuites annually (the string listed above?), besides mantles and other things.

Chilapan gave maize, chile, and animals important for religious reasons (ocelots and eagles).

Olatlan gave cotton mantles, delivering them directly to Mexico, instead of to a local depot.

Oztoma, being obliged to support the local Mexican garrison, seems to have given nothing more.

Teloloapan gave clothing of various sorts and a mineral dyestuff called “tlalcozahuitl.”

Tepequacuilco—as might be expected of the eponymous town—was the presidio from which most of this tribute was gathered. In colonial times, Tepequacuilco became a famous mining center, and indeed, it lost its importance only when the railroad reached Iguala.

Totoltepec is said to have been another nontributary, like Oztoma, because of the garrison, but it still thought it expedient to send its overlords “gifts” of mantles, chalchihuites, and copper.

*PNE, 6: 102.

**Cada vn año vn esmeralda berde que llaman ellos chalchihuitl, davanle mantas y otras cosas que tenyan” (PNE, 6: 140).

***“A Moteçumpa . . le servía de llevarle algunos tigres y aguilas, algun mahiz y chile en reconocimiento” (PNE, 5: 178). Eagles were the sole tribute of the northern frontier province of Oxitapan.

****“Era de Moteçumpa . . y le trataban mantas de algodon, y ellos mismos se las llevavan a Mexico” (PNE, 6: 128).

*****“Trebutaban ... mantas y guapiles y naguas y mantillas delgadas, y tlalcozahuitl que es una arenilla para hazer color amarilla, y otros colores, las cuales buscaban para llevar a Mexico con el tributo, por sus tercios” (PNE, 6: 146).

******“Tenían los señores de Mexico en este pueblo en tiempo de su gentilidad presidio de gente de guarnicion que cobraban los tributos; y recojan de toda la cuisca que eran mantas y algodon y otras cosas” (Relación de Iguala [1931], p. 223).

*******“No llevaba trebuto por questabavan en frontera con los de Mechoacan y sustentaban los soldados que allí tenían, mexicanos, y en el fuerte de Oztuma, y . . algunas veces del año enbiaban presente a Mexico de mantas y piedras verdes y ‘hiemro colorado’ ques cobre” (PNE, 6: 149).
"The province of Tlachco, now Taxco, is depicted on the fourteenth page of the Matricula, copied on folio 36' of the Codex Mendocino. This province was situated in territory now forming the northern tip of the State of Guerrero and contained ten towns. Whereas the Matricula annotator identified only the town of Tlachco, the Mendocino identifies all towns in roman letters. The present map is based on the "Millionth Map" of the American Geographical Society, sheet "Ciudad de México." Former and present place names as given in the Mendocino and on the modern map are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mendocino</th>
<th>Millionth Map</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acamilxtilahuacán, 6</td>
<td>Acamixtla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chontalcotlan, 9</td>
<td>[No change]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nochtepec, 7</td>
<td>Noxtepec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teotitlan, 2</td>
<td>Huiztac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetenanco (? 5)</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetelpan, 8</td>
<td>Tetipac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tlacoch, 3</td>
<td>Taxco Viejo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tlamanacazapa, 4</td>
<td>Tlamanacazapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tzicacuacalco, 1</td>
<td>Ixcapuzalco</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One town has not been identified: Tepexahualco.

We may add the town of Čacualpá (10).
REMARKS ON TOWNS

_Acamilxstlahuacan_ apparently underwent the same sort of abbreviation which made "Amacusac" out of near-by "Amacoztlatlan" in Quauhnahuac Province.  

_Teotliztacan_ suffered the fate of other names bearing the prefix _teo_ from _teotl_ ("divine, godly"), a sacrilege to Spanish ears. The partly synonymous _huey_ ("great") supplanted the earlier prefix here. In 1581, Teulistaca and Hueytitca were used alternately; since then, the name has atrophied unrecognizably to Huiztac.

_Tetenanco_. Although there is no modern mention of the town, this is presumably the Real and Pueblo of Tenango which existed close to the west of colonial Taxco. Its borders are given as Nochtepec, Icachteopan, Tasco, Acamistlauacan, Coatlan, and Tetiepac, which enables us to place it. And the name Tenanco—often interchangeable with this common place name—appears in the _Codex Mendocino_, folio 7, as a conquest of Moctezuma I, who was prominent in the reduction of this area.

It may be remarked that both _Tenanguillo_ and _Cacalotenango_ lie within the area mentioned.

_Tlachco_ was not the modern Taxco de Alarcón, but somewhat south and lower, the present Taxco Viejo.

_Tzicapuzcalco_ was the same town as the present Ixcapuzalco, we learn from a relación of 1569. Anciently it bore still another name, "Pindexo," perhaps applied by the aboriginal Mazatecos who were established in the Chontal region here.

_Cacualpan_ was a conquest of Itzcocatl, according to the historical section of the _Codex Mendocino_, and, as Itzacualpa, figures among the subject towns which received Ahuizotl after the conquest of Teloloapan (_Tezozomoc, Crónica mexicana_ [1878], p. 528).

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83 On location, see _GPM_, p. 178; _PNE_, 1: No. 37 and 6: 269.
84 _PNE_, 6: 270, has a note on such changes.
85 The latter in _PNE_, 1: No. 273, which gives its boundaries, also given in _GPM_, p. 174
86 _PNE_, 1: No. 671: "junto a Tasco"; _ibid._, 6: 266. "a la parte del occidente"; _ibid_.
87 _PNE_, 6: 94, which also provides its location. _Pindexo_ is said to be the name of the _udxin_ tree.
NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Inhabitants and languages.—The aborigines of the west of this province spoke "Chontal de Guerrero," a language which is commemorated in the place name Chontalcoatlán. This little-known tongue is distinguished from Mexican, Matlatzinca, Mazatec, and Tarascan, all of which were spoken in the province, and was still current in the late sixteenth century in Coatepec, Chontalcoatlán, and Tetepac, as well as in towns of the adjacent province to the south.

Provincial borders in 1519.—Tlachco Province was a part of the Tarascan frontier. To its south lay the hot-country province of Tepequacuilo, and to its north, Ocuilan, both of these also western frontiers. On the east was opulent Quauhnahuac.

TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—It is clear from the Matricula that the rich silver mines of later fame were ignored by the Culhua Mexica. Tlachco was a second-rate province, as we see by the list of goods remitted:

CLOTHING

400 bundles of little cotton mantles, richly worked
400 bundles of women's clothing
1,206 bundles of little mantles of soft henequen
2 warriors' costumes (a Huaxteca and a quetzalitsizmitl)

FOOD

2 wooden cribs, one of maize, the other of chian
200 little jars of honey (quarterly)

OTHER GOODS (quarterly)

1,200 yellow pottery bowls
400 little baskets of copal for incense-burners
8,000 pellets of unrefined copal wrapped in palm leaves

Tribute of the component towns.—Tlachco itself is the only town for which itemized tribute data are available. It remitted men's cotton mantles (measurements are given) and women's skirts and blouses,

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81 "Son los antiguos de la tierra" (PNE, 6: 143).
82 PNE, 6: 265; GPM, p. 135
83 PNE, 6: 106, 118; GPM, p. 127.
84 Corrected from 1,200.
one from each household. These mantles were paid locally on each of the eighteen fiestas of the year. Maize for tribute was grown on special lands.

4. **OCUILAN**

**SOURCES OF THE MAP**

On page 12 of the *Matricula* and on folio 34 of the *Codex Mendocino* appears the province of Ocuilan, which now forms part of the southern portion of the State of Mexico. Only the *cabecera* is identified in the former document; the latter bears all names added in roman letters. The map which has been followed in restoring the province is the 1:200,000 map of the "Estado de México," Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento (1927). Original and present place names are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MENDOCINO</th>
<th>1927 MAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coatepec, 3</td>
<td>Coatepec Harinas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocuilan, 7</td>
<td>[No change]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenancingo, 6</td>
<td>Tenancingo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tequaloyan, 5</td>
<td>Técaloya (Villa Guerrero)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonatiuhco, 4</td>
<td>Tonatico</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One town remains to be located: Cincozcac.

To this list the two westerly towns of Zoltepec (2) and Temazcaltepec (1) have been added, on the authority of their sixteenth-century relaciones.

**REMARKS ON TOWNS**

*Cincozcac* is cited by Tezozomoc (*Crónica mexicana* [1878], p. 528) as Zicozcatlan, a town figuring in Ahuizotl’s Guerrero campaigns.

The proper form *Zoltepec*, from *zollin*, “quail,” has been restored with the authority of these relaciones.

**NATURE OF THE PROVINCE**

*Inhabitants and languages.*—Sahagún tells us that “those who are called Ocultecos live in the region of Toluca, on their lands and boundaries. They have the same ways and customs of those of Toluca,

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03 *PNE*, 6: 276. “Tributaban al rey de México y generalmente daban mantas de tres braças de largo y una braça de ancho, de algodon, y entre dos tributarios casados un guipil y unas enagüas . . . Hazian una sementeia grande entre todo el pueblo e lo que della coxían lo juntauan estos governedores y la davan cada año a Montecuma, y las mantas davan de veynte a veynte días”

04 “Relación de Sulitepec” “heran sujetos a los reyes de México a los quales tributavan.” “Relación de Temazcaltepec”: “eran en tiempo de su gentildad sujetos a un señor de Mexico.” *PNE*, 7, 11 and 20

05 *Historia general de las cosas de Nueva España* (1938), III, 128.
but their language is different. They used to practice curses and sorcery very much." The Ocuittec language is said by Ingeniero Weitlaner, who rediscovered it, to be related to Matlatzinca and Otomi,"* spoken near by. Although the Ocuittec language is supposed to be limited today to the village of Ocualan and its environs, the writer has found a mysterious reference to it in a sixteenth-century document from the north of modern Hidalgo State."* 

Provincial borders in 1519.—In the final native period the province of Ocualan, approximating a half-moon resting on its back, was bordered on the northwest by Tulucu, and on the northeast by Quahuacan and the Valley of Mexico. To the east lay Quauhnahuac, and to the south the small province of Malinalco and more sizable Tlachco. Ocualan thrust out westward into the enemy lands of the Tarascans; Temazcaltepec and Zoaltepec are spoken of as situated on the Tarascan frontier.

TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—According to the Matricula and Mendocino pages, Ocualan gave the following tribute:

CLOTHING

800 bundles of richly decorated little mantles of henequen* 
400 bundles of little cotton mantles decorated with sea shells* 
400 bundles of little cotton mantles* 
21 warriors' costumes with shields (one of the headdresses having the quetzalpatacili form, and the rest Huaxteca)*

FOOD

4 wooden cribs, 1 each of maize, beans, huauhtli, and chian* 
2,000 vessels of white salt*

Tribute of the component towns.—Temazcaltepec alone gave military help (not more than twenty men), two or three bundles of the above-mentioned mantles of henequen, intoxicating mushrooms (teonacatl), kindling, and ink made from sap—all this "every time they were asked."** No data are available on the tribute of other component towns individually.

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* Weitlaner, "Beitrag zur Sprache der Ocuilteca," El México Antiguo (1939), 4: 297-328
** In Tlachnolotzpan, PNE, 3: 130.
*** PNE, 7: 20: "Tributabanle cada ves que se lo pedian dos y tres cargas de mantas de nequen, que se haze de un arbol que se llama maguer, y davan ongos con que senbo-
5. TULUCA

SOURCES OF THE MAP

Page 11 of the Matricula and folio 33' of the Codex Mendocino contain the province of Tuluca, which is now part of the State of Mexico north and east of the Nevado de Toluca (Zinantecatl). In the Matricula these towns are identified in roman letters, one of the names disagreeing with the version given in the Mendocino annotations, which are also present for every town glyph. This divergence is noted below. The present map is based on the 1:200,000 map of the “Estado de México,” Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento (1927). Below are the Mendocino names and modern names, in so far as the latter appear on the 1927 map:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MENDOCINO</th>
<th>1927 MAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cacalomaca, 6</td>
<td>Cacalomacán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calimayan, 8</td>
<td>[No change]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calixtlahuacă, 2</td>
<td>Calixtlahuaca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metepec, 5</td>
<td>[No change]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitepec, 7</td>
<td>Tlacotepec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teotenanco, 10</td>
<td>Tenango (del Valle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tepemaxalco, 9</td>
<td>[Missing]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuluca, 3</td>
<td>Toluca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xicaltepec, 1</td>
<td>[Missing]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Çoquiszinco, 11</td>
<td>Xoquicingo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two towns remain to be identified: Capultepecan and Tepethhuiacan.

Tzinacantepec (4) has been added to these. It was conquered with the rest of the province, according to the conquest lists of Axayacatl. Another source adds that most of the inhabitants of Tzinacantepec fled to Michoacan, to a place called Tlaulan, the remaining folk making a special mtlpa in the service of their new master. 90

90 "Los de Zinacantepec ... se fueron á Mechuacán, adonde ahora llaman Tlualan, y así quedaron en la obediencia del Señor de México, y tomó para sí todas las tierras, y las arrendaba, y repartió algunas, y por ellas le pagaban tributo. Demás de ésto todos los matalincos que quedaron hacían una sementera para el Señor de México, que tenía ochocientos brazas en largo y cuatrocientas en ancho” (Zurita, “Breve y sumaria relación de los señores,” in García Icazbalceta, ed., Nueva Colección ..., [1859-1866], III: 221). The exiles in Tlualan felt the yoke of their persecutors again, for the year following the accession of Tizoc, the Mexicans "hicieron la fiesta en el templo de Huiztilopochtli con la sangre de los Matalincos y los de Tlual" (“Historia de los mexicanos por sus pinturas,” in García Icazbalceta, ed., ibid., p. 253).
Valle de Bravo (12) and Villa Victoria (13) have likewise been added.

REMARKS ON TOWNS

Mitepec is given in the usually reliable Mendocino interpretation, but no trace of such a town has been found. On the other hand, "Tlacotepec" (the Matricula version) is well known, and appears in the conquest lists of Axayacatl, who took all of this region. Tlacotepec, therefore, has been placed on the map.

Teotenanco retained its name as late as 1582, as we see in the relation of that year. Most of these teo- prefixes have been dropped, or supplanted by huey-, as remarked above.

Tepemaxalco appears in 1582 as a town a league north of Teotenanco. In the 1921 census it figures as a pueblo of the Municipio de San Antonio la Isla. However, only the latter (as La Isla) is on the 1927 map.

Valle de Bravo has been added from Brand’s Tarascan map.

Villa Victoria is likewise added from Brand.

NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Inhabitants and languages.—The name of the province (Matlatzinca) and its people (who did not speak Mexican, but an Otomian language) seems to have come from matlail, "net." Sahagún tries out various etymologies and finally decides that "they are called net [people]... because when they sacrificed anyone to their idol they threw him into a net, and there twisted and squeezed him in the said net until his intestines came out." The Matlatzinca are sometimes included among the Eight Tribes whom the Culhua Mexica met at the start of their migration. Matlatzinca-speakers were scattered far into Michoacan, where the village of Chiao, northeast of Morelia, was still called San Miguel de Charo Matlatzinco in the eighteenth century. Westerly contacts and migrations were continued in the latter part of the nineteenth century, as has been mentioned above. The most southerly point in which the Matlatzinca have been noted by the writer is Cocolan, in the province of Tepequacuilco, where their tongue was spoken jointly with Cohuixco in the 1580's.
Provincial borders in 1519.—The province of Tuluca was a frontier against Michoacan all along its western side. It was during their expansion into this region that the Mexica met one of their few outstanding defeats, being thrown back after penetrating to the shores of Lake Cuitzeo. To the north lay the province of Xocotitlan (a single town and its tributaries); to the east, that of Quahuacan, long Mexicanized; and to the south, Ocuilan, which was separated from Tuluca by the mountain of the icy and sacred lake, the Zinanteatl, now called Nevado de Toluca.

Regional names.—The province of Tuluca was called the Matlatzinca[n] as far west as Temazcaltepec. Since this term is a rather familiar one, the exact boundaries which it includes have not been investigated here.

TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—The province of Tuluca gave the following tribute, according to the Matricula and its Mendocino copy:

CLOTHING

400 bundles of little white cotton mantles with decorated border**
400 bundles of henequen mantles, with designs in red, black, and white**
1,200 bundles of white henequen mantles**
22 warriors’ costumes and shields, 2 of them of fine quality*

FOOD

6 wooden cribs, 2 of maize, 2 of chian, 1 of beans, 1 of huauhtli*

Tribute of the component towns.—Tzinacantepec’s special milpa has been noted. No other information is available on this point.

6. Malinalco

Sources of the map

Two provinces are shown on the thirteenth page of the Matricula, which is copied as folio 35° of the Codex Mendocino. The two sections are separated by a strong line in the original, but in the copy this is so weak as to be scarcely visible, and it apparently was not visible to the annotator. There is no question, however, that we are dealing with

PNE, 7: 16
two distinct regions, for, as the map shows, they are separated by various other provinces. One other page includes more than a single province, but there the provinces represent contiguous territories. Here we are concerned with half the page: the province of Malinalco, which is shown on the left-hand side of the original and at the top of the copy. This province, containing two towns, is now a tiny segment of the State of Mexico, southeast of the Nevado de Toluca. The Matricula bears both names, written above the glyphs in roman letters, and disagrees with the Mendocino in regard to one form. The present map is based on that of the "Estado de México" in the atlas of the Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento; the names of the towns as given in the atlas appear below, compared with those of the Mendocino:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MENDOCINO</th>
<th>ATLAS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malinalco, 1</td>
<td>[No change]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Çonpahuacã, 2</td>
<td>Zumpahuacan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No towns have been added from other sources, although the subject towns of Malinalco in the sixteenth century are known and probably represent the old jurisdiction.

REMARKS ON TOWNS

Çonpahuacã is given as "Tzonpanco" in the Matricula annotation. The glyph may be read either way; the name of the modern town, however, confirms the Mendocino version.

NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Inhabitants and languages.—Malinalco was a great religious center. It is only recently that the temple there has been excavated. This is a complex structure cut from the living rock, unique in the New World, and in the Old World rivaled by only a few such structures in India. A shrine, entered through a semicircular arch—the open mouth of a stone serpent—is one of the spectacular features of these ruins, which may have been dedicated to the native Military Orders of the Eagle and Tiger Knights. The culture represented in the ruins of Malinalco

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106 I.e., the huge provinces of eastern Guerrero given on p. 18 of the Matricula and on fol. 40 of the Mendocino.
107 PVE, 1: No. 346.
is attributed to the Matlatzinca, although in 1791 the Matlatzinca language is not mentioned in a "Descripción" of the place. The religious importance of Malinalco is probably linked with an episode of the migration story of the Mexican tribe. This is given in several variants, the gist of it being that Malinalxochitl, sister of the tribal god Huitzilopochtli, being a great sorceress, was such a plague to the migrating tribesmen that they abandoned her en route, while she slept. She settled then at Malinalco, and bore a son, whose later attempt to avenge the family honor is a part of the story of the foundation of Tenochtitlan. The ramifications of the name Malinalco lead also into a maze of calendaric ritual, for the sacred grass Malinali was the twelfth day-sign.

It has been noted that Malinalco joined the northern Cohuixca in attacking Quauhnahuac after the latter's surrender to the Spaniards.

Provincial borders in 1519.—Malinalco lay well embedded in the Empire, with Ocualan to the north and west, Quauhnahuac to the east and south, and Tlachco to the south and west.

TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—The annotations of the Mendocino, which we are following for our summary of tribute, do not distinguish between what Malinalco paid and what its fellow, represented on the same page, paid. However, the pictures do show this distinction, and from them we gather that Malinalco Province paid the following:

CLOTHING

1,200 bundles of large mantles of soft henequen

FOOD

4 large bins (1 each of maize, beans, huauhtli, and chian)


109 "Descripción topográfica de la jurisdicción Malinalco," dated July 13, 1791, at Tenancingo: "Los Yndios de toda esta Jurisdicción hablan el Idioma Mexicano, á excepción de el Pueblo de San Juan Azúngu, que para su gobierno interior, conservan el Oculteco, de difícil comprehencon para los estranos."

110 To get this figure I have followed the Mendocino annotations, which specify 8 bins for Malinalco and the other province together. This I have divided equally, in view of the equal division of the bins as drawn in the picture.
Extent of the Empire of the Culhua Mexico

Tribute of the component towns.—If we allot the foregoing equally between the two towns forming this province, we find that each must have contributed as much in produce as was collected from the whole province of Tlachco, in which there were nine towns, and that each must likewise have paid the equivalent of nearly one-third of the tribute in mantles collected from Tlachco Province.
III. THE OLD TEPLANEC DOMAIN

The seven provinces which are considered next are linked historically by having been subject to the Teplanec tribe before the formation of the Empire of the Mexica. We know this because the major towns of these seven provinces are listed in a very early colonial document—which will be referred to repeatedly hereafter—as being former subjects of Tlacopan [Tacuba].¹ Tlacopan, of course, inherited these towns when the major Teplanec center of Azcapotzalco was wiped out, a century before Cortés, and brought them as her dowry to the new Triple Alliance. This early document is the only known record which approximates a tribute list of the Teplanec Empire. It is supported—though such support is really needless—by the relación of Tecpatpec (1579),² one of the towns of this region, which tells us that Tecpatpec was settled by a venturesome Indian of Azcapotzalco about 1370.

These seven provinces are not all the former Teplanec domain—we have statements from towns of the Toluca area which were included also³—but they seem to have formed the heart of it, and they embrace the region about which we may be most dogmatic. It is, on the whole, both physiographically and culturally, a geographical entity, a gateway and frontier of the Chichimeca.

7. QUAHUACAN

SOURCES OF THE MAP

Immediately to the west of Tlacopan, in the modern State of Mexico, lay the province of Quahuacan. It is depicted on the tenth page of the Matricula and on the copy of that page, folio 32 of the Codex Mendoza, and includes thirteen towns. The present map is based on that of the Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento, the 1:100,000 map, “Valle de México” (1937), on which nine towns of this province have been located.

¹ “Memorial de los pueblos sujetos a esta cabecera de tlacupan,” published first in facsimile by Paso y Troncoso and printed in ENE, 14. 178
² PNE, 6, 35.
³ E.g., certain subjects of Teotenango: Atlaltlahca, Cepayauhtla, and Cuhtepec GPM, pp. 163-164.
Extent of the Empire of the Culhua Mexica

MENDOCINO
Acaxochic, 6  1937 MAP
Ameyalco, 8  Santa Fe
Coatepec, 14  [No change]
Chichiquauatla, 4  Coatepec Bateas
Huilzquitocan, 5  Xochiquauhita
Quauhuan, 1  Huixquilucan
Quauhpanoayá, 9  Cahuacan
Tecpan  [See Remarks on Towns]
Tlalatlahco, 13  [See Remarks on Towns]
Xalatlaco

Two other towns have been found elsewhere: Huitzililapa (3) and Tlalachco (7) (2).

Two towns of the tribute list have not been found: Chapolmoloyá and Ocotepac.

REMARKS ON TOWNS

Acaxochic, "que ahora es Santa Fe," is located on the authority of Tezozomoc. It lies southwest of Tacubaya.

Chichiquauatla has become the modern Xochiquauhtla, between Huixquilucan and Toluca. The boundaries of "Chichiquauatla" given in a sixteenth-century document confirm this identification.

Huitzililapa, under the transitional form of "Vçıçilapa," is referred to in the sixteenth century as being adjacent to Tacuba and as having a barrio called Tamimilulpa—which description applies perfectly to the Huitzililapa of the 1937 map.

Quauhpanoayá has vanished from the map. It was divided between two hills, one section being called San Joan Baptist and the other San Francisco. It was a league from Atlapulco (11), a league and a half from Capulhuac (12), "y de los otros dos á media legua." As one of "los otras dos" is known to have been Ocoyacac (10), Quauhpanoayá may be placed with fair accuracy.

Tecpan has long since disappeared from the map. In the late sixteenth century, according to the 1579 map of Ortelius, it lay south of Teocalhuican and northeast of Mimimiyauuapan [sic]. Ortelius gives

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*Crónicas mexicana (1878), p. 530.
*PNE, i. No 113, places it seven leagues from México and touching the jurisdictions of Tacuba, Toluca, and "Vçıçilapa."
*PNE, i: No. 782.
*GPM, p. 232.
The Old Tepanec Domain

the respective names as "Tequepa," "Teacalhu," and "Mimapan." Since Tecpan was within the province of Quahuacan and lay on the path of conquest between Quauhtitlan and Huitzilapan, it is not difficult to place approximately.

Tlalachco has also disappeared, though it survived in early colonial days as "Talasco"—a pueblo bordering the limits of Toluca and Huitzicilapa. Sr. Jiménez Moreno suggests that it be identified with Atarasquillo.

Tlalatlahuco I have identified with the modern Xalatlaco. Under the name of "Tlalatlahuco" it appears in the conquest lists of Axayacatl, just preceding Quappanohuayan and Ocoyacac, both near neighbors, as we see. Xalli, "sand," and italli, "earth," are words that tend to become confused, as is evident in the ancient name form of Tlatelolco, which began as "Xaltelolco."*

NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Inhabitants and languages.—In the province of Quahuacan, Otomi and Matlatzinca seem to have been the indigenous tongues of the north and south respectively. Politically, the whole province was old Tepanec territory.

Specifically mentioned among the towns subject to Tlacoapan are:

| Atlapulco, 11 | Cuauximalpan, 7 |
| Capulhuac, 12 | Chichicquauhtla, 4 |
| Coatepec, 14 | Huizquilocan, 5 |

Tlalatlahuco, 13

Provincial borders in 1519.—Quahuacan was surrounded by other Empire provinces— to the north Xocotitlan and Atotonilco, to the east those of the Valley of Mexico, to the south Ocuilan, and to the west Tuluca.

* These places are identified by the writer in his forthcoming chronological paper.
* Cf. preceding note.
* Tecpan is perhaps the original seat of the Tepanecas, who later ruled from Azcapotzalco.
* PNE, 1: No. 561.
* PNE, 1: No. 782.
* Cf. E. Mengin, ed., Unos annales históricos de la nación mexicana (1939); Vargas Rea, ed., Cédula dada por el emperador Quauhtemocn .. en 1523 (1943).
* PNE, 1: No 782.
* Jiménez Moreno and Mendizabal, "Distribución prehispánica de las lenguas indígenas de México."
TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—The following tribute was paid in pre-Conquest days by Quahuacan Province:

CLOTHING

800 bundles of rich mantles**
800 bundles of little mantles of henequen**
41 warriors’ costumes with shields*

FOOD

4 wooden ciibs (1 each of maize, beans, chian, and huauhtli)*

OTHER GOODS: TIMBER (quarterly)

1,200 large planks
1,200 large boards
1,200 poles (quaummilli, morillos)

8. XOCOTITLAN

SOURCES OF THE MAP

Page 13 of the Matricula is divided into two sections, as has been mentioned. The left-hand section contains the province of Malinalco, the right-hand section that of Xocotitlan, with but a single town. The material concerning this one-town province is copied on the lower part of folio 35° of the Codex Mendoza. In both manuscripts, in addition to the glyph, its name appears in roman letters. Xocotitlan (1) is located on the authority of the American Geographical Society’s “Millionth Map,” sheet “Ciudad de México,” where it is spelled Jocotitlán. It lies in the modern State of Mexico, at the foot of the peak also called Jocotitlán. With Xocotitlan has been placed the town of Xiquipilco (2), a vaunted conquest of the Mexicans.16 Five estancias were subject to Xocotitlan in the mid-sixteenth century,17 which probably were under its jurisdiction pre-Hispanically. If these estancias could be located, they would define the frontier a little more precisely.

16 Xocotitlan and Xiquipilco were conquered at the beginning of Axayacatl’s reign, before the invasion of the Matlatzincas country, as the writer’s forthcoming chronological study will show.

17 PNE, 1: No 799 These are Almolonga, Tlalchichilco, Tlmacuelpa, Tlalcuzpan, and Tláxomulco.
NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

_Inhabitants and languages._—The inhabitants of present-day Xocotitlan and Xiquipilco speak Mazahua and Otomi,"—a fact in harmony with Ixtliixochitl's remarks concerning these people at the time of their incorporation into the Empire. 19

_Provincial borders in 1519._—Xocotitlan was a prolongation of the Empire frontier towards Michoacan, exposed to attack from the west and north. East of it lay the province of Quahuacan.

