

SMALL COLLECTIONS OF NAHUATL MANUSCRIPTS IN THE UNITED STATES *

JOHN F. SCHWALLER

In earlier contributions, I have focused on Nahuatl holdings in some of the best known collections in the United States, including the Newberry Library, the Bancroft Library, the Latin American Library of Tulane University, the John Carter Brown Library, and the Benson Latin American Collection of the University of Texas.¹ Nevertheless, many important manuscripts are held in less well known repositories, and form part of smaller collections. While this guide does not claim to be definitive, it does seek to provide scholars with a better over-view to Nahuatl manuscripts held in the United States. Included in this guide are the following repositories: the Thomas Gilcrease Museum (Tulsa, Oklahoma), the William L. Clements Library of the University of Michigan, the University of New Mexico, the Princeton University Library, the University of California at Los Angeles, the Huntington Library, the Sons of the Republic of Texas Collection of the University of Texas, San Antonio, some of the holdings of the Library of Congress, and several other small collections.

* This work was funded through a Research Grant, Reference Materials / Access Program, Division of Research Programs, National Endowment for the Humanities, "Nahuatl Manuscripts in US Repositories," 1989-90. I would like to express my deep thanks to the directors and staff of all of these institutions. It is not possible to thank each by name here, but suffice it to say that this work would not have been possible without their help.

¹ John F. Schwaller, "Nahuatl Manuscripts in the Latin American Library of Tulane University," "Nahuatl Manuscripts in The Bancroft Library of the University of California, Berkeley," "Nahuatl Manuscripts in the Newberry Library," *Estudios de Cultura Nahuatl*, vol. 18 (1987) 317-383. "Nahuatl Manuscript Holdings of the John Carter Brown Library", "Nahuatl Manuscript Holdings of the Benson Latin American Collection of the University of Texas," *Estudios de Cultura Nahuatl*, vol. 21 (1992) 311-337.

THE THOMAS GILCREASE MUSEUM (TULSA, OKLAHOMA)

One might not initially think of Tulsa, Oklahoma, as a center for Mexican Studies, let alone Nahuatl. Nevertheless, the Thomas Gilcrease Museum collection is a particularly rich source for materials dealing with Mexican colonial history.² Thomas Gilcrease established the Foundation which would serve as the basis of the Museum in 1939. Gilcrease had gained a fortune in the petroleum industry. As a member of the Creek tribe, his grandmother was a fullblooded Creek, he received a parcel of land in the Indian Territory which would become Oklahoma. The region in which the land was located came to be one of the most productive oil fields in the state. The Gilcrease Museum was first opened in San Antonio, Texas, in 1943, but moved to Tulsa in 1949. The Museum consists of rare books and manuscripts, works of art, and archeological artifacts, all dealing with the history of the American West and of the native peoples of the Americas. In 1955 the city of Tulsa approved a bond issue to pay off accumulated debts of the Foundation, and took over the Museum. The physical plant has been expanded twice since that time.

The Hispanic manuscripts collection of the Gilcrease consists of 275 items, with a total of 25,780 pages. The largest single group within the Hispanic manuscripts came from the papers of George Robert Graham Conway, and include the first 125 items in the collection. Conway, born in England in 1873, lived most of his adult life in Mexico. In 1916 he became the President of the Mexican Light and Power Company (Compañía Mexicana de Luz y Fuerza). Although trained as an engineer, he dedicated much of his life to Mexican history, and is well known for several important works. Conway acquired copies,

² The initial selection of the manuscripts for this guide was based on the work of Clevy Lloyd Strout. *A Catalogue of the Hispanic Documents in the Thomas Gilcrease Institute* (Tulsa: The Gilcrease Museum, 1962). Also of use was Ivie E. Cadenhead, "The G. R. G. Conway Collection in the Gilcrease Institute: A checklist," *Hispanic American Historical Review*, 38 (1958), 373-82; Schafer Williams, "The G. R. G. Conway Collection in the Library of Congress: A Checklist," *Hispanic American Historical Review*, 35 (1955), 386-97; A. P. Thornton, "The G. R. G. Conway MS Collection in the Library of the University of Aberdeen," *Hispanic American Historical Review*, 36 (1956), 345-347; J. Street, "The G. R. G. Conway Collection in Cambridge University Library: a Checklist," *Hispanic American Historical Review*, 37 (1957), 60-81; Michael P. Costeloe, *Mexico State Papers, 1744-1843: A descriptive catalogue of the G. R. G. Conway collection* (London Athlone Press, 1976); David Randolph Milsten, *Thomas Gilcrease* (San Antonio, TX: Naylor, Co. [1969]).

transcripts, and original documents to further his historical studies. Many of the copies and transcripts went to the Library of Congress, to supplement materials already held in the Harkness Collection, and were given to the University of Aberdeen Library and the University of Cambridge Library. Conway donated a large collection of original manuscripts dealing with Mexican history in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century to the Institute of Historical Research of the University of London. The bulk of the original manuscript materials from the early colonial period went to the Gilcrease Museum. Among other items, the collection includes a group of *limpiezas de sangre* and various trials from the Mexican Inquisition, 1573-1782, as well as the *Primer Libro de Votos* of the Mexican Holy Office. The collection also contains several important suits of the first and second Marqueses del Valle, especially those against the Licenciados Delgadillo and Matienzo, and three volumes of papers relating to a suit between doña Juana de Zúñiga and her son, don Martín Cortés, against don Tristán de Arellano over his maladministration of the Cortés estates. There is also a suit rising out of the Cortés Conspiracy involving Diego Arias de Sotelo, and his brother, Baltasar de Sotelo.

For scholars of Nahuatl, the collection offers some rich gems. One of the finest pieces is a relatively early copy of the legend of the child martyrs of Tlaxcala, in Nahuatl.

≠ 61. [Fr. Toribio de Motolinia]
Vida de tres niños tlaxcaltecas". [tr. Fr. Juan Bautista]
 18 leaves 15.5 × 22 [17th cen.]

Although Strout catalogued this piece as an "unidentified document in the Nahuatl language," it is clearly marked on the spine and flyleaves as the life of the Tlaxcalan martyrs. Originally the work was written by the Franciscan friar, Fr. Toribio de Motolinia. Late in the sixteenth, or early seventeenth century, Fr. Juan Bautista translated the account into Nahuatl, for use as a didactic work. The piece was published in the early seventeenth century. The only other manuscript copy is one made in the nineteenth century by Faustino Chimalpopoca Galicia, reputedly from the original Bautista manuscript. That latter copy is held in the Bancroft Library.

Conway detailed a bit of the manuscript's past in notes on the fly leaf, stating that he had "Found [it] among a bundle of MSS purchased by me from the Agreda Library, Mexico." He also noted the other

modern references to the piece, including Boturini's *Catálogo*, p. 36, García Icazbalceta's *Bibliografía mexicana del siglo XVI*, and his *Documentos para la historia de México*.

The full title of the work is "La vida de tres niños tlaxcaltecas y los martirios que padecieron por la fe de Christo." The piece actually contains two separate narratives. The first details the life and martyrdom of Cristobalito, the second half that of Juan and Antonio. The first part includes leaves 1-12, the second 13-18. The first consists of 11 chapters, the second, 8.

These stories were very important at the time, and for modern scholars. They detail the activities of the friars in converting the children, and then using them as missionaries among the parents. From time to time the parents refused the Gospel, and the children suffered martyrdom.

107 [Land documents]. Xochimilco
7 leaves 31 × 21.5. 28 Feb. 1559-12 Oct. 1669

The whole file deals with land. The first item is a decree of the Indian village of Xochimilco from 1559. The second item deals with a lien imposed on property in 1636. The central document is the last will and testament of Martín Nicolás, who with his wife, Bernarda Magdalena, used the land as the basis for a chantry. The last piece deals with real estate owned by Petronilla Juana.

124 [Decree of the Municipal Council]. Tulancingo
6 leaves 5-31 × 21.5; 1-21.5 × 25.5 on *amate*
12 May 1556-27 Nov. 1670

This file contains two pieces. The first has the municipal decree of Tulancingo in Nahuatl from 1556, and an official Spanish translation from 1669. It is a grant of land to Juana Tlacotol. The translation was made at the request of the Conde de Orizaba, don Nicolás de Vivero.

The second piece includes a sales contract for land from Francisco Tiacapan to don Bernardo de San Juan, *alcalde*, dated 12 Sept. 1592. Again the translation was ordered by the Conde de Orizaba. On the back of the original contract is a sketch map of the piece of land.

