NOTES ON CITIES IN MICHOACÁN IN THE SIXTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH, AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES

Nama: Acachuac.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of shoes (Poñafiel, 1895); place where it darkens quickly (León, 1888).

Nama: Acachuato.
Linguistic Stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of the inclining hill (Poñafiel, 1895; León, 1888).

Notes: In 1746 (Villaseñor, 1746) there were fifteen families of Indians living in this pueblo, cultivating fruits and corn. Their church was of the Franciscan order administered through Apatzingan.

In 1774, the pueblo had eleven and a half tributarios who elected annually an alcalde, regidor, and a constable. The people were occupied in sowing rice, some corn and in cultivating many orchards of fruit. The fields were irrigated with water from the Rio Grande of Apatzingan, which passed by the pueblo. The fruits cultivated were bananas, mamcys, avocados, zapotes

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1 A tributary was a married male between 18 and 60 years of age; bachelors and widows usually counted as half-tributaries. (Simpson, 1934, p. 44.)
priotos, limes and some bitter oranges, which were sold in the village to outsiders. They had no church except the walls of one which had been abandoned for at least four years. There was, however, a chapel connected with the Hospital of Our Lady of the Conception, and in it an image, very celebrated in that area as Our Lady of Acahuato. The chapel was built of adobe, thatched with tajamanil and had a gilded retablo inside. The houses of the people were of jecal construction covered with straw.

There was no order in the placing of the houses. There was no school. The Hospital or Cofradía was founded on the basis of 300 head of cattle and 47 riding beasts, which were pastured in community lands. A prieote was named to look after the cattle, and from the proceeds he paid a priest 76 pesos and 6 reales. There were no jails or government houses and the only quarters for the priest consisted of a single room thatched with tajamanil. The funds of the community came from three ranches which produced 18 pesos annually and from other lands where they sowed cotton which paid the annual rent of 22 pesos (Appendix B).

Name: Acancio

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

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2Tajamanil or tojamanil is a roof in which wooden slabs are placed overlapping each other in the manner of tiles, as a covering for thatch.
Meaning: place of feathers or more properly of the breasts of feathers on birds' heads (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Acapangueo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of shipwreck (Peñafiel, 1895); place where something was torn up; badly arranged place (Leon, 1888).

Name: Acarano.
Linguistic stock:
Meaning:

Notes: Subject of Tarimbaro, granted as an encomienda to Valderrama and was held by his heirs in the middle of the sixteenth century. The town had five barracas with twenty houses in them and 33 people of over three years of age. They gave as tribute 120 pesos of gold; prepared a field of six lots of wheat, and six of maize; and two citacuas of wine. (Papeles de Nuova España, Vol. 1, p. 32).

Name: Acaten.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: situated in a low place (Peñafiel, 1895); Leon, 1888).

Name: Acopec.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: perhaps to eat the fruit of a tree (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Acuicho.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: same root as Acuitzeo meaning place of serpents (Peñafiel,
Name: Acuitzeo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of serpents (Peñaflé, 1895).

Name: Acuitzeramo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: in the mouth of the serpents (Peñaflé, 1895).

Name: Acuitzio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of snakes (Leon, 1886); (Peñaflé, 1895).
Notes: (Acuitzio) Villaseñor reports this pueblo, in the vicinity of Tiripitio as a republic and government of Indians. There were 136 families of Indians living in the pueblo, 11 of Spaniards and mestizos. Wheat and maize were grown on six large haciendas owned by Spaniards and operated by sixty families of mulatos and 102 families of Indians. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: Acullén.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan (?).
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflé, 1895).

Name: Acullo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan (?)
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflé, 1895).

Name: Aculzreramo or Acuitzerama.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: mouth of a serpent (Leon, 1888).

Notes: the name is connected with some of the legends of the place (Leon, 1888).

Name: Acuyo.

Linguistic stock:

Meaning:

Notes: Villaseñor says that this pueblo, located near La Huacana was occupied by only nine families of Indians occupied in gathering salt and forest wax. Near the village were eleven haciendas of sugar production and seven ranches of cattle. The production in these places was so great that fifty families of Spanish, and 235 of mulatos, mestizos and negros assisted in the work. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: Achiotlán.