TRIBUTE

_Tribute of the whole province._—The tribute of Xocotitlan is given as follows:

**Clothing**

400 little mantles of embrodered henequen**

**Food**

4 large bins (1 each of maize, beans, huauhtli, and chian)**30

_Tribute of the component towns._—Xocotitlan (like the other diminutive province of Malinalco) gives us figures—lacking from most of the relaciones—for the tribute derived by the Mexicans from a single town, and these figures suggest that life under Mexican rule was arduous.

9. ATOTONILCO DE PEDRAZA

**Sources of the map**

The province of Atotonilco de Pedraza (not to be confused with that of Atotonilco el Grande) occupied with its list of towns the verso side of a lost page of the _Matricula_, as we may ascertain by the copy which forms folio 28° of the _Mendocino_. It consisted of seven pueblos, of which only the cabecera survives with its original name. Despite the plethora of Atotonilcos, we may be sure of the location of this particular town and of its corresponding province because references to one other pueblo listed, Otlazpan, have been found in old documents. The

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19 Soustelle, _La Famille Otomi-Pame du Mexique Central_ (1937), passim
20 He puts them among Otomi, Mazahua, and Mixteca peoples, _Obras históricas_ (1892), II: 256
30 See n. 111, p. 31.
31 The lost original might be called p. 6B.
province of Atotonilco de Pedraza comprised small segments of the north-central part of modern Mexico State and southwest Hidalgo. The map of Ortelius of 1579 has provided a few hints for the present one, as follows:

MENDOCINO
Atotonilco, 4
Otlazpá, 1

Ortelius, 1579
[No change]
Hadlaspa

Five of the towns, however, have vanished utterly and inexplicably. These are: Acocolco, Guapalcalco, Quezalmacá, Tehuehuec, and Xalac.

To compensate in a measure for these losses we may add two towns: Apaxco (3) and Tepexic (2).

REMARKS ON TOWNS

Apaxco is one of the towns subject to the Tepaneca of Tlacopan.

Atotonilco, still bearing its not very distinguished name, survives today; it is situated some twenty kilometers southeast of Tula. It has been given the arbitrary “apellido” of Pedraza in the present work, for ready identification. Mateo Diego de Pedraza and, later, his son Melchor were encomenderos of the town in the sixteenth century.\(^{22}\)

Otlazpan is a difficult problem, but one which must be solved so far as possible, since this and Atotonilco de Pedraza are the only two towns indicated on folio 287 of the Mendocino which can be found, and Atotonilcos are confusingly abundant. Otlazpan appears on at least one early map, and it has been possible to unearth various references to it, some of as recent a date as 1800. It may be located with reasonable certainty, yet there is no clear evidence as to what happened to it.\(^{23}\)

\(^{22}\) FNE, 1: No 1.

\(^{23}\) The “Anales de Quautitlan” (Walter Lehmann, Die Geschichte der Königreiche von Colhuacan und Mexico [1938], ss. 470, 481, 629, etc.) cite it various times. The Codex Osuna (1898) gives its glyph (fol. 497-35), together with that of Tepexic and the legend “otlzpa, yuus tepesic ce comédero” (“Otlazpan and Tepexic, one encomendero”). A little-known codex, the Murruco Jiménez (1904), lists the salaries of the officials of Otlazpan in 1549. On the Ortelius map of thirty years later, it appears to the southwest of Tepexi del Río. Finally, a whole tome (No 1201) of the Ramo de Tierras of the Archivo General de la Nación, México, is devoted to land disputes between Otlazpan and a neighbor. This contains documents from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. The Códice Franciscano, written in 1570, cites (p 15) “... otro monasterio fundado en termino de dos pueblos, los cuales se juntaron para lo edificar y poblar cabendo el uno Tepexico [Tepexic] ... el otro se llama Otlazpan.”
The pueblo of Jagueyes disputed certain pastures with Otlazpan; moreover, from the reference to the dispute it is clear that Tepexic, Huehuetoca, and Otlazpan also had a common boundary at a hill called Hueytepec.④ The *Codex Mariano Jiménez* also deals in part with the limits between Tepexic and Otlazpan. But whether we should place Otlazpan north or south of the line formed by these three pueblos is uncertain. The evidence is slightly in favor of the south.⑤

*Tepexic* figures among the towns subject to Tlacopan, in the list we have cited at the opening of this section.

**Nature of the Province**

*Inhabitants and languages.*—It would appear⑥ that the people of Otlazpan and of its subject towns spoke Otomi and the related Mazahua, whereas the inhabitants of Tepexic spoke Nahuaatl. This division was accompanied by an enmity the echoes of which lasted into recent times in the form of a yearly stone-fight between the youths of the two towns at a place called the “Puente de las Guerras.”

**Provincial borders in 1519.**—Many of the towns of this province have not been located, but its outline is known from the boundaries of its neighbors. To the north of Atotonilco de Pe德拉za lay Xilotepex and Axocopan provinces, to the east Hueyypuchila and Quauhtitlan, to the south Quahuan, and to the southwest Xocotitlan—all provinces of the Empire.

④ AGN, Tierras 1201, last document, p. 6, is a document of the Viceroy Martín Enríquez which bears the date May 12, 1576, and reads in part “hago merced a melchior núñez de un sitio decenta para ganado menor entre los terminos de los pueblos de tepexi y utlapa y hueyteca en vn cerro que llaman los yndios hueytepeque y en lengua castellana cerro grande a la parte del sur en una barranca que baxa a una quebrada grande que ba hazia san bernardino sucto de utlapa” Folio 11v calls this hill “ococacaya hueytepec.”

⑤ Nicolás Léon (*Codex Mariano Jiménez*, p. 3) gives a list of subject towns of Otlazpan—without any hint of his authority; of course—and names among them Tlautla and San Ildefonso. He also calls Otlazpan “San Juan.” This would locate Otlazpan north of Tepexic. But in view of the frequent unreliability of Léon and his errors and oversights as editor of the *Mariano Jiménez*—he even overlooks the glyph of the town in the codex, fol 6v, where the alcaldes are drawn with the treasure chest—more faith is probably to be placed in the Ortelius map, on which Otlazpan falls south of Tepexic. In the land dispute with Jagueyes, Otlazpan is called “San Francisco” (AGN, Tierras 1201, Cuaderno 5) and two subject ranchos are named, San Bernardino and El Maguey—undiscoverable, of course. Burial records of San Francisco [sic] “Ontlazpan,” 1611–1615, are preserved in the Ayer Collection, Newberry Library, Chicago, Illinois (Indian Linguistics Catalogue, No. 1468).

⑥ According to Léon, *Codex Mariano Jiménez*, p. 3.
Regional names.—Atitlaqua and Apaxco lay in the margin of the ancient Teotlalpan, on which we have commented elsewhere.\(^7\)

TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—This obliterated province gave the following items of tribute:

CLOTHING

400 bundles of rich mantles**
400 bundles of mantles with black-and-white border**
800 bundles of large mantles of "twisted" cloth**
62 warriors' costumes, together with shields*

FOOD

4 wooden bins (1 each of maize, beans, huauhtli, and chian)*

OTHER GOODS

400 loads of lime**

Tribute of the component towns.—Atotonilco de Pedroza itself seems to have figured in the lime manufacture noted above.\(^8\)

Otlazpan, in 1549, paid tribute of lime, "mantas labradas con tochomitl," and many other articles, as we see in the Codex Mariano Jiménez. These must be the "mantillas de ricas labores... ropa que bestian los S[efior]s y caciques." Tochomítl is defined in the "Relaciones históricas estadísticas" (1:228) as "lana teñida de colores la cual dicha lana era conejos y liebres." (Compare with Tepechpa, p. 72.)

10. QUAUHHTITLAN

SOURCES OF THE MAP

Page 6 of the Matricula represents the once great province of Quauhtitlan, whose annals are so precious to the investigator of ancient Mexican history and ethnology. This page is copied as folio 26\(^\circ\) of the Codex Mendocino. The province lay in the modern State of Mexico, north of the Federal District. Seven towns are listed in this province, the present map of which is based on that of the Secretaría de Agricultura

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\(^7\) Barlow, "Las provincias septentrionales del Impero de los Mexicanos," in Tercera Reunión de Mesa Redonda sobre Problemas Antropológicos de México y Centro América, ... 1943: El Norte de México y el sur de Estados Unidos (1944), pp. 119-121.

\(^8\) PNE, 1: No. 1 [60 1550]: "Ay muchos magueyes y tunas y piedra para hacer cal y destos cosas tienen mucha grangeria los yndios" The whole region was abundant in lime.
The Old Tepanec Domain

y Fomento ("Valle de México," 1937; scale, 1:100,000). The correspondence of old and modern names appears below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MENDOCINO</th>
<th>1937 MAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cuezcomahuacán, 6</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quauhtitlán, 2</td>
<td>Cuauhtitlán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehuilotocan, 4</td>
<td>Teoloyucan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tepoxaco, 1</td>
<td>[No change]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiloçículo, 7</td>
<td>Xilotzingo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two towns remain to be identified: Alhuexoyocá and Xalapan.

On the other hand, we may add two other subject towns to the province: Huehueyoc (5) and Tepozotlan (3).

REMARKS ON TOWNS

*Cuezcomahuacan* is said, in a document of 1570, to be subject to Tequixquiac; indeed, to be almost one with it.²⁹

*Huehueyoc* figures in the list of subjects of Tlacopan.

*Tehuilotocan* has become Teoloyucan and lies southeast of Huehueyoc. That it is the same pueblo is shown by the 1570 document, which places it "de este dicho pueblo de Guegüetocan una legua."²⁹

*Tepozotlan* is another of the former Tepanec towns.

*Xalapan* (not on the map) may possibly be the San Lorenzo Axalpan subject to Quauhtitlan.²¹

NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Inhabitants and languages.—The rich and complicated history of the region is preserved in its annals, which cannot be summarized here. (Such a résumé may be found in Barlow's review of Velázquez' edition of Códice Chimalpopoca, in the Hispanic-American Historical Review [1947], 27: 520–526.) Quauhtitlan, Xiloçículo, and Tepozotlan figured eventually among the towns of the Tepaneca, however; and the Náhuatl tongue predominated.

Provincial borders in 1519.—Quauhtitlan lay in the heart of the Empire. To the northwest was Atotonilco de Pedraza, to the northeast Hueypuchtlá, to the east the lacustrine towns, and to the southwest Quahuacan.

²⁹ GPM, p. 67: "distante de la cabecera cuatrocientos pasos: está esta hacia el sur"

²⁰ GPM, p. 263.

²¹ PNE, 3: 33, n. 1.
TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—Rush mats and seats were a distinctive tribute of the province of Quauhtitlan, which paid the following items:

CLOTHING

400 bundles of rich little mantles**
400 bundles of little mantles with black-and-white border**
400 bundles of little white mantles**
62 warriors' costumes with shields (2 fine pieces)*

FOOD

4 wooden bins (1 each of maize, beans, chian, and huauhtli)*

OTHER TRIBUTE

4,000 petates
4,000 rush seats

II. Xilotépec

Sources of the Map

The province of Xilotépec, which kept its name into the late sixteenth century, contained seven towns, according to page 9 of the Matricula and folio 3r of the Mendocino. It lay in the southwest part of Hidalgo and in the northwest part of the State of Mexico. In the Matricula, the towns of Xilotépec and Michmaloyañ are identified in roman letters; in the Mendocino, all are. The present map is based on the “Millionth Map” of the American Geographical Society, sheets “San Luis Potosí” and “Ciudad de México.” Below are the Mendocino names which have been identified with those of the modern map:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MENDOCINO</th>
<th>MILLIONTH MAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acaxochila, 7</td>
<td>[Missing]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michmaloyañ, 5</td>
<td>Michmaloyañ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tecocoauhtla, 11</td>
<td>Tecozautla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tepetitlan, 6</td>
<td>Tepetitlán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tzayanalquilpan, 3</td>
<td>Soyuanquilpan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xilotépec, 2</td>
<td>Jilotépec</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There remains a seventh town to identify in this province: Tlachco. It is possible that this may be the modern Querétaro, for the Mexican version of Querétaro (more properly “Querendaro” in Tarascan) is
Tlachco, as we see in the "Descripción de Querétaro." However, it is not really clear that Querétaro is a pre-Hispanic town. The impression given by the relation is that it was founded as a result of the Spanish invasion. And evidence that Querendaro-Tlachco is not the Tlachco of the Matricula is found in the same relation, in the list of "mojoneras" lying between Querétaro and Xilotepec. Tlachco, therefore, remains a puzzle.

We may add a few towns to those of the Matricula, and establish the western frontier of the province, on the authority of the sixteenth-century relaciones: Atlán (9), Hueichiapan (10), Nopala (8), Tiltilmilpa (1), and Zimapán (12)."

REMARKS ON TOWNS

*Acaxochula* may be found in the Secretaría de Agricultura atlas.

*Tiltilmilpa* seems to be the best form for the name which Orozco y Berra transcribes from the same document (in his Geography, p. 258) as "Tiltilpan." Today it is Timilpan.

NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

*Inhabitants and languages.*—The province of Xilotepec was populated by the Otomí. One early writer calls them "barbarous compared to the Mexicans," but admits that they are not nomads like their Chichimec neighbors. These "barbarous" people of Xilotepec Province, it should be pointed out, produced the only known codex with an Otomí (instead of a Mexican) text, possibly under the stimulus of...
their Náhuatl masters. These unique historical annals for the years 1403–1528 were discovered by Lic. Alfonso Caso. They come from the town of Hueichiapan, on the very Chichimec frontier, and should afford important ethnographic and historical data when published.

Three of the seven towns listed on the Matricula page are definitely stated to be old Tepeño domain. These are Michmaloyan, Tecocoauhtla, and Xilotepec. Two others, which fell within the province but are not on the Matricula page, were also Tepeño: Tula (4) and the unlocated frontier town of Acuatlatzinco.

*Provincial borders in 1519.—* To the west and north of the province of Xilotepec lay the “tierra de guerra” of the Chichimec nomads. Traders ventured into this region, however, as did Conín, the Otomi pochtecatl who founded Querétaro. East of Xilotepec lay the Empire province of Axocapan, and to the south that of Atotonilco.

*Regional names.—* The ancient Teotihuacan began immediately on the borders of Xilotepec, with the town of Atitlaquia, but apparently did not overlap with it.

**Tribute**

*Tribute of the whole province.—* According to the Matricula and the Mendocino, the following tribute was extracted from the province of Xilotepec:

**Clothing**

400 bundles of women’s skirts and blouses, richly decorated**

408 bundles** of men’s mantles**

400 bundles of embroidered skirts**

800 bundles of mantles with a spotted design**

408 bundles** of rich little mantles**

400 bundles of mantles with a red stripe in the middle**

2 warriors’ costumes with shields*

**Food**

4 wood cribs (1 each of maize, beans, chian, and huahuhtli)*

**Other goods**

1–4 live eagles, “according to what they found”

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32 Cf. n. 35 above.

33 PNE, 6: 201.

34 Corrected from 400 of Mendocino commentary.

35 Corrected from 400.

36 The only other live-eagle tribute specified in the Matricula came from the province of Oxitipan, also in the north of the Empire.
Tribute of the component towns.—A little more detail on tribute appears in the “Descripción de Querétaro,” which remarks the abject subservience of Xilotepec Province to its masters, the tribute of mantles and game, and the brutality of the tax collectors. 42

12. Axocapan

Sources of the map

The province of Axocapan was depicted on one of two leaves of the Matricula which have disappeared completely. It must have occupied the recto side of a leaf between those representing the provinces of Quauhtitlan and Hueypuchtla, since it is preserved for us in this location in the copy of the Mendocino Codex, folio 27. 43 Axocapan Province lay in the southwest part of the territory belonging to modern Hidalgo State. Its towns have been located on the basis of the sheet “San Luis Potosí” of the American Geographical Society’s “Millionth Map,” supplemented by the Hidalgo map of the atlas of the Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento. The equivalents between ancient names and those of the “Millionth Map” are noted below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mendocino</th>
<th>Millionth Map</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atenco, 5</td>
<td>[Missing]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axocapan, 1</td>
<td>[Missing]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizquiahuala, 7</td>
<td>Mixquiahuala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tepeatepec, 8</td>
<td>[No change]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temoahuayá, 2</td>
<td>[Missing]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetoapanco, 3</td>
<td>Tetoango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tezcatepec, 9</td>
<td>[Missing]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tlahuuilpá, 4</td>
<td>Tlahuelilpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xochichuca</td>
<td>[Missing]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yzmíquilpá, 10</td>
<td>Ixmiquilpan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Despite the absence of many names from the “Millionth Map,” and of some from both maps used, all these towns have been located. We may even add to them the following town: Tezontepec (6).

42 “Descripción de Querétaro,” in Velázquez, ed., Colección de documentos para... San Luis Potosí (1897–1899), I, 33: “en tiempo de su gentilidad [los de Xilotepec] eran sujetos á los señores de méxico á los cuales adoraban como a dioses... tributabanles todo lo que podia cada uno ó lo que querian los que lo recogian danb mantas gallinas codornices conejos y sobre esto les apremian en los cojedores con árques y otros malos tratos.”

43 Regarding the missing pages, see Introduction, pp. 6–7. This vanished Matricula original may be called p. 6A of that codex.
REMARKS ON TOWNS

Atenco, now Atengo, is a pueblo of Tezontepec de Aldama on the Agricultura y Fomento map. It is mentioned in a sixteenth-century document as being a league and a half from "Mizquiahuala." The only other Atengo in the area of the former province is a mere barrio of Tepeji del Río, which there is no reason to choose.

Axocapan was a town the name of which underwent a rapid metamorphosis in the sixteenth century, from Axacuba to Ajucuba. It may be accurately located from various references: it was three leagues south of Tecpatépec, two leagues from Atulaquia, and bordered "Tetebanco" on the east and south.

Temohuayan is missing from the "Millionth Map," but appears as "Temoaya" on that of the Secretaría de Agricultura.

Tezcatepec is presumably the one north of Mizquiahuala on the Secretaría de Agricultura map. Though this Tezcatepec has not appeared in the early sources examined, and though there is a better-documented modern town of the same name (in the province of Hueypuchtla), it appears that the homonym was called Tezcatepec-tonco in pre-Hispanic times.

Tezontepec appears among the pueblos subject to Tlacopan in the list we have cited at the opening of this section.

Xochichuca is gone, but it once stood one league from Axacuba, to which it was subject. The direction is not specified.

NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Inhabitants and languages.—The cabecera of Axocapan and the following towns were formerly Tepanec dominions: Mizquiahuala, Tecpatépec, Tezcatepec, Tezontepec, Tlaahuiltepán, and Yzmuquilpan. Both Otomí and Náhuatl were spoken in the province, the latter from Chichimec times, apparently.}

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41 GPM, p. 185.
40 PNE, 1: No. 1; GPM, p. 188.
36 PNE, 6: 36
26 PNE, 6: 205
58 PNE, 3: 58, 6: 19.
40 PNE, 6: 15, 32, and 35 On the population of the province by Chichimec settlers, see PNE, 5: 14 and 24.
Provincial borders in 1519.—To the north lay the republic of Metztitlan, whose soldiers fought with Yzmiquilpan. To the east was Hueyapuchtla, to the south Atotonilco, and to the west Xilotepec—all Empire provinces.

Regional names.—Many of the towns of the province of Axocopan lay in a region called the Teotlalpan. This term is defined as “tierra de los doses.” The Teotlalpan is a term used far into the sixteenth century, by Alonso de Santa Cruz in his Geography, and by others. It does not seem to have been coterminous with the province of Axocopan in the north: Yzmiquilpan is nowhere stated to be inside the Teotlalpan, for example. But documentation is scarce.

TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—The tribute of Axocopan and the other subjects of this province was as follows:

CLOTHING

800 bundles of rich little mantles**
400 bundles of little mantles with black-and-white border**
800 bundles of little white mantles**
400 bundles of women’s skirts and blouses**
42 warriors’ costumes with shields*

FOOD**

4 wooden cribs (1 each of maize, beans, chian, and huauhtli)
400 large jars of thick maguey honey

Tribute of the component towns.—Some indication of the way in which this burden was divided among the tributaries appears below.

Axocopan is grouped with Mizquiyahuala (q.v.).

Axocopan gave shields and spears, henequen mantles, and made nine special milpas for its overlords.  

Mizquiyahuala, together with Atenco, paid one turkey every twenty days, as well as henequen mantles: “... estavan sujetos al p[uebl]o de  

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** Axocopan, PNE, 6: 14; Mizquiyahuala, PNE, 1: No. 347; Tecapatepec, PNE, 6: 34; Tezcamepec, PNE, 6: 32 and 1 No. 546, Tlaahuelhlapa, on the other hand, “está ya casi fuera de la comarca que dizzen de la Teotlalpan” (PNE, 3: 73).

* PNE, 6: 14 and passim

To the ruler in México, “dausanle de tributo, modelas de nequen [sic] y varillas tostadas, mantas de nequen de diferentes labores; hazianle nueve semenethras de mazíz” (PNE, 6: 15).
Extent of the Empire of the Culhua Mexico
tula ... Anísmo mismo estaban sujetos al de mexico donde estaba y residió montezuma q en aquellos tiempos herra señor dellos, y la davan de tributo cada un yndio una gallina desta tierra cada veinte días y unas mantas de nequen y todos en general chicos y grandes hazian lo mismo" (RHE, i: 253).

Tecpatepec paid henequen mantles and skirts, deer horns, and game, as well as making a special milpa.\footnote{PNE, 6: 36: "dauan de tributo mantas de nequen y naguas, cueros de venado, venados, liebres, conejos y codornices, y le hazian vna sementera de mahiz."}

Tetzcatpatepec paid tribute of game, bows and arrows, and deerskins.\footnote{PNE, 6: 32: "reconozcan a Moctezuma ... davanle de tributo venados, conejos, liebres, culebras, arcos, flechas, pellejos de venados."}

13. Hueypuchtlá

Sources of the Map

On page 7 of the Matricula and on folio 29º of the Codex Mendoza appears the province of Hueypuchtlá, which included south-central Hidalgo and a tiny segment of north-central Mexico. The present map is based on the American Geographical Society’s Millionth Map, “San Luis Potosí” and “Ciudad de México.” In the Matricula, only the cabecera is identified in roman letters; in the Mendocino, all towns are. The following have been identified:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MENDOCINO</th>
<th>MILLIONTH MAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acayocá, 7</td>
<td>Acayoca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atocpan, 10</td>
<td>Actopan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hueypuchtlá, 3</td>
<td>Hueyptonla</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tequixquiac, 1</td>
<td>[No change]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetlapaloyá, 2</td>
<td>Tlapaloyá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetzcatpectonco, 6</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xicalhuacan (? 4)</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xomeyocan (? 5)</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One pueblo of the Matricula remains unidentified: Xalac.

On the other hand, we may add two more towns with certainty to this province: Itzcuincuitlapilco (8) and Tolnacuchtlá (9).

Remarks on Towns

Atocpan has become the Actopan of today. Although there still exists another town called Atocpan (southeast of Hueypuchtlá), ours is the...
subject of the sixteenth-century reports, in which it is still called Atucpan.\textsuperscript{35} Moreover, the "Relación de ... Meztitlan" gives it as one of the towns against which that state made war.

\textit{Itzcuintlapilco} was one of the former Tepanec towns. It appears in the atlas of the Secretaría de Agricultura.

\textit{Tezcatepec tonco} is the interpretation of the glyph made by the Mendocino annotator. It might equally well be read "Tezcatepec." A vanished Tezcatepec\textsuperscript{56} is the only town of this name which is geographically admissible.\textsuperscript{57} It lay between Hueyypuchila, Axocapan, and Tequixquiac,\textsuperscript{60} two long leagues southeast of Axocapan\textsuperscript{60} and "dos leguas buenas" north of Hueyypuchila.\textsuperscript{60}

\textit{Tetlapanaloyan} lay "quatro leguas pequenas" to the south of Axocapan\textsuperscript{60} and "media legua pequena" to the west of Hueyypuchila.\textsuperscript{60} It must therefore be the Tlapanaloyan of today.

\textit{Xicalhuacan} is stated to be one league north-northeast of Tizayuca.\textsuperscript{63}

\textit{Xomeyocan} lay two leagues east of Hueyypuchila.\textsuperscript{64}

\begin{center}
\textbf{NATURE OF THE PROVINCE}
\end{center}

\textit{Inhabitants and languages}.—The following towns of this province were old Tepanec dominions: Atocpan, Hueyypuchila, Itzcuintlapilco, and Tequixquiac. The language of the province was predominantly Otomí, but some Mexican was also spoken there.\textsuperscript{65}

\textit{Provincial borders in 1519}.—On the north, Hueyypuchila was bordered by the republic of Metztitlan, with which Atocpan had war.\textsuperscript{66} To the east lay Atotonilco (el Grande), to the southeast Acolhuacan, to the south Quauhtitlan, and to the west Axocapan and the other Atotonilco—all Empire provinces.

\textsuperscript{35} PNE, 6: 24 and 35.
\textsuperscript{36} The relación of this town is given in PNE, 6: 31-34
\textsuperscript{37} Cf. another Tezcatepec in Axocapan Province
\textsuperscript{38} GPM, p. 188
\textsuperscript{30} PNE, 6: 15. See also PNE, 3: 70
\textsuperscript{30} PNE, 6: 28.
\textsuperscript{61} PNE, 6: 15.
\textsuperscript{62} PNE, 6: 28
\textsuperscript{63} PNE, 3: 42
\textsuperscript{64} PNE, 6: 27.
\textsuperscript{65} In Hueyypuchila, for example, "hablan dos idiomas, otomi y mexicana, y la mas general es la otom" (PNE, 6: 28). In Tolnacuchila, "hablan la lengua otomí ... y algunos hablan la lengua mexicana" (PNE, 6: 24).
\textsuperscript{66} "Relación de Meztitlan."
Regional names.—The cabacera of Hueypuchtla lay within the region known as the Teotlalpan, as did Tequixquiac and the Tezcatepec we have identified as the pre-Hispanic Tezcatepeconco.

TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—Hueypuchtla and its subject towns paid the following tribute to the Empire:

CLOTHING

400 little decorated mantles**
400 henequen mantles with black-and-white border**
800 white henequen mantles**
62 warriors' costumes, with shields*

FOOD*

4 wooden cribs (1 each of maize, beans, chian, and huauhtli)
400 jars of thick maguey honey

Tribute of the component towns.—Some of the elements of the tribute listed above may be traced in the relaciones of the sixteenth century.

Hueypuchtla gave game and mantles and weapons, as well as making a special milpa for purposes of tribute. Nets are also mentioned—an unusual item.79

Tezcatepec[tonco] provided weapons and game.79

Tolnacuichtla gave tribute of game, among which figured live eagles.72

---

77 PNE, 3: 49, 6: 26. See discussion of regional names, Axocopan (p. 47) for a definition.
78 PNE, 3: 51.
79 PNE, 6: 32.
79 PNE, 6: 28: “reconocian a . . . Moctezuma y a sus antecesores, davanle por tributo, venados, conejos, zedos y vnas mantillas de nequen que son como anjoo de Castilla, y codornyes y cutals, arcos y flechas, y le hazian vnas sementeras, mahiz, frisoles, calabac, y otras semyllas menudas de esta tierra.”
81 PNE, 6: 32. “davanle de tributo venados, conejos, liebres, culebras, arcos, flechas, pellejos de venados.”
72 Live eagles were depicted in the Matricula from two other provinces of the north: Oxtupan and Xilopecte. PNE, 6: 25. “davanle de tributo aguilas, codornyes, venados, liebres y conejos.”
IV. THE OLD ACOLHUA DOMAIN:
   THE NORTH

Just as the preceding group of provinces may be linked conveniently as the Old Tepeanc Domain, those which we are about to consider belong predominantly to another member of the triumvirate, Acolhuaque Texcoco. The chief authority for this is the chronicler Ixtlilxochitl, who tells us in some detail how Nezahualcoyotl placed governors and mayordomos in Cuauhchinanco, Tuchpa, and other towns we shall consider—enough to imply that the whole northeast was under the dominion of the Acolhuaque in late pre-Hispanic days. He explains that these were the towns “allotted to the realm of Texcoco, the other two kings having no share in them.”