141 [Portion of an ecclesiastical *visita*] Oaxaca
5 leaves 31 × 21.5. 30 Sept.-4 Nov. 1569

The *visita* sought to collect evidence against the local parish priest. Father Lázaro de Grijalva. The *visitador* was Sebastián de Quirós, and he was assisted by the local ecclesiastical judge. Martín de Robles. The villages included in the investigation were Oalapa and Ometepec, all in the diocese of Oaxaca.

The one document in Nahuatl is leaf 3, a letter from the Indian officials of Ometepec to the bishop, concerning the *vicario* Fernán Gómez.

The piece was taken from a larger work, and carries the folio numbers 155-159.

184 Domingo Morales. [Testament] Tlaxcala.
4 leaves 31 × 21.5. 8 June 1592

This is a rather extensive testament, including 33 clauses. Morales was a resident of the Quiaquiztlan section of the city of Tlaxcala. What is curious is that after the introduction and first clause, the voice changes from the first person singular to the third person: "nictlaliya in anima Dios" versus "quinto yn Domingo Morales..." The bulk of his estate went to his son Simón Morales. At the time he composed the testament he was not ill, but rather preparing a journey into the region of the Chichimeca, and because of the uncertainty chose to put his affairs in order "ca ni pampa yn anima ynic niccencava yn tlacana ninomiquiliz yn campa nixquetzalo ynic niyaz chichimecatlapan..."

The Spanish translation can be found in # 183.

220 Real Provision
16 leaves-31 × 21.5; 8 leaves-15.5 × 21.5
24 Ap. 1652-11 My 1709

All of the documents in the file are in Spanish, except the very last. The royal decree orders the magistrates of Xochimilco to take charge of suits coming from San Antonio Tecomic. The decree was prompted by a petition of the village of Tecomic that Clara Lasso de la Vega had taken over lands held by the village since time immemorial. The decree was dated 3 Ag. 1705.

The investigation which followed began on Ag. 6, and ended on 2 October, when the local magistrate found in favor of Mathias Rodríguez, who had purchased the land from Lasso de la Vega. Lasso de la Vega still held other parcels, however.

The problems began anew in 1709, when the villagers of Tecomic began protesting again. There is some confusion about Clara's identity, since one petition calls her "india casique [sic] natural del pueblo de Tecomis", "while another calls her "española."

Attached to these papers is a contract in Nahuatl, dated 24 Ap. 1652, issued by Diego Lasso de la Vega y Villaseñor, the grandfather of Clara. In it Diego sells various small plots of land to 11 parties. The amounts range from 100 pesos to 4 pesos. Before this came what was purported to be Diego's testament, in Spanish, with no date.

THE WILLIAM L. CLEMENTS LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF MICHIGAN

The Clements Library of the University of Michigan has important holdings for the history of Mexico. The general collection area of the library is Early Americana, but it does have some Latin American holdings. Some of the most famous collections include the Zacatecas, Mexico, Collection. This large collection, some 43 linear feet, consists of the records of the royal treasury of Zacatecas, *caja real*. The library acquired them in 1952. The library also has a collection entitled Mexican Manuscripts, which contains some 28 miscellaneous items. Included in this collection are copies of Zorita's *Sumaria relación*, along with papers of the Fourth Provincial Council (1771), and some 110 pieces dealing with Mexican independence, along with other pieces. A significant part of the general Latin American manuscripts collection comes from the Phillipps collection. In turn, part of the Phillipps pieces were originally owned by Lord Kingsborough, and were "modern" copies of old documents Kingsborough had made.

Mexican Manuscripts Collection

9. Cuernavaca, Mexico. Papers
180 leaves 31 × 21.5. c. 1710

This bound volume contains various different files dealing with abuses suffered by the Indians at the hand of a court interpreter, papers dealing with land, and others.³ The largest part has to do with the

³ Dr. Robert Haskett is currently working on the manuscripts in this volume as part of his ongoing research on *títulos primordiales*.

jurisdictions of the villa of Cuernavaca and surrounding villages. The bound volume *as in all likelihood constituted in the early eighteenth century, after about 1715, but contains copies of earlier documents, which purport to recall times as early as 1524. On several leaves there is a similar drawing of a coat of arms in a half page, surrounded by other designs.

The designs seem to be random, but all of the illustrations are very similar to one another. The texts are both Spanish and Nahuatl. The volume was given to the library in 1950 by Mr. C. C. Adams.

Contents in Nahuatl:

leaf 11 Map of the land of Amanalco. 17th cen.

leaf 14 Page decorated in the native style. The page lacks any text, but is decorated in a style like that of modern "bark painting." In the center of the page is a coat of arms. In the lower right quarter of the page is "Cuernavaca."

leaves 28-31. Memoriales in Nahuatl. 1674. These were passed by various local officials including don Toribio de San Cristóbal y San Martín Cortés and don Francisco García, gobernadores.

leaves 40v-49v. Memorial in Nahuatl. 1620. These petitions came from officials of the *barrio* of San Juan, concerning land.

leaves 104-108v. Don Toribio Cortés. Testament and Codicil. 5 Dec. 1559. An official Spanish translation precedes (leaves 101-103).

leaves 118v-119 Pictorial genealogical manuscript. 16th cen. It has minimal glosses in Nahuatl.

leaves 120-123. Don Toribio de Sandoval de San Martín Cortés. Memorial in which he claims a coat of arms. On leaves 121 is a drawing, in a native style of the reputed arms. The paper is more like *amate* than European paper, and the drawing style is very reminiscent of modern "bark painting" from the same region and Guerrero, leaves 121 and 122 seem to be inserted into 120 and 123.

leaves 124-125. Juan Pablo Tista. Testament. 1640.

leaves 126-130. Three documents dealing with land. 18 June 1620. As in some earlier pieces these documents refer to years both in the Christian era, and to some other count. These pages specifically refer to year 358. On leaf 130 there is a map of a piece of land.

leaf 131. Memorial. Don Domingo de Mendoza, gobernador, and don Francisco de Santiago Cortés, and other officials act on a petition submitted to them dealing with land. 17 June 1620.

leaves 133-135. Memorial dealing with territorial jurisdictions in the Cuernavaca region. The period covers occurred when Fr. Pedro García was *guardián* of the Franciscan monastery and don Francisco de la Peña was the alcalde mayor.

leaves 136-143. Memorial issued by don Toribio de Sandoval San Martín Cortés. The bulk of the piece seems to give biographies of the officials of the community and describe the jurisdictions, beginning in 1524. This copy was made in 1714.

leaves 144-153. Memorial. This seems to be the original from which the proceeding was copied. The first few leaves are damaged. The copyist said that this was due to the gnawing of mice.

leaves 158-167. Spanish translation of the preceding two items.

leaf 172. Memorial of don Baltasar García, governor, and the council of Cuernavaca, 17 Feb. 1660, regarding land.

leaf 174. Memorial of the town council of Cuernavaca. 24 Nov. 1684.

16. Geronimo de Ripalda; Ignacio Paredes, translator.
Catecismo mexicano.
186 pp. 14.5 x 21, 1802.

This is a manuscript copy of the Paredes translation of Ripalda's catechism was adopted in 1585 as the official catechism for the ecclesiastical province of Mexico. Thereafter it was translated into a number of indigenous languages, including languages of the Philippines. The Ripalda-Paredes was published several times, and in fact this is a copy of one of the printed editions. On the last page we learn that the copy

was made by Joseph Macedonio Díaz de la Vega in the school of San José Chiapa, on 27 July 1802. Curiously all of the licenses in the front of the work also carry 1802 dates. The viceroy was don Agustín de Ahumada, marqués de Amarillas, the archbishop was Manuel Joseph Rubio y Salinas. This copy was purchased by the library in 1950.

19. [Three Indian Dramas]
52 leaves 14.4 x 20.5 [18th cen.]

This piece was originally discovered by Alfredo Chavero. He made a gift of it to Francisco del Paso y Troncoso. That scholar published a Spanish translation of the second of the three plays, "The Sacrifice of Isaac", as the first volume of his *Biblioteca Nahuatl*. From Paso y Troncoso the manuscript passed into the hands of Gómez de Orozco, and eventually to the book dealer H. P. Kraus. The Clements Library Associates purchased it in 1950. In the notice of sale, Kraus identifies the scribe as Bernabé Vázquez. Furthermore, he dates the work as originally written in 1587. This is based upon a reference given by Paso y Troncoso to the performance of an Epiphany play in that year which seems to correspond to the first of the three works. These notes, and those by Charles Gibson and Barbel Brinckmann accompany the piece.

Later copies of these plays, specifically the "Sacrifice of Isaac" and the "Souls and Testamentary Heirs", copied and translated by Cornyn are housed in the Library of Congress and the UCLA Library. The play of the "Three Kings", however, was not copied nor translated, which suggests that Cornyn used a different source than this manuscript.