Linguistic stock: Nahuan.

Meaning: place of achiote (bija). (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Achotán. see Achiotlan.

Name: Afemuato.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: From Napuma, the name of a food of the ancient Tarascans (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Aguamato. see Aguanuato.
Name: **Aguanuato**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: hill of the rabbit (*Fernández*, 1895).
Notes: The pueblo of Santa María Aguanuato, sixteen leagues west of Patzcuaro contained 36 families of Indians who were occupied in the business of curing leather. (*Villasénor*, 1746).

Name: **Aguanito**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan plus a Spanish diminutive.

Name: **Aguejote**.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: from *ahuexotl*, the name of a tree (*Fernández*, 1895).

Name: **Aguila**.
Linguistic stock:
Meaning:

Notes: In 1789, the pueblo of *Aguila* (*Aquila*?), located near Maquilí was a republic of Indians which elected an alcalde, and two topiles or ministers annually. In the village there were 21 full tributary Indians and 11 halves of Mexican speech, although by this time well instructed in the Spanish. The parish priest administrated the village. The church was used for the celebrations of Corpus Christi, San Miguel, all Souls Day; the Immaculate Conception; and Our Lady of Guadalupe, and also for confessions. There were no Spanish, mulattoes or other castes in the village. The
climate would have been conducive to large fields of sugar cane and cotton but the Indians were content with their small plots of maize. Also the Indians went to the hills to get honey and bees, and to the seashore for salt. With this they paid their tributes and church dues. All the men in the pueblo were enlisted in a company of bowmen in the head city (Aguilí). The land around the village was broken up, with hills and barrancas and almost impenetrable. (Appendix F)

Name: **Aguiran.** same as Ahuiran.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place of the long hair (Leon, 1886). Name commemorates some happening.

Notes: The pueblo of San Mateo Aguiran had twenty two families at the time of Villaseñor's visit. It is located in the vicinity of Copácuaro. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: **Ahuanuato.** see Aguanuato.

Name: **Ahuiran.** see Aguiran.

Name: **Ajolotes.**

Linguistic stock: Nahuan.

Meaning: from axolotl, the name of a sirenon of the lakes of Mexico (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Ajumo.** also Ajuno. (Leon, 1886).

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place of the dser (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Ajuno. see Ajuno.

Name: Ajunato.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: hill of the deer (Loom, 1888).

Name: Alacheo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Alapanco.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Alita.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan?
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Amatlan.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: abundance of the vegetable paper. (Peñafiel, 1895).

Notes: Santa Ana Amatlan is located at a distance of fourteen leagues from Tancitaro. At the time of Villaseñor's visit there were sixty families of Indians, 109 of Spanish and 12 of mestizos and mulatos living in the village. The church was of the Franciscan order; and there was a monastery of Franciscan brothers in the pueblo. The church was possessed of a marvellous image of a crucified Christ. In 1739, on the third day of the feast of the Resurrection the Indians were amazed to see the figure of Christ on the
cross stretch and move as though trying to tear itself from the crucifix. The Indians called in the neighboring Indians and the figure graciously repeated the performance. The crucifix was carried through the village in triumph and in being replaced on the altar moved three times. This event was duly recorded in the archive of the monastery. (Villaseñor, 1746).

In 1769, there were 62 tributary Indians who elected two alcaldes, two regidores, an alcalde mayor and a mayordomo. The jail and the government houses were almost in ruins as was the church. The chapel of the hospital served as the church but was in miserable state. The parrochial houses were in good condition. The people lived in small houses of jical construction and thatched with straw. The Indians were occupied in growing maize and in tending their orchards in which they grew the same fruits as at San Juan de los Platanos with the exception of the date palms and the ceaestiflora; these were irrigated with the water from a small arroyo which passed by them. The water was not really sufficient for their cultivation. The zapotes chicos were the finest raised in the whole area. There was no priest in the village. Six families "of reason" lived there, one taking charge of the local store. There were three cofradías: the Conception; the Sacred Sacrament; and Souls. The foundations of these were based on various numbers of cattle and riding animals, and on orchards of fruit. All three of these owned various
pieces of land and ranches. Ten personal servants were given to the parrochial house each day and two women; in addition the houses were kept supplied with wood. The visitador felt that the load of tributes and church fees was much too heavy for the people to bear; and was one of the reasons for the almost utter ruin of the pueblo. (Appendix B).