Though Ixtlilxochitl is accused of mendacious nationalism, we may accept his word, inasmuch as such sources as a list of pueblos subject to Texcoco and the conquest lists of that city-state, which the writer will publish later in a chronology of the Empire, confirm his statements absolutely.

II. OXITIPAN

SOURCES OF THE MAP

The last leaf of the Matricula as it exists today (p. 28) deals with the province of Ctzicoac (Mendocino, fol. 55'). Following this page there was originally at least one more leaf in the Matricula—a leaf which is known only from the Mendocino copy. At this point in the Mendocino appear the words “fin de la parte segunda,” that is, the end of the tribute section of this tripartite codex. Presumably the lost Matricula leaf was blank upon its verso when the Mendocino copyist had it before him, or he would not have written “fin.” The long array of tributaries ended here.

What must have been the recto of the original leaf not only is the end of the manuscript, but also represents the end of the Empire of the Mexico, as far as the north is concerned, for there is but one town

---

1 “Esta provincia y las demás en donde puso sus mayordomos y cobradores, fueron las que se adjudicaron al reino de Texcoco, sin entrar en participación los otros dos reyes” (Ixtlilxochitl, Obras históricas [1892], II: 198).
2 In the Anales del Museo Nacional de México, época I (1897), 4: 48-51 and Lehmann, Die Geschichte der Königreiche von Colhuacan und Mexico (1938), vs, 1343, among other places.
Extent of the Empire of the Culhua Mexica

represented on this page, and it was the most northerly of the whole vast Empire. This town is marked Oxitipan in the Mendocino copy, which is all we have. The following equation has been made:

Oxitipan, 1 
Ojitipa de Mirador

Many other towns must have been reckoned in with Oxitipan, to judge from the figures for pre-Hispanic and colonial tribute, which differ enormously. (Four hundred loads of axi compared with thirty, for example.)

REMARKS ON TOWNS

Though Oxitipan is described as lying eight leagues to the west of what is now Ciudad Valles, it is clear that the reporter had his directions mixed. Ojitipa de Mirador is the same distance south, being a rancho of the municipio of Tancanhuitz, in the extreme southeast of the State of San Luis Potosí. The name of a stream flowing near Tancanhuitz is Oxitipan—another instance of the survival of this once important place name. Ciudad Valles was originally the Villa de Santiago de los Valles de Oxitipan.

NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Inhabitants and languages.—Although we have no specific description of Oxitipan from early times, an English pochtecatl named Chilton gives an account from 1572 dealing with near-by areas to the east and north, that is, Tancuaylab and the modern Ciudad Valles.

Chilton writes:

The first town we came unto is called Tancuylabo, in which there dwell many Indians, high of stature, having all their bodies painted with blew, and weare their hair long down to their knees, tied as women use to doe with their hair-laces. When they go out of their doores, they cary with them their bowes and arrows, being very great archers, going for the most part naked. In those countreys they take neither golde nor silver for exchange of any thing, but onely Salt, which they greatly esteeme, and use it for a principall medicine for certain wormes which breed in their lips and in their gumes.

---

8 PNE, 1: No 424: “Confina con Tambolon”—now a rancho of Valles.
4 Meade, La Huasteca: Epoca Antigua (1942), p. 293.
6 Chilton’s narrative in Hakluyt, The Principal Navigations... of the English Nation (Everyman’s Library, 1907), VI. 275.
Chilton later fell into the hands of Indians near Santiago de los Valles (Ciudad Valles), and was threatened with cannibalism, but they feared his leanness to be due to the pox, and spared him. Scalp-taking here is noted by Chilton:

...they take a great pride in killing a Christian, and to wear any part of him where he hath any hair growing, hanging it about their necks, and so are accounted for valiant men.

Native trade connections between the Valles area and distant Xalapa of Veracruz are also noted by Chilton.

In early pre-Hispanic times, Oxitipan was claimed, along with Tulancinco and other towns of the north, as part of the old domain of Xaltocan.

Provincial borders in 1519.—In 1519, the province of Ctzicoac lay to the south; on all other sides, the province of Oxitipan lay open to Chichimec attack.

TRIBUTE

The town of Oxitipan, which probably included various subjects, gave the following tribute in the native period:

CLOTHING**

2,010 bundles\(^7\) of large mantles, each 2 varas long
806 bundles\(^8\) of large mantles, striped red, blue, and yellow

FOOD*

400 loads of dried axi

OTHER TRIBUTE*

1 or more live eagles, as many as were caught

It is noteworthy that the same items of tribute, though in lesser quantities, were given annually in early colonial days to the Spanish masters of Oxitipan.

CLOTHING

9 "sauanas"

FOOD

30 loads of axi
9 jars of honey
maize

---

\(^0\) ENE, 10: 126. \(^7\) Corrected from 2,000. \(^8\) Corrected from 806.
OTHER GOODS

COTTON
60 deerskins

15. Ctzicoac

SOURCES OF THE MAP

The province of Ctzicoac (Tziccanoac would be a less eccentric spelling) is represented on the last, damaged page of the Matricula as it survives today, that is, on page 28, the following leaf being lost. Fortunately, this badly damaged leaf was copied and preserved for us long ago in the Codex Mendoza (fol. 54'). This former province of the Empire of the Mexica, which contained five principal towns, is now divided between northern Hidalgo and Veracruz, together with a small corner of San Luis Potosí. The present map is based on the “Millionth Map” of the American Geographical Society, sheet “San Luis Potosí,” which gives the following equivalents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MENDOCINO</th>
<th>MILLIONTH MAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cozcatctulcan, 1</td>
<td>Coxcatlan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctzicoac (?), 5</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molanco, 7</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xocoyocan (?), 6</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ycheatlan, 3</td>
<td>Ixcatlan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We may add Tampatel, near Tantoyuca—Number 79 of the complete list of Empire conquests—and Tamapachco (8), Number 88. These were conquered by Axayacatl and Tizoc respectively. It is probably safe to fill in the map with Chapulhuacan (2) and Huecatla de Hidalgo (4), which warred with independent Metztitlan.\(^9\)

REMARKS ON TOWNS

Cozcatctulcan is assumed to be the modern Coxcatlan near Tancanhuitz, though it is mentioned in the “Anales de Cuanhtitlan” along with towns of the Chicontepec area. Indeed, if it fell in Chicontepec, the whole eastern half of this province would be doubtful, and the question of the northern boundaries of Metztitlan, as well as that of Mexican communication with Oxitipan, would remain open.

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\(^9\) PNE, 1 No 424.
\(^10\) “Relación de., Meztitlan,” p. 113, and PNE, 6 188
The Old Acolhua Domain: The North

Citzicoac, which is also called Xiuhcoac, Tziiuhcoac, and Cicoaque, is another difficult problem. Meade\textsuperscript{11} would locate it in or near the present Chicontepec; Melgarejo\textsuperscript{12} presents considerable evidence that it is the modern Dr. Montes de Oca, formerly called San Isidro. The writer regards the problem as not yet completely solved, and prefers to indicate both possibilities on the map.

Huexotla de Hidalgo, which carried on war with Metztitlan, had Náhua gods and a cacique with a Náhua name. Geographic logic and the wars alluded to would place it within the Empire, though there is no absolute evidence that it was included. As the myopic "Relación de Huexotla" speaks only of the local chief, this town may possibly have been an independent city-state.\textsuperscript{13}

Molanco is identified by Melgarejo as a "congregación de 159 habitantes en Izhuatlan de Madero." This seems to have been formed from a pre-Hispanic Tecpan Molanco, four leagues distant\textsuperscript{14}—direction not specified. Tecpan Molanco is probably the Matricula pueblo and is mentioned in the "Anales de Cuauhtitlan." A homonym formed an integral part of the señorío of Metztitlan, according to the relation of that town.

Tamapachco, a hybrid Huaxtec-Náhua word, appears in the conquest lists of Tizoc. Since the subjugation of this town is mentioned jointly with the conquest of Miqyetlan (Mictlan), Tamapachco is presumably the modern Temapache. A homonym lying southwest of Aquismon was still called Tamapach in the eighteenth century.\textsuperscript{15} We have put the northern frontier in this region at Temapache, though recognizing that Bernal Díaz speaks of a map in Moctezuma's possession which depicted the coast as far as Panuco.

NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Inhabitants and languages.—As in the central Balsas basin, the Mexica could not or would not conquer the hot lowlands. The Río Panuco and its tributaries, the Moctezuma and Chicayan, lay outside the Em-

\textsuperscript{11} Op cit, p 290
\textsuperscript{12} La provincia de Tizoco (1947), pp. 36–42.
\textsuperscript{13} PNE, 6: 183–192.
\textsuperscript{14} Melgarejo, La provincia de Tizoco (1947), pp. 42, 53, and 63, cites AGN, Tierras, Tomo 1691, p. 263
\textsuperscript{15} Velázquez, ed., Colección de documentos para la historia de San Luis Potosí (1897–1899), IV: 273.
pire, in territory governed by the aboriginal Huaxtec. Huaxtec was spoken in the northern part of Ctzicoac Province, and Náhuatl (in recent times, at least) in the south. The Huaxtec people, generally speaking, possessed a high and very old culture, inherited from legendary sea-borne founders. Sahagún gives voluminous data on the Huaxteca, of which we quote a part:

...they wore their hair dyed different colors, some yellow, others red, and others varicolored...they all had sharp teeth because they sharpened them on purpose; they wore for ornament gold bracelets on their arms, and half-boots made of feathers on their feet, and jade bracelets on their wrists...

together with feather headdresses and fanlike collars. "The defects of the Cuxteca," he adds, "are that their men do not cover their shameful parts with loincloths, though there is a great quantity of clothing among them...."

Provincial borders in 1519.—To the south of Ctzicoac lay the independent principality of Metztitlan, with its old Náhuatl speech and gods. To the east were Atlan and Tuchpa, Empire provinces acquired at about the same time as Ctzicoac, and to the north an obscure "Chi-chimec" frontier.

Regional names.—Ctzicoac lay in the Huaxteca, a region more properly known as "Cuextlan." This region is also called "Tonalcatlalpan," "the land of foodstuffs," and "Xochitlalpan," "place of flowers." One rather corrupt document speaks of Ctzicoac as "Tizcohuaclatl" ("Tizcohuaclath")?

TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—According to the Matricula, Ctzicoac and her subject towns gave this tribute to the Mexican masters:

CLOTHING

400 bundles of white mantles with red, blue, and yellow borders**
400 bundles of loincloths**

---

26 Jiménez Moreno and Mendizábal, "Distribución prehispánica de las lenguas indígenas de México."
27 Sahagún, Historia general de las cosas de Nueva España (1938), III: 131.
28 Ibíd., pp. 131-132. Meade (La Huaxteca, Época Antigua [1943]) gives the best general résumé of the province.
29 Sahagún, Historia general de las cosas de Nueva España (1938), III: 130.
30 Ibíd., p. 131.
31 Ixtlixochitl, Obras históricas (1892), II: 196.
The Old Acoilhua Domain: The North

808 bundles\(^a\) of large white mantles, 4 brazas long\(^b\)
400 bundles of women's skirts and blouses\(^b\)
  2 warriors' costumes with shields\(^a\)

FOOD

400 bundles of dried chili peppers\(^a\)

OTHER GOODS

800 bundles of cotton\(^a\)

Another version of this tribute specifies the following annual payments:

CLOTHING

1,800 bundles of mantles for use as carpets, with varicolored stripes
  plain mantles
  women's skirts and blouses
100 bundles of "twisted" mantles, 8 brazas long and 3 piernas wide
100 bundles of thin mantles, 4 brazas long ("which altogether comes to forty thousand pieces")
200 bundles of loincloths

FOOD

100 loads of chili peppers
100 loads of little peppers

OTHER GOODS

400 petacas \(^{[petates?]}\)
400 deerskins
100 live deer
100 large (live) parrots
40 bags of white feathers for weaving
40 bags of varicolored feathers

Besides this, servants were provided for the overlords.\(^a\)

---

\(^a\) Corrected from 800
\(^b\) Ixtlilxochitl, *Obras históricas* (1892), II: 197 The province of "Tizcohuacalaotl" paid "en cada un año de tributos mul y ochocientos fardos de mantas así de las ricas betadas de todos colores, que servían para entapizar las salas y cuartos del rey, como de otras llanas, enaguas y huepiles, sin más cien fardos de mantas de Tlacatziuixhuque [Tlaca-
  tziuixhuque, Molina: cosa tuizada] de tres piernas, que tenía de largo cada una de ellas
  ocho brazas, y otros cien fardos de las más delicadas y primas de cuatro brazas, que las
  unas y las otras venían a ser cuarenta mil piezas, sin más cuatrocientos petacas y cuatro-
  cientos pellejos de venado, cien venados vivos, cien cargas de chile y cien cargas de
  pepitas, cien papagayos grandes, cuarenta costales de plumas blancas con que hacían telas,
  y otros cuarenta costales de plumería de aves de diferentes colores, sin más doscientos
  fardos de panetes, que venían a ser cuatro mul, con las amas y criadas necesarias para el
  servicio de palacio."
Extent of the Empire of the Culhua Mexica

16. Tuchpa

Sources of the Map

The Matricula leaf containing Tuchpa Province upon its verso was one of the two leaves carried to Philadelphia a century ago.²¹ It is copied on folio 52 of the Codex Mendocino. The seven towns of Tuchpa Province now form part of north-central Veracruz State. The present map is based on the “Millionth Map” of the American Geographical Society, sheet “San Luis Potosí.” The Mendocino names which have been located appear below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mendocino</th>
<th>Millionth Map</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miahuaapā, 4</td>
<td>Miahuaapam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mictlān, 3</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papantla, 6</td>
<td>[No change]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuchpa, 2</td>
<td>Tuxpan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Çihuateopa, 5</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two towns of the Mendocino list remain unlocated: Oçelotepec and Tlatiçapā.

To these we may safely add the town of Tenexticpāc (1).

Remarks on Towns

Mictlān is “heute ein Weiler bei Castillo de Teayo” (a), according to Lehmann.²² It is called “Miquetlān” or even “Miquiyetlān” in certain ancient documents.²³

Oçelotepec might be the modern Ozuluama, north of the frontier which we give, but this remains to be established.

Papantla claimed to have been independent until reduced by Moctezuma II²⁴—an assertion which agrees with reports of the rebellious conditions Cortés found on the east coast. The jurisdiction of Papantla

²¹ See Introduction, p. 7.
²³ Lehmann, vs. 1348 D5, and the conquest lists of Tizoc.
²⁴ RHE, 1: 488: “tenían estos yndios antigamente un governador puesto por monteçuma que los tenia en paz y que antes que monteçuma nasçiese ná eredlase este reyno no estauan estos yndios sujetos al padre de monteçuma ni á otra persona y que tenian guerra con el y defendian sus tierras, . . . y que despues vinieron desde á muchos años que ya estauan cansados de defender sus tierras é terminos se dieron briamente á monteçuma.”
reached to the limits of that of Xonocla in the adjacent province of Tlatlahquitepec.  

*Tenexticpac* appears in the Mexican conquest lists as number 78.  
*Tuchpa* is also called Tomilco (? Tochmilco) in some documents in the *Suma de visitas de pueblos* ...(PNE, I: Nos. 449 and 525).  
*Cihuateopoa* has been located by Krickeberg (*Los totonaca* [1933], p. 110), who identifies it with Cihuautlan.

**NATURE OF THE PROVINCE**

*Inhabitants and languages.*—Like Ctzicoac, northern Tuchpa Province belonged to the Huaxteca. The south was different. Papantla was, and still is, a focal point of those who spoke Totonac. The elaborate ruins of that region (El Tajín) are the source of much debate; however, they are clearly linked with Teotihuacán.  
As noted above, Papantla was first subjected to the Empire by Moctezuma II, whereas Tuchpa was one of the towns long tributary to the Acoclaueque of Texcoco.

*Provincial borders in 1519.*—To the east of Tuchpa lay the province of Ctzicoac, to the southeast the tiny province of Atlan, and to the south the provinces which cut Tlaxcala off from the sea. Beyond the northern frontier were the unconquered Huaxtec peoples.

*Regional names.*—The regional names given under the section “Ctzicoac” are equally applicable to Tuchpa. The south, however, formed part of the Totonac country, Totonacapan.

**TRIBUTE**

*Tribute of the whole province.*—Tuchpa Province was wealthy, especially in textiles. She paid the following to her overlords, according to the *Matricula*:

**CLOTHING**

400 bundles of black-and-white checked mantles**  
400 bundles of red and white mantles**  
400 bundles of loincloths**  
808 bundles** of large white mantles, 4 brazas long**

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28 RHE, I 487.  
30 Cf. Palacios, *La cultura totonaco* (1941), and the valuable bibliography of Garcia Payon, *Interpretación ... de el Tajín*. (1943).  
31 Ixtlixochitl, *Obras históricas* (1892), II: 197.  
32 Corrected from 800.
Extent of the Empire of the Culhua Mexico

816 bundles of orange-striped mantles, 8 brazas long
408 bundles of large white mantles, 8 brazas long
402 bundles of mantles striped red and yellow
400 bundles of women’s skirts and blouses
240 bundles of rich mantles in three styles
2 warriors’ costumes with shields

FOOD
800 loads of dried chili peppers

OTHER GOODS
20 bags of small white feathers for decorating mantles
2 strings of chalchuiites
1 string of turquoises
2 disks of turquoise mosaic

Another source, which magnifies the seven towns into seven provinces in the “gran provincia de Tochpan” (seventy-eight pueblos in all), gives the following version:

CLOTHING
1,580 bundles of mantles
25 mantles and huipiles
400½ bundles of “twisted” mantles, 8 brazas long
400½ bundles of thin “twisted” mantles, 4 brazas long

This is summed up as 47,645 articles of clothing, a smaller figure than that given by the Mendocino. Perhaps we have here the tribute of the cabecera alone. Servants were also supplied, we are told.

Still other sources give more details concerning items included in the opulent tribute of Tuchpa Province, among them a kind of mantle called “Tuchpanecayotl.”

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6 The total number of pieces of clothing from Tuchpa Province specified in the Mendocino is 85,480.
7 It is interesting that the number seven is given, which corresponds to the number of towns known to us from the Mendocino.
8 corrected from 800
9 Corrected from 400.
10 Ixhlowochtli, Obras históricas (1892), II: 197. “En la gran provincia de Tochpan puso por su mayor domingo á Huehudi, que cobraba en cada un año de las mantas del género más referido, mil quinientos y ochenta fardos, y más veinticinco mantas y huipiles, sin más cuatrocientos fardos, y más, diez mantas de iacatzuñiqui [Molina cosa tocada] de a ocho brazas, y otros tantos fardos de mantas de iacatzuñiqui delgado de a cuatro brazas, que en todo venían á ser cuarenta y siete mil sesenta y cuatro y cinco mantas, enaguas y huipiles, piezas de iacatzuñiqui y pañetes sin más las amas de palacio y criadas que eran necesarias para el servicio. La gran provincia de Tochpan se dividió en siete provincias, que contenian todas ellas veinte y ocho pueblos a ellas sujetos.”
11 Tesorozco, Crónica mexicana (1878), p 315 See also Krickeberg, Los totonaca (1933), pp. 110-111.
Tribute of the component towns.—Papantla paid a tribute of maulles, little peppers, maize, and chili.\textsuperscript{30}

17. ATLAN

SOURCES OF THE MAP

On page 27 of the Matricula, which is copied as folio 53\textsuperscript{2} of the Codex Mendoza, appears a province of two towns, the second such province which we have encountered.\textsuperscript{40} In the former codex, one place glyph is identified as “Atla” (1); the other is left unnamed. In the Mendoza they are identified as “Atlan” and “Teçapotitlan.” The town of Atlan appears at the northern tip of Puebla State, in the atlas of the Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento. Both are listed among the very numerous tributaries of Huauchinango, four leagues distant, in one document which gives Atlan one hundred and fifty tributaries and “Çapotitlan” ten only.\textsuperscript{41} Elsewhere both are said to be of the partido of Metaltoyucà (2). In the latter document Teçapotitlan is also called “Valpopocatlan.”\textsuperscript{42}

NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Provincial borders in 1519.—Atlan and Teçapotitlan were apparently the great Mexican bulwarks of the northeast. These two towns are treated in the same way as are Xoconochco, at the southern extremity of the Empire on the Pacific, and Oztoma, on the west, in that the glyph of each town appears on a preliminary leaf of the Matricula accompanied by the glyph of a special governor, who held the rank of “tlacohcalcatl,” or “tlacolchtectli,” as the Mendoza annotator puts it. Atlan and one other province (Quechaltenanco, in Guerrero) each had but one governor; the five other regions distinguished in this manner each had two.

Bernal Díaz speaks of a garrison which seems to be that of Atlan, when he refers to “... otra capitanía... a la rraya de panuco, Entre tuçapan [? Tuchpa] y vn pueblo que le pusimos por nombre almeria [Nautla], ques En la costa del norte ... .”\textsuperscript{43}

\textsuperscript{30} RHE, t. 488: “tributaban le mantas y pepitas y mahu y chile.”
\textsuperscript{40} Cf. Malinalco, above.
\textsuperscript{41} PNE, 3: 97.
\textsuperscript{42} ENF, 8: 156
\textsuperscript{43} Historia verdadera de la conquista de la Nueva España (1904), t. 302. See fuller quotation from Díaz in note 1, p. 128.
Extent of the Empire of the Culhua Mexica

- Atlan was nearly surrounded by other Empire provinces: Ctzicoac to the northwest, Tuchpa to the northeast and east, and Tlapacoyan to the south. West of it lay Tototepec de Veracruz, seemingly an independent city-state.

TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—The following tribute was paid by the small frontier province of Atlan to its masters, the Mexica:

Clothing**

800 bundles of 11ch red and white mantles, bordered in red, blue, and yellow
800 bundles of loincoths
404 bundles* of large white mantles, 4 brazas long

Other goods*

1,200 bundles of cotton

18. Tlapacoyan

Sources of the map

The province of Tlapacoyan occupies page 26 of the Matricula, copied as folio 50' of the Codex Mendocino. It contains the seven principal towns of a province now forming part of northern Puebla State. In the Matricula the cabecera alone is identified in roman letters; in the Mendocino, all towns are. The present map is based on the Puebla map of the Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora (1908). A list of the ancient place names, together with their modern equivalents, is given below:

MENDOCINO                  1908 MAP
Acaçacatla, 7               Zacatlan
Tlapacoyan, 4               [No change]
Xiloxochitlan, 6             Eloxochitlan
Xochiquauhtitlan, 5          Xochicuata

These three remain to be located: Aztaapan, Coapan, and Tuchtlan.
To this province may be added: Cuauhchinanco (2), Chila (3), and Xicotepec (1).

Remarks on towns

Acaçacatla can hardly be other than the Zacatlan of today.

Cuauhchinanco was one of the fourteen cabeceiras of the Acolhuaque.

*Corrected from 400.
Chila and the near-by, vanished Matlatlan we know to have been tributary, from data given by their joint sixteenth-century relación.\(^{10}\)

Tlapacoyan lies in Puebla. It appears in the official conquest lists of the Mexica along with Itzcuintlapilco, Tlatlahquitepec, and other names of this region. It should not be confused with the Tlapacoyan in Veracruz, northeast of Tezutlan.

Xicotepetl was an old cabecera of the Acolhuaque.

Xochiquauhtlan, a town southeast of Tlapacoyan, Puebla, has been variously designated; its original name, after passing through the sixteenth-century variant of “Suchiguauhtla,”\(^{13}\) finally became Xochiquiuatl.

**Nature of the Province**

*Inhabitants and languages.*—Cuauhchinanco and Xicotepetl were important towns of the Acolhuaque, as has been mentioned above. They seem to have been somewhat unfriendly toward the Mexica. In Xicotepetl there exists a curious huehuetl, triumphantly carved with the symbol of Tenochtitlan transfixed by the spear of conquest.\(^{17}\) Also, there is a codex of Huachinango, which, if it were studied and published, would provide much information on this region. Since the Acolhua influence was strong, it may be assumed that most of the people of Tlapacoyan spoke Náhuatl. The eastern rim of the province, however, was Totonac—“very dumb indians who don’t like to do anything but eat and sleep,” according to the severe “Relación de Chila y Matlatlan.”\(^{14}\) The elusive town of Matlatlan probably typified the acculturation of the region under Náhuatl influence, accepting foreign gods and fiestas, but conserving the Totonac language.\(^{15}\)

*Provincial borders in 1519.*—Tlapacoyan was one of the provinces hemming in Tlaxcala, which lay to the south. West of Tlapacoyan was Atotonilco el Grande, east of it Tlatlahquitepec, and to the north Atlan—all of them Empire provinces.

*Regional names.*—The eastern edge of Tlapacoyan entered the zone called Totonacapan.

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\(^{10}\) RHE, i: 481: “tenían ... gobernador antiguamente puesto por monteçuma”

\(^{13}\) ENE, 8· 159.


\(^{15}\) RHE, 1· 480: “son yndios muy tontos yclinados a solo comer y dormir son de lengua totonaque diferent de la mexicana”

\(^{18}\) See the *proceso* of the *capaz* of Matlatlan, in *Procesos contra indios idolatras*, Publ. AGN (1912), 3· 205–215.
TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—Tlapacoyan paid the following tribute to its Mexican masters:

CLOTHING

400 bundles of black-and-white striped mantles**
800 bundles of large white mantles**
2 warriors’ costumes*

Tribute of the component towns.—Acaçacatla, if we are correct in identifying it with the modern Zacatlán, gave no tribute other than a few judicious gifts. 60

Chila paid, as might be expected from the Matricula leaf, a tribute of cotton mantles. 61

19. ATOTONILCO EL GRANDE

SOURCES OF THE MAP

The glyphs for Atotonilco and its five fellow towns appear on page 8 of the Matricula and is copied on folio 30° of the Codex Mendocino. There is an Empire province of Atotonilco which may be called the province of Atotonilco de Pedraza (see p. 37 above), but the one represented on folio 30° may be named after the town within it which is indicated by the Matricula annotator as Atotonilco el Grande—the only town he identifies on this page. The towns of this province lay in the south-central part of eastern Hidalgo. The Mendocino, as usual, identifies all towns, and has been compared with the modern map (American Geographical Society, “Millionth Map,” sheet “San Luis Potosi”) with the following result:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MENDOCINO</th>
<th>MILLIONTH MAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acaxochilda, 3</td>
<td>Acaxochitlán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atotonilco, 1</td>
<td>Atotonilco el Grande</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hueyapan, 5</td>
<td>[No change]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quachqueçaloyá, 2</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulancingo, 4</td>
<td>Tulancingo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Çtzihuinquilocca</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

60 RHE, 1: 469: “no tributaban como otros pueblos mas de que quando ellos querian hacer algun presente á monteçuma lo hazian y no otra cosa”
61 RHE, 1: 481: “antiguamente tributauan á monteçuma mantas de algodon.”
REMARKS ON TOWNS

Quachquecaloyan is given as "dos leguas del mismo Atotonilco" and seventeen leagues from México. As "Tlaquetzaloyan" it appears eight leagues from Hueyacocotla. It was one of two subject towns belonging to Atotonilco in the sixteenth century.

Çtzihuiniquiloca may be located from a literary reference, which places it southeast of Epazoyuca.

NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Inhabitants.—Tulancinco, in this province, was a town of great antiquity, a former center of the Toltecs of Tula, Hidalgo. Sahagún comments on the ruins at Tulancinco in the same breath with those of Tula itself and of Xochicalco. These ruins have only recently been surveyed. Tulancinco eventually became an important garrison town of the Acolhuaque, and it was from this point, according to Tezozomoc's Crónica mexicana (p. 312), that the conquest of the Huaxteca was launched.

Provincial borders in 1519.—The province of Atotonilco el Grande lay between two sierras de guerra. To the north was Metztitlan, and probably a second city-state (Tototepec de Veracruz); to the south was Tlaxcala. East and west, however, were other Empire provinces, Tlapacoyan and Hueypuchtla.

TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—The tribute of the province of Atotonilco el Grande to its overlords in Mexico is given below:

CLOTHING

800 bundles of rich mantles**
1,600 bundles of mantles of white nequen**
4 warriors' costumes with shields*

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** PNE, 3: 91.
** PNE, 1: No. 133.
* GPM, p. 250.
** PNE, 1: No. 21.
'RHE, 1: 140. "Entre levante y sur [de Epazoyuca] estan muchos pueblos pequeños como tnahuíquiluca [sic] y telyzyaca y el pueblo de tepetulco está cinco leguas camino llano."
Sahagún, Historia general de las cosas de Nueva España (1938), I: 8 and III: 109.
By Carlos Margain; see Bibliography.
Ixtulxochitl, Obras históricas (1892), II: 199.
FOOD

4 wooden bins (1 each of maize, beans, chian, and huauhli) *

Tribute of the component towns.—Atonulco el Grande, in the mid-sixteenth century, gave six hundred hanegas of maize annually and twenty-six hanegas of wheat. Quarterly it paid twenty-five women’s skirts and twenty-five blouses, as well as fish, quail, chicken eggs, kindling, personal services, and a host of minor items.  60

20. ACOLOHUACAN

SOURCES OF THE MAP

The province which is represented on page 3 of the Matricula is depicted on folios 21 r and 22 v of the Codex Mendoza copy. It contained twenty-six pueblos worth enumerating. Several of the glyphs are almost obliterated in the Matricula, which identifies four towns in roman letters. Three of these identifications—Ixquemaca, Ahuatepec, and Cempoala—agree well enough with the Mendoza, which identifies all the towns, but the name of the cabecera is quite different in the two manuscripts. The Matricula calls it “Acolman”; the Mendoza calls it “Acolhuacan.” In the ensuing discussion, Remarks on Towns, the problem is considered. This province lay mostly within the territory now included in the State of Mexico, northeast of Lake Texcoco, but projected a short distance into Hidalgo. With the 1937 map, “Valle de México” (Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento), used as base, more than half the towns of this province have been identified:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MENDOCINO</th>
<th>1937 MAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acolhuacã, 23</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aztaquemeca</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cempoala, 5</td>
<td>Zempoala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecatepec, 15</td>
<td>[No change]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epaçoyucã, 2</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huïçilan, 9</td>
<td>Huitzilac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matixco, 14</td>
<td>Maquixco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacalco, 11</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temazcalapa, 10</td>
<td>Temaxcalapan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tepexchpa, 16</td>
<td>Tepexpan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* PNE, 1 No 21. “Y da mas seyscientas hanegãs de maiz cada ano y sembran veinte y siete hanegãs de trigo, y dan veinte e cinco naguas y otras tantas camissas cada ochenta dias.”
Various pueblos of this crowded province remain to be located:

Ahuatepec
Ameyalco
Calyahualco
Contlan
Quauhiquémaca
Quauhyocan
Tepetlapá
Tiçatepec
Tlachyahualco
Totolcínco
Yxquemecá

Certain other pueblos may be added to the province on the basis of other documents:

Acolman (a)  
Coatepec Chalco, 22  
Chicaloapan, 21  
Chimalhuacantoyac, 20  
Otompan, 24  
Pachuca, 1  
Teotihuacan, 13  
Tepehuacan, 7  
Tetlyztacá, 6  
Tezontepec, 4

REMARKS ON TOWNS

Acolman (a) was independent until conquered by Nezahualcoyotl of Texcoco.\(^1\)

Acolhuacan is something of a problem. The present paper is hardly the place to pass upon the truth of reports that Texcoco, capital of the Acolhuaque, paid tribute to the Mexica as did any other vassal. But a choice is imperative here: does the glyph which is annotated Acolman and Acolhuacan represent Acolhuacan Texcoco?\(^2\)

The answer is a certain no. It is doubtful that Texcoco ever paid the famous tribute, in the first place. The other member of the Triple Alliance, Tlacopan, does not figure as a tributary anywhere in the Matricula, and it was less powerful than the domain of Nezahualpilli. The Mendocino interpreter has not written Texcoco, nor does the glyph correspond to those commonly used for Texcoco.\(^2\) And the contradictory Matricula legend has been written over, as if to avoid

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\(^1\) "Nezahualcoyotl casaque de Tezucuo, los tiranizo" (PNE, 6: 211).

\(^2\) Cf. Dibble, Códice en Cruz (1942), fig. I.
one interpretation, at least: the word “tetzcoatl” has been altered in
two places to read “acolmecatl”; that is, “men of Texcoco” has been
erased. Further evidence that Acolhuacan was neither Acolman nor
Texcoco may be found in the lists of conquests in which Huitzilihuitl
and Itzcoatl participated.

If the glyph does not represent Acolhuacan Texcoco, what Acol-
huacan does it mean? Discarding a vague possibility that it may be
Acolman, site of the great monastery, the writer prefers to follow the
“Relación de Coatepec-Chalco,” which informs us explicitly that
Acolhuacan is a formet name of Coatlican.

The Mendocino adds the name of the tribute collector, or “calpix-
qui,” to the place name: it was (rather suspiciously) “Acolmecatl.”

Aztaquemeca (not on the map) lay athwart Cortés’ escape route
after the Noche Triste. His itinerary, as given in Sahagún and in the
“Lienzo de Tlaxcala,” reads Tepozotlan–Aztaquemecan–Zacapulco–
Tonanixco, and finally, friendly Hueyotlipan. Aztaquemeca may be
the Ixtacanecan Santo Domingo, half a league from Otumba (24).

Coatepec Chalco bore a “very special enmity” toward Chalco, to the
south, which is enough to align it on our map with the province of
Acolhuacan.

Chicualoapan “and its subjects were subject to the caciques and lords
of the pueblo and cabecera of Coatlychan.”

Chimalhuacantoyac had once belonged to the ex-province of Chalco,
but was annexed by “the province of Aculhuacan, which is Coatly-
chan.”

Epaconyucan, which can be found on the Hidalgo map of the Secre-
taría de Agricultura y Fomento atlas, was earlier called Tomazquitlaco.
It belonged to Acolhuacan from a very early date. 66

61 For this possibility, see PNE, 6: 213, n. 2.
62 PNE, 6: 80: “Coatlican, quie en aquel tiempo se dexia Aculhuacan . . .” See Chi-
malhuacantoyac, below.
63 PNE, 3: 83 and n. 1; Ixtilxochitl, Obras históricas (1892), 1: 304, “Aztaquemeca,”
64 PNE, 5: 51: “tubo muy particular enemistad con los de la provincia de Chalco, a los
quales dio muchas guerras.”
65 PNE, 6: 82–83. See Aculhuacan, above.
66 PNE, 6: 66: “heran las tierras de los yndios de la provincia de Chalco, y al presente
1590” este pueblo y sus sujetos están en la comarca y provincia de Aculhuacan, que es
Coatlychan.”
67 “Eran del señorío de texcoco como desienend de los chichimecos de texcoco siempre
reconozcan de sus mayores que llaman el reyno de acolhuacan” (RHE, 1: 141–142).
Matixco (Maquixco), southwest of Teotihuacan, possesses a homonym, Maquixco Santa María, northeast of the same center. Either one of these may be the Matricula town. The choice which has been made is frankly arbitrary.

Otompan, now Otumba, was the scene of Cortés' last great battle with "los de Culua" as he escaped into Tlaxcala, the frontiers of which lay near by.

Pachuca (1) at first belonged to the Acolhuaque, and later was shared by them with the Mexica.79

Quauhycan appears in another source as "San Marcos Quacyocan" and "Quauhycan." It was subject to Acolman, but no further detail is given.71

Tezacalco appears on the map of the State of Mexico of the Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento atlas.

Teotihuacan, at first a Chichimec republic in the Tepanec sphere, was conquered by Nezahualcoyotl—who eventually had to share it with the Mexica.73

Tepepulco "parte terminos" with Tulancingo, in the adjacent province of Atotonilco el Grande, and Hueyotlipan, pertaining to enemy Tlaxcala.77 Paso y Troncoso has pointed out Tepepulco's close association with Texcoco.78 It was in Tepepulco that Sahagún began to gather materials for his vast ethnographic work.78

Tetlyztaca may be located from references. According to the "Relaciones históricas estadísticas" (1: 151), Tulancingo was four leagues to the [north] east, Tepepulco two leagues to the southeast, and Cenpoala one and one-half to the west: "... los pueblos comarcanos son tulancingo cuatro leguas acia levante tepepulco dos leguas entre leuante y sur la congregacion de Cenpoala legua y media cay asi el poniente." Tetlyztaca lay near Tepechupilco [? now Tepechichilco].

70 Cf. n 82 below.
71 PNE, 6: 210, 212.
72 PNE, 6: 221: "En tiempo de su gentalidad fueron gente y república sobre si, sin reconocer a nadie sino a sus señores naturales que llamaban chichimecas, hasta que Nesagualcoyotzin, señor de Tescuco, tirió todo la comarca matando a los hijos de Tetzotzomocol, señor de Escaputzallo a quien todos reconocían, por guerra, e después de su muerte de Tetzotzomocol el dicho Netzagalcoyotzin se hizo poderoso añadiéndose con Montesuma señor de Mexico; repartieron las tierras del pueblo de San Juan."
73 PNE, 6: 295.
74 PNE, 6. 297.
75 Sahagún, Historia general de las cosas de Nueva España (1938), 1: xvii.


Extent of the Empire of the Culhua Mexico

Tezontecpec was founded by order of the señor of Texcoco. There is a homonym in the province of Axocapan.

Tlachyahuhtlaco appears in a few references as “Santana Tlachyahuhtlaco,” subject to Tepexpa. These are not adequate for locating it.77

Tlaquilpan appears on the Hidalgo map of the Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento Atlas.

Nature of the Province

Inhabitants and languages.—Acolhuacan Province was the heart of the late Chichimec Empire, one of the elements out of which the Triple Alliance was formed. As a consequence, virtually all the towns of the province were subject to Texcoco until the decline of that city-state, when some passed to Mexico. Memory of this change in ownership was preserved in such northern pueblos as Cempoala, Tlaquilpa, Pachuca, and Temazcalapa in the 1580’s, as well as in Tezontecpec, México.78

We also have some data on the shifting linguistic picture through the centuries. The obscure Chichimeca language spoken under the first lords of Acolhuacan was abandoned in favor of Náhuatl and Otomi, though it did not die out altogether.79 The Náhuatl of Texcoco was considered the touchstone of elegance in the period of the European invasion.

Provincial borders in 1519.—All along the eastern frontier of the province of Acolhuacan lay independent Tlaxcala, a former ally which had become an enemy. The western and northern boundaries of Tlaxcala are drawn roughly on our map. The other neighbors were all Empire provinces: Atotonilco el Grande to the north, Hueyypuchtla and the lacustrine provinces to the west, and Chalco to the south.

70 RHE, 1: 152
71 PNE, 3 44, n.; 6 209.
72 Cf n 82 below.
73 The “Relación de Epaçoyuca” says that “los primeros fundadores de este pueblo hablaban lengua chichimeca porque su generacion eran chichimecos y despues hablaron sus hijos la lengua mexicana y hablan en general la lengua mexicana aunque ay algunos otomites advenedizos que hablan su lengua otomita y ay algunos chichimecos que hablan la lengua chichimeca” (RHE, 1: 141). The relación de Tetyztaca observes: “la lengua es otomite advenedizos de poco aca se fundaron por mandado del señor de texcoco muy pocos hablan la lengua mexicana” (RHE, 1: 152). On the supplanting of Chichimeca by Náhuatl, see Ixtlilxochitl, Obras históricas (1892), passim.
TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—Acolhuacan Province is said to have given the following tribute:

CLOTHING

2,000 bundles of large white “twisted” mantles**
1,200 bundles of rich thin mantles, in three styles**
400 bundles of loincloths**
400 bundles of women's skirts and blouses**
121 warriors’ costumes with shields (“one fine piece”)**

FOOD

4 wooden bins (1 each of maize, beans, chian, and huauhtli)

Tribute of the component towns.—Acolman (a) rendered tribute of henequen garments, in bundles of twenty, every quarter, and maguey leaves for fuel, but, to judge from a statement in the Papeles de Nueva España (6:213), this seems to have been destined for the local cacique.

Cenpoalan at first gave obsidian knives for war clubs to Texcoco. After passing into Mexican hands it gave a canoe annually, and then, in the time of Moctezuma’s predecessor, fowl and other things.81

Epaçoyucan and adjacent towns paid only obsidian knives until Ahuizotl enlarged the temple of Huiztlopopochtli and increased tribute demands generally. Thereafter they paid mantles and maize and domestic fowl.82

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80 Corrected from the Mendocino version 103 pieces, 3 fine
81 RHE, 1.131: “Estos cuatro pueblos y sus sujetos eran en tiempo de su gentilidad del señor de teczuco metzavvaloyotzin andando el tiempo y siendo señor en Mexico yezcohuatzin pasaron los pueblos de senquala y tlaquila y tepilpa al señor de Mexico solamente tzaqual se quedo en el senorio que sobre ellos tenia y reconocián siempre el Reyno de teczuco Reyno de acuilhuaca tributaban nabhays con que hazián macanas y despues andando el tiempo y siendo señor en Mexico yezcohuatzin mucho tiempo no tributaron nada sino solamente cada año llevaban una canoa a Mexico hasta que en tiempo de ahuihtozzin anteseor de montezuma fue el primero que mando tributase nabhays gianillas y todo genero de bolateria [this for a new temple] como sucedio Monte-
82 RHE, 1.142: “Eran del señorío de teczuco no tributuauan nada solamente nabhays con que hazián macanas y siendo señor en Mexico yezcohuatzin pidiole al señor de teczuco que no tenia muchas tierras que le diese algunos pueblos de la comarca de Mexico unzonze se dividió este pueblo porque gozase tambien el señor de Mexico las nabhays la mitad llevó el de teczuco y otra mitad el de Mexico y entó tambien otros pueblos debajo el señorío de Mexico como cenpoahual a tlaquila pachuca tequintepac y temazcalapa todos estos pueblos pasaron a Mexico y estos pueblos ayudauan a sacar nabhays y no tenían otro tributo hasta que vino a señorear el antecesor de montezona que
Teotihuacan gave quarterly tribute of thick henequen mantles called "ichtilmatl" and maguey leaves for fuel. However, the *Tratado del principado ... de San Juan Teotihuacan* gives much ampler detail.

Tepechpa preserved the memory, in 1580, of various stages in its evolution as a tributary. At first its people paid their cacique products of the chase, then mantles of various sorts, and finally, *circa* 1450, a quarterly tribute of cotton mantles (fifty mantles, four *piernas* wide and eight *braças* long; thirty-four *braças* long and four *piernas* wide; and forty more of *tochomiti* style) as well as twenty loads of cacao of Xoconochco (2,400 beans to the load), twenty loads of chile, and twenty of little peppers.

Tepetlaoztoc, as we see from the handsome *Codex Kingsborough*, gave rich articles of goldwork to its first colonial overlords—obviously a continuation of a long tradition.

Tetlyztaca paid henequen mantles "because they are poor people."
V. THE OLD ACOLHUA DOMAIN: THE SOUTHWEST

There is a variety of evidence for ascribing a principal role to the Acolhuaque in the parts of Morelos and Guerrero we are about to examine. A list of towns paying tribute to Texcoco names nine towns of the Cuernavaca area—a situation fully confirmed by Ixtlilxochitl, who relates the invasion of this region by Empire troops and adds, “cupieron á Nezahualcoyotzin con la cabecera de Quauhnahuac nueve pueblos.” (Some of these nine pueblos are in Quauhnahuac Province; others, however, are in adjacent Huaxtepec.) Ixtlilxochitl also tells how Nezahualcoyotl overran Tlalcoauhtitlan and placed a governor over it.\(^1\)

To the nucleus of three provinces (Quauhnahuac, Huaxtepec, and Tlalcoauhtitlan) which the Acolhuaque certainly dominated, two others have been added (Chalco and Quiauhteopan). Their inclusion in this section is based on inference, a wish to maintain symmetry, the need of avoiding too many subdivisions, and the absence of conflicting evidence. It may be a great indiscretion.

21. Chalco

SOURCES OF THE MAP

On the nineteenth page of the *Matricula* and folio 41\(^1\) of the *Codex Mendocino* appears the province of Chalco, containing six principal towns, which lay in the south of the Valley of Mexico and reached down to the Valley of Morelos. Chalco is a province which presents several problems. Documents are curiously lacking, despite the great pre-Hispanic importance of the province. There is no sixteenth-century relación, for example, and maps of today are not very useful, but on the 1927 map of the “Estado de México” three of the towns have been identified, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MENDOCINO</strong></th>
<th><strong>1927 MAP</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chalco, 1</td>
<td>Tlalmanalco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quauhxumulco, 2</td>
<td>Cuajomulco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tepuztlan, 3</td>
<td>Tepoztlan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Lehmann, vs. 1343.  
\(^2\) Ixtlilxochitl, *Obras históricas* (1892), II: 196.  
\(^3\) Quoted in n. 36 below.
Three others remain to be found: Malinaltepec, Tecmilco, and Xocoyoltepec.

**Remarks on Towns**

*Chalco* itself is the first problem, for the same name appears on a preliminary leaf which is included in the *Mendocino* copy but must have been lost from the *Matricula*. There were really four Chalcos, and the writer has chosen to identify that on page 19 of the *Matricula* with Chalco-Tlalmanalco, rather than with Chalco-Atenco. (See p. 128, where Chalco-Atenco figures in the Çitlaltepec tribute zone.)

*Malinaltepec* is mentioned in the chronicles of Chalco as a near-by place seized by Moteczuma II in 1508 or 1509."4

*Tecmilco* is not identifiable as a town, but I am informed by Sr. Ezequiel Linares, of Tepoztlán, Morelos, that the name lingers as that of a plain, south of Tepoztlán.

*Tepoztlán* also appears twice in the codices discussed. Here we probably deal with the well-known town near Cuernavaca; the homonym is dealt with under Huaxtepec (23). This decision is based in part on the existence of the place name Tecmilco south of Tepoztlán, Morelos.

*Xocoyoltepec* appears in the Chalcan annals as belonging especially to Axayacatl of Mexico Tenochtitlan in 1480; it was near Amaquemecan (Amecameca) and in 1606 was given to the people of San Miguel."6

**Nature of the Province**

*Inhabitants and languages.*—The Chalca formed one of the traditionally Náhuatl-speaking tribes supposed to have been companions during the migration period. They were closely related to the Xochimilca, whose territory they adjoined. Until a very late period they challenged Mexican power in the Valley.

*Provincial borders in 1519.*—The province of Chalco (-Tlalmanalco) faced eastward on Tlaxcala, the great volcano forming a natural

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4 "Annales de ... Chimalpahin, pp. 178 and 180.
5 *Ibid.,* pp. 16 and 144.
6 Durán, *Historia de las indias de Nueva España* (1867–1880), I: xi: "la generacion Chalca ... se juntó con el de Xuchimilco y partió terminos con él queta y pacificamente tornó por cabeza y principal asiento á Tlalmanalco, y de allí se divieron ... á saber: Amecameca, Tenango con todos los Quaxuchilpas, Ayotzinco, Chalco Atenco, San Martín ...lo cual es mucho menos que lo que Xuchimilco ocupó por ser mucha mas gente la de aquel tribu que la deste otro."
frontier. To the south was Huaxtepec, to the southwest Quauhnahuac, and to the north the jigsaw-puzzle provinces of the heart of the Empire.

TRIBUTE

*Tribute of the whole province.*—The province of Chalco gave the richest food tribute of the whole Empire:

**CLOTHING**

800 large mantles**
2 warriors' costumes with shields**

**FOOD**

6 wooden bins of maize
2 wooden bins of maize
2 wooden bins of beans
2 wooden bins of beans
2 wooden bins of chian
2 wooden bins of huauhlti

22. Quauhnahuac

**SOURCES OF THE MAP**

The fourth page of the *Matricula* shows us a series of towns headed by Quauhnahuac, a name the Spaniards, in an unfortunate jest, changed to Cuernavaca. This province now forms the western half of the State of Morelos, with a very minor prolongation south into Guerrero. There are sixteen of these town glyphs, all of which are copied in the *Mendocino* on folio 23, with the tribute lists running over onto folio 23". The *Mendocino* annotator seems to have made one of his rare slips, identifying one of the glyphs wrongly, as shown below. The map of this province is based on the 1910 “Carta General del Estado de Morelos” (Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora), on which the following towns have been located:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MENDOCINO</th>
<th>1910 MAP</th>
<th>MENDOCINO</th>
<th>1910 MAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acatlypec, 4</td>
<td>Acatlita</td>
<td>Quauhnahuac, 2</td>
<td>Cuernavaca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amacozitla, 14</td>
<td>Amacuzac</td>
<td>Teocalcino, 17</td>
<td>Teocalcingo (Gro.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aticholoayan, 9</td>
<td>Aticholoaya</td>
<td>Xiuhtepec, 3</td>
<td>Xiuhtepec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coatlan, 7</td>
<td>Coatlan del Río</td>
<td>Xochitepec, 6</td>
<td>[No change]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimalco, 16</td>
<td>Panchimalco</td>
<td>Xoxotla, 15</td>
<td>Jojutla de Juárez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huichlapa, 1</td>
<td>Huiztilac</td>
<td>Yztla, 11</td>
<td>Puente de Ixtla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miacata, 5</td>
<td>[No change]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three towns remain to be located: Molotla, Ocpayucá, and Yztepec.

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7 Bernal Díaz (*Historia verdadera de la conquista de la Nueva España* [1904], II: 40) speaks of the “pueblo que se dize Coatlábaca [1] e comunmente correnpemos agora aquel bocable y le llamamos Cuernavaca”
Extent of the Empire of the Culhua Mexica

We know from a list of towns in this province which paid tribute to Texcoco that the following towns, in addition to those given in the Matricula, were likewise pre-Hispanic subjects: Atlpoyecan (8), Maçatepec (10), Tlaquiltenanco (13), and Cacatepec (12).

REMARKS ON TOWNS

Atlpoyecan is clearly Alpuyeca.

Amacoztita is almost surely the modern Amacuzac. A parallel truncation has occurred in the name Acamilyxtlahuacan (Acamixtla) in adjacent Tlachco Province.

Chimalco, the Mendocino version, is corrected to read “Panchimalco,” since the glyph clearly shows a banner (paniti) and a shield (chimalli); the Matricula also bears the correct annotation. Moreover, there exists a town of Panchimalco today, and none called Chimalco.

Molotla is said, in a mid-sixteenth-century source, to be a subject of Xiuhtepec.

Quauhnahuac. That Quauhnahuac was the big Mexican garrison of the region is evident from Bernal Díaz, who speaks of it as “muy mejor y mayor” than Yauhtepetl. After its surrender the caciques asked his pardon for not having given in earlier, because the Mexicans had ordered resistance and augmented their garrison.10

NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Inhabitants and languages.—Of the inhabitants, to whom the name Tlalhuica is applied, Sahagún writes: “These tlalhuicas are those who are settled in the hot country, and they are náhuas, of Mexican speech; in their land much cotton is produced, and aji, and all other food-stuffs.”11

He goes on to say that Tlalhuicatl means “incapable, unable”—a typical bit of native arrogance—and that their defects are that “they go around too much dressed-up, and carrying flowers in their hands"

8 Códices indígenas (1933), Codices 12 and 13.
9 “Avía dentro en mucho gente de guerra, así de mexicanos como de los naturales” (Historia verdadera de la conquista de la Nueva España [1904], II: 40).
10 “[El] Señor de Mexico les enbió a mandar que pues estavan en fortaleza que desde allí nos diese guerra e que les enbío vn buen esquadron de mexicanos para que les ayudasen” (ibid., p. 41).
11 Historia general de las cosas de Nueva España (1938), III: 132.
and are "muy tímidos y toscos o torpes." This seems to have been a
general opinion. Quauhnahuac was their principal town, from which
they spread south and into what later became Huaxtepec Province.

Provincial borders in 1519.—The province of Quauhnahuac was sur-
rrounded by other provinces of the Empire. The intricate provinces of
the Valley of Mexico lay to the north. Eastward were Chalco and
Huaxtepec, and in the south Tlatlcoañauhtitlan. Tepequacuilco, Tlachco,
and Malinalco formed the western borders, from south to north.

Quauhnahuac itself was subject to Texcoco specifically. There was
a special room in the palace at Texcoco for storing the tribute of this
southern province12 and even a detailed list of what Texcoco received.

Regional names.—The region is called Tlalhuic, by one source, at
least.15

TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—The following goods were exacted
from the Cuernavaca region:

CLOTHING

1,200 bundles of large "twisted" mantles**
800 bundles of little white mantles**
1,200 bundles of little mantles "richly worked, the sort the lords and
caciques wore"**
400 bundles of loincloths**
400 bundles of women's skirts and blouses**
8 warriors' costumes with shields**

---

12 Códice Ramírez, fol 20: "los tlahuicas que era la gente mas tosca destos seis
tribus . . ."
13 Durán, Historia de las indias de Nueva España (1867–1880), I, 12: "llegaron los
Tlahuicas [a] . . . los cuales como allaron ocupado lo demas, asentaron en lugar que
agora poseen, tomando por principal asiento y cabeza de su provincia, á Quauhnauac, de
donde salieron los Señores de aquella congregacion á hacer sus moradas y asentos como
los demás, unos á Yahutepec, otros á Ouaxtepec, á Acapuchlan, á Tlaquihueco con todos
los demás pueblos, villas y estancias que llamamos Marqueses, pues es el del felicismo
Marqués del VALLE . . ."
14 Ixtlilxochitl, Obras históricas (1892), II, 180. A plan of the Texcoco palace and its
storerooms figures in the Códice Quivitzin.
15 Códice Ramírez, fol 20: "llamaron estos á su provincia Tlalhuic porque la poblaron
los Tlahuica . . ."
16 Among these was the "Huaxtec" (Cuexctecatl) dress with its peaked cap so typical
of the statuary and divinities of that region. In the Matricula it is clearly marked
"cetecpantil cuexctecatl toztli," "one yellow Huaxtec costume"—which confirms Selzer's
identification of the style from literary sources alone. He says, "Ich kein Bild kenne, das
durch eine Beschrift als cuexctecatl Devise gekennzeichnet ware" (Selzer, Gesammelte
Abhandlungen zur Amerikanischen Sprach- und Alterthumskunde [1902–1923], II,
603–610).
FOOD
4 wooden bins, 1 each of maize, beans, chian, and huauhtli*

OTHER GOODS
2,000 pottery bowls**
8,000 reams of native paper**

Tribute of the component towns.—Coatlan [del Río], not many decades after the Spanish Conquest, gave its new masters goods which were probably similar to its former tribute. This was still paid by the old calendar system on four of the fiestas, or “cada ochenta días,” as it is expressed. They gave the following:

76 pesos of unrefined gold (repuzque)
2 jars of honey
6 women’s skirts
6 women’s blouses

and made four “sementeras” of maize.37

23. HUAXTEPEC

SOURCES OF THE MAP

The province of Huaxtepec, with twenty-six towns, is represented on the fifth page of the Matricula and on folio 24° and 25° of the Mendoza. The glyph in the lower right-hand corner of the Matricula page has been worn away, but the corresponding one in the Mendoza may be seen as “Huuçilan.” Every town is identified in Roman letters in both manuscripts, and the two versions agree except in details of spelling. This province formed the eastern part of modern Morelos State, and the present map is based on the “Carta General del Estado de Morelos,” of the Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora (1910). Former and present place names are compared below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MENDOCINO</th>
<th>1910 MAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ahuehuepan</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amilcingo, 19</td>
<td>Amilcingo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anenecuilco, 16</td>
<td>[No change]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlalauca, 5</td>
<td>Atlalahuca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayoxochapá, 24</td>
<td>Axochiapan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coacalco, 4</td>
<td>Oacalco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huaxtepec, 7</td>
<td>Oaxtepec</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

37 PNE, 1: No. 163.
MENDOCINO
Huiçílan, 22
Nepopicalco, 1
Olintepec, 18
Quiauhdyxico, 14
Quauhtlan, 15
Tecpacínco, 23
Tlalticpá, 21
Tlayacac, 17
Tlayacapá, 3
Totolapá, 2
Xaloztoc, 20
Xochimilcaçtlan, 13
Yacapichtla, 12
Yauhtepec, 11
Yzamatitla, 6

1910 MAP
Huitchila
Nepozualco
[No change]
Cuauhtlco
Cuautla Morelos
Tepaltzingo
Tlaltizapan
Tlayacapan
Totolapan
Xaloxtoc
Xochimecatzingo
Yecapixtla
Yauhtepec
Itzamatitlan

Four towns remain to be located: Atlhuelic, Tchuiico, Tepoztlá, and Çonpanco.