1. "In nin nemilitzin in yeitin tlatoque Reyesme..." [Life of the Three Kings]. 23 leaves The characters include the Three Kings (Melchor, Gaspar, and Baltasar), Herod, various priests, a "calpixqui" and "titlantli". There are additions to the text made in pencil, perhaps by Paso y Troncoso.

2. "Del nasimiento de Isaac, del sacrificio que Habrahan su padre quiso por mandado de Dios hazer de la primera jornada". [The Birth of Isaac and Sacrifice which Abraham wished to make by God's order.] 13 leaves The characters of this play include Abraham, Sarah, Ismael, Isaac, Hagar, various devils and angels, etc. On leaf 36, where this play ends and the next begins, there is the inscription: "Finis Laus Deo de 1678 ocaucah inin neixcuitilli omotrasladaro axcan ipan tonalli

viernes 1 de febrero de 1760 anos auh inic melahuac nehuatl onicte-
quipano inin neixcuitilli Bernabe Vazquez.”

3. “In animas yhuan alvaceasine.” [The Souls and Testamentary Heirs.] This is one of the earliest copies of this play. Characters in this piece include don Pedro, his wife/widow, the heirs, various devils, angels, and priests, Lucifer, and Sain Michael.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

Van de Velde Collection

Paul Van de Velde (1887-1935) was a mining engineer. During his life in Mexico he began to collect Mexican historical, political, economic, and archeological data, generally dealing with the State of Oaxaca. The general inventory of the collection was compiled by M. Scholes Spores. Within the collection only the items which have been separated and placed in Box 11 are original documents. The imprints in the collection number some 8 686 pieces. Also included in the collection are some modern notes about Nahuatl, including glossaries and vocabularies. There are only two items containing Nahuatl.

Box 10

Item 4-74

Santos y Salazar, Manuel de los

Colloquio yn quenin oquimaxili yn tlazomahuiz quauhnepanolli
Santa Cruz. . .

6 leaves. 31 x 21.5. [19-20th cen. copy]

This is a fragmentary, modern, manuscript copy of the religious play about the invention of the True Cross by Saint Helena. Salazar y Santos was a parish priest in Tlaxcala at the time the piece was composed. Notes with this copy indicate that it was published in 1890 by Francisco del Paso y Troncoso, and that this copy was checked against the printed edition, although copied from the manuscript.

Box 11

Item 4-81

Titulos de un sitio y casa en el barrio de Tlaxcoac o Xoloc
leaves 11-14v. Juana Antonia

[Testament]

4 leaves. 31 x 21.5. [ca. 1606]

The testament is missing part of the certification which would include the date. Juana Antonia was a resident of the neighborhood of San Pablo. It is called "yn desdamento". It is a relatively long and involved testament and includes the sale of land to Juan Sánchez, a Spaniard.

These next three works are held in the general collections in the Zimmerman Library of the University of New Mexico.

XX Rosales y Malpica, Francisco
PM3197 "La Flor Mexicana" and "Metodo practico"
R61 124 leaves. 16 x 22 [19th cen.]

There are several works all bound together in this volume:

1. "La flor mexicana: Brevísimó compendio de las reglas mas indispensables para hablar con perfección y en poco tiempo el precioso idioma mexicano . . ." 6 ff, followed by 3 blank.
2. Guidelines for preaching, all in Spanish, 28 leaves.
3. "Breve compendio", also methods of preaching, all in Spanish. This is probably the first part of the material in part 2. 30 ff, followed by 3 blank.
4. "La Flor Mexicana", another copy of part 1. 7 ff, followed by 5 blank.
5. "Método práctico simplificado para aprender por sí solo y en poco tiempo a pronunciar el idioma mexicano". This section seems to be incomplete. 39 leaves.

All the pieces are written on paper embossed with the Mexican eagle and reading "República Mexicana".

According to the introductory material, Rosales y Malpica was the curate of San Juan Bautista Quimixtlan.

XX Rosales y Malpica, Francisco
PM3197 "Ortografía Mexicana"
R62 153 leaves. 16 x 21.5 [19th cen.]

Although the title indicates that this work deals with Nahuatl orthography, it in reality is a full treatment of all aspects of Nahuatl grammar.

XX Rosales y Malpica, Francisco
 PM3197 "Colección de las voces"
 R63 83 leaves. 15.5 x 21.5 [19th cen.]

The full title of this work is "Colección de las voces más comunes para adiestrarse en hablar y escribir el idioma mexicano". At the end Rosales suggests that the student study further the "Spiritual Exercises" of Saint Ignatius Loyola, cast in Nahuatl by Juan José Pérez, his own teacher.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Robert Garrett Collection of William E. Gates papers
 Item 258

"Manuscript of choral music, with notes in Nahuatl, one stating that the manuscript was written by the Maestro Tomas Pascual in 1635."

22 x 32, 35 leaves.

Bound in vellum/leather. Several pages suffering from deterioration due to past contact with moisture.

leaf 11

"Nehuatl notuca ð Thomas Pascual mO ytic nican Chinamitl St Jhoan bauhtista altepeuh yscox ascan ypan 8 tunali ycti netztl de mayo e nin cupini y jamauh notla copiltzin fran-co phelipe chani st miguel acatan?? haqui oro quiquistiliz ytechcpa oficio yhaun asperges ano 1612 ynechco ma -co- nauitl".

The text of the music is in both Spanish and Latin. Two kinds of musical notation are used, but not mixed.

leaf 21 An order of service for Sunday, 30 Ag., 1654, feast of San Raymundo. It lists the prayers and hymns to be offered. The text is in Nahuatl, Spanish, and some Latin. It is by order to Fr. Juan Marquez de Toledo.

leaves 26 & 27 are a copy of the Bull of the Holy Crusade from the Second preaching of the Fifth Concession of Clement VIII. 1623.

“Collection of Nahuatl Sermons”

219 leaves 22 x 15.5

ex-Phillipps Collection # 21298

Has the ex-libris of Florencio Gavito.

There are 6 leaves of introductory matter in Latin and Spanish. The sermons begin on leaf 7 with the Nativity of Christ. It is follo*ed by Latin Text and further discussion in Spanish on the same theme. The next Sermon is for Pentecost, leaf 12v, followed by the Sundays of that season. Again there is a free flow from Nahuatl to Latin to Spanish, which indicates that rather than fully developed sermons this is a handbook of themes to be covered. From 20 Pentecost the order skips to Septuagesima.

On leaf 44 is a sermon originally entitled “Dominica 3 Adentus D[omi]ng[o] En Santiago delante de Fray Jeonimo de Mendiante y otros p[adr]es. . .” It has been crossed out and replaced with “sesagesima quinquagesima dui-o 3 xl” This section is in a different hand.

leaf 48 Dominica sesagesima

leaf 51 Dominica quinquagesima

leaf 52v Dominica tertia quadragesima

Then returns to the original hand, with sermons from Lent, then the Octave of Easter, and three Sundays of that season, then Pentecost again.

leaf 85v. “Adviento Huaxotzinco ynobus q-s otro”

leaf 90 “entre en Huaxotzinco visperas de San Lorenzo 88”.

The whole work is in the same hand, except for leaves 44-54v, and leaves 207-215 v. Louise Burkhart is transcribing and translating the dialogue which appears in this latter section. It is entitled “Viernes Santo”, a dialogue between Christ and Mary.

On the last page is the following: “P[edr]o Diaz de Aguero procurador general de los yndios. el Licenciado Gaspar de Valdes letrado de los yndios.”

Everything points to this dating from the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century. It seems more to be notes than finished works. While there are significant sections in Nahuatl, they are frequently interrupted by quotations in Latin from Scripture, and interjections in Spanish. It might actually be a kind of diary/notebook where a preacher kept his ideas, and some development, for future sermons. If the responsibility for preaching was shared by several priests, it might explain why there is a preponderance of Pentecost season and little for the rest of the year. The first two leaves have a kind of table of contents, each of the Sundays is listed with references to the page containing the appropriate sermon. Clearly the season of Pentecost is best represented, with 15 Pentecost having five sermons. There are also sermons for special feast days, such as the Evangelists.