Name: Amecuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of the landmark or boundary (Leon, 1888); (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: Amenguarcuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of landmarks or boundaries (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: Anambo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: Ancibaacaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: Angachuen or Angachen.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of many erected things (Leon, 1888).
Name: Angahuan.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: either there are not many; or they eat much (Leon, 1888).

Name: Angamacutiro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place which borders on a river or barranca (Leon, 1888); place in which they hang lip plugs or 'antetls' (Peñaflie], 1895).

Notes: Villasseñor reports there were 45 families of Spaniards, mestizos and mulatos and 106 of Indians living in the pueblo. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: Angameo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place in which they use lip plugs (Peñaflie], 1895).

Name: Angango.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: at the opening of a cave on the shore of a lake (Peñaflie], 1895).

Name: Angao.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: great place (Leon, 1888) (Peñaflie], 1895).

Name: Anona.
Linguistic stock: unknown.
Meaning: name of the plant (Peñaflie], 1895).
Name: Apacingan. see Apatzingan.

Name: Aparandan.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: hot place (Leon, 1888); (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: Aparangueo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: synonymous with Aparandan (Peñaflie, 1895); (Leon, 1888).

Name: Apatzingan.
Linguistic stock: ?
Meaning: ?

Notes: Villaseñor reported that there were 36 families of Spanish, 48 of mestizos and mulatos and 22 of Indians living in the pueblo proper. In the ranches near the pueblo there were 45 families of the same classes who were occupied in cultivating crops and tending cattle and sheep, and in gathering honey. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Nuestra Señora de la Asuncion de Apatzingan is located in the hot country on a plain. The houses in the late 1700's were constructed of adobe and thatched with tejamanil. The streets were laid out with a large plaza in the center. The government houses were old but still habitable. The church was made of adobe also and had five altars, decorated with very bad sculpture. The jail had neither security nor ventilation. There was an administration of tobaccos, gun-powder, and playing cards whose annual rent ascended to 24 pesos. There were five stores owned
by mestizos. The many Spanish people were occupied as were the natives in cultivating rice, cotton and fruits such as bananas, mameys, zapotes, coccanuts, chicos, oranges, ancjas, capiras, watermelons, tamarinds and various other melons. The orchards were irrigated with the water from a spring. The people also gathered forest honey. There was an organized company of cavalry without uniforms or other distinction save a cockade. From some unknown cause, there were 31 people in the pueblo mute from birth. Also there were many illnesses. There was one cofradia for the natives and seven for the Spanish. These were supported by herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, and by orchards of fruit. There was a school and the salary of the teacher was paid from the communal funds. (Appendix B).

Name: Apíndaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of the lake (Leon, 1888).

Name: Apio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of battle (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Apo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: ashy place. (Leon, 1888); (Peñafiel, 1895).
Notes: In 1746 San Marcos Apo contained thirty families. (Villaseñor, 1746).
Name: Apoco.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of the clothes used by the tribe (Peñafiel, 1695).

Name: Apopeo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of chayotes. synonym of Apupio (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Aporo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of ashes (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Apozo. (Aporo ?)
Linguistic stock: 
Meaning: 
Notes: The pueblo of San Lucas Apozo to the southeast of Irimbo had fifteen families. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: Apumbaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of a food known as hapumate (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Apündaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of the lake (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Apúnguio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of the lake; synonym of Apundaro. (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Apupato. see Apupataro.
Name: Apupátaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of tiza, a white sandy clay (León, 1888); (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Aputzio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of herons. (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Aracurio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of fissures. (León, 1888); (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Aramutaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of the cave, or of caves (León, 1888); (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Arandin.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place in which they pierce their ears (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Aranján.
Linguistic stock:
Meaning:

Notes: The pueblo of Aranján was granted as an encomienda to Juan Infante. The pueblo had a church and a priest. There were five barrios. (Relación de los Obispados ..., p. 36).
Name: **Arantepácua**.