To the foregoing list the names of certain other towns have been added, as follows: Hueyapan (10), Ocopolayauc (9), and Tetela [del Volcán] (8).

REMARKS ON TOWNS

Ahuehuepan: "Entre las Haciendas del Calderón y el Hospital se ven los restos de San Pedro Ahuehuepan y de Xochimilcatingo a la orilla, respectivamente, de dos barrancas tributarias de los afluentes del Río de Cuauhtla," according to Miguel Salinas, cited in Sotelo Inclán, Raiz y Razón de Zapata, Aneneculco (1943), p. 59. The latter adds that Ahuehuepan existed half a league from Cuauhtla, and that its lands were taken away and the town was swallowed up by the Hacienda del Hospital at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Huaxtepec is cited by Cortés in his Cartas y relaciones (p. 213) as "Guastepeque, ... donde estaba la Gente de Culúa en Guarnición."

Hueyapan was subject to the Mexicans, and formerly to the Xochimilca. Since it was linked to Cuauhtla Amilpas during the colonial period, it has been placed in the same province as that town.

Tehuizco is listed in a sixteenth-century source as being a league from Totolapa, but cannot be found today.

16 PNE, 6: 285 "et an antiguamente subjectas y tributarias a la corona Real de Mexico, pero la principal sujecion que deste pueblo de Tetela y Veyapan tenian era a Suchimilco."
17 PNE, 6: 7, where Nepopicalco [Nepozualco] is located as half a league from Totolapan.
Extent of the Empire of the Culhua Mexica

'Tetela [de del Volcán] has been placed in this province because of its linkage with Hueyapan (q.v.).

_Tepoztlan_ is probably not the “Ciudad” northeast of Cuernavaca, which seems to figure in the province of Chalco. It may be a pueblo subject to Ahuacuozingo, Morelos.

_Xochimilcaçinco_ (see Ahuehuepan, above).

_Yacapichtla_ is a name already corrupt in native days. “Xihuitz acapitzalan” was the original form.\(^{20}\)

_Copanco_ may possibly be Zompahuacan, southeast of Tecpaçinco.

**NATURE OF THE PROVINCE**

_Inhabitants and languages._—The northern quarter of this province of Huaxtlepec was part of the former domain of the Xochimilca, a tribe which peoples the regions south and west of the volcano. Towns definitely stated to have belonged to the Xochimilca of this region are Totolapan, Tlayacapan,\(^{21}\) and Yacapichtla.\(^{22}\) It will be noted also that a town called “Xochimilcaçinco” lies in the north-central part of this province.

West and south of the Xochimilca were the towns of another Náhua tribe—the Tlalhuica, who inhabited the territory from Huaxtepec to Quauhnahuac.\(^{23}\)

The Xochimilca were Náhuatl speakers,\(^{24}\) and so were the Tlalhuica.\(^{25}\)

_Provincial borders in 1519._—To the west of Huaxtepec lay the fellow province of Quauhnahuac. North of it was the Mexicanized province of Chalco, once an independent state. To the east were Tlaxcala and the Empire province of Tepeyacac, extending from south of Popocatepetl to south of the other great mountain, Citlaltepetl or Orizaba. In the southeast, a miserably documented region, the province of Quiauhteopan must have formed the border.

\(^{20}\) RHE, I: 221 “es notorio esta villa de acapitzala se llama asi porque antiguamente se llamaba xihuitzacapitzala porque los señores que la gobernaban trayan unos chalchuites atravesados en las narices y que eso queria decir y como agora está la lengua corriente se dice y le llaman ayacapitzala.” The Matricula and Mendoza inscriptions indicate that the corruption is ancient.

\(^{21}\) Durán, _Historia de las indias de Nueva España_ (1867–1880), I, 10.

\(^{22}\) RHE, I: 225. “los que poblaron á esta villa heran como está dicho de xuchimilco”

\(^{23}\) See pp. 76–77

\(^{24}\) RHE, I: 225. The people of Yacapichtla spoke “la lengua de Suchmillco que aunque es mexicano difieren en algunos bocablos en ser mas cortesano e mas cortes.”

\(^{25}\) See pp 76–77.
Only in the northeast was there any contact with enemy terrain. There Tetela and Hueyapan are described as frontier towns, while memory of conflict with the dwellers of the plateau also persisted in Totolapan and adjacent towns well within the province.

Regional names.—The zone of the towns specified as Xochimilca, together with near-by Atlatlauca, was called Quauhtengo. South of Yacapichtla lay another district referred to as the Tlalanhuac, in which Tlayacac and Tecapačinco were prominent centers.

TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—In the Matricula we see, and in the Mendocino we read of, the following opulent tribute which flowed to the Triple Alliance from the province of Huaxtpepec:

CLOTHING

400 bundles of loincloths
400 bundles of women’s clothing
1,400 bundles of large mantles of “twisted” cloth
8,000 bundles of rich little mantles
46 warriors’ costumes with shields (6 being fine pieces)

FOOD

4 large wooden cribs (1 each of maize, beans, chian, and huauhtli)

OTHER GOODS

2,000 polished pottery dishes of various colors
8,000 reams of native paper

Tribute of the component towns.—Rather curiously, no details are available on the origins of the foregoing tribute, military aid and prisoners alone being mentioned.

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20 PNE, 6: 286
27 Atlatlauca, Totolapan, and Tlayacapan “trayan guerras” with “Chalco, Guexocingo, Taxcala, Cholula; las cuales heran sobre sus tierras” (PNE, 6: 9) We read in Lehmann, Die Geschichte der Konkurse von Colhuacan und Mexico (1938), §§ 1202–1203, how the people of Totolapan accompanied Nezahualpilli in a successful campaign against Huexotzinco in 11. Tochtil, 1490
28 “Estan las dichas tres cabezas asentadas en tierra llana, cercadas de montes y sierras no muy altos, llamase la Provincia Quauhtengo, y dívose así porque los mismos de sus subjetos están poblados en montes, y en la dicha lengua se dice el monte quauhtengo” (PNE, 6: 10)
29 RHE, 1: 224; “Los pueblos de la tlalanhuac son catorze cabezas caen casi todas desta villa [Yacapichtla] á la parte del sur dizen llamarse así porque es tierra llana y mas caliente esta la una cabeza dizen que antigüamente no abia mas de dos cabezas que heran tequepačinco y tlalalco y que los demás heran estanças y así agora se nombran catorze cabezas”
Atlatlauca, Totolapan, and Tlayacapan gave no tribute because they were near the frontier, as mentioned above.\textsuperscript{30} Yacapichtla seems to have made a tribute of prisoners.\textsuperscript{31}

\section*{24. Tlalcoauhtitlan}

\textbf{SOURCES OF THE MAP}

Page 18 of the \textit{Matricula} depicts three provinces, their town glyphs and tribute being ranged in vertical sections. The left-hand section, in which the cabecera is identified in roman letters, sets forth the province of Tlalcoauhtitlan. This part of the page is copied in the \textit{Codex Mendocino} as the top section of folio 40\textsuperscript{o}. The province lay in central-eastern Guerrero and consisted of eight towns, four of which have been identified—chiefly on the “Millionth Map” of the American Geographical Society (sheet “Ciudad de México”). Former and present name forms are listed below:

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textbf{MENDOCINO} & \textbf{MILLIONTII MAP} \\
Ahuacicinco, 4 & Ahuacuotzingo \\
Mitzinco, 3 & Mitalcingo \\
Tlalcoauhtitlàn, 2 & Tlalcozotitlàn \\
Tolimani, 1 & Tulimán \\
\end{tabular}

Four other towns remain to be located: Quauhtecomaccino, Tepuztitlàn, Ychcarlan, and Çacatla.

\section*{REMARKS ON TOWNS}

\textit{Quauhtecomaccino}, according to one lone reference, was four leagues from Olinalá.\textsuperscript{33}

\textit{Tepuztitlan} may be a Tepuztlan San Miguel, subject to Chiautla, from which it lay eight leagues distant.\textsuperscript{34}

\textit{Ychcatlan} was four leagues from Tlalcoauhtitlan “de muy mal camino de sierras”\textsuperscript{35} and eighteen leagues from Tlapan, being an estancia of Tenango.\textsuperscript{36}

\textsuperscript{30} “El señor natural ... fue Montezuma, al cual no tributaban, porque solo le servían en las guerras” (PNE, 6: 8).

\textsuperscript{31} The “Relación de Yecapichtla,” after stating (RHE, 1: 225) that “aunque motecnçuma los quiso señorar no pudo vencíllos y así extruvieron siempre de por sí y sobre sí,” admits (p. 227) that “los que de aquellos prendían los llevaban a presentar a motencçuma.”

\textsuperscript{33} PNE, 5: 210.

\textsuperscript{34} PNE, 5: 250.

\textsuperscript{35} GPM, p 112.

\textsuperscript{36} GPM, p. 104.
The Old Acolhua Domain: The Southwest

NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Inhabitants and languages.—According to the Mendizabal-Jiménez Moreno linguistic map, Tlalcoçauhtitlan embraced a diversity of languages. Apart from the predominant Náhuatl, areas of Tlapanje, Mallame, and the unclassified Tuxteca are noted. The province of Tlalcoçauhtitlan was brought into the Empire by Nezahualcoyotl, who placed a governor over it.²⁰

Provincial borders in 1519.—West of Tlalcoçauhtitlan lay the province of Texcoaquicuílo; east of it Quiauhtecuánon, and to the north Quauahuatlacoac and Huaxtepec. These were Empire provinces. On the south, however, it gave on obscure and bellicose Yopitzinco.

TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—The yellow earth which gave its name to the province of Tlalcoçauhtitlan naturally figured in its tribute, which was as follows:

CLOTHING

400 bundles of large mantles**
1 warrior's costume with shield*

FOOD

100 pots of bee honey**

OTHER GOODS

20 dishes of tecócahuatl, "ques un barnyz amarillo con que se en-
bixavan"³⁷

²⁰Ixtlilxóchitl, Obras históricas (1892), II 198 Nezahualcoyotl “. . . fué sobre la [provincia] de Tlaucohcauhtitlan y la ganó, en donde puso por su mayordomo á Huittziltecuí, en donde se le daban de tributo y reconocimiento en cada un año diez y seis bateas de color y veinte cargas de copal, doscientas setenta y ocho jicaras y teconates finos, y veinte cargas de varas de tlaquilot quahuitle.” The last item is clarified by Sahagún (Historia general de las cosas de Nueva España [1938], III: 222). "Hay unos árboles silvestres que se llaman tlaquiloquautl, que quiere decir que tiene madera pintada, porque están bermejos, y tienen las vetas negras que parecen pinturas sobre el bermejo; es árbol muy preciado, porque de él se hacen teponzáles, tamboriles y vihuelas, y suenan mucho estos instrumentos cuando son de esta madera; y por ser muy pintada y de buen parecer es muy preciada."

³⁷Tezozómoc (Crónica mexicana [1878], p. 315) includes among the tribute from the Huaxteca "betun amarillo que llaman Tecuezalín y tecócahuatl con que untan y tiñen jicaras, y ablandan manos y pies."

Editorial note (C. O. Sauer). This Náhuatl word may possibly also signify the yellowish lacquer base, prepared from Coccus insects. The intermediate slopes between the volcanic highlands and the Balsas lowland were and are the chief source of this substance, prized in the aboriginal crafts of central and southern Mexico.
Extent of the Empire of the Culhua Mexico

This differs entirely from the tribute imposed by the Alcolhuaque on first conquering the province, which tribute consisted of:

16 pieces of colored lacquer  
268 fine pcaras and tecomates  
20 loads of fine cabinetmaker’s wood  
20 loads of copal

25. Quiauitexpan

Sources of the Map

On the Matricula page depicting three provinces (p. 18), the section extending vertically down the middle represents the province of Quiauitexpan. This section is copied in the Codex Mendocino, folio 40°, as the middle stripe, but is placed horizontally there. Quiauitexpan Province lay in eastern Guerrero, and may have extended north into Puebla. Of its six towns, three have been identified, the “Millionth Map” of the American Geographical Society, sheet “Ciudad de México,” having been used as point of departure. Correspondence of old and modern names is noted below:

MENDOCINO
Olinalan, 1  
Qualac, 2  
Quiauitexpan (?) 3

MILLIONTH MAP
Olinalá  
Cualac  
[See Remarks on Towns]

Three other towns remain to be identified: Quiauitexcomatla, Xala, and Ychcatla.

Remarks on Towns

Quiauitexcomatla may be the “Tecomatlan” cited in one old document emanating from this region.68 This Tecomatlan appears much later as “Joya de Tecomatlan” and is identified as a rancho seven leagues “Les Nordeste” of Chilapa, to which it was subject.69

Quiauitexpan was subject to Olinalan (Olinalá), from which it lay three leagues distant, in a direction not given.66 It has been placed in the otherwise blank region north of Olinalá. Quiauitexpan figures in the conquest lists along with Tlaikoauhtitlan and Ohuapa.

68 The list is quoted in n. 36 above.  
69 PNE, 5° 251  
66 AGN, Padrones, 16, 168°. Petatlan is given by the same source as seven leagues east of Chilapa  
66 PNE, 5° 210.
NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Inhabitants and languages.—The Mendizabal–Jiménez Moreno linguistic map indicates great linguistic complexity for this province: Náhuatl, Mixtec, Tlapence, and Matlame.

Olinalan, celebrated for its lacquer-work, probably carried on that activity in pre-Hispanic times. From adjacent Tlalcoauhtitlan Province, perhaps only a few kilometers away, “bateas” went as tribute to Texcoco.42

Provincial borders in 1519.—Because half the towns of the province cannot be identified on the maps of unexplored Guerrero, the north of this province is a great blank. It bordered, probably, on Huaxtepec Province in that direction, as on the west with Tlalcoauhtitlan, on the east with Yoaltepec, and on the south with Tlapan, all of them fellow tributaries.

Regional names.—Somewhere in the dubious northeast began the region known as Totollan.43

TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—Quiauhtecapan was a rich mining region, as is shown by the following list of its tribute to the highlands:

CLOTHING

400 large mantles**
1 warrior’s costume with shield*

FOOD

100 jars of bee honey*

OTHER GOODS

40 large copper bells**
80 copper axeheads**
1 dish of little turquoises*

Tribute of the component towns.—Olinalan, in the mid-sixteenth century, rendered a sizable quarterly tribute of base gold, cacao, money resulting from the sale of cacao, and sixty little jars of honey (over

42 See the section on Tlalcoauhtitlan, above
43 PNE, 5.57: “Puebla est en la provincia de los Totoltecas de lengua mexicana diferente de los de la Misteica sujetos a la doctrina de la cabecera de Acatlan.” Of the same town, it is said farther on (5.77) “En este pueblo se habla la lengua mexicana corruta, porque es de la provincia de Totolá.”
half the honey formerly paid by the province, according to the Ma-
tricula). Besides this, two special milpas were cultivated and their
yield was sent to the near-by mines of Ayoteco."

"PNE, 1: No. 437: "Dan de tributo cada ochenta días quinientos y veinte y ocho pesos y dos tomines de tipuzque, y catorce xiquipiles de cacao y seis mill y dozientos y ochenta cacao, y esto dan al dicho su amo en dineros que son quatrocentos y cinquenta pesos, y ocho xiquipiles de cacao y sesenta xarrillos de mel, y cada año le hacen dos sementeras de maiz y se lo ponen en las minas de Ayoteco." On tipuzque, see Bancroft, History of Mexico (1883), II. 7, and Boban, Documents pour servir à l'histoire du Mexi-
que (1890), II: 416 and 450."
VI. THE OLD ACOHLUASA DOMAIN:
THE SOUTHEAST

The Acohlhuaque conquered the lands along the southern Gulf coast as well as those of the northern. Documentation is sparse but sufficient. Ixtlixochitl names Tlatlauquitepec and Quauhtocho, Cuetlaxtlan, and Tochtepec all as conquests made by Texcoco, and each of these towns heads a page of lesser tributaries in the Matricula. The "Relación de Cempoalla" supports Ixtlixochitl and also tells by what means the Mexica later acquired the Texcocan dominions.

Xoconochco, the far-flung southern province, has been added to chapter vi simply because it fits no better elsewhere. It is the only province in this group of five which cannot certainly be called old Acohlua terrain.

26. Tlatlauquitepec

Sources of the Map

The province of Tlatlauquitepec lay in north-central Veracruz, extending somewhat into northern Puebla. The Matricula leaf on the recto side of which it is painted belongs between pages 26 and 27 of the manuscript as it exists today, but long ago it was torn out and taken to Philadelphia.¹ This detached page "26A" is copied in its proper place in the Mendocino, as folio 51. Of the eleven principal towns of the province, nine have been located, largely on the "Millionth Map" of the American Geographical Society, sheet "Ciudad de México." Old and modern names follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MENDOCINO</th>
<th>MILLIONTH MAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atenco, 8</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayutitcho, 5</td>
<td>Ayotuxco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texcaltapan, 1</td>
<td>Hueyttalpan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tecuitlan, 9</td>
<td>Tezuitlan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tlatlauquitepec, 7</td>
<td>[No change]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xonoctla, 3</td>
<td>Jonotla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yaunahuaec, 6</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yaunauquitlapa, 4</td>
<td>Yaucuitlapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yztztepec, 2</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two towns remain to be found: Caltepec and Yxcoyamec.

¹ See Introduction, p. 7.
An unpublished relación adds Xoxopanco (a) and Tzotzocolco (b). The following towns have been added on the basis of other information: Acatlan (10), Tlaculula (11), and Xilotepec (12).

REMARKS ON TOWNS

Acatlan was a Mexican garrison town.²

Atenco is probably “Atempan,” which was a “cabecera por sí en la corona” in the sixteenth century³ and which may be found today on the Puebla map of the Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento atlas.

Teotlalpan may be identified with modern Hueytalpan, the teo > huey change having been noted elsewhere.⁴

Tlaculula (also called Hueycalli) “fue subjeto y tributuaua a Monteçuma.”⁶ It seems to have been a major pre-Mexican center.⁸

Tzotzocolco lay north of “Hueytalpan,” near Xocopanco.

Xilotepec is cited as a tributary in the note to Tlaculula, above.

Xoxopanco lay five leagues north of “Hueytalpan” and east of Zacatlan, according to an unpublished relación

Yaunhuac appears on the Puebla map of 1908.

Yayauquiltalpa was an estancia of Tlatlahquitepec.⁷

Yztepec appears as “IXtepec” on the 1908 map of the Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora.

Xcoyomec is mentioned as “Yxcuyomec,” an estancia of Tlatlahquitepec, in the mid-sixteenth century.⁸

NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Inhabitants and languages.—Tlatlahquitepec was a conquest of the Acolhuaque of Texcoco;⁹ its speech was chiefly Totonac and Náhuatl.

² PNE, 5: 113
³ GPM, p. 9, ENE, 14. 79.
⁴ Cf. p. 23 above. In the present case, the visita of Diego Ramírez gives us a link, if any be really needed. In July, 1552, he is visiting Tlatlacotepque [sic] and Hueytalpa, “belonging to His Majesty” (ENE, 6: 174) A month later he sets the tribute of Teotlalpa to His Majesty and goes on to Tlatlahcopec (ENE, 8: 153). Further references to the town may be found in Procesos contra indios idólatras, Publ AGN (1912), 3: 205-215
⁵ PNE, 5: 108
⁶ PNE, 5: 106; Xilotepec “reconocían con sus tributos al pueblo de Tlaculula y después a Monteçuma: tributaban maíz, gallinas, liquiudamber” PNE, 5: 110: Quauzantan “eran de Tlaculula y después fueron de Monteçuma”
⁷ PNE, 1: No 522.
⁸ PNE, 1: No 522.
⁹ Iríxhilochitl, Obras históricas (1892), I: 320.
The Old Acolhua Domain: The Southeast

Provincial borders in 1519.—This was the northernmost of the three provinces lying east of Tlaxcala and separating it from the sea. North of it was Tuchpa; northwest, Tlapacoyan; and to the south, Quauhtochco.

Regional names.—The northern part of the province was part of the Totonacapan.

TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—The tribute of Tlatlahquitepec held little variety.

CLOTHING

1,608 bundles\(^{19}\) of black-and-white striped mantles\(^{**}\)
2 warriors' costumes and shields\(^*\)

OTHER GOODS

800 cakes of liquidambar\(^{**11}\)

Tribute of the component towns.—Xilotepec gave maize, chickens, and liquidambar.\(^{12}\)
Teotlalpan (Hueytalpan) gave cotton mantles.\(^{13}\)
Xoxopanco and Tzotzolcoco "... antigamente tributaban a montecuma mantas de algodón," according to the unpublished relación mentioned above.

27. QUAUHTOCHCO

Sources of the Map

Quauhtochco was one of the provinces cutting Tlaxcala off from the sea. Glyphs of its seven principal towns are painted on page 24 of the Matricula and on folio 48\(^{\circ}\) of the Mendocino. By means of the 1908 map of Veracruz,\(^{14}\) in the center of which area this province lay, five of these towns may be identified, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MENDOCINO</th>
<th>1908 MAP</th>
<th>MENDOCINO</th>
<th>1908 MAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ahuilizapan, 5</td>
<td>Orizaba</td>
<td>Tuchçonco, 3</td>
<td>Tozongo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quauhtochco, 2</td>
<td>Huatusco</td>
<td>Ytzteyocan, 4</td>
<td>S. Nicolas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tototlan, 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Totutla</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two others remain to be located: Quauhtetelco and Teuhçoltzapotlā.

\(^{19}\) Corrected from 1,600.
\(^{17}\) Cf. Knickberg, Los totonaca (1933), pp 111–112, for an examination of tribute from this province.
\(^{12}\) Cf. n. 6 above.
\(^{15}\) RHE, 1 462: “eran basallos de montecuma tributabanle mantas de algodon.”
\(^{11}\) Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora.
REMARKS ON TOWNS

Quauhtochco figures among the garrison towns on folio 17° of the Mendocino (see p. 128, n. 1), though no governor is mentioned.

Tuchçonco, though shown in the Matricula as a pre-Hispanic town, seems to have been resettled in the sixteenth century. There are various documents concerning this resettlement, now kept in the Archivo General de la Nación, in Mexico City.18

Teuhcoltzapotlan was a doubtful name even to the Mendocino commentator.19

Yztsteyocan, like Tuchçonco, was subject to Cuescomatepec from the sixteenth century on.17 It was later called San Nicolas Tolentino, then San Nicolas del Gentl, and, finally, Juventino Rosas.20

Yztsteyocan figures on folio 17° of the Mendocino, among the garrison towns (see p. 128, n. 1), although no mention is made of a governor or governors.

NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Inhabitants and languages.—The troops of Texcoco brought Quauhtochco itself into the Empire.19 After various uprisings in the fifteenth century, it was finally so well assimilated that it remained faithful to Moctezuma in the Spanish Conquest.20 Náhuatl was the native tongue; what preceded it is doubtful.

Provincial borders in 1519.—To the west of Quauhtochco was Tlaxcala; to the east the sea, from which Quauhtochco barred that dwindling state. Two Empire provinces lay to the north and south: Tlatlauhquitepec and Cuilxalxtilan.

TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—The tribute of Quauhtochco consisted of a narrow range of items:

CLOTHING

400 large mantles**

---

18 E.g., AGN, Mercedes, 1: 36 and 40 170°, speaks of “tuçongu, sujeto al [pueblo] de san juan cuescomatepeque de la jurisdicción de guatusco.” Domínguez (Coscomatepec de Bravo. I [1943], p. 42) publishes the earlier document.
19 He first wrote “colan” and then rubbed it out.
20 AGN, Mercedes, 1: 36, calls it “ysteyucu,” and the same ramo, 18: 305°, “ystoyucu.”
21 Domínguez, Coscomatepec de Bravo I (1943), pp. 17 and 56.
22 Tlaxilxochitl, Obras históricas (1892), I: 320 and II: 196.
20 loads of cacao*  

**OTHER GOODS**  

1,600 bales of cotton*  

_TrIBUTE OF THE COMPONENT TOWNS._—Yutzeyocan and Quauhtochco, fifteen years after the Conquest, were paying their Spanish masters what they doubtless had paid in pre-Hispanic times: cacao and cotton.21

**28 CUETLAXTLAN**

**SOURCES OF THE MAP**

Cuetlaxtlan appears on page 25 of the _Matricula_ and on folio 49' of the _Codex Mendocino_. It was the southernmost of the provinces which kept Tlaxcala from salt and the sea. It was in Cuetlaxtlan Province, which lay in south-central Veracruz, that Cortés landed. Of the pre-Hispanic centers, three have been located, mostly by the help of documents. The “Millionth Map” of the American Geographical Society, sheet “Ciudad de México,” has been used as a framework for the present map, with the results given below:

**MENDOCINO**  

Cuetlaxtlan, 2  
Mictlanquauhtla, 3  
Teočioan (?), 1

**MILLIONTH MAP**  

Cotaxtlá  
[See Remarks on Towns]  
[See Remarks on Towns]

Three more towns remain to be located: Acozpā, Oixchan, and Tlapanicytlā.

**REMARKS ON TOWNS**

*Cuetlaxtlan* was a Mexican presidio in the final native period.22

*Mictlanquauhtla* lay half a league from the mouth of the Río Medellín, according to an unpublished land grant.23

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22 RHE, 1, 158. “para seguridad de los forzados é quetud esta tierra se dice que tenían los señores mexicanos dos presidios e fortalezas con guarnición e gente de guerra que heran cotaxtel .. y el otro obra otopa questá ocho leguas esta ciudad á la banda de norueste.” Thus Otopa is said to have been almost deserted by the time of the sixteenth-century writer.
23 Dated April 12, 1575, and preserved in the AGN, Mercedes, 10: 61: “don myn enriquez se por la presente en nombre de su magd hago mía a Joan sarmento vecino de la ciudad de los angeles de un vito de estancia para ganado menor en termynos del pº de mictlanquauhtla media legua poco mas o menos de la voca del río de medellín dentro de los medanos en vn cerro.”
Extent of the Empire of the Culhua Mexico

Teocoyocan is called "Teocinyocon" by another native source. It is perhaps an estancia of Zongolica (a), "en tierra fria," called San Juan de Teoyxuacan, two leagues from the cabecera.

Nature of the Province

Inhabitants and languages.—Cuetlaxtlan, we are told by a Texcocan chronicler, was conquered by that power, a statement confirmed by the "Relación de Cempoalla." The pre-Hispanic language was Náhuatl.

Provincial borders in 1519.—Cuetlaxtlan lay between Quauhtochco and Tochtepec, which were on the northwest and on the southeast respectively. Northeastward was the sea, and to the southwest was a doubtful region embracing at least one free city-state of the Mazateca.

Tribute

Tribute of the whole province.—The tribute of Cuetlaxtlan, in contrast with that of adjacent Quauhtochco, was variegated:

Clothing

400 women’s blouses and skirts
400 small mantles, borders black and white
400 half-quilted mantles
400 mantles of 4 brazas each
400 large white mantles, 4 brazas each
160 very rich mantles for lords and caciques
1,200 black-and-white striped mantles
2 warriors’ costumes with shields
1 string of chalchiuites
400 bunches of quetzal feathers
2 lip plugs of crystal, with blue and gold mountings
20 lip plugs, light amber, mounted in gold
1 hair adornment of quetzal feathers

Food

200 loads of cacao

Cuetlaxtlan paid cacao and cotton mantles, both white and decorated.

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21 Sahagún, Historia general de las cosas de Nueva España (1938), IV, 134
22 PNE, 5, 230.
23 Ixtlilxochitl, Obras históricas (1892), I, 320 and II, 196.
24 RHE, 1, 131.
25 PNE, 5, 9. "tributavame cacao y mantas de algodón blancas e pintadas"
29. Tochtepec

SOURCES OF THE MAP

Tochtepec, the rich and sprawling province which lay in northeastern Oaxaca, southern Veracruz, and Tabasco, was depicted on another of the leaves which are missing from the Matricula. We know that it should appear on the verso side of a leaf between pages 22 and 23 of the present manuscript, because of the arrangement of the Mendocino copy, folio 46'. This lost page "22B" contained twenty-two principal towns, a dozen of which have been located on the base of the American Geographical Society's "Millionth Map," sheet "Ciudad de México." Old and modern names are compared below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MENDOCINO</th>
<th>MILLIONTH MAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coçamaloapã, 12</td>
<td>Cosamaloapan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinantlan, 10</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixtlan, 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otlatiulan, 4</td>
<td>Otlatlán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxitlan, 2</td>
<td>Oxitlán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puctlan (?5)</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teotililán, 1</td>
<td>Teutila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tlacotlalpã, 6</td>
<td>Tlacotalpan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tochtepec, 3</td>
<td>Tuxtepec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tototepec, 9</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tozilan, 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yxmatlatlán, 11</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Various towns have not been located. Some of the following, when found, may provide the obscure route to the southern province of Xochonochco:

Ayotzinapaec  Teteutlan
Ayotzinapap  T'zinacanoztoc
Cuezcomatulá  Xayaco
Michapan, 14 (?) Xicaltepec
Michitlan  Yaotlan

We may add the following town to the province: Ucila (8).