The very first leaf has remnants of *amate* adhering.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES
UNIVERSITY RESEARCH LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT
OF SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The Department of Special Collection of the Research Library of the University of California, Los Angeles holds two important collections for scholars interested in Nahuatl documentation. One of these is the Byron McAfee Collection. "Byron McAfee (1883-1966) was born in Houston, Texas, and emigrated to Mexico in 1906 as an employee of the Compañía de Petróleo, El Águila. In 1907, he began studying Nahuatl under John H. Cornyn with whom he jointly authored several studies. After Cornyn's death in 1941, McAfee collaborated with Angel María Garibay and Robert H. Barlow. McAfee became an acknowledged doyen of Nahuatl studies..."⁴

The collection contains 17 boxes, numbered up to 20, with boxes 6, 10, and 11 missing, and one oversize package. There is a draft finding aid for boxes 1-11, by Wayne Ruwet and S. A. Colston. Box 20 contains original manuscripts, 1575-18th century, sixteen of which were published in *Beyond the Codices* (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1976). Items included in that work are so noted, with page references. Barry Sell and Jim Braun have compiled a

⁴ "Preliminary checklist of the Byron McAfee Collection of Nahuatl materials," by Wayne Ruwet and S.A. Colston (June, 1978) typescript.

finding-aid for box 20, which they kindly allow me to use for this guide. In addition to the pieces included in this guide, the collection has a wealth of material on Nahuatl theatre. Cornyn, the mentor and friend of McAfee, left many of his copies of plays in Nahuatl to McAfee. There are numerous copies in this collection. They are complimented by holdings at the Library of Congress, Tulane, and the Clements Library of the University of Michigan.

The second collection housed at UCLA is the John H. Grepe Collection. This collection contains 6 boxes of papers relating to the town of Tulancingo, State of Puebla, Mexico, ca. 1540-1875. These papers are mainly legal documents and papers relating to law-suits and land ownership, including court decrees and wills. It also includes two governors' day books and a family history. Most items are in Spanish, the rest in Nahuatl. The collection was purchased in 1977. Only box 1 has been catalogued. In the other boxes the files have been separated, but not catalogued. The papers seem to have come from the archives of the municipality of Tulancingo and are complimented by holdings in the Sons of the Republic of Texas Collection at the University of Texas, San Antonio.

All items in Nahuatl, unless otherwise indicated.

All documents are 31 x 21.5 cm, unless otherwise noted.

*Byron McAfee Collection*⁵

Box 20

Item 1. Estevan Domingo

[Testament] Santa Cruz Tianguistenco

1 leaf, 31 x 21.5, folded. 28 July 1783.

This is the testament of Estevan Domingo and his wife, María Teresa.

Item 2. [Sales Contract.]

2 leaves. 31 x 21.5. 21 Feb. 1742

Juan de la Cruz, of San Lucas Atenco, and María Simona of San Sebastian, sell a piece of land to D. Juan Soriano, Spaniard. Soriano is referred to as "caxtiltecatl". The notary is Antonio Bilibaldo y Flores.

⁵ A preliminary checklist of Box 20 was compiled by Barry Sell and Jim Braum which they graciously made available to me.

- Item 3. [Sales contract, and accompanying documents]
3 leaves. 31 x 21.5. 8 Dec. 1738

BTC 100-109.

Salvador Francisco and María de la Concepción, from San Francisco Zapotla, and Joseph de Santiago and Rosa María from San Lucas Atenco of San Felipe and Santiago Azcapotzalco sell to don Antonio González Tercero, a Spaniard, a piece of land. The fragmentary will is of Esteban Diego of S. Domingo Huexotitlan. Juan Soriano, seen in #2, was the apoderado for González Tercero.

- Item 4. Angelina
[Testament] San Simón Pochtlan.
1 leaf. 31 x 21.5. 16 Ag. 1695

BTC 68-73.

The will was passed before don Nicolás Felipe, notary, and consists of several gifts of small plots of land.

- Item 5. [Criminal complaint.] Guadalajara.
26 p. [14 folios] 16 Dec. 1611-10 Jan. 1612

BTC 166-73.

The criminal complaint was lodged against Presbítero Francisco Muñoz Bohorques, cura of Xalostotitlan. The questionnaire, pp. 1-6 is in Nahuatl, the translation follows, pp. 7-12, and the testimony, recorded in Spanish, is last, pp. 13-26. The complaint was lodged by Juan Vicente, alcalde, and Miguel López.

- Item 6. [Sales contract, with accompanying documents.]
3 leaves. 8 Jan. 1739.

Bartolomé Fabián, Bartolomé de Vargas, and Hilario Blas, of San Felipe Santiago Atzacapotzalco, sell a piece of land to don Antonio González Tercero, a Spaniard. The apoderado is again Juan Soriano. The notary is don Hipólito Hernández.

- Item 7. [Instrument of possession of land.]
2 leaves. 4 Ap. 1657.

The possessions is in favor of Maria Juan of San Pedro Atenco Xococalco of San Felipe Santiago Atzacpotzalco. Includes a map showing the location of the land with reference to Atzacpotzalco and Xococalco. The scribe was Nicolás Diego.

- Item 8. [In Spanish Only.] Letter of Francisco de Villalobos to his ecclesiastical superior, San Martín, near Cocula, 31 Mar. 1653. 1 leaf. [This must have accompanied #9].

- Item 9. [Criminal complaint.] Guadalajara.
2 leaves. 1 April 1653.

BTC 174-77.

A criminal complaint of the village of San Martín, that the *alcaldes* and *Guardián* of Cocula have forced them to work and provide materials without being recompensed. The bishop, don Juan Ruiz Colmenero, ordered it added to the letter written by Francisco de Villalobos [#8], and a formal commission of inquiry sent. Curiously the petition of the natives is dated April 2, 1653, but the notations of actions and rough translation are dated 2 March 1653.

- Item 10. [Criminal Suit]. Guaxicori & Guadalajara.
30 leaves + 1 leaf. 18 Mar.-3 May 1652.

The first petition, in Nahuatl, was presented 18 Mar 1652, in Caponeta in the court of don Pedro de Jurita [Zurita?]. He forwarded it to the Father Provincial of the Franciscan province of Jalisco, with a cover letter of 18 Ap. 1652. It includes the Nahuatl petition, the Spanish translation, and cover letter. (leaves 2-6.)

The second petition, dated 24 April 1652, also in Nahuatl, also has a Spanish translation. (leaves 7-10.)

The third item is dated 23 [25?] April 1652. It is testimony of Sebastián García, in Nahuatl, and is accompanied by a Spanish translation. (leaves 11-14.)

The fourth item is a petition of the *alcaldes* and *principales* of San Sebastián Guaxicori, and other towns of the region, to the bishop. It

was received on 3 May 1652, by don Juan Ruiz Colmenero, bishop of Guadalajara. On May 4 he ordered the matter placed before the royal audiencia, in keeping with its earlier decrees in the case. (leaves 15-16.)

The remainder of the file includes the documents generated by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities against Vizcarra, the priest, the execution of sentence, and his exile from the parish, all in Spanish. (leaves 17-30.)

The last item does not come from this suit but rather is an edict of the Governor and alcaldes of Atzacapotzalco, 14 Jan. 1569, in Nahuatl. 1 leaf of European paper glued ot *amate*.

Item 11. [Complaint.] Guadalajara.
1 leaf, 21 x 15.5 29 Dec. 1656

This is a complaint, in Nahuatl, against the vicar of Tonalan.

Item 12. [Land title.] San Juan Bautista Metepec.
2 leaves. 7 Oct. 1747.

This document confirms the sale of land by Doña Antonia, "la rica," her husband Miguel Martínez de Miranda and their son Julián Román Martínez de Miranda to doña Gertrudis Pérez de Bustamante. On the last leaf is a notation in Spanish that doña Gertrudis then sold the land to Agustina Verónica, of Chalco, on 1 July [17] 67.

Item 13. [Edict.] Atzacapotzalco.
1 leaf. 5 July 1703.

The edict relates to the tenure of a piece of land by Andrés González in the barrio of San Simeón and stipulates penalties against those who do not comply.

Item 14. Pedro de San Juan.
[Testament.] San Juan Bautista Metepec.
1 leaf 21.5 x 15.5 9 Mar 1733.

The last will and testament of Pedro de San Juan, a native of Metepec.

Item 15. [Land sale.] [Metepec].
1 leaf 21.5 x 15.5 19 June [17] 85.

Josepha Teresa sells a piece of land to Hilario de San Juan, her nephew.

- Item 16. Miguel Jerónimo.
 [Testament] [Meteppec]
 1 leaf. 9 Dec. 1795.

BTC 72-77.

Miguel and his wife, Pasquala Josefa, lived in San Juan Bautista Meteppec, near Toluca.

- Item 17. Town council of Zacualco to the council of San Felipe.
 [Letter].
 2 leaves. 20 Oct. 1629.

BTC 196-99.

This concerns the marriage of Juan Diego of Tzacualco, to a girl, not named, from San Felipe.