Linguistic stock: **Tarascan**.

Meaning: place with pits (Leon, 1888); (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: **Aranza or Arantza**.

Linguistic stock: **Tarascan**.

Meaning: place where they ate (Leon, 1886).

Notes: Haranza, a pueblo near Sevina was visited by Ponce. He said that it was one of the towns that the priests went to say mass. (Ponce, Vol. 2, p. 7).

The pueblo of San Geronymo Arantzian was situated four leagues west of Sevina. The pueblo was almost exhausted of its inhabitants by an epidemic of *atlazahua* which left only four families, two of Spanish and two of Indians. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: **Araparicuaro**.

Linguistic stock: **Tarascan**.

Meaning: Place of heat (Leon, 1888); place of wasps (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: **Arapito**.

Linguistic stock: **Tarascan**.

Meaning: ? (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: **Araquin**.

Linguistic stock: **Tarascan**.

Meaning: place of friends (Peñaflie, 1895).
Name: Araro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: detached place (Peñafiel, 1895).
Notes: This pueblo belonged to His Majesty and was not granted as an encomienda. The pueblo of Araro had three barrios with sixty houses altogether and 255 people over three years of age. Each year they gave 150 pesos of gold; fifty bushels of maiz; 30 loads of salt and thirty of red peppers. There were many irrigated fields. Near by was a lake with many fish and salt beds. (Papeles de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 32).

Name: Arataro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of pits (Leon, 1888).

Name: Aratichanguio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: name much altered (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Arato.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of pits (Leon, 1888); (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Aratzeo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: synonymous with Arato. (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Arceo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Arentapaqua.

Linguistic stock: 

Meaning:

Notes: In the pueblo of Arentapaqua there were 24 families. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: Arindo.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place where something is said (León, 1858); place where they pierce their ears (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Ario.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place from which they are commanded (León, 1858); perhaps to read (Péñafiel, 1895).

Notes: The pueblo of Ario was founded by Cristóbal de Tapia in 1598. (Romero Flores, 1936, p. 29). In the 16th century it is twice recorded as having two barricas. (Relación de los Obispados ..., p. 33); (Papeles de Nueva España, Vol. 1, pp. 117-118). In it there were 83 houses and 359 people without counting the children. Each year they gave in tribute 100 pesos of tipuzque 3; and each day they gave to the corregidor two loads of herbs and two of wood. The pueblo was also known by the name of Guanaxo. (Papeles de Nueva España, Vol. 1, pp. 117-118).

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3Tipuzque or tepuzque was the name of the gold which contained three carats less than pure gold. The name itself is the native name of copper. The amount of alloy increased until the money had to be totally withdrawn from circulation. (Bancroft, Huberto Howe, The History of Mexico (San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft, 1883) Vol. 2, p. 7.)
The pueblo of Ario was a republic of Indians with a governor. In it were 83 families of Indians, five of Spaniards, and four of mulatos. Near by were ranches and farms which cultivated wheat and corn. (Villaseñor, 1746).

By the late 18th century there were 772 tributary Indians who elected for their government a governor, an alcalde, a regidor, two mayores. The people were occupied in fields of wheat and corn, and forest indigo. There were 51 families of Spaniards. Orchards of chirimoyas, pomegranites, peaches, avocados, zapotes blancos were cultivated. The poorer people were employed in making cotton mantas. There was a church made of adobe with a thatch of tejamanil. The sculpture was gilded and very poorly done. The government houses were good, the parish houses habitable and the public jail very small. There were six stores. The houses of the Spanish were of adobe thatched with tejamanil while those of the Indians were huts of wood covered with straw. The community funds were gained from the ownership of 46 cattle ranches and from various fields. There was a company of cavalry whose only distinction was the cockades the men wore. The teacher in the school was paid from the community funds. There were no cofradías. The priest was paid in money, bread and chickens. There were special prices for marriages, baptisms, and funerals and also for various feast days. Also the people paid in personal service. (App. D).