REMARKS ON TOWNS

Chinantlan has been identified with Valle Nacional. The matter is discussed by Bevan. There is a curious division of evidence regarding the relationship of Chinantlan to the Empire. It appears in the Ma-
triendela, which is the criterion of the present work, and the sixteenth-century relación says clearly enough that “este señor rreconoció a Moteteúma,” but Cortés himself, in his letters, explains that it was not subject to the Empire, and copies a message from his captains there who held out during the Spanish flight from the capital. These write that they were daily at war, during this period, with the Tochtepec garrison. A less reliable document also claims independence for the Chunantc. Presumably they were in reality subject, but precariously so, to Moctezuma.

Puctlan. There were two pre-Conquest Puctlans in this province. One, in the highlands of Oaxaca (no. 5), still exists as Putla, southwest of Tlaxiaco. The other (a) lay among the lagoons of the Río Alvarado, three leagues from Yxmatlahuacan, three from Acula, and four from an unlocated Tlatlayan.

Tochtepec was a Mexican garrison town, as the letters of Cortés show. The “Relación de Chunantla” tells how judicial matters were forwarded to Moctezuma’s garrison there.

Tototetpec may be the “Tepetotutla” on Bevan’s map.

Yxmatlatlan appears as Yxmatlahuacan, three leagues from Pucltl (q.v.).

NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Inhabitants and languages.—Tochtepec was reduced by the armies of Texcoco, as they pushed down the coast. The chief language of the

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50 PNE, 4: 60.
51 Cortés, Cartas y relaciones (1866), p. 204: “... a la primera vez que... vine, proveí, como en la otra relación hice saber a V.M. que en dos o tres otras provincias... se hiciesen para V.M. ciertas casas de granjeras... y á una de ellas que se dice Chunanta, envié para ello dos españoles; y esta provincia no es sujeta á los naturales de Culua.” The message he wrote goes on to say, “con los de Tuxtepec... cada día tenemos... guerra.”
52 In García Icazbalceta, ed., Colección de documentos para la historia de México (1858–1866), II, 592: “Chunanta es provincia por sí, pequeña, en sierras, no obedece á México, y en esta hay pueblos cada uno sobre sí, de diferentes lenguas: á veces son amigos unos de otros, á veces no.”
53 See Yxmatlatlan, below.
54 PNE, 5: 236: “Tiene este partido otro pueblo que se dice Puculta esta metida en las lagunas del río de Alvarado, tres leguas a la parte del poniente” It is also mentioned in ENE, 14: 87, and in n. 40 below
56 “El las cosas supremas, como hacer justicia de algún principal e quitar la vida alguno, lo comunicaban con los yndios mexicanos que residían en el pueblo de Tuxteque, donde Moteteuca tenía una guarrión de gente muy grande donde recogían los tributos de todos los pueblos desta tierra” (PNE, 4, 65).
57 texhilxochitl, Obras históricas (1892), II, 197–198: “Conquistadas estas provincias que pertenecían al patrimonio de el rey de Tetzcoco, pasó de allí con su ejército costeando
province was Náhuatl, but along the southwest both Chinantec and Mazatec were spoken.

Provincial borders in 1519.—To the northwest of Tochtepec Province lay Cuetlaxtatlan and its fortress; to the southwest was the doubtful zone of the independent Mazatec. Southward, Coayxtlahuacan and Coyolapan provided another strong link with the Empire, but somewhere along the southeast the province of Tochtepec gave on enemy regions, through which a thin line of fortresses must have led to Xoconochco.

TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—The wealth of Tochtepec was phenomenal. Of the several lists of tribute which we have, the Matricula shows the following items:

CLOTHING

1,600 rich mantles, of the kind the lords and caciques wore**
800 red-and-white striped mantles**
400 women’s blouses and skirts**
1 warrior’s costume and shield, with a birdlike standard*
1 gold shield**
1 feather standard like a bird’s wing—yellow feathers*
1 gold diadem*
1 gold headband, a hand’s width and thick as vellum*
2 strings of gold beads**
3 large chalchiuities*
4 strings of chalchiuities*
20 lip plugs of light amber mounted in gold*
20 lip plugs of crystal with blue smalt and gold setting*

FOOD

20 loads of cacao

la mar del Norte hasta otra provincia que se dice Teochtepec [sic] que asimismo la ganó y sojuzgó, y puso en ella por su mayordomo y cobrador de tributos (de más de la gente de guarnición que en cada una de ellas dejaba) á Toyectzin, que cobraba en cada un año cuarenta faídos de mantas ricas y viente de unas camisetas asimismo ricamente tejidas de finos colores, que montan ciento y viente piezas igualmente le sembraban y cultivaban en cada un año una sementera de cacao, que tenía de longitud cuatrocientas medidas y de latitud doscientas, sin más treinta y tres cargas de cacao que se cobraban de tributo, dos mil pelotas de hule y cuatrocientos paños de grana, sin más muchas piezas de plumería, como eran rodelas, penachos y otras divisas que los reyes usaban quando salían á las guerras, hechas de la plumería rica que llaman quetzali. Esta provincia contenía doce pueblos, asimismo sujetos, y daban de tributo cierta cantidad de amas y ciudas para el servicio de palacio."

* Contributed by Ucila. See Tribute of the Component Towns, below.
* Also from Ucila.
Extent of the Empire of the Culhua Mexico

OTHER GOODS

16,000 rubber balls
100 pots of liquidambar
24,000 little bunches of blue, red, and green feathers
4 tufts of green feathers trimmed with yellow ones
80 handfuls of quetzal feathers

Ixtlilxochitl gives another list for the whole province: what it paid to Acolhuacan when it was first subjugated 20

CLOTHING

40 bundles of rich mantles
20 bundles of rich blouses
shields, panaches, etc., of quetzal plumes

FOOD

33 loads of cacao

OTHER GOODS

2,000 rubber balls
400 measures of cochineal

Personal services were also exacted, he relates.

The same chronicler says that twelve pueblos were subject in this province. In a little list inserted without explanation in the annals of Quauhtitlan, Tochtepec and eleven other towns of the province are named, along with these items:

20 + 10 + 1 (31) loads of cacao
400 [measures] of achiotef
5 centzonil [2,000?] rubber balls 40

The agreement between the Ixtlilxochitl and Quauhtitlan lists suggests that Ixtlilxochitl had the latter at his disposal.

Tribute of the component towns.—Even more detailed information may be secured on the tribute of Tochtepec Province.

Chinantlan and its subjects paid gold and cacao. 41

Tlacolalpan paid cotton mantles (some bearing painted pictures of

20 Quoted in n. 36 above.
41 PNE, 4 60. "este señor. reconoçca a Motoçuma, y el y todos sus pueblos le tributa taban oro e cacao"
The sun and the moon), cacao and parrots, ocelot skins, alligator teeth (probably for use as charms), and chalchuites. Toztlan also gave mantles painted with suns, as well as other garments. Dimensions are specified.

Ucla paid directly to the capital each year a gold shield, an ornament made of quetzal feathers, and two collars of gold beads, for Moctezuma and his wife. These are also depicted on the Matricula page. To the governor in Tochtepec they gave gold, cacao, cotton, maize, chile, beans, mantles, grass mats, and all sorts of fruit. A third tribute each year went to their own cacique.

30. Xoconochco

Sources of the Map

In the State of Chiapas, at the approaches of Guatemala, lay the coastal province of Xoconochco. The signs depicting this province are painted on the twenty-third page of the Matricula, and the copy appears on folio 47 of the Codex Mendoza. Of the eight principal towns of this province, seven have been identified, principally on the American Geographical Society's "Millionth Map," sheet "Ciudad Guatemala." Old and modern names are compared below:

**MENDOCINO** | **MILLIONTH MAP** | **MENDOCINO** | **MILLIONTH MAP**
--- | --- | --- | ---
Acapetlahuan | Acapetagua | Mapachtepec | Mapastepec
Ayonlan | Ayuda | Maçatlan, 5 | Mazatán
Huehuetlan, 4 | Huehuetán | Xoconochco, 6 | [See Remarks on Towns]
Huiztlan, 3 | Huixtla |  |  |

One town remains to be located: Coyoacan.

42 "Moetzuma lo señor reuse: tributavane ropa de algodon con el sol e la luna y otras pinturas pintadas en ella, y cacao y papagayos y cuentos de tigre y dientes de lagartos y piedras que llaman 'chalchuitis.'" (PNE, 5.2).

43 PNE, 5.5: "se dieron a Moetzuma por amistad, tributavane vasas mantas de quatro piezas y de ocho barras en largo y tres palmos de ancho cada manta, y en estas mantas pintavan en medio un cerco grande y enmedio el sol, y otro ropa blanca menuda."

44 PNE, 4: 47-48 "obedecían por su Señor y Rey a Montesuma al qual tributaban y pagaban cada año por tributo vn presente en que le daban vn roedoe que en su lengua llaman chamalh dofrada con mucho oro, y un quetzale hecho de plumera muy rico, y un collar de cuentas de oro muy rico para el dicho Montesuma, y otro collar de la misma suerte y manera para su muger ... cada vn año ... , y que demas do esto daban otro tributo a vn Gobernador que el dicho Montesuma tenia puesto en vn pueblo que se dize Tustepaque ... al qual dabavan cantidad de oro y mucho cacao y algodon, maz, chile, y frisoles, mantas, petates y de todos los generos de fructos que la tierra daba, demas de lo qual otro tanto tributo a un cacique que estaba por Señor en esta provincia, Señor natural della, de suerte que pagaban tres tributos en cada vn año."
REMARKS ON TOWNS

Xoconochco has now become Soconusco San Benito. It appears as one of the garrison towns (Mendocino, fol. 18") with two governors, named "2. Quauhtli Tezcacouacatl" and "Atzin T'ilalancaqui," according to their glyphs (cf. chap viii, no. 37).

NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Inhabitants and languages.—The Mayence language Mame and Na-huatl were the native languages of Xoconochco Province.

Provincial borders in 1519.—The province of Xoconochco was one of the terminals of the Empire, and doubtless waited constantly on the east and west. The links which bound Xoconochco Province to the Empire and to remote Tochtepec are not clearly known, but it seems likely that they consisted in isolated fortresses.

TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—The tribute of Xoconochco Province comprised the following:

**CLOTHING**
2 lip plugs of light amber, gold setting
2 long strings of chalchuiites

**FOOD**
200 loads of cacao

**OTHER GOODS**
1,400 bunches of feathers, blue, red, and green
160 whole skins of birds
800 handfuls of yellow parrot feathers
800 handfuls of quetzal feathers
40 ocelot skins
800 rich tecomes for drinking cacao
2 brick-sized chunks of clear amber

Tribute of the component towns.—Xoconochco gave, in the early colonial period, three annual tributes of goldpieces, each tribute being comprised of eight gold disks worth twenty-five pesos apiece.

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46 Cooper Clark, ed., Codice Mendocino (1938), 1: 87, identifies it as Cotinga amabilis Gould
47 PNE, 1. No. 501: "Dan tres tributos cada año y en cada vno ocho tejuelos de oro de a veinti e cinco pesos cada vno, de nueve quintales, pagando en tostones al Respeto."
THE ROAD TO XOCONOCILCO

The tribute collectors of the Empire reached Xoconochco—which was so far away from the heartland that it paid only twice a year, as the month symbols on the Matricula page attest—by the same route that modern land travelers follow, that is, south and east of the Nudo de Cempoaltepetl. Ahuizotl, at the end of the fifteenth century, invaded certain key places, which linked this province thereafter with Tocutepec. The activities of Moctezuma II filled certain gaps without altering our general picture for this area.

The main centers occupied by the Mexicans to assure the route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and down the Sierra Madre to Soconusco are indicated on the map between provinces 29 and 30, Tocutepec and Xoconochco. The list, which might be expanded, has been formed from the conquest lists of the Mexican rulers.48

The reason why these towns do not appear in the Matricula as comprising a separate tributary province is debatable. They may have been depicted on some page now lost, or the Mexicans may have demanded from the towns only the right of transit.

48 Barlow, “Materiales para una cronología del Imperio de los Mexicanos,” RMEA (1946), 8, 207–215
VII. THE MIXTEC-ZAPOTEC ZONE

In each of the provinces of the vast zone we are about to consider, the cultural and linguistic groups known as Mixtec and Zapotec have flourished. There is some indication that in an earlier period the Mixtec extended beyond these provinces; in any case, they and the Zapotec together provide a convenient denomination for the area, much of which fronted on still "unreconstructed" Mixtec city-states. Other cultures and languages there were, in bewildering abundance, within the same frontiers—Tlapantec, Mazatec, Cucatec and so forth,—but the Mixtec and the Zapotec appear to have been the most advanced of all, and certainly were the best known to later times.

31. Tepeacac

Sources of the Map

Tepeacac was a great bastion, which long resisted the imperialism of the Mexica and later, when the Spaniards came, proved to be the key to the eastern plateau. This cabecera, together with twenty-three principal towns, is represented on page 20 of the Matrícula, copied on folio 42' of the Codex Mendocino. The province extended across the center of southern Puebla. Its towns have been located principally on the 1908 Puebla map of the Comisión Geográfica-Exploradora. Original name forms are compared with those of today in the following list:

**MENDOCINO**
- Acatzinco, 15
- Coatzinco, 9
- Chietlan, 5
- Epaltlan, 7
- Huehueitla, 4
- Nacochtlan, 8
- Quatlatlahucan, 10
- Quauhquechulan, 1
- Quauhtinchcan, 12
- Quechulac, 17
- Teculco, 13
- Tecamachalco
- Teonochtittla, 2

**1908 MAP**
- [No change]
- Coatzingo
- Chuetla
- [No change]
- Huehueitlan
- Necoxtla
- Huatlatlauca
- Huaquechula
- Cuautilochan
- Quecholac
- Tecali
- [No change]

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The Mixtec-Zapotec Zone

MENDOCINO 1908 MAP
Teopantlan, 3 [No change] Tepeaca
Tepeaca, 14
Tepemaxalco, 18 Tepexi
Tepexic, 11
Tetenanco, 16
Ytzucan, 6 Matamoros Izúcar

Four towns elude identification: Atezcahuacan, Chiltecpintla, Oztotlapexco, and Yeçochinanco.

NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Inhabitants and languages.—Náhuatl and Otomi were the principal languages of this province, though Chocho-Popoloca was spoken in Tecamachalco, Quercholac, and Quauhtinchan. Mixtec, in turn, was spoken by groups coming up from the south, some of which arrived in late times, during political upsets in Coayxihuacan.

Provincial borders in 1519.—North of Tepeaca Province lay Tlaxcala, with whom it skirmished continually. Its boundaries in the other three directions were less insecure, as it was bordered by the Empire provinces of Huaxtepec on the west, Cuauhtochco on the east, and Yoaltepec on the south. In the last-named direction the frontiers have been placed south of Yzucan and Tepexic, and north of Acatlan and Piaztla. This choice is rather arbitrary, but in the 1580’s Acatlan and Piaztla remembered former wars with the two towns depicted on the Matricula page, hence may finally have been integrated into another province in the interests of peace.

Regional names.—Certain towns are listed in the relaciones of the 1580’s as belonging to the Coatlañan, a name which likewise appears in this zone on the Ortelius map of 1579. These towns are Epatlan, E

2 PNE, 5: 20. “en lo que toca a las lenguas, la general desta ciudad y pueblos de su provincia hablan la lengua. mexicana... ceto que los pueblos de Tecamachalco y Cachulac comunmente [hablan] otra lengua tosca llamada popolucan ceto que toda la gente noble hablan poco o mucho la mexicana; ans mysimo ay ynterpolados algunos naturales que hablan otra lenga que llaman otony, que esta, fuera de la mexicana, es la mas natural en este reyno por haber muchos pueblos dela.”

8 See the opening lines of Preuss & Mengin, Die mexicanische Bilderschrift Historia Tolteca-Chichimeca (1937).
1 Ibid., vss. 322–324.
5 PNE, 5: 60, 79.
6 PNE, 1: No 248.
Extent of the Empire of the Culhua Mexico

Teonochtztlan, Teopantlan, and Ytzucan. Tezozomoc speaks of Coatlalpan as being situated near the Marquesado.10

TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—Tepeacac and her subject towns paid the following tribute to the Empire:

FOOD

4 wooden cribs (2 of maize and 2 of beans)

OTHER GOODS

4,000 loads of lime
4,000 loads of thick canes
8,000 loads of canes for arrow shafts
800 deerskins
8,000 loads of acayel "performed that usan para la boca"
200 cacaxtles

Tribute of the component towns.—Ahuatlan (a) paid a tribute of cane.12

Coatzinco supplied cane, shields made of the same material, spearheads, bows and arrows, and white lime.13

Texalucan (b) claimed to have given military service only—the enemies including the distant Coixca.14

Coyatitlanapa (c) paid a tribute of canes, spearheads, white lime, shields made of cane, and wild cotton for padding armor.15

7 More exactly, Tepeuxuxuma, next door to Teonochtztlan PNE, 1 No. 540.
8 PNE, 1: No. 559
9 PNE, 1: No. 292
10 Tezozomoc, Crónica mexicana (1878), pp. 533–534: "los pueblos de Coatlapan y ... la tierra caliente, que ahora llaman del Marquesado."
11 Wooden frames for carrying goods on the back with a inumpline
12 PNE, 5: 82–83: "Dicen que en tiempo de su ynfidelidad fueron vasallos de Motecuoma y sus pasados, y que le servuan y tributauan rodelas de canas maçiças que en lengua mexicana llaman otlal."
13 PNE, 5: 93: "Dicen fueron vasallos de Motecuoma y de los Señores de Mexico, y le servuan con rodelas de cana maçiça, con canas fuertes, y nautaas para lanças, cal blanca, flecha y arco para pelear."
14 PNE, 5: 86: "Dizien que fueron vasallos de Motecuuma y sus pasados," making war against the "provincia de Coixca y captuauan gente que llevauan a Mexico a Motecuuma para que se sacrificase." For Coixca, see section on Tepeuacuixtoc, p. 17, n. 41
15 PNE, 5: 90: "En tiempo de su ynfidelidad eran de Motecuuma, señor de Mexico, y sus pasados daunale de tributo cal blanca, canas maçiças grandes, y nautaas para poner en las lanças, y rodelas de cana maçiça para pelear, y algodon: algodon silvestre para Jacos y cosseleites que vestian los hombres de guerra, que todo lo referido llevan a Mexico."
32. Yoaltepec

sources of the map

The province of Yoaltepec occupies the right-hand third of page 18 of the Matricula, and the lower third of folio 40 of the Codex Mendoza. In the original codex only the cabecera is identified by an annotation in the roman alphabet—as is often done—though in the Mendocino all the towns are thus identified.

This province, which contained six principal towns, lay on the northwestern border of modern Oaxaca State, and perhaps extended into Guerrero. On the basis of the "Millionth Map" of the American Geographical Society, sheet "Ciudad de México," and a considerable number of documentary references, five of these six important towns, as well as a few others, have been located. The following table shows the correspondences between old and modern names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mendocino</th>
<th>Millionth Map</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ehuacalco, 4</td>
<td>Calilualá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patlanalá (?), 5</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tzilacaapan, 6</td>
<td>Silacayoápam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoaltepec (? 3)</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yxicayá (?), 10</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One town remains quite elusive: Ychcaatojac.

We may add to the list given above the following towns, which were minor subjects of the province: Acatlan (2), Ayoxochiquilazala (9), Piaxtla (1), Tecomaixtlahuaucan (8), and Ycpatepec (?) (7).

Remarks on Towns

Acatlan recognized Moctezuma and his forebears as overlords and claimed to be linked with the Mexican blood royal. It has been placed in Yoaltepec Province because it formerly had wars with Ytzucan and Tepexic, which were within Tepeacac Province, as we see in the Matricula. In the mid-sixteenth century it was bordered by Izucar, Tepexic, Petlaltzinco, and Chila, and this also tends to place it in the Yoaltepec sphere.

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16 PNE, 5, 59. "Acatlan reconoció por supremo Señor en tiempo de su gentildad a Moctezuma y sus antepasados los Reyes de Mexico"
17 PNE, 5, 60
18 PNE, 1: No 6
Extent of the Empire of the Culhua Mexica

Ayoxochiquilazala seems to have been the anchor of the Empire in this region. A local Mexican garrison consumed all the tribute, which never reached Mexico.10

Ehuacalco, suggests Troncoso,10 may be the Calhualá [Cal-eual-lan] of today. The proposed identification seems reasonable.

Patlanalan is a name which apparently survives only in documents. The town was subject to Tonalá (a) and was half a league from “Çila-cajoapa.”21

Piaxtla was probably “Old Piaxtlan” (Huehuepiaxtlan), which lay to the west of the site of the modern town. Among the towns subject to Piaxtla in 1581—and probably also linked with it in 1519—were Tuzantlan (c) and Iłamatzincó (b). These appear on the Puebla map of the Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora, 1908.

Yxicayan became “Xicayan de Tovar” in colonial days.22 It confined with Puclta and Tlacoyztlauaca,23 which are the Putla Santa Maria and Tecomaxtlahuacan of today. Xicayan de Tovar was nine leagues southwest of “Instlauaca” (Juxtlahuaca)24 and four leagues in the same direction from Ayoxochiquilazala.25 Northeast of the ancient Acuitlapan, Guerrero, are a C. Jicayan and a R. Jicayan which indicate the site. It should be pointed out that the Jicayán of today (near Tlacamama), also existing in the sixteenth century,26 is a quite different pueblo.

Ycpatepec, which enjoyed a certain pre-Hispanic fame, may be located by piecing together a variety of references. Though it is described in the relación of Cuauhuitlan along with towns of the modern district of Jamiltepec on the Oaxaca coast, it is stated to be no less than thirty-five leagues to the northeast of those towns,27 beyond a sierra, in the Mixteca Baja.28 Elsewhere it is given as ten leagues from Mixtepec

10 See Tribute of the Component Towns, below.
20 PNE, 5: 238.
21 PNE, 5: 238; GPM, p. 20 Its estancias were called Guastepec and Santa Clara.
22 PNE, 1: No 810; GPM, p. 65; RMEH, T 2, Appendix, p 147.
23 PNE, 1: No 810.
24 PNE, 1: No 810.
25 PNE, 1: No 810.
26 RMEH, T 2, Appendix, p. 137
27 RMEH, T 2, Appendix, p. 147.
28 PNE, 1: No 808
29 PNE, 4: 158.
30 PNE, 4: 155: “muy apartado [de Cuautluitlan] porque cae en la provincia de la Mixteca Baja.” Its encomendero was Francisco de Alfaro.
The Mixtec-Zapotec Zone

(subject to Tlaxiaco) and three leagues from "Cilacayoapan." With all this information, the town may be placed fairly well. In the present map it is identified tentatively with Montañas, a town on the Oaxaca map of the Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento. This lies south of Silacayoapan and may have fallen under the jurisdiction of south-lying Cuauhuiltlan.

Ychcaatoyac, which has not been found, is also called "Atojocinapa" in a list which names its encomendero as "el hijo de Pierrez Gómez."

Yoaltepec has been located from references only. When the Mexicans invaded the south, they took, in succession, the towns of Oaxtepec, Izucar, and Yoaltepec. "Ygualtepec" (the name suffered the same change as Yoallán-Iguala) was held by the encomendero of Ayoxochiquilazala. The clearest reference, however, comes from a document dealing with Piaxtla, which places Yoaltepec ten leagues straight south of that town.

NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Inhabitants and languages.—With Yoaltepec we enter the Mixtec provinces. A codex in purely Mixtec style, for example, is preserved from Tecomaixtlahuacán, and the relación of that town tells us it is of Mixtec speech, as proves to be true of Ycpatépec. The northern part of the province, on the other hand, seems to have been mexicano rustico, "because it is the province of Tótoalan"—a quite mysterious reference.

RMEH, T. 2, Appendix, pp. 142–143.

GPM, p. 20, PNE, 5: 238.

Ycpatépec was celebratedly mountainous.

Three hints which may lead to its exact identification at a later time are: (a) the linking of "Hycpatépeque" with Tlacotepec, Tepejillo, and Los Remedios in a list of "Curatos Mixtecos" of the reign of Philip V (Bancroft Library, University of California, Mex MS No. 8, fol. 321); (b) the Mixtec name, "yucu yua" ("Relación de Cuauhuitlan," PNE, 4: 158) or "yucu nuuyuh" (Reyes, Aríe en lengua mixteca (1889), p. 90); and, finally (c), the names of the estancias of Ycpatépec (PNE, 5: 238), which are Santa Maria, Santiago, and San Juan (PNE, 4: 155, adds San Pablo.)

ENE, 9: 17.

Discussed in the writer’s forthcoming chronological study.

I.e., García de Aguilar. See GPM, p. 157.

PNE, 5: 77. "al sur tiene al pueblo de Ygualtepec questa desta cabeça diez leguas, toda tierra entre doblada y llana y caminos derechos." In the same document Acatlan is placed at five leagues from Piaxtla.


RMEH, T. 2, Appendix, p 136.

PNE, 4: 158.

PNE, 5: 78.
Provincial borders in 1519.—North of Yoaltepec Province lay the Empire province of Tepeaca, and to the east that of Tlachtzuaocu, but to the south were other Mixtec peoples never subdued by the Triple Alliance: Tototepec of Oaxaca and her allies. Ayoxochiquilazala was an outpost against these. To the west Tlapan and Quiauhtepan were Empire territory again.

TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—The tribute rendered by Yoaltepec was small but choice; it included gold and turquoise. It is listed as follows:

CLOTHING

400 large mantles**
1 warrior’s costume with shield*

FOOD

40 jars of honey**

OTHER TRIBUTE

40 little gold disks, “the size of a Host” and as thick as one’s finger*41
10 middle-sized turquoise masks (mosaic)*42

Tribute of the component towns.—Acatlan gave military supplies and food to the Imperial armies which passed through it and from time to time sent gifts of mantles and rabbitskins to its overlord in Mexico, as well as providing personal services. Certain gifts were received in return.48

Ayoxochiquilazala, though a garrison town giving military service, also paid tribute of gold dust.44

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*41 Cooper Clark, in his edition of the Códice Mendocino (1 75), remarks that “it is reasonable to suppose that these gold disks,  measured about three inches in diameter.”
*42 The Mendocino commentary considers the turquoise symbol appearing with the masks to represent a separate tribute of turquoise, but this conclusion does not seem justified.

*43 As in Ocelotepec, in the province of Coyolapan, q v., PNE, 5: 59, says that Acatlan “solamente . dava . a la jente de guerra que por el pasaba” food and arms from an arsenal there, and “ ... enbiavan de quando en quando vn presente al Rey de Mexico, de mantas y pellejos de liebres y de conejos.” In the same source are mentioned the services rendered by various lords and their wives in the Imperial court, in eighty-day shifts.

*44 RMEH, T 2, Appendix, pp. 147–148: “acudian con el tributo á monteçuma y le davan oro en polvo y no le scudian con otra cosa porque en este dicho pueblo tenia monteçuma jente de guarnicion aperçebida para las guerras y esta jente mexicana comian y gasavan las gallinas venados conejos y maiz que eran obrigados á dar á monteçuma.”
Piaxtla gave salt and wax annually, and aided the Imperial troops passing through the town by supplying them with war clubs, shields, arrows, and food. 48

Tecomaitlahuacan was under the rein lightly. It had its own lord and none other, we are told in the sixteenth-century relación, but it chose none the less to send Moctezuma gifts now and again, and tribute is the criterion of the present map. 49

Yecatepec acquired certain articles by trade with peoples thirty leagues away and then delivered them to the Mexican tax collectors in Teutla (or Tentla). These articles were green feathers, gold, and chalchuiutes. 50

Yxicayan gave a combination of dwarf peppers and mantles "and nothing else." 51

33. Tlapan

Sources of the Map

The province of Tlapan contained fourteen towns, according to the glyphs of the Matricula (p. 17) and the Mendocino (fol. 39). In the Matricula only "Tlalulpa" is identified in a later hand; in the Mendocino, all towns are. Tlapan Province lay in the eastern extreme of modern Guerrero. Of its fourteen towns, seven have been located on the modern map. The following correspondence between ancient and modern place names has been established, the "Millionth Map" of the American Geographical Society, sheet "Ciudad de México," having served as base.