- Item 18. [Preface to a testament.]
 1 leaf. [18th cen.]

Although there is a marginal note, in Spanish, referring to the rental of land, the piece seems to be an all-purpose preface to a testament, mostly in praise of the Virgin. It is a very difficult hand of the 18th century.

- Item 19. [In Spanish.] Copy of a Baptismal certificate. Havana. 14 Oct. 1864.

- Item 20. Juan Báez.
 [Extract of a testament of and accompanying documents.]
 Barrio de San Antonio, San Juan Ixtenco, Tlaxcala.
 8 leaves. 10 Feb. 1733-8 July 1758.

The papers deal with a piece of land left by Báez to his brother José Báez. The transfer was complicated by the fact that Juan Báez placed an imposition for memorial masses on the land.

- Item 21. [Sales contract and accompanying documents.]
 San Felipe Santiago Atzacapotzcalco Tianguistenco.
 4 leaves + 2 blank. 5 Mar. 1726.

The initial document is a sales contract for a piece of land involving don Felipe Felisiano and his wife, doña Pasquala María, and their son, Tomás Felisiano, and six daughters. The land was located in the barrio Santo Domingo. The seller was don Antonio de Sanitago and his wife, doña María Francisca.

The remaining documents date from 1738, when don Felipe Feliciano sold the land in question along with his cousin, Bartolomé de Vargas, and his cousin's wife, María de la Encarnación, and their children, to don Antonio González Tercero.

- Item 22. Don Joaquín Flores.
 [Testament] Coyoacan.
 2 leaves. 23 Ap. 1602.

Don Joaquín was a resident of Santo Domingo Pixcohuac. The scribe was Felipe de la Cruz.

- Item 23. Catalina Papan.
 [Testament] Tehuiztco.
 2 leaves. 10 Dec. 1571.

The scribe, *amatlacuillo*, was Ambrosio Rafael.

- Item 24. [Memorial of account.] San Mateo Huitzilopochco.
 1 leaf. [16th cen.]

The account lists money received by Diego Francisco from various people. Huitzilopochco is the modern-day Churubusco. (See also Item 32.)

- Item 25. Tomás Feliciano.
 [Testament] Omaxacuehucalco.
 2 leaves. 25 Ap. 1579.

The scribe was Joseph Jacobo. There is also a notation that Fr. Lorenzo de la Asunción received six pesos from Francisco de Sante Domingo for two masses ordered in the will.

- Item 26. [Statement of an estate.]
2 leaves. 7 July 1632.

BTC 76-79.

This document deals with the liquidation of the estate of Juana, who died on 21 Mar. 1629, by Juan Bautista, *regidor mayor*.

- Item 27. Ana Lucía.
[Testament] San Gerónimo Zacamahcuexpa.
2 leaves. 13 Jan. 1622.

The scribe was Juan Gaspar.

- Item. 28 [Land Title.] Tlaxopa.
1 leaf 15.5 x 21.5 21 Jan 1579.

This piece concerns a transfer of land between María Ana and Juana Helna [Helena] to Francisco León Carvajal. Includes a little sketch map on the back: "cédula del pedazo de tierra de Elena."

- Item 29. [Land Title.] Xochac Coyoacan.
1 leaf 15.5 x 21.5 21 Jan 1579.

This title is another transfer to Francisco León Carvajal from one María. It also has a small sketch: "Cédula del pedazo de tierra que toque con la bieja de Xochac."

- Item 30. Ana María.
[Statement at time of death.] Tetzala Purificación.
1 leaf 21.5 x 15.5 9 Oct 1622.

- Item 31. [Land Title.] Tlaxopa Coyohuacan.
1 leaf 15.5 x 21.5 21 Jan 1579.

This is a transfer of land from Miguel de Santiago to Francisco de León Carvajal. Has a small sketch on the back: "Cédula del pedazo de tierra que me dio Lorenzo y lo di a la bieja de Xochac en truxe que de otro que ella me troco. digo Miguel de Santiago."

- Item 32. [Memorial of accounts.] San Mateo Huitzilopochco.
1 leaf 21.5 x 15.5 [16th cen.]

This is a continuation of accounts in Item 24. These deal with zapotes.

- Item 33. [In Spanish.] Demand for payment and receipt. Mexico. 13
June 1579.
1 leaf 15.5 x 21.5

This involves a debt of Diego Pérez de Zamora and Juan Alonso Altamirano his fiador to pay 200 pesos in principal to Melchor de Morales. The demand was issued by Lic. Santiago de Vera.

- Item 34 [Land Title.] Tlaxopa.
1 leaf 21.5 x 15.5 21 Jan 1579.

This is another land transfer. This one is from Lorenzo Pérez to Francisco de León Carvajal. It also has the sketch map: "cedula de Lorenzo, y este pedazo di a la bieja." (See item 31.)

- Item 35. [Receipt.]
1 leaf May [15] 87.

This is a receipt of a debt from don Diego de San Francisco to Pierres de Portugal. The last note was dated 10 May 1588.

- Item 36. [Notarial documents.] Coyoacan region.
1 leaf 20 June-6 Ag. 1575.

BTC 112-15, 116-17.

This fragment is a page, seemingly, from the notarial register of Thomas Feliciano, including two gifts of land to the Church of San Francisco Coyoacan, one by Juan Alvaro and his wife Ana Elvilla [Elvira], of Axolco, the other by Baltasar Esteban and his wife, Isabel, of Tlaxopa. Both donations were received by Fr. Francisco de Loaysa.

- Item 37. Don Juan de Guzmán.
[Testament] Coyoacan.
1 folio 17 June 1622.

BTC 64-69

The clerical witness to the testament was Fr. Alonso de Paredes. Guzman lived in the Santiago Xochao district.

Item 38. [Donation] San Juan Bautista Coyoacan. Coyoacan.
1 leaf 7 Ag. 1621.

BTC 112-13

This is a donation to the church of San Juan Bautista Coyoacan.

Item 39. Juan Babia [Fabián]
[Testament] San Bartolomé Atenco.
2 leaves. 1 Ag. 1617.

BTC 58-63

This will was passed before Baltasar Juárez. It also contains the note in Spanish that alms were given to the Church as ordered in the testament, according to Fr. Juan de Peralta.

Item 40. [Grant of land.] Coyoacan.
1 leaf. 1575.

BTC 94-95.

Unfortunately the complete date is missing due to a loss of text. The grant is made by the village council of Coyoacan to Joachin Flores of Atleputzco, before Agustín de Galicia, scribe:

Item 41. [Sale of land.] Coyoacan.
1 leaf. 10 Feb. 1573.

BTC 98-101.

This is a contract between Pedro de Santiago and don Toribio Silvestre, on the one hand, and Pedro Pierres de Portugal, on the other.

Item 42. [Legal petition.] Coatlan.
4 leaves. 1 July 1637.

This item consists of two petitions in Nahuatl and authorized translations. The petitions are by the natives of Coatlan de Puertos Abaxo and were received by the Bishop of Guadalajara, don Leonel de Cervantes y Carvajal. They complain of mistreatment by their curate Antonio Bautista.

Item 43. [Sales Contract] Atzacapotzalco.
2 leaves. 31 Ag. 1737.

This is the purchase of land by don Antonio González Tercero from the municipal council.

Item 44. [Liquidation of an estate] Analcotitlan.
2 leaves. 17 Mar. 1652 1 folio.

BTC 78-83.

This document includes an inventory and liquidation of the estate of Francisco Felipe, the auction of the goods, and the payment of the funeral expenses.

Item 45. [Sales Contract] Atzacapotzalco.
2 leaves. 20 June 1735.

This contract details another land purchase by Antonio González from Jacinto Ventura. Ventura received the land as an inheritance from his sister, Anxelina [Angelina] María. (See item 4).

Item 46. [Sales Contract.] Atzacapotzalco.
1 leaf. 4 Nov. 1738.

In this document don Juan Soriano and his wife, doña Manuela Antonia y García, purchase land from Phelipe de Santiago, a widower of Josepha de la Encarnación, of San Simón Pochtlan. It mentions the testament of don Pascual de los Reyes.

Item 47. Pedro Cayetano.
[Testament] San Juan Bautista Metepec.
1 leaf. 14 Feb. 1792.

This document has been damaged from being folded into 8 parts. Among others Cayetano mentions his wife, Maura María.

- Item 48. [Sales Contract.] Atzacapotzalco.
1 leaf. 15 Oct. 1738.

The contract concerns the purchase of land by don Juan Soriano and his wife, doña Manuela Antonia y García, from Marco Antonio and his wife, María Teresa, of San Simón Pochtlan. It mentions the testament of don Pascual de los Reyes.