The pueblo of Ario located south of Jacona consisted
22 families of Indians administered to by an Augustinian priest. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: **Aripo.**
Linguistic stock: **Tarascan.**
Meaning: same as Ario (Peñafliel, 1895).

Name: **Arocitin,** also **Arucitin.**
Linguistic stock: **Tarascan.**
Meaning: in front of something (Peñafliel, 1895). This pueblo is situated on the shore of Lake Patzcuaro. (Leco, 1888).

Name: **Arua.**
Linguistic stock: **Tarascan.**
Meaning: unknown (Peñafliel, 1895).

Name: **Arumbarapio.**
Linguistic stock: **Tarascan.**
Meaning: perhaps to remove some person from office (Peñafliel, 1895).

Name: **Asebuche.**
Linguistic stock:

Name: **Astala.** this is the name in Michoacán for Azatlan.
Linguistic stock: **Nahuatl.**
Meaning:
Name: Atacheo.
Linguistic stock: 
Meaning: 
Notes: The pueblo of Atacheo, located four leagues southwest of Tlasasalca, contained 26 families of Indians, 157 of Spanish mestizos and mulatos, occupied in farming and herding cattle and sheep. (Villasenór, 1745).

Name: Atapán.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of shields (Peñaflie, 1895).
Notes: In the pueblo of Atapa were located 26 families of Indians occupied in fields of wheat and corn and in orchards of many kinds of fruits. (Villasenór, 1745).

Name: Atecuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of milk of maguey (León, 1888); (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: Atecurario.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: same as Atecuaro. (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: Aterios.
Linguistic stock: old Tarascan.
Meaning: place of aguamiel (milk of maguey) (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: Ates.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflie, 1895).
Name: Atimapa.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (PeñaflieL, 1895).

Name: Atotonilco.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.

Name: Atubo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (PeñaflieL, 1895).

Name: Atzimbo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: muddy place (Leon, 1852); (PeñaflieL, 1895).

Name: Atzicuararo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of maize in grain (PeñaflieL, 1895).

Name: Auchen.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Name: Auramba.
Linguistic stock: 
Meaning:

Notes: Villaseñor records two families of Spaniards and 22 of Indians living in this pueblo. (Villaseñor, 1746).
Name: Ayacuato.
Linguistic stock: Tarasco.
Meaning: hill of the javalí (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Ayumba.
Linguistic stock: Tarasco.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Azajo.
Linguistic stock: Tarasco.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).
Notes: The pueblo of Santiago Azajo was inhabited by 125 families of Indians. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: Espajacuarco.
Linguistic stock: Tarasco.
Meaning: place of the orchard of the son (León, 1880).

Name: Cacalote.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: name of a crow (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cacamicua.
Linguistic stock: Tarasco.
Meaning: similar to Cacaeuaro, place where they work stone (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Cacana.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of official stone workers (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cacanquio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of stone workers (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cacao.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan
Meaning: the chocolate bean (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cacapo. see Zacapo.

Name: Cachipacuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of tongs (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cahuajio (Caguageo).
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of shoes (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cahuasio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of shoes (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cahuinga.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Cahuiricas.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cajete.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: cup (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Calomotitán.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Camachucu.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: residence of the governor (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Camata.
Linguistic stock:
Meaning:
Notes: The pueblo of Camata, near Tinguindin had two hundred families of Indians occupied with cultivating wheat, corn, sugar, herding and fishing. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: Camatín.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan?
Meaning: from camata, a nutritive drink (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Camba.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Camécuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of a certain herb known as cami (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Camémbaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of a plant known as camemba (León, 1698); (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cames.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of the herb cami (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Camícuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: from the herb known as cami (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Camichín.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Camichines. plural of Camichín.

Name: Camícuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: same as Camícuaro (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Canacucho.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of the crown (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Cancita.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: tributary place (Peñañuel, 1895).

Name: Canicuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place where they made the bows for arrows (Leon, 1888);
(Peñañuel, 1895).

Name: Canindo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of the leaf of maize (Peñañuel, 1895).

Name: Canintzio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: similar to Canindo (Peñañuel, 1895).