48 PNE, 5: 78: Piaxtla was "... sujeto al Real Imperio de Mexico y... en su sujecion lebanan cada año cantidad de sal y sera, de que daban a los Exercitos de Mexico espadas de pedernal, rodelas y flechas y comida quando pasaban por su pueblo a la conquista de lexos [sic] provincias, y no le davan en señal de sujecion otro tributo alguno."

49 RMEH, T. 2, Appendix, p. 137: "algunas vezes contribuyan con algunos presentes de piedras etc. desque llaman chalchuiutes á montecuma." The codex of this town (published by Schmeder) claims that the people of the town "nunca tributaron ni contribuyeron en cosa alguna para los dichos tributos de Mexico, y de todos eran libres y estos" (Schmeder, The Settlements of the Tzapotecs and Mixte Indians [1930], p. 70).

50 PNE, 4: 161: "solan ser en tiempo de su xentildad suxetos a Munteçuma... le davan de tributo cada tantos meses plumas verdes y oro en polvo y algunas piedras verdes de poco momento estas cosas iban a rescatar a otras partes fuera deste dicho pueblo, mas de treinta leguas, lo qual entregaban a los capitanes de Munteçuma que tenia puestos para el dicho xeto en Tentla" (or Teutla).

51 RMEH, T. 2, Appendix, p. 152: "acudian con el tributo á monteçuma al cual acudian con mantas y agi y no con otra cosa."
The remaining seven towns of the *Matricula* cannot be located with any certainty, though there are some additional data available regarding them. These towns are:

- Acocozpá
- Ahuacatla
- Amaxac
- Huitzannola
- Ocoapan
- Xocotla

Yualan

On the other hand, we may confidently add and locate the following subject towns, thanks to another source: Ayutla (8), Cintla (?),Copalitech (11), and Tototepec (9).

**REMARKS ON TOWNS**

*Acuitlapá* is the Quitlapá of today, located southeast of Metlatonoc in the atlas of the Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento. It is described in colonial days as “Cuytlapa,” twelve leagues from Tlapan.  

*Ahuacatla*, not located, was five leagues from Tlapan, according to a report which gives it as “Ahuacatulan.”

*Amaxac* probably corresponds to “Atlemazac” or “Atlimaxax,” which was a cabecera one league from Tlapan.

*Ayutla* was clearly tributary, and with it a series of seaboard towns including Cintla and Copalitech.

*Cintla* seems to have lain close to the modern Juchitán(a). It was one of the seaboard towns subject to Ayutla (*q.v.*).

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40 *GPM*, p. 106; *PNE*, 1: No. 217.
41 *GPM*, p. 101.
42 *GPM*, p. 101, *PNE*, 1: No. 82.
43 *PNE*, 4. 260: “aquel pueblo de Ayutla antiguamente era de Motecuama, [con] todos los demás pueblos de la jurisdiccion que fueron sujetos”
44 *PNE*, 4: 259: “antes que se ganase la tierra, eran todos los pueblos marinumo sujetos al dicho pueblo de Ayutla.”
Copalitech, called "Copalitas" in the sixteenth century, was considered a seaboard town and thus anciently subject to Ayutla (q.v.). 58

Huitzannola is called "Huitzaxola" elsewhere and is said to be an estancia of [A]cuitlapan. 58

Tototepe, one of many towns of this name, is not on available maps, but may be located by references. Xochitonala, 57 which must be the Tonalá of today, was "de Ayutla tres leguas y otras tres de Tututepeque." 58 The same source notes: "La estancia de Tututepeque esta tres leguas de la mar." The inhabitants of Tototepec are said to be "mexicanos que quedaron allí por guarriçion que solia tener Monteçuma." The town must have been the principal anchor of the Empire in this remote coast.

Xocotla, apparently, was a town three leagues from Tlapan 59 and should not be confused with the distant Yope-speaking town of the same name on the Río Papagayo.

NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Inhabitants and languages.—The people of Tlapan Province bore two principal names, though they may have been one group ethnologically and linguistically. Those of the north were called Tlapaneca and those of the south Yope. Sahagún identifies the two, remarking that "these Yopime and Tlapaneca are the people of the region of Yopitzinco; they are called Yope because their district is called Yopitzinco and they are also called Tlapaneca, which means Ochre Men, because they painted themselves red..." 59 It should be pointed out, however, that although the people of Tlapan and Malinaltepec and the northern towns are said to speak Tlapanec, those of Tototepec and Xochitonala and the south are called Yope-speakers, 59 as if Yope were another tongue. Whether or not the Yope are to be identified with the Tlap—

58 PNE, 4: 257: "Declaro ser marítimo el pueblo de Copalitas por estar dos leguas de la mar, y tener un río cavadoso y una alaguna [sic] de pesquera." This river has been identified with the Río Copala by the writer, "A Western Extension of Zapotec. Further Remarks," Tlapocan (1944), I 360.
57 GPM, p. 106.
56 PNE, I: No. 499
58 PNE, I: No. 28.
59 GPM, p. 98
60 Historia general de las cosas de Nueva España (1938), III: 133. Tlapalli means "red" in Náhuatl.
61 GPM, p. 27.
panec, a good part of the Yope remained independent of the Mexicans until the arrival of the Spaniards and gave the Spaniards themselves much trouble.

These Tlapanec and/or Yope seem to be linked with distant groups to the south and north. The nearest kin of the Tlapanec language is that found in Nicaragua, but certain customs of the Yope are identical with those of the Apache.

The recent discovery by Ortega of several codices from the Tlapanec zone provides us with a potential source of information on this formerly almost unknown region. Though the codices are still unexploited, they have already shown that the Tlapanec used a pre-Mexican calendar system. There is less novelty in the observation that the god Xipe Totec came to the highland via the Yope. His temple, which stood where the western towers of the Cathedral of Mexico now stand, was called Yopico.

Provincial borders in 1519.—To the northwest of Tlapan lay the province of Tlaloquauhitlán, to the north that of Quiauahtocan, and to the northeast Yoaltepec—the borderlands of the Mixteca. Tlapan Province extended down to the Pacific Coast to the fortress of Tototepec (not to be confused with the Mixtec kingdom of Tototepec in adjacent Oaxaca). On both sides of this bastion war was continually being waged. The greater portion of the Yope roamed unconquered in Yopitzinco to the west; and to the east was a doubtful region of independent Mixtec peoples, with the other Tototepec of Oaxaca looming as a background power.

Tribute

Tribute of the whole province.—Ortega's startling discovery of the balance of the "Codex Humboldt I" and its identification by Toscano

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83 The only Yope ethnography surviving is in a document published by Federico Gómez de Orozco ("Costumbres, fiestas, enteramientos y diversas formas de proceder de los Indios de Nueva España," Tlalocan [1945], pp. 60–61).


85 That is, with the signs immediately anterior to the familiar Call-Tochtil series as year-bearers.

86 Published by Seler, Bulletin 28, Bureau of American Ethnology.
as the “Nómima de Tributos de Tlapa y su senorio al Imperio Mexicano” give us unparalleled material for a future study in detail of the tribute of this province. We now have the bookkeeping from both sides, that of the conquerors and that of the conquered. Until the codices are fully published, however, we can only remark the abundant tribute of gold, confirmed by the Matricula and reconfirmed by the excavations of Atliztac, which may have been included in the province.  

The Matricula and Mendocino specify:

**Clothing**

- 400 bundles of mantles and women’s blouses
- 402 bundles of little red-striped mantles
- 800 bundles of large mantles
- 2 warriors’ costumes with shields

**Other Tribute**

- 10 strips of gold “de quatro de dos en ancho y de largo tres quartos de vara,” and the thickness of parchment
- 20 bowls of gold dust, each bowl of 2 almogadas capacity
- 800 bowls called tecomates, “the good kind they drink cocoa from”

_Tribute of the component towns._—We have testimony regarding the tribute of one town, Ayutla, in both the pre-Hispanic and the early colonial periods. On certain other towns, only information about the latter period is available.

Ayutla and near-by towns joined in giving Moctezuma the following every six moons: a bar of heavy gold, three fingers thick; gourds; deer and tiger skins; fish and cotton. In the mid-sixteenth century it gave 40 measures of gold dust and various items of clothing quarterly, as well as a turkey daily and the services of three Indians in a cacao grove.

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67 Noguera, “Importancia arqueológica del descubrimiento de objetos en Texmelucan, Guerrero,” _Boletín del Museo Nacional_ (1933), Epoca II, 2: 42-44

68 Corrected from the figure of the Mendocino commentary, 400

69 _PNE_, 4: 260 “era de Motecuzuma. le davan vna vara de oro maçuso de gordor de tres dedos, y ‘tecomates’ que son como calabazas, y cueros de venado y pescado y algodon y cueros de tugure, y que todos los dichos pueblos .. le davan este tributo antiguamente cada seys lunas.”

70 _PNE_, 1: No. 28. “dan cada ochenta dias quarenta pesos de oro en poluo y dos mantas de dos brâças cada vna, damascadas, y dos cotines grandes y ocho mantillas y quatro camisas y quatro naguas y cada dia vna gallina de la tierra y mas tres yndios de serviciio en vna huerta de cacao y todos juntos quando es menester la beneficiian.”
Thapan in the mid-sixteenth century gave 62 pesos, 3 tomimes of gold quarterly, 3 loads of honey, 5 pots, and 3 loads of wax in pellets. 77

Tototepec, likewise about a generation after the Conquest, gave 50 measures of gold dust and certain articles of clothing quarterly, and daily gave the services of seven Indians, and a chicken to the Calpixque. 78

34. Tlachquiauco

Sources of the Map

The province of Tlachquiauco was not large. It contained three principal towns, according to folio 45 of the Mendocino Codex, the folio copied from the recto side of a lost leaf (page “22A”) which followed Coyolapan and preceded Xoconochco in the original manuscript. Of the three towns of Tlachquiauco Province, one has not been located, but the other two (lying in northwestern Oaxaca) have been identified as follows on the “Millionth Map” of the American Geographical Society, sheet “Ciudad de México”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mendocino</th>
<th>Millionth Map</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Achiutla, 4</td>
<td>S. Miguel Achiutla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tlachquiauco, 3</td>
<td>Tlaxico</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The town which has eluded identification is Capotlan.
Mixtepec (2) and Tlacotepec (1) are added from other sources.

Remarks on Towns

Mixtepec was subject to Tlachquiauco in the days when the latter still held out against the Mexica, and presumably fell with it. 79

Tlacotepec appears in some of the younger Moctezuma’s conquests jointly with Ycotepetl (in the province of Yoaltepec).

Tlachquiauco is a name which has suffered considerable corruption, but there is no novelty in the identification of the town.

Capotlan appears vaguely linked with Erla and Macuilxochic in one source. 80

77 PNE, 1: No 725. “dan cada ochenta dos sesenta y dos pesos y tres tomiones de oro en polleo y tres cargas de miel y cinco xarros y tres cargas de yera en pellas” The statement also includes similar data from near-by towns.
78 PNE, 1: No 28. “dan cada ochenta discintas pesos de oro en polleo y cinco nahuas y ocho mantillas, y cinco mantas grandes, mas dan siete ydias de servicio cada dia y una gallina al Calpixque”
79 PNE, 4: 142. “el cacique de tlaxiaco que era a quien estos de mixtepeque reconocian por sefior tenia guerra con montecuma.”
80 ENE, 16: 68
The Mixtec-Zapoteco Zone

Nature of the Province

Inhabitants and languages.—This province seems to have been formed out of a vanquished Mixtec city-state, at a very late period indeed in the Empire’s history. It is listed as one of three principal pre-Hispanic powers of the region in the “Relación de Teocapotlan,” though we know that it lost its independence in 1511 or 1512.  

Provincial borders in 1519.—To the south lay sister Mixtec states such as Puerta and Zacatepec, which defied the Mexicans successfully, to the east and north the Empire province of Coayxtlahuacan, and to the west that of Yoaltepec.

Regional names.—Tlachquauaco lay in what is commonly called the Mistecapan.

Tribute

The only data available on the tribute of Tlachquauaco Province comes from the Codex Mendocino:

Clothing

400 large mantles**
1 warrior’s costume and shield*

Other Goods*

20 vessels of gold dust
5 sacks of cochineal
400 bunches of quetzal feathers

35. Coayxtlahuacan

Sources of the Map

The province of Coayxtlahuacan appears on page 21 of the Matricula and is copied on folio 43 of the Codex Mendocino. It contained eleven principal towns,” all of which have been found. They lay in northern Oaxaca. In the Matricula the towns of “Cohuantlahuacan,” “Tamaçolapan,” and “Tepozcololana” are identified in the roman alphabet; and

** PNE, 4: 193: “dizen los yndios que poco antes que los españoles viniesen solos aunan los de Tututepec que estos eran guerreros por si, y los de Tlachicaco que tambien eran guerreros por si, y Montecuma que era el Señor de México.”


** Cortés (Cartas y relaciones [1806], pp. 152–153) speaks of twelve towns in the province of “Coastoaca.”
in the same codex the right-hand margin is so badly worn that the glyphs of Tamaçolan and Mita are no longer visible. These are preserved in the Mendocino copy, however. The present map is based chiefly upon the "Millionth Map" of the American Geographical Society, sheet "Ciudad de México." Correspondences between former and modern names are given below:

**MENDOCINO**  
Coaxomulco, 11  
Coayxtlahuaca, 6  
Cuicatlán, 7  
Mictlán, 18  
Nochixtlán, 15  
Tamaçolan, 19  
Tamaçulapā, 4  
Tepuzcululā, 13  
Texopan, 5  
Xaltepec, 17  
Yancutlán, 14  
Çoçolan, 16

**MILLIONTH MAP**  
Cuasimulco  
Coxtlahuaca  
Cuicatlán  
Mîlatongo  
Nochixtlán  
Tamazola  
Tamaçulápam  
Teposcolula  
Tejúpam  
[See Remarks on Towns]  
[See Remarks on Towns]  
[See Remarks on Towns]

We may expand this list with the following towns, known from other sources to have been subject:

Adatlaucua, 12  
Chila, 2  
Ixixtlán, 3  
Malinaltepec, 10  
Papalotepac, 8  
Peltaltzinco, 1  
Tepeuica, 9

**REMARKS ON TOWNS**

*Adatlaucua* was visited by tax collectors from Coayxtlahuacan. It may be found in the Oaxaca map of the atlas of the Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento.

*Coayxtlahuacan* was a celebrated Mixtec stronghold, the downfall of which was one of the great events of the fifteenth century. The Mexicans made it a garrison and center for tribute collection.

*Chila* (2) admitted being subject to the Empire; the town denied

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78 PNE, 4.165: "estos dos pueblos de Atlatlaucu y Malinalteque reconocían por Rey a Muntèquima... dos yados, que se llamauan ...calpuques... hacían reecoxer [el tributo] y lo lleuan a la provinçia de Cuestaluaca, donde el dicho Muntèquima tenia puesta su frontera de gente de guerra."

79 PNE, 4.165, for example, speaks of "Cuestaluaca, donde el dicho Muntèquima tenia puesto su frontera de gente de guerra." See also Papalotepac, below. When the invading army of Cortés reached Laçac de Matamoros, Coayxtlahuacan threw off the Mexican yoke and surrendered to the Spaniards. (Cortés, Cartas y relaciones [1866], pp. 152-153).
paying tribute, but "the lords of Chila, when it pleased them to," exchanged presents with Moctezuma.68

Ixcitlan was a subject town which gave no tribute beyond feeding the highland troops that passed through it.69

Malinaltepec (10) sent its tribute to Coayxtlahuacan.70 This Malinaltepec, which is stated to lie eight leagues northeast of Atlataluca and five leagues west of "los Yolos" [Yoloxonecuilán], appears on Bevan's map.71 It should not be confused with the nearest of several homonyms, that is, with the Malinaltepec southwest of Atlataluca.

Mictlan, as Jiménez Moreno has pointed out,72 must be the present Mitlatongo.

Papalotiquepaz paid tribute to its cacique, and he to Moctezuma;73 probably the Papalotiquiquepaz of the sixteenth century74 is one of two towns called Papalo today, southeast of Quiozquepec.

Petlatzinco, like Ixcitlan, paid its tribute by supplying the armies of the Empire with food and men.75

Tepeucila had been subjected by Moctezuma shortly before the Spaniards arrived.76

Xaltepec appears on the Oaxaca map of the atlas of the Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento.

Yancuitlan may be found on the 1912 map of the Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora.

Çoçolan was conquered by the younger Moctezuma, as will be detailed in the second part of this work. It is mentioned as a garrison town on folio 17 of the Mendocino, with two governors—a "tlacatecll" and a "tlacochtectli" (cf. chap. viii, no. 37).

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68 PNE, 5: 66: "era sujeto al imperio de la ciudad de México embrale [a Moctezuma] los señores de Chila, cuando les agiadauna, algunos presentes de joyas de oro y mantas," etc
69 PNE, 5: 75.
70 See Atlataluca, above.
71 Bevan, The Chincantepec (1938).
72 Códice de Yanhuitlán (1940).
73 PNE, 4: 90: "tributaban los naturales a su Señor natural y este a Montezuma ... que llevaban a las guarniciones donde Montezuma tenía gente de guerra."
74 PNE, 4: 88.
75 "El dicho pueblo de Petlaltzingo era sujeto al Ymperio mexicano, y no daban ninguno tributo mas de que eran obligados a dar a los ejercitos de Mexico que por el dicho pueblo de Petlaltzingo pasaban bastimentos, y asi mismo servian con alguna gente de guerra, y no otra cosa alguna" (PNE, 5: 70).
76 PNE, 4: 95: "Al tiempo que vinieron los españoles era Señor natural de este pueblo un cacique que se dezia canchuchu camifia, y en tiempo de este los sujeto Montezuma"
Nature of the Province

Inhabitants and languages.—The province of Coayxtlahuacan was Mixtec in speech, except for Cucatec (extending eastward from Cuicatlan), Chinantec (north and east of Atlatlaucca), and, curiously enough, Chocho-Popoloca in the very heart of the province (Tamaçulapan to Coayxtlahuacan).

In Coayxtlahuacan Province centered the rich and complicated Mixtec culture, concerning which some detailed information has been preserved for us in such codices as the Nuttall and the Vindobonensis. Most extensive data on the pre-Hispanic history and ethnography of this region can be recovered from these manuscripts when they are fully studied. Many of the towns of this province were originally important city-states, with their own dynastic histories.

Among the notable cultural differences separating the peoples of this province from the Náhua, are such variant calendrical systems as the Mixtec, studied by Jiménez Moreno, and the Cucatec, in the still inadequately investigated “Codex Fernández Lelal.”

Provincial borders in 1519.—At the height of the Empire of Moctezuma, Coayxtlahuacan had certain half-intimidated (though not actually subjected) zones to the north, the sprawling Empire province with its Oaxaca garrison to the east, the still resisting Mixtec city-states to the south, and Tlaxiaco and other Mixtec towns, recently overrun, to the west.

Tribute

Tribute of the whole province.—The province of Coayxtlahuacan was exploited for the following items:

Clothing

400 bundles of quilted mantles, richly decorated
400 bundles of mantles, striped red and white
400 bundles of black-and-white mantles
400 bundles of loincloths
400 bundles of women’s blouses and skirts
2 warriors’ costumes together with shields

60 Códice de Yanhuatlán.
60 Such as Puctla, Zacatepec, and others the relaciones of which appear in RMEH, T. 2, Appendix.
OTHER GOODS

2 strings of chalchiutes
800 bunches of quetzal feathers
1 royal emblem called tlapilón
40 sacks of cochineal
20 bowls of gold dust

Tribute of the component towns.—A few details exist concerning the way in which the payment of this rich tribute was apportioned.

Atlatlaucca and a fellow town paid cochineal, cotton mantles, green and varicolored feathers, and chalchiutes, all of which they purchased from other towns by means of little cotton mantles which served as money. They also gave military aid.³¹

Cuicatlan gave feathers, gold, and “piedras” to the tribute collectors, who relayed these items to higher officials. The collectors themselves were given (motida ?) mantles and food, and sometimes fruit was sent to the Mexican garrisons in the Mixteca.³²

Chila’s presents of gold jewels and mantles have been mentioned.³³

Ixcuitlan claimed to have given no tribute other than gifts presented on visits to the capital. These presents were rich feathers and precious stones and live snakes to feed the birds of the Royal Aviary.³⁴

Malinaltepec shared in giving the items listed under Atlatlaucca, above.

Papalotocpac gave gold dust and food for the Mexican garrisons.³⁵

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³¹ PNE, 4: 165. The fellow town was Malinaltepec: “le danan en cada pueblo de cierta cantidad de grana cochinilla, manta de algodon y plumera verde y de todas colores, y unas piedras verdes ... y estos generos de cosas las iban a buscar a otros pueblos los yndios, y las recataban a tuche de unas mantillas de algodon del tamaño de vn pliego de papel, que corra entre ellos por moneda ... y quando los capitanes de Montecuma les mandaban que enbien gente de guerra para ir a otras conquistas, lo hacian.”

³² PNE, 4: 185. “Y para quel dicho su Señor tributase a Montecuma, de quien era su sujeto, buscaban los naturales plumas, oro, piedras, y a los cobradores que venian a cobrar este tributo por Montecuma, les davan mantas, comida y otros presentes, sin lo que pagavan al gran Señor que era Montecuma, y algunas vezes enbavan frutas a los que estaban en las guarniciones de Montecuma en la provincia de la Mixteca.”

³³ See Chila, above.

³⁴ PNE, 5: 75: “ ... era sujeto al real yperio de mexico, no le daban tributo ninguno mas de quando yvan a verle a mexico le llevaban en presente plumas ricas y piedras preciadas y culebras iban para dar a comer a las aves de boliateria y muchos jeneros de aves preciadas que tenia.” The Royal Aviary stood where the later Convento de San Francisco was built.

³⁵ “En tiempo de su ynfidelidad y antes que los españoles los sujetasen obedecian a Montecuma ... Lo que tributaban los naturales a su Señor natural y este a Montecuma era oro en polvo, bastimentos que llevavan a las guarniciones donde Montecuma tenia gente de guerra” (PNE, 4: 90).
Extent of the Empire of the Culhua Mexica

Patlaltzinco was obliged to feed Empire troops when they passed through the town. 60

Tepeucila contributed mantles and tiger skins bought from their neighbors, and a few feathers. 67

Texopan gathered these items for the tribute: parrot feathers, slaves, and small amounts of cochineal. 18

Coçolan was a gold-producing region which caught the eye of Cortés very quickly—doubtless because of the display of tributes in the capital. 80

36. Coyolapan

Sources of the Map

Coyolapan was a huge province, the heart of the State of Oaxaca. The principal native towns numbered eleven, nine of which have been located. They are depicted on page 22 of the Matricula and in the Mendocino copy on folio 44. The cabecera and one other town are identified in roman letters in the Matricula. The modern map which has served to reconstruct the province is the American Geographical Society’s “Millionth Map,” sheet “Ciudad de México.” Correspondences between former and modern names follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mendocino</th>
<th>Millionth Map</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camotlan, 3</td>
<td>Camotlán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyolapan, 21</td>
<td>Cuilapam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etlan, 9</td>
<td>Etlá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guaxacac, 19</td>
<td>Oaxaca de Juárez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macuilxochic, 22</td>
<td>Macuilzóchitl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octlán, 29</td>
<td>Ocotlán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quauxilotitlan, 10</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teticpac, 26</td>
<td>Teotipac (San Sebastian)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tlalecuechahuayá, 24</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two towns represented on the Matricula page remain to be located: Quatzontepec and Teocuhtlatlan.

60 PNE, 6:70: “... era sujeto al Imperio mexicano, y no daban ninguno tributo mas de que eran obligados a dar a los exercitos de Mexico que por el dicho pueblo de Petlaltzinco pasaban bastimentos.”
67 PNE, 4:95: “... los sujeto Montecuma y le servieron tributandole mantas y cueros de tigres que compravan de los pueblos comarcanos y algunas plumas.”
68 PNE, 4:55 “... estaban sujetos a su rey Moteccuma... daban de tributo a su rey Moteccuma esclavos, plumas de papagayos y grana en poca cantidad.”
80 Cortés, Cartas y relaciones (1866), p. 152: “envié á buscar oro á la provincia de zuzula.”
Besides the towns identified, many lesser subject towns, discovered through sources other than the *Matricula* and the *Mendocino copy*, should also be listed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atepec, 2</th>
<th>Tecuicuilco, 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coatlán, 33</td>
<td>Teotitlan del Valle, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuixtlan, 32</td>
<td>Teotzacualco, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chichicapan, 30</td>
<td>Teozapotlan, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eztetlan (?), 13</td>
<td>Tlacolula, 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huiztepec, 15</td>
<td>Tlaliztacan, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itzquintepec, 12</td>
<td>Totomachapa, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iztepeyxi, 8</td>
<td>Xaltianguisco, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miahuatlan, 31</td>
<td>Xilotepetl, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mictlan, 28</td>
<td>Yoloxoncuiapán, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocelotepéco</td>
<td>Zenzontecapán, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quauxiloticpac, 14</td>
<td>Coquiapan, 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REMARKS ON TOWNS**

*Atepec* and three neighbors “recognized Moctezuma as lord.”

*Coatlán*, in some unspecified period, rebelled against its chief and sent ambassadors to Mexico to arrange its incorporation into the Empire. Today the town seems to have broken up into a cluster of satellites, of which a rough center has been taken for the map.

*Coyolapan*, now Cuilapa, ought really to be called “Quacuyolapan”—if we are to trust the relación of that town.

*Chichicapan* first belonged to Teozapotlan, but was fighting off attacks from Mixtec neighbors at the moment of the Spanish Conquest, at which time its inhabitants settled matters by allying themselves with Moctezuma.

*Cuixtlan* (32) warred with Tetiquipa to the south, and this may possibly indicate the limits between the province of Coyolapan and the free Mixtec state of Tototepec.

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100 *RMEH*, T. 2, Appendix, p. 123. Tecuicuilco, Atepec, Coquiapan, Xaltiango. "Todos estos quatro Pueblos Reconocían por Rey a muntzuma el qual los Abia conquistado Por fuerzas de armas ⋆

102 *PNE*, 4, 123: "Este dicho pueblo y sus naturales en su antiguedad eran sujetos a vn cacique que se llamaba Coactzin hasta que les hizo cierto agravio y se rebelaron contra él y ... enhiaron parias a la cuidad de Mexico a Montezuma . el qual los recibyo debaxo de su anparo."


103 *PNE*, 4: 115.

104 *RMEH*, T. 2, Appendix, p. 115.
Estetlan was near the modern Tepantepec.\footnote{A collective relació which includes this and the two following pueblos exists (RMSH, T. 2, Appendix, pp 185-191) Six pueblos in all are listed, in this order: Itzquintepec, Exetla, Quauxolutpapac [sic], Huixtepec [sic], Totomachapa, and Jilotepexi, "los cuales estan como aqui van puestos uno en pos de otro y corren norte sur." Now three of these appear on any map: No. 3, Quauxolutpapac (11 leagues from Anequera or Oaxaca City), is Huixotlapan, No 4, Huixtepec (12 leagues from Anequera), is Huixtepec; and No. 6, Jilotepexi (17 leagues from Anequera and defined as "cerro al modo de una mazorca de maiz"), is Elotepexi. In view of these three fixed points, Itzquintepec (6 leagues from Anequera and 9 leagues from Teotzcuacalco) is most likely the modern Peñoles, Exetla (lying between Itzquintepec and Quauxolutpapac and 7 leagues from Teotzcuacalco) should fall somewhere near modern Tepantepec And, finally, Totomachapa (like Jilotepexi, 10 leagues from Zola) is perhaps the modern Yucucando. (Totomachapa was 8 leagues from Teotzcuacalco, and Jilotepexi only 6.) All these six pueblos peñoles "fueron en tiempo de su jentildad de montezuma señor de mexico al qual tributaban oro y mantas de algodon."
}

Guaxacac (as Huaxac[ac]) is one of the garrison towns mentioned on folio 17 of the Mendocino (cf. chap. viii, no. 37) as being governed by a "tlacatectli" and a "tlacochtecatli." The fortress was actually located on the Cerro del Fortín (Acatepec or Ecatepec), according to the "Relación de Cuilapa" (Tlalocan [1945], 2:20).