- Item 49. [Two sales contracts.] Atzacapotzalco.
5 leaves + 1 blank, and 1 leaf. 5 May 1705-6 May 1722.

These documents concern the land in San Simón Pochutla owned by Angelina María. (See Item 4.)

- Item 50. [Fragment.]
1 leaf 21.5 x 15.5.

Fr. Diego de Orivez made these notations concerning the completion of a testamentary mandate to say masses.

- Item 51. [Sales Contract.] Atzacapotzalco.
1 leaf. 20 Nov. 1738.

This contract involves the sale of land to don Juan Soriano and his wife, doña Manuela Antonia y García by Andrés de los Reyes and his wife, Luisa Francisca, of San Simón Pochtlan.

- Item 52. [Two documents.] San Juan Bautista Metepec.
2 leaves 13 Jan. 1781 and 14 Ap. 1745.

The earlier document is a fragment containing only the date and 3 signatures: "Xptobal Cutino, Manuel docampo, and don Diego Ambrosio, escribano de republica." The later is complete, but damaged from having been folded in 8 parts. It deals with a debt.

- Item 53. [Sales Contract.] Atzacapotzalco.
1 leaf. 15 Nov. 1745.

This is another purchase of land by don Juan Soriano and his wife, doña Manuela Antonia y García, from don Juan Ignacio Márques, his

wife, Manuela Josepha, and children, Isabel María, Francisca Paula, and Julián Valentín, of San Martín Xochahuac.

Item 54. [Sales Contract.] Atzacapotzalco.
1 leaf. [1754]

Since this piece lacks the other half of the folio which would include the date, perhaps it is part of the fragment in Item 52. The purchase of land by don Juan Soriano and his wife, doña Manuela Antonia y García, from don Bartolomé de Vargas, his wife doña María, and their children, Margarita Simona and María del Carmen, of San Mateo.

Item 55. [Sales Contract.] Atzacapotzalco.
1 leaf. 5 Oct. 1738.

This contract also deals with the purchase of land by don Juan Soriano, and his wife, doña Manuela Antonia y García, from Francisca María, a widow, from San Simón Pochtla, and her son Santiago Cristóbal. As with others, the contract mentions the will of don Pascual de los Reyes, "notlazotatzin."

Item 56. [Sales Contract.] San Juan Bautista Metepec.
4 leaves. 17 Nov. 1726.

This file includes the original contract, in Nahuatl, of 1726, and a certification dated 10 Sept 1810, and written in Spanish. The piece of land was sold by don Cruz de los Santos Castañeda and his wife, doña Barbara Severina, to don Juan de los Santos.

Item 57. [Certification of land.] San Lucas Tlacoachcalco.
2 leaves. 14 Oct. 1785.

In this piece, the "teniente merino" Juan Hilario Hernández takes testimony about a piece of land.

Item 58. Juan Pablo
[Testament] San Juan Bautista Metepec.
1 leaf 21.5 x 15.5 24 June 1760.

The testament is of Juan Pablo and of his wife, Catalina Ursula. It was passed before the scribe Thomas Joseph.

- Item 59. María Teresa.
[Testament] San Juan Bautista Metepec.
1 leaf, folded. 25 Mar 1780.

María Teresa was the widow of Juan de los Santos, from Santa Cruz Tianguistenco. The document was passed before Simón de la Cruz, scribe.

- Item 60. [Fragment of a Catechism.]
1 leaf 21.5 x 15.5. (n.d.)

This piece, pages 35 and 36 of a catechism, includes an analysis of the Lord's Prayer. The beginning of lines alternate between "ten" and "tetl".

- Item 61. [Account book.]
5 leaves, 21.5 x 15.5 February-December 1697.

This is the credit section of an account, probably of a religious sodality dedicated to the Rosary.

- Item 62. Gregorio Sebastián.
[Testament] San Juan Bautista Metepec.
1 leaf 21.5 x 15.5 27 June 1737.

Sebastián's wife was Mónica Francisca. There is a notation by Fr. Gaspar Valdivia that the mass ordered in the testament was said.

- Item 63. [Fragment of a testament.] [San Juan Bautista Metepec].
1 leaf, folded. 19 June.

The paper has been badly decomposed due to moisture along the fold. This might be an addendum to the testament of Josefa Teresa, Item 15.

- Item 64. [Land title.] Puebla de los Angeles.
1 leaf. 3 June 1733.

This is a confirmation of a grant of piece of land to Pedro Tadeo and his wife, María Nolasco. On the back is a note from 22 Ag. 1766, that the land was sold to Juan Hernando Casco by Blas de Santiago, a mestizo, for 4 reales.

Item 65. [In Spanish.] Land Sale. San Juan Bautista Metepec. 8 Mar 1787. 2 leaves.

María, from the barrio of Santiago, sold a piece of land to don Juan Guillermo, of Santa Cruz Tianguistenco, and his wife, Petrona Severina.

Item 66. [Land Documents.] San Juan Bautista Metepec. 4 leaves. 28 Ap. 1766 and 6 Dec. 1804.

The first document, dated 28 Ap. 1766 and written in Nahuatl, has to do with a piece of land of Pascuala María, the widow of Diego Martín, and her son, Juan Partino, from San Lorenzo. The second document, dated 6 Dec. 1804, is written entirely in Spanish. In it doña María de la Merced, widow of don Luis Bartolome Fernández, from the barrio of Espíritu Santo, demonstrated that she had purchased a piece of land in 1766, in the previous document, and now wished to sell it to don Juan José Rosano.

John H. Grepe Collection

Box 1

Folder 1. Governor's daybook, 1563-1571, 58 leaves.

leaf 8 Petition in Nahuatl, from 11 natives, seeking exemption from corvée labor due to their status in the native government. Corresponds to 1570.

leaf 16 Petition in Nahuatl, from the native governor and other officials, 7 Oct. 1570.

leaf 48 Petition in Nahuatl, from 5 natives of Xaltepec. (May. 1571).

leaves 52-58 Accounts for 1567-71, two petitions from don Martín Jacobo, and one anonymous petition, dealing with contributions of goods and services by the Indians.

Folder 4. Sebastián Vázquez vs. Town of Tulancingo. Legal papers, 1585. 4 leaves.

One petition in Nahuatl, officials of the village of Tototepec, 9 Ag. 1585.

Folder 5. Pedro de Ontiveros vs. Indian officials of Tulancingo, 1585-87. 12 leaves.

leaf 7 Receipt from the Gobernador and alcaldes that they owed 50 pesos to Francisco González. 15 Sept. 1582.

Folder 6. González de Paredes. Legal papers, re. debt action, 1587, 1 leaf.

Recognition by the officials of the Indian town government, that they owe 25 pesos, 4 tomines of silver to Pedro González de Paredes. 10 Nov. 1587.

Folder 8. Don Gabriel Vázquez and don Juan Lorenzo de San Francisco. Legal papers, 1600. 1 leaf.

Petition of don Gabriel Vázquez, alcalde, and don Lorenzo de San Francisco, regidor, requesting to be released from jail, for the holiday [Epiphany] by posting bond. 4 Jan. 1600.

Folder 10. Bernardina Gutiérrez vs. Domingo Hernández Papers re: disputed hacienda. 1637. 9 leaves.

leaf 5. Rental contract of land, between don Bartolomé de San Juan, alcalde, *et al*, and his son Domingo Hernández. 3 Jan 1636.

Folder 12. Juan de Ayala. Documents re: sale of land, 1642-43. 3 leaves.

Sale contract. Tulancingo, 8 Sept. 1643. Juan de Ayala purchases a parcel of land from Diego de Mendoza.

Sale Contract. Tulancingo, 3 May 1642. Diego Mendoza purchases a parcel of land from Gaspar de Santiago.

Folder 14. Baltasar Gómez. History, ownership of Gómez hacienda, 1644-1708. 29 leaves.

leaves 5-7 Sales contracts for various parcels of land acquired by Gómez, 1665-1687.

leaves 12-29. Contracts, receipts, accounts, and descriptions of land. 1626-59. Includes one with a description of the property and a small plan.

Folder 18. Tulancingo. Governor's daybook, 1664. 12 leaves.

leaves 6-7 Testament of Isabel Clara, from Tulancingo. 11 Ag. 1664.

leaf 8 Petition of don Diego Méndez de Alvarado, governor, and other officials of the Indian town, 27 Mar. 1664.

Both documents are damaged in the middle, with loss of text.

Folder 19. Governor don Juan Maldonado. Cabildo document, 1720. 2 leaves [1 folio].

Sale contract. Tulancingo. 30 July 1720. María Agustina, of Texcaltlan, and Francisco de la Cruz sell a parcel of land to Antonio de San Juan.