Huiztepec and certain neighboring towns together paid tribute to Moctezuma.

Itzquintepec was a town the identification of which involves the whole question of the "pueblos peñoles." Probably we may identify it with the modern town of Peñoles.

Itztepeci recalled in the 1580’s that "certain Mexico" had overcome them, whereupon they paid double tribute, as the Mixtec also exploited them.\footnote{PNE, 4: 16: "ciertos mexicanos los sujetaron por mandado del Señor de Mexico... enpezaron a tributarles asi a los mexicanos questauan en Guaxaca por Montezuma, y a los misticos por el señor que sobrellos tenían, temiéndose de los unos y de los otros."}

Macuilxochic remembered only being subject to Teozapotlan,\footnote{PNE, 4: 102: "El gobierno que tenían hara lo que les mandava el señor del pueblo de Teozapotlan..." See Teozapotlan, below} but figures along with the rest of the Empire in the Matricula.

Mictlan (28), since it was subject to Teozapotlan, was subject to the Mexica.\footnote{PNE, 4: 111. See Teozapotlan, below.}

Ocelotepec was a town the inhabitants of which "anciently had Moctezuma, lord of Mexico, as their lord."\footnote{PNE, 4: 138 "en su antigüedad tenían por señor a Montezuma, señor de Mexico..."}

Quauxilotopac, now Huajolotopac, is derived from "quauxilotl"
in the relación of the “pueblos peñoles,” hence we have restored the proper spelling.

Quauxilotitlan appears in the sixteenth-century sources as “Guaxilotitlan,” two leagues from Etlan, the name being derived from “quauxilotl.” It should not be confused with Quaxilototepac, mentioned above. The inhabitants of Quauxilotitlan “were subject to Moctezuma for many years before the Spaniards came.”

Teotitlan del Valle was subject first to the Zapotec lords (at Teozapotlan, and then to the government in exile at Tehuantepec) and afterwards to the imperialistic Mixtec of Coyolapan. And Coyolapan appears in the Matricula.

Teozacualco was a Mixtec city-state which had made an “arrangement” with Moctezuma a few years before the Spanish invasion.

Teozapotlan, or “Zaachila,” as it is better known, was the traditional seat of Zapotec power. Since various pueblos of the Valley of Oaxaca, in their sixteenth-century relaciones, are said to be subject to Teozapotlan, no mention being made of Moctezuma, it is important to point out that Teozapotlan fell before the Mixtec of Coyolapan late in aboriginal history (the Zapotec caciques then retiring to Tehuantepec). Coyolapan in turn was subjugated by the Triple Alliance. Consequently, any town said to be subject to Teozapotlan may be considered to be subject to the Mexica. The relación of Teozapotlan speaks only of a near-by Mexican garrison close to Oaxaca City which had been put there “by means of good friendship and without war.” Teozapotlan is stated to have been quite independent (a reminiscence of earlier and better times?) and to have paid tribute to this Mexican garrison “only in order to be friendly.”

120 PNE, 4. 197: “los naturales del estaban sujetos muchos años avia, antes que los españoles vinesen, a Moctezuma.”
121 PNE, 4° 105.
122 RMEH, I, Appendix, p 175: “En tiempo de su gentilidad reconocian á su señor natural que abian traido del pueblo de tulantongo... que pocos tiempos antes que los españoles vynesen los sujeto montezuma por conciertos que entre ellos vbiq.”
124 The truth of this assumption is confirmed by the relación of Macuilxochitl (PNE, 4 102. “... les mandava el señor del pueblo de Teozapotlan”) and by the glyph of that town in the Matricula, also, by the relación of Tetzcap (PNE, 4° 411. “en tiempo de su infidelidad tenan por señores al cacique de Teozapotlan y despues tuvieron a Montezuma Señor de Mexico”) and see also the Matricula.
125 PNE, 4: 193: “dizien los yndios que poco antes que los españoles vynesen solo avian los de Tututepec que estos eran guerreros por si, y los de Tlachiaco que tambien eran
Tecuicuilco owned Moctezuma as lord after being conquered by force of arms. 116

Tetzcopac was subject to Teozapotlan, and later to Moctezuma. 117

Tlalchecahuaayan may be found on the Oaxaca map of the atlas of the Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento.

Tlacolula, by virtue of having been subject to Teozapotlan, was subject to Moctezuma. 118

Tlaliztacan is another subject of Teozapotlan, and therefore, it is to be inferred, of the Mexicans also. 119

Totomachapa may be found on the 1912 map of Oaxaca made by the Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora.

Xaltianguisco, the Jaltianguis Santa Maria of today, is cited under its old name in a document of Ixtepexi, 120 as well as in several other places.

Xilotépec was one of the “pueblos peñoles,” all of which were subject to the Empire. 121

Yoloxoncuilcan was a town the name of which has atrophied to “los Yolos.” In its earlier form the name of this place appears in the conquest lists of the Empire, jointly with the names of such towns as Xaltianguisaco and Itztitlan (6) (Ixtlán de Juárez?). Yoloxoncuilcan had, moreover, the same cura as Atepec. 122

Zenxontepec appears late in the conquest lists of the Empire.

Çoquiapan and certain neighboring towns are said to have “recognized Moctezuma as lord.” 123

guerros por su, y Moctezuma que era el Señor de Mexico; de todos estos tres solo atiúa aquí quando vinieron los españoles vna guarnicion juncto adonde es aora la ciudad de Antequera, la qual guarnicion era de Montecuema. esta dizien los yndios que ava puesto allí por via de buena amistad y sin guerra, para pasar por allí adelante a Teoantepec y Guatimala .. y dizien que a estos mexicanos no les dauan ningun tributo, sino por via de amistad, sino que el rey de Teoçapotlan se tenia su señorío absolutamente”

116 See Atepec, above.
117 PNE, 4: 111 See Teozapotlan, above.
118 PNE, 4: 145: “en tiempo de su infidelidad, tuvieron por señor al señor del pueblo de Teozapotlan el qual here señor de toda esta tierra” See, however, Teozapotlan, above
119 PNE, 4. 179: “en tiempo de su gentildad, tenia por señor al cacique e señor del pueblo de Teozapotlan.” See Teozapotlan, above.
120 PNE, 4: 20: “Santianquisco, questa dos leguas deste dicho pueblo hazia el norte.” A relacidn of the town appears in RMEH, T. 2, Appendix, p 123
121 See Itzquitepec, above
122 GPM, pp. 92–93.
123 See Atepec, above.
NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Inhabitants and languages.—At the time of the Spanish Conquest the predominant language of the province of Coyolapan was Zapotec, though the Zapoteca had lost their political power. Two other groups also inhabited the province. If we draw a line from north to south through Malinaltepec, Etlá, Huaxolotlán, Oaxaca, and Teozapotlán, then west to Totomachapa and Xilotecpec, we delineate the western limits of Zapotec. The region beyond this line is Mixtec. In the northern panhandle, the fringe of the area in which Chinantec was spoken was a little south of Coaxomulco (1). The advanced and dissimilar cultures of the Zapotec and Mixtec, especially in the frontier zone of Oaxaca City, have become known in recent years through the investigations of Dr. Alfonso Caso. Provincial borders in 1519.—The province of Coyolapan was one of the far corners of the Empire. To the west and south it faced unfriendly Mixtec city-states, chiefly the huge realm dominated by Toto-tepec de Oaxaca. Eastward lay the Mixte and the “unprotected” Zapoteca. Both of these were uneasy frontiers. In the west and north, however, lay the strong Empire garrison of Coayxtlahuacan, in the province of the same name.

TRIBUTE

Tribute of the whole province.—Coyolapan and its subject towns paid the following tribute to the Triple Alliance:

CLOTHING**

400 bundles of richly worked mantles
800 bundles of large mantles

FOOD*

4 wooden cribs (2 of maize, 1 of beans, and 1 of chian)

OTHER GOODS*

20 gold disks, the size of an average plate and as thick as one’s forefinger
20 bags of cochineal

---

111 Chatino, the tongue of the Zenzonatepec region, may be classified with Zapotec.
126 In addition to various monographs, Dr Caso has also written a good summary in his Las culturas mixteca y zapoteca (1939).
Tribute of the component towns.—Certain elements of the foregoing tribute may be traced.

Atetec, Coquiapan, Tecuiucuilco, and Xaltuangusco acquired the tribute items exacted from them—green (quetzal?) feathers and chalchuites—by barter with other regions.  

Coatlan gave gold and mantles, receiving military protection in return. (The gold tribute was three marks of gold dust quarterly in early colonial days.)

Ezjetlan and five other towns jointly paid a tribute of gold and cotton mantles.

Huiztepec, as one of the “pueblos peñoles,” gave gold and cotton mantles.

Itzquintecpec gave part of a joint tribute of gold and cotton mantles.

Itztepec, which had two masters, Mixtec and Mexican, paid them tribute in base gold, green feathers, deer, maize, and turkeys; also, its inhabitants rendered personal services to the Mexican garrison near Oaxaca. The gold and feathers were acquired in a unique fashion, being earned by going to the Isthmus and working six months or a year there cultivating lands.

Ocelotepec gave gold dust and mantles and cochineal, “all in small quantities and once a year,” and received in return mantles, sandals, and feathers of many colors. This exceptional treatment was doubt-

227 EMHE, T. 2, Appendix, p. 123, speaks of “cierto tributo que le pagaban en cada pueblo de cierta cantidad de Plumas verdes y Piedras verdes” obtained in trade.

228 PNE, 4:133. To Moctezuma “le tributaban oro en polvo y mantas, y el tenia quidado denbajes siempre gente de guarnicion” To their colonial encomendero “segun dizien los antiguos naturales cada yadio tributaba en cada ochenta dyas tres marcos de oro en polvo.”

229 For the tribute of this and the two following towns, see n. 105 above.

230 PNE, 4:16. Suffering from double demands, “les pagauan de tributo oro baxo y plumeria verde y benadotes que tomauan en los montes y mayz y gallinas de la tierra, y leñia, acudiendo con servicios personales a los mexicanos en Guaxaca,” all without fixed tribute dates, “y la plumeria y oro que an tributauan lo yban a buscar a Teguantepec y a la provincia de Sconuoso e Guatemaña, arquilandose en carga mercadillas de mercedores y en beneficiar y cultivar tierras en la dicha provincia donde se detenau seys y siete meses y vn año, y otros se ocupauan en lo que por los señores y casches deste pueblo les hra mandado, y por lo susodicho les pagauan oro y plumas verdes, y esto trayan y guardauan para pagar se tributo, y por tener a dos senores a quien acudir con los dichos tributos muchas veces quedauan confusos, y no osauan rebelarse contra ellos porque no los destruyesen a todos.”

232 PNE, 4:138 Ocelotepec “en su antigudat tenyan por senor a montecumu, senor de Mexico, al qual tributaban oro en polvo y mantas de que ellos se hsten, y granza, todo en poca cantidad, y en cada vn años [sic] vna vez, lo qual el recibia. y el les enbubba otras cosas de mas bailo como eran mantas y los ‘cactiles’ que ellos truie, y plumas de muchas colores.”
less due to the strategic position of Ocelotepec on the Tototeppec frontier.

Quauuxiloticpac and five other towns gave a tribute of gold and cotton mantles.232

Quauuxiloutlutan paid white cotton mantles and women’s blouses, loncholts, little copper hoops, green birds called “xihuhtotol,” and maize.234

Teotitlan del Valle rendered tribute of gold dust, cotton mantles, fowl, bundles of aji, and slaves.235

Teotzacualco paid chalchuutes and feathers and mantles of cotton and henequen, and also made special milpas of maize, beans, chia, and cotton—all of which went to the local Mexican garrison.236

Tetipac gave fowl, hares, rabbits, deer, and honey.237

Tlacolutla gave military service only.238

Tlalitzacan paid in feathers, mantles, and military service.239

Totomachapa joined the other “pueblos peñoles” in a tribute of gold and cotton mantles.240

Xilotepec, like the other “pueblos peñoles,” gave gold and cotton mantles.241

232 See Itzquinteppec, above.

233 PNE, 4: 197. “estaban sujetos a Motecuama, y el señorío que sobre ellos tenía hacía que le tributan mantas de algodon blanco y guarpiles que son a manera de camisas, que van bestudara que las mujeres tienen, y vnos pañetes que en la lengua mexicana se dizen maztle, y vnas coronas de cobre a manera de guarnaldas, y vnos pijaros verdes que en la dicha lengua se dizen xihuhtotol, y maiz.”

234 PNE, 4: 196. “e a todos estos señores que tuvieron les daban de tributo oro en polvo, mantas de algodon e gallinas, fardos de aji, yndios por esclavos.”

235 RMEH, T 1, Appendix, p. 175. “al cual dicho montesuma tributan piedras que entre ellos ay que se dizen chalchugantes y plumeria y mantas de algodon y nequen y que le hazian sementeras de mayz frioles y chian y algodon todo lo cual se gastaba entre los soldados que en este dicho pueblo tenian de guarnycion”

236 PNE, 4: 111: “el tributo que les davan heran gallinas, liebres, conejos, venados, miel.”

237 PNE, 4: 145: “al Señor del pueblo de Teocapotlan no les tributavan con cosa alguna sino con servirle quando llaman a la guera” Presumably these services were kept up under the Mexica.

238 PNE, 4: 179. “tributan plumas, mantas, e le servian en yr a la guerra.”

239 See n. 105 above.

240 See n. 105 above.
VIII. THE HEART OF THE EMPIRE

37. ÇItlaltepec and Tlatelolco

SOURCES OF THE MAP

On pages 1 and 2 of the Matricula and on folios 17 and 18 of the Codex Mendocino appear the glyphs of the towns of a tributary province, together with a group of glyphs of a different nature. To segregate the information useful for this study, a minute examination of these pages is unavoidable.

The body of the Matricula follows a certain scheme: around the outer edges of the page a band of place glyphs ordinarily appears and, within this three-sided frame, figure paintings of the objects paid as tribute by the towns listed. The first leaf, however, departs from this scheme on both its recto and verso sides, and forms the object of the present remarks.

These pages of towns and tributes (pp. 3-28 of the Matricula as it exists today), together with two leaves which were separated from the manuscript more than a century ago (the oft-mentioned American Philosophical Society leaves) are copied, more or less faithfully, as "la segunda parte de esta ystoria" in that tripartite compilation, the Codex Mendocino, which is divided into: (1) "History of Conquests," (2) "Tribute," and (3) "Ethnography."

In the body of the Matricula and its copy ("la segunda parte de esta ystoria") the tributary condition of a wide area is told in detail, but no mention is made of the very environs of the capital, Tenochtitlan.

Preceding the beginning of section 2 ("Tribute") of the Codex Mendocino there appears a double page (fols. 17 and 18) which is partly equivalent to the first leaf of the battered Matricula. The copy is infinitely more legible than the original, and must be drawn on to understand the latter. Rather exceptionally, in this copy (Mendocino, fols. 17-18) the materials of the original (Matricula, pp. 1-2) are rearranged, and, since it is the more complete, we cannot be entirely sure of the order of the original glyphs, though we may be certain that their content was copied faithfully.

The content of these pages (which indicates that the first part of the Mendocino is a copy of a lost group of pages of the Matricula) is two-
fold: we have a list of certain garrison towns with their governors—the framework of the Empire—and we have a list of those towns near Tenochtitlan of which no mention is made in the long series of tribute pages. (Even here, however, only the towns are listed, and not their tribute.)

Frontier garrison towns mentioned with Ciilaltepec.—Page 2 of the Matricula is divided in two by a horizontal line, and the upper half is subdivided by a vertical line, three divisions resulting. In the upper left appears a glyph of a box filled with water. The Mendocino identifies it as Atzacan (unlocated). Beside it is a nopal, which is identified in both manuscripts as Xoconochco (Soconusco). Below are two towns which lay close together in the northern extreme of Puebla (see chap. iv, pp. 61–62): Atlan and Tezapotitlan (also identified in both manuscripts).

Glyphs representing the four garrison towns appear on folio 18' of the Mendocino, accompanied by the comment that these towns and certain others had special governors “porque no se rebelasen.” To this group the Mendocino adds a town glyph from the preceding page of the Matricula: Oztoma, the great Guerêio fortress on the Tarascan frontier.

Page 1 of the Matricula is badly effaced, but we can recognize the remnants of four town glyphs: Oztoma, in the lower left-hand corner (copied out of place in the Mendocino, as noted above); and three others (Mendocino copy, fol. 17'), Poçtepec (lower right, unlocated) and, identifiable with the two remaining tepetl-glyphs of the Mendocino (fol. 17'), Huaxac[ac] (Guaxacac) and Çoçolan in the upper part of the drawing.

This is all the Matricula tells us. Probably a whole sheaf of pages is lost from the beginning of this remarkable manuscript: a section referring chiefly to the conquests of the Tenochca and their allies, which we know only through the Mendocino (sec. 1). In the present case, however, we need not lament the lack of further information, for we have it—though certainly rearranged—in the copy (e.g., Oztoma).

Three other glyphs of key towns in various parts of the Empire appear in the Codex Mendocino, folio 17', in the upper center, upper right corner, and right margin center respectively: Quauhtocho
(Huajusco, Veracruz), Quecholtenanco (south of Chilapa), and Yztayocan in the province of Quauhtochco. With these three glyphs, preserved only in the Mendoza and lost from the Matricula, our information about the garrison towns ends.¹

**Tributary towns in the Çitlatépec zone.**—Eleven other town glyphs which must have included in a section now lost from the Matricula are given in the Mendoza on folio 17, ranging down the edge of the page and across the bottom in approved form. The towns fit neatly into our map, as they lie north and south of Tenochtitlan. We shall have to assume that they are the missing tributaries. They are treated as such in this section, even though we know nothing of their tribute.

Of the eleven towns of the tributary province, nine can be located; and these nine towns, listed below, form a series which is to be seen on the 1:100,000 map, “Valle de México,” of the Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento (1937):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MENDOCINO</th>
<th>1937 MAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acalhuacan</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acolmahuatoc</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coatitlan</td>
<td>[No change]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalco Atenco, 6</td>
<td>Chalco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puputlan, 4</td>
<td>Popotlan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tzopanaco, 2</td>
<td>Zumpango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xaltocan, 3</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yztacalco, 5</td>
<td>Iztacalco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Çitlatépec, 1</td>
<td>Çitlatépec</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other towns seem to have vanished: Coatlayahuca and Huixachtitlan.

**Tlateolco.**—A certain gap occurs in the very center of this queerly shaped province, between northerly Xaltocan and southerly Yztacalco,

¹ Bernal Díaz (Historia verdadera de la conquista de la Nueva España [1904], I: 302) speaks of three of the four major garrisons of the Matricula, Xoconochco, Oztomá, and Atlan or Texcoco: "... parece ser que como al gran montezuma tenía muchas guarniciones, y capitianías de gente de guerra, En todas las provincias, que siempre estaban junto a la raya de ellos, porque vna tenia En lo de soconusco por guarida de lo de guatimala y chiapa, y otra tenia En lo de quacaqualeco y otra capitania En lo de mechucan, y otra a la raya de panuco, Entre tucapán [Tuchapa], y vn pueblo que le pusimos por nombre almería [Nautia] ques En la costa del norte ..." He substitutes Coatzaquale (of which he was encomendero) for Atzucan, omitting Huaxacac [Guaxacac] and Çoçlan in Oaxaca, and Quecholtenanco in Guerrero—as well as the towns for which no governors are mentioned, Çoçlan, Yztayocan, and Quauhtochco.
but this space may be filled very precisely with the administratively separate center of Tlatelolco and its dependencies. The position given to Tlatelolco in the *Matricula* (the American Philosophical Society fragment) and in the *Mendocino* (fol. 19° constitutes a problem with which the writer has dealt elsewhere."

A glance at the map will explain why the Çtitlacpec group and Tlatelolco have been treated together here, although administratively they formed separate tributary provinces.

**REMARKS ON TOWNS**

The Lake of Texcoco formed the common geographic denominator of these towns.

*Acalhuacan*, with its miniscule population of forty houses, was the subject of a dispute between the encomendero of Quauhtitlan (BX, 2) and the natives of Tlatelolco in the year 1537," and the record of this dispute is sufficiently enlightening to enable one to find the approximate location of Acalhuacan. Since it was disputed along with Aztempan, it has been placed, like that town, to the north of the Sierra de Guadalupe, but on the western (Quauhtitlan) side of the lake—all quite provisionally. The name, "Place of Canoe-Owners," indicates the lacustrine site.

*Acotlahuac* (located after the printing of the map) was a point on the Azteca-Mexica migration route—now San Bernabé, on the Calzada de Camarones, between Azcapotzalco and the Nonoalco highway.4

*Coatlayauhcan* is mentioned by at least one source, "Anales de Cuauhtitlan," as one of the stopping places of the migrating Azteca-Mexica.

*Huixachtitlan* probably lay a little south of Xaloztoc. Studies made after the printing of the map indicate that it lay on the migration route of the *Códice Huixtilopochti*, between Tequepayuca (now Cerro de

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Extent of the Empire of the Culhua Mexico

Santa Isabel, west of the Villa de Guadalupe) and “Coatepetl” [Santa Clara Coatitlan]. Tezozomoc (Crónica Mexicana [1878], p. 283) places it between Chiquiuihtepec (Cerro del Chiquiuhute) and Coatitlan. Huixachititan should not be confused with Huixachtepetl, now Cerro de la Estrella, in the south of the Valley.

Puputlan was an insular settlement situated on the highway which ran from Tenochtitlan to Tlacopan. It still exists, though not as a separate town; it has now been incorporated into the City of Mexico. Popotlan is noted chiefly for the ancient ahuchuete called “El árbol de la Noche Triste.”

Xaltocan, curiously omitted from the 1937 “Valle de México” map, may be found on the map of the State of Mexico, in the 1941 Libros y revistas atlas.

NATURE OF THE PROVINCE

Inhabitants and languages.—In the days of the Empire, Xaltocan was an Otomí center, whereas Tlatelolco was Náhuatl-speaking. The southern tip of the province (Chalco-Atenco) extended into another Náhuatl-speaking zone—that of the Chalca tribe.

Provincial borders in 1519.—This northern lake region faced the remnants of the Chichimec Empire on the east (the province of Acollhuacan). To the north and west lay those of the later Tepeanec Empire, centering in the provinces of Quauhtitlan and Quahuacan. Southwest lay the mainland province of Petlacalco, between the mountains and the lakes, down to the pass which leads into Morelos State today, around Amecameca.

TRIBUTE OF TLAZCOLO

Owing to the fragmentary condition of our evidence (a group of disordered glyphs in the Mendocino copy without a Matricula original by which to check), it is not possible to say anything regarding the tribute of the Chítepetepec zone—unless, by chance, it may have been included in the reckoning for Tlatelolco, given below.

For Tlatelolco the evidence is confusing; nevertheless, the writer ventures to present an outline of Tlatelolco’s tribute, defended elsewhere.*

* Carrasco’s thesis on the Otomí (in press) details its history.  
Clothing

80 Huaxtec warriors’ costumes, together with shields
800 bundles of wide mantles (quarterly)

Food (quarterly)

40 baskets of cacao ground with maize
40 baskets of chian pinolli

Other tribute

Perpetual repair of the teocalli of Huitznahuac

38. Petlacalco

Sources of the map

On the verso side of the American Philosophical Society leaf (2A) of the Matricula and on folio 20° and 20° of the Codex Mendoza the tributary province of Petlacalco is represented. Just as Ciudadtepec and Tlatelolco included the northern lakes, so this province included the Lake of Chalco and its southern shore—the Pedregal. The tribute-gathering center lay in the zone of one powerful Azcapotzalco. On the 1:100,000 map “Valle de México” of the Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento (1937) we find a number of the towns of this province:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MENDOCINO</th>
<th>1937 MAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auchpanco</td>
<td>Ayapango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocotlan, 15</td>
<td>[No change]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colhuacacínco</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuílalahuac, 11</td>
<td>Tlahuac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huicúlopocho, 9</td>
<td>Churubusco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixquic, 14</td>
<td>[No change]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olac, 12</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petlacalcatl, 8</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tecalco</td>
<td>[No change]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tecoloapan, 7</td>
<td>[No change]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tepopulán, 16</td>
<td>[See Remarks on Towns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tezcapaxco</td>
<td>Zapotitlan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tzapotitlan, 10</td>
<td>[No change]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xico, 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The list of missing towns, however, is extensive:

Acapan
Nextitlan
Tepechpan
Tequemecan

1 San Juan Huitznahuac, jurisdiction of Azcapotzalco, D.F. (?)
REMARKS ON TOWNS

An extensive zone to the south of Lake Chalco is rendered uninhabitable by the lava flow, or "Pedregal," emitted by the Ajusco Mountains, which form the valley rim. If any small settlements existed in this area, their tribute was probably reckoned as a part of that collected from some major town in the region of Xochimilco or Tepoztlan.

_Auchpanco_ is identified by Acosta with Ayapango.

_Colhuacacino_, later San Cristobal, lay on the shore of Lake Xaltocan, east of Tzozpanco (2).

_Olac_ is a barrio of Xochimilco.

_Petlacalcatl_ is the inscription under the glyph of a house made of grass mats, in the _Mendocino_. It occupies the usual place of the cabezera in the manuscript, and like all the other towns was originally followed by the word "pu[eblo]." A later hand has struck this out and has replaced it with the word "gobernador," perhaps under the influence of the double (and doubtful) annotation about "Acolhuacã" and "Acolmecatl calpixqui" (tribute collector) which heads Acolhuacan Province.

That something is wrong is evident from the form of the original annotation. It is probably a place glyph, but the annotation takes the form of a personal glyph. I have chosen to read it as Petlalcalco. The result is the same, for the Petlalcalcatl, on the facing _Mendocino_ page, was a head tribute collector, and the Petlalcalco was the "audiencia" building in the Tenochtitlan palace, which also housed a majordomo in charge of the granaries.⁰¹

_Tezcacoac_ is a barrio of Tepotzotlan, and consequently we should judge that it lay north of Tecoloapan (7).

⁰ Located after the printing of the map, "dista del pueblo de Tixayuca vna legua hazia el sueste" (PNE, 3:44 and p. 2).
⁰ Olaguibel, _Onomatologia del estado de México_ (1894), p. 96
¹ Sahagún, _Historia general de las cosas de Nueva España_ [1938], I: 166
² _Ibid._, II: 311.
³ Located after the printing of the map; it is mentioned in the Ayer "Fragment of a Village Book," and, as Texcacoa, in García Cubas' _Diccionario_.

Extent of the Empire of the Culhua Mexica
The Heart of the Empire

Nature of the Province

Inhabitants and languages.—The northern part of this province was the heart of the Tepanec zone. The Tepanec tribe is assumed—with little proof—to have been Náhuatl-speaking. To the south were two other conquered tribes of better-known affiliation, the Chalca and Xochimilca, mutually related.

Provincial borders in 1519.—South of Petlcalco lay the sterile lava flows which separated it from the province of Chalco (Chalco-Tlalmanalco, not Chalco-Atenco), a province curving down through the mountain passes to Tepoztlan. To the west was the province of Quahuacan, and to the north Quauuhitlan, both at one time Tepanec strongholds. Eastward lay the lake provinces of Chítlaltepec and Tlate-lolco.

Regional names.—At least the zone around Petlcalco itself belonged to the former Tepanecapan—the Tepanec area subject (until 1428) to Azcapotzalco.

Tribute

Tribute of the whole province.—The following materials were collected by the tribute gatherers to Petlcalco:

Clothing*

65 warriors’ costumes with shields
2,400 loads of mantles of “twisted” cloth
800 loads of colored mantles
400 loads of loincloths
400 loads of women’s clothing

Food*

1 bin of beans
1 bin of chian
2 bins of huauhtli
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(A table of abbreviations is given on p. vi, facing Table of Contents)


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