Folder 23. Cristóbal Juan vs. Félix de Islas, *et al.* Legal papers re. land ownership. 36 leaves.

leaves 23-24. Testament of don Francisco Larios, of San Miguel Acatlan. 26 May 1659. Copy from 1803.

Folder 24. Doña Juana de Vargas Machuca. Documents regarding the dispossession of farm land, 1764. 12 leaves.

leaves 3-4. Testament of María, mother of Santiago Joseph de Galicia. Sta. María de la Asunción Acatlan. 9 May 1725.

Folder 25. Domingo de la Cruz. Will, 1768. 2 leaves.

Testament of Domingo de la Cruz. St. María de la Natividad, Acaxochitlan in the province of Tulancingo. 1 Mar. 1768. He was the son of María de la Encarnación and Vicente Agustín.

Folder 26. Pedro Joseph de León. Document regarding his *residencia*, 1774. 2 leaves.

Appointment made by don Francisco Araujo Sotomayor to don Francisco Fernández de Lugo, abogado before the royal audiencia, to take the *residencia* of don Pedro Joseph de León, alcalde mayor of Tulancingo and of the other officers who served under him Tulancingo. 18 Oct. 1774.

[18 is written as "matlatli yhuan chiquei" rather than caxtolleyi]

Folder 33. Marcos Torres. Documents re: purchase of land. 1596. 4 leaves.

leaf 2 Swearing in of Indian witnesses. Tulancingo. 15 Oct 1595. Witnesses were: Pedro de San Francisco, don Julián de San Francisco, Francisco de Santiago, and don Diego Alexandro, called by Juan Cuetlachcohuacatl.

Folder 34. Juan Manuel Vázquez. Notary's book [sic], 1757-77, 30 leaves. [Actually entitled: Autos formados a instancia de doña Josepha Franco sobre que se cobren varias dependencias a distintos sugetos.]

leaves 6-9 Document and a copy. Tulancingo. 12 Ap. 1644.

Extract from the testament of doña Catalina de la Cruz over the disposition of her wealth. There is no indication of the date of the actual testament.

leaf 14 Testament of Gerónima de los Angeles, of San Juan Bautista Tulancingo. 11 April 1680.

The other 5 boxes of material all date from the late 18th until the late 19th century. None of the remaining folders dating from the colonial period, Box 2, contain any Nahuatl documents. Box 3 has one file from 1837, then the remainder date from the 1860's and on.

Other Manuscripts

* 170/472

Tehuacan, Mexico

[Book of Accounts]

1642-1649 187 p. 21 x 30.5

This is a registry for tributes paid by villages, *sujetos*, in the district, *altepetl*, of Tehuacan. The monies are accounted in four-month periods, *tercios*. The payments from each town are listed for each four-month period. The payments are further subdivided into two categories *tosot*. [*toston*?] and *servicio*. The first category was twice as large as the second.

THE HUNTINGTON LIBRARY, SAN MARINO

The Huntington's collection concentrates on English and American literature of the nineteenth century, but does have some works dealing with early Americana. Among the printed collection, it holds several important early Mexican imprints, including the 1569 *Cartilla para enseñar a leer* attributed to Fr. Pedro de Gante. The Library's manuscript collections, however, do not have much for the student of Latin America, except two collections. One is a relatively large set of papers dealing with Francisco Pizarro, the conquest of Peru, and the civil wars which ensued. The second consists of papers from the Mexican Inquisition, running from the 1570s until the early nineteenth century. The Inquisition papers compliment others held in the Library of Congress and by the Thomas Gilcrease Museum. In the Huntington's collection is at least one piece in Nahuatl.

HM 35106

leaf 60. Petition presented to Juez visitador of the Bishop of Michoacan by don Baltasar Juan, gobernador de Guaba. It complains of the excesses of the parish priest, Juan Velázquez Rengel, implying that he solicited sexual favors from Indian women while in the confessional. Presented in La Guaba, 3 Jan. 1602, seen in Mexico, 11 Mar. 1602.

Two pages of testimony, in Spanish, follow. No action seems to have been taken.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO, SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The most important collection of Nahuatl holdings at the University of Texas, San Antonio, is the Sons of the Republic of Texas Collection. The papers, owned by the Sons of the Republic of Texas, are housed and curated by the Special Collections Office of the Univer-

sity of Texas at San Antonio Library. It is within this collection that one finds the papers dealing with colonial Mexico, and specifically those written in Nahuatl. The Library is currently in the process of cataloguing the collection, and will eventually produce a calendar, author-title, catalogue. Specifically this collection holds papers mostly from the region of Tulancingo dating from the colonial period. In many ways it compliments the holdings of the University of California. Los Angeles. Although the Texas holdings are far more extensive (30 linear feet, versus six file boxes), UCLA holds more pieces in Nahuatl. Taken together, one can get an idea of the extent to which Nahuatl was utilized in everyday affairs within the *alcaldía mayor* of Tulancingo.

Sons of the Republic of Texas Collection

[List of Municipal Officials] Acaxochitlan.
1 leaf. 31 x 21.5 [16th century]

This single leaf is a list of municipal officials of Acaxochitlan. The first part includes the local *alguaciles*, while the second list is of *topille*, a type of local official, in each of the outlying *estancias*. On the back, upside down it reads, "Pedimento de Anton Catalan."

Diego
[Petition] Tulancingo
1 leaf. 15.5 x 10. [ca. 1582]

This half leaf is the petition of Diego from Huapalcalco complaining against Joachin de San Diego. It is on the back of the title page of another file pertaining to Bernardo de San Juan, dated 21 May 1582.

Teacapan, Barbara and Martha Xocoyotl
[Land Sale] Tulancingo
1 leaf. 31 x 21.5. 11 July 1578

This sales contract, drawn up before Antonio de Betanzos Sotelo, *alcalde mayor* of Tulancingo, includes annotated drawings of the two plots of land involved.

Mexía, Andrés
"Demanda" Tulancingo
5 leaves. 31 x 21.5. 1584

On the verso of the title sheet of this file is an unrelated petition in Nahuatl. The petition is by Simón de Santiago, and concerns Cristóbal who was imprisoned for attempted murder against Simón and his wife Magdalena, and for trying to steal a turkey.

Hernández, Toribio, *et al.*
 [Obligation] Tulancingo
 1 leaf. 31 x 21.5. 2 June 1585.

The upper half of this document is in Spanish, the lower half in Nahuatl. It obligates the village leaders of Santa Maria Magdalena Metepec, a *sujeto* of Tulancingo, to pay 45 pesos to the printer Pedro Ocharte for a book.

Sánchez, don Cristóbal, *et al.*
 [Two Obligations] Tulancingo
 2 leaves. 31 x 21.5. 10 Sept. & 20 Oct. 1587

These two obligations are part of a suit raised by Francisco de la Torre over the collection of debts. The governor and nobles of the Tlatocan section of Tulancingo owed 100 pesos to Alonso de la Torre.

San Cristóbal, don Gaspar, *et al.*
 [Account] [Tulancingo]
 1 leaf. 31 x 21.5. 1587

This account records disbursements of corn made by the community to individuals and for special purposes, such as at Easter time. The Spanish word *hanega* is spelled *aneca*.

Cruz, Lorenzo de la
 [Testament] Acaxochitlan, Tulancingo
 7 1/2 leaves. 31 x 21.5. 15 Sept. 1754

The will of Lorenzo de la Cruz is included in a suit raised by Rosa María his daughter-in-law over the inheritance of the house in which she lives, thanks to Melchora Angelina, Lorenzo's wife. Melchora Angelina's will is in Spanish, dated 22 Dec. 1758. The suit occurred in 1763.

Cruz, Manuel de la
[Testament] Acaxochitlan, Tulancingo
2 leaves, 31 x 21.5. 16 Nov. 1762

Manuel might possibly be related to Lorenzo seen in the previous will. Of interest in this will is the donation of a stand of apple trees which Manuel owned, "quahuil xochintli".

Mena, Lic. Ramon
"Nomenclatura Indigena Mexica del E. de Puebla"
20 leaves. 16 x 20.5. [20th cen.]

Written in a notebook of lined paper, this work is a guide to the Nahuatl toponyms in the State of Mexico. Although the work is principally in Spanish, it is full of Nahuatl vocabulary as Mena analyzes the place names.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, MANUSCRIPTS DIVISION

In many ways, the Library of Congress, Manuscripts Division, is one of the most difficult places to work, because of the sheer size of the holdings. Over the past few decades the Library has changed the internal organization of the collections, thus making it difficult to track down individual items. Likewise, it is difficult to know for certain, that all possible Nahuatl materials have been identified. The bulk of the Nahuatl manuscripts held by the Library of Congress came from the collection of William Gates. Others were accessioned individually in single purchases or as gifts to the library. Especially helpful were the notes of Howard F. Cline, the former Chief of the Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress. His papers are also housed in the Manuscript Division.⁶ Many of the holdings complement other collection which have previously been surveyed, including Tulane University, The Clements Library of the University of Michigan, and UCLA.

⁶ The most helpful items were in Box 78 of the Cline Collection, and Card File 80. These contained working drafts for the *Handbook of Middle American Indians* in which Cline, and others, attempted to begin to catalogue native language manuscripts in the US, and to study the Gates manuscripts in particular. Howard F. Cline, "A provisional listing of Middle American Indian materials in the Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress," HMAI Project, Working Papers: 6 (February 10, 1961).

Henry A. Monday Collection

Container 4

Viceregal Administration

Indian Villages, Property transfers, 1562-1703

4 leaves 22 x 31.5

This document concerns a land sale to Antonio Alfonso, a Spaniard of Quauhtenco. The piece is dated Tulancingo, 1 Sept. 1580. This container also holds photocopies of 9 other documents dealing with land.

Miscellaneous Manuscript Collection

LC 215-2770 (8) [Old LC III-48-C, 1] AC 6267-A, Cushing Gift, 1940

"Epílogo del arte o arte epilogada para aprender la lengua mexicana"
36 ff, 20 prelim., 14.5 x 20 [18th cen.]

This work is clearly incomplete. There are leaves missing at the end. The introduction indicates that it is the first of five works which will ultimately comprise the grammar. The anonymous author was probably a Jesuit, since the work was first dedicated to St. Francis Xavier, and later to the "Mexican Jesuit Youth".

Indian Language Collection

LC 215-2790(10) [Old LC III-48-C, 4] Wilkinson Sale-1915 Ac. 1636

Sánchez de Luque, José Antonio

"Arte novissima Año 1779 de lengua mexicana"

148 leaves 14.5 x 20. 1779

In his grammar of Nahuatl, Sánchez de Luque attempted to compare the grammatical points of Carochi, Aldama, and Vetancurt. The first 124 leaves contain the grammar, leaves 125-148 consist of a Nahuatl to Spanish glossary.

Aztec Dramas

LC 215-2771 Ac. 1139 and Ac. 4234

Items 2-9 are typescript copies of plays in dual language format with English and Nahuatl on facing pages, except as noted and were received from John Cornyn in 1931-35. Item 1, an original manuscript of the 17th century, came from the A. W. Kurtz Purchase, in 1911.

1) [Olmos, Fr. Andrés de] attributed
[Three Plays]
53 leaves 15.5 x 22. 15 Nov. 1687

There are three works in this first piece. 1) "Nexcuitilmachiotl mote-nehua" or "The Final Judgement". It consists of leaves 1-10. It is written in a consistent 17th century hand. 2) "Tlatolpepechtli" or "Bringing up Children". Written in a sixteenth century hand, it consists of two parts, leaves 11-28 and leaves 29-43. There are several hands using various inks, along with corrections and additions. 3) "Neyxcuintilli yntechpatlantohua ynpochtecatl" or "The Merchant". This section differs from both 1 & 2, and dates from the seventeenth century. The inscription reads San Juan Bautista Tulancingo, Saturday 15 Nov. 1687, don Joseph Gaspar.

2) [Olmos, Fr. Andrés de]
"The Judgement Day: A Moral Play. Aztec Text and English Translation by John Hubert Cornyn"
23 p. Typescript, Mexico City, 1932

3) Cornyn, John H.
"Bringing Up Children: Comedia in Aztec"
36 p. Typescript

4) Cornyn, John H., Trans.
"The Merchant (Yn Pochtecatl) An Ancient Aztec Drama"
36 p. Typescript. Mexico City, 1932

Cornyn, John H., ed.
"In Ichpochtli (The Merchant)" [sic]
20 p. Typescript [20th cen.]

The first item is in Nahuatl and English while the second is in Nahuatl only. The title of the second is curious, since *ichpochtli* does not mean "merchant". According to internal evidence the piece was composed in 1627, and copied in 1912 by Vicente de P. Andrade.

- 5) Cornyn, John H., trans.
 "The Sacrifice of Isaac"
 59 p. Typescript. Mexico City, 1932

This piece was written in 1678, revised and copied in 1760 by Bernabé Vázquez, copied and translated by in 1896.

- 6) Cornyn, John H., trans.
 "Souls and Testamentary Executors"
 24 p. Typescript. Mexico City, 1932

The copy which Cornyn used was copied and translated by Faustino Chimalpopoca y Galicia in 1899.

- 7) "Nican mopohua..."
 46 p. Photocopy.
 Photocopy of the ms. held by the New York Public Library.

- 8) Cornyn, John H., ed.
 "El portentoso mexicano"
 38 p. Typescript. [20th cen.]

This copy is in Nahuatl only. This play about the Virgen of Guadalupe was copied by Chimalpopoca Galicia in 1896 under the direction of J. F. Ramírez.

- 9) "List of 'Comedias' in the Library of J. H. Cornyn in Mexico City"
 5 p. Typescript [20th cen.]

Lists 35 items, including copies, transcripts, and photostatic copies.

Miscellaneous Manuscript Collection

Box 183 (old number L.A. Misc. III-48-C, 4) Ac. 8 (1898)

- Olmos, Fr. Andrés de
 "Arte de la Lengua Mexicana"
 145 leaves 15 x 20 [16th cen.]

This is one of only six known copies of the Olmos "Arte", the others being held at Tulane, Biblioteca Nacional (Madrid), the Bancroft, and

two in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris.⁷ This particular copy contains all of the grammar, and the largest selection of the “metáforas”, metaphorical figures of speech, of any, 102 cases. The “metáforas” are one of the two types of *huehuetlahtolli* presented by Olmos. The others are “pláticas”, talks or chats. In this copy Olmos has included 7 of the talks.

NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVE

Museum of Natural History
Smithsonian Museum

#1669 Aztec (Sermons)
14 leaves 14 x 19 [late 16th-early 17th cen.]

This work contains Latin biblical text and Nahuatl exposition. There are Latin texts also buried within the Nahuatl exposition. The work seems to be one long sermon, probably written for the Advent season, but with a long section on the Corpus Christi.

HUNTINGTON FREE LIBRARY/LIBRARY OF THE MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

9 Westchester Square
Bronx, New York

“Manuscript book of Marriages”
ca. 250 leaves 14 x 20. Huaquechula, Pue., 1620-1639

This is a registry of marriages from the Franciscan monastery of Huaquechula, located at the base of Popocatepetl. The registry begin on 5 June 1620 and ends on Monday, 3 Jan. 1639.

PM4062
R788A
Rosa, Agustín de la
“Arte de la lengua mexicana”
394 p. 21.5 cm [ca. 1870]

⁷ Judith M. Maxwell and Craig A. Hanson, *Of the Manners of Speaking that the Old Ones Had: The Metaphors of Andrés de Olmos in the TULAL Manuscript*, Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1992, esp. 10-17.

Unfortunately, this manuscript has been lost, so that little can be said about the work itself. Continuing efforts to locate it may, however, be successful.

THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA ⁸

613 West 155th St.
New York, NY

The listing of manuscripts below is based on catalogue entries and a microfilm copy of these works.

MS. HC: 371/137
[Ripalda, Geronimo de]
Catholic Church. Catechisms. Aztec.
48 p. 22 cm [18th cen.]

This seems to be an eighteenth century copy of the famous Ripalda, Catechism. The catechisms was initially adopted by the Thirs Mexican Provincial Council in 1585.

MS. HC: NS3/1
Aquino, Fabián de
[Sermones y miscelanea de devocion]
301 leaves 13.5 [16th cen.]

The beginning of this work seems to be lost, as the text starts in mid sentence. The pages have been numbered in a later hand. The text itself is in a rather difficult hand, but seems to date from the sixteenth century. The piece is a devotional, explaining doctrine, and giving Nahuatl translation for Latin phrases. The Latin is initially in red ink, Nahuatl in black.

MS. HC: N56/436
"Diccionario selecto de las voces mexicanas mas usadas y comunes"
148 p. 15.5 cm [18th cen.]

The dictionary gives Nahuatl words for common Spanish ones. It begins with "Amar, Tlazotla; Alzar, Acohuia". On p. 107 a short "Compendio de la gramatica mexicana" begins.

⁸ Scholars interested in using the manuscripts of the Hispanic Society should contact the Society well in advance of any possible visit. Permission must first be secured to see any manuscript.