Name: Canipo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: similar to Canindo and Canintzio (Peñañuel, 1895).

Name: Censague.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñañuel, 1895).

Name: Cantzimio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñañuel, 1895).
Name: **Capacuaro**.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place which is located on the descent of a plain (Leon, 1888); place of bees for honey (Peñaflieil, 1895).

Name: **Capeo**.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: synonymous with **Capacuaro** (Peñaflieil, 1895).

Name: **Capichola**.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Peñaflieil, 1895).

Name: **Capire**, also **Capires**.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: name of a tree which is a species of Zapote (Peñaflieil, 1895).

Name: **Capirio**.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: from the tree (Leon, 1888); (Peñaflieil, 1895).

Name: **Capula**.

Linguistic stock: Nahuan.

Meaning: place of many capulin trees (Peñaflieil, 1895).

Notes: The town of **Capula** was not granted as an encomienda but was held by His Majesty. The pueblo had ten barrios and 265 houses with 1222 people in them. Each subject town gave 202 pesos of tipuzque each year as tribute. (Papeles de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 77).

There was a church in the town and a priest placed
there by the Bishop of Michoacan. (Relación de los Chispados ..., p. 42).

The pueblo of Capula was occupied by Tarascan Indians. (Fonce, Vol. 1, p. 331).

The pueblo of Capula is the same as the pueblo of Guanajó. In the division of industries made by Quiroga, Guanajó was granted that of working and cutting wood and carpentering. (Arriaga, p. 22).

Name: Capulín. plural Capulines.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: the name of a tree (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Caracuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of a hill (Lenc, 1888).

Name: Caracha.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning? (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Carachurio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: a crimson or very red thing (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Caramécuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of the plant caramequa (Aroides caladium) (Lenc, 1888); (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Cerémicuas.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: similar to Caramicuaro (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Carapan.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of gusanos. As this fruit was unknown to the Tarascans prior to the conquest, the name probably referred originally to some other fruit (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Carapuato.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: hill (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Carasumbapio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of gusanos (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Carichero.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: similar to Caricheo (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Carindapas.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: to be hungry (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Caringaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of hunger (sterile place) (Péñafiel, 1895).
Name: Carico, also Caro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: dry place (Pénafiel, 1895).

Name: Caromécuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Pénafiel, 1895).

Name: Caruchecuo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Name: Catarácuaoro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of the jail (Pénafiel, 1895).

Name: Catatomba.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: from catambo, meaning tongue, language (Pénafiel, 1895).

Name: Catzanga.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of rebels (Pénafiel, 1895).

Name: Catsundaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Pénafiel, 1895).
Name: Cauchi.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Caulote.
Linguistic stock: ?

Name: Caurio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cayaco.
Linguistic stock: ?

Name: Cicuayo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: spider (Leon, 1888).

Name: Ciciuicho.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of hides (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cicuirán.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of hides (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Cicuitaro.
Linguistic stock: *arascan.
Meaning: similar to Cicuirán (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cinaca.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: bat (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cinapecuaro. see Zinapecuaro.

Name: Cincinico.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place in which they build walls (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cipiahua.
Linguistic stock: *arascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cirendilla.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Name: Ciranganguio.
Linguistic stock: *arascan.
Meaning: place of roots of herbs. (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cirapitiro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: cold place (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Cirian.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: the name of a fruit (Leon, 1888); place of fruit- 
lofts (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Ciricuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: similar to Cirian (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Ciripeo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: same as Ciricuaro (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Ciriquicho.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of tailors or where they sew (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cirondaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: marshy place (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Coaca.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Coaguayana.
Linguistic stock:
Meaning:
Notes: The town of Coahuayana was founded by Cristóbal de 
Tapia in 1595 (Romero Flores, 1936, p. 29).
The valley of Coaguayana was situated 12 leagues south of the head town of Aculi. The village was a congregation of mulatos. In the church of the village also worshipped 12 Spanish families and 6 of mestizos. The country was hot and the land very fertile and well watered. The main crops were cotton and maize. The agricultural implement was of iron, and known as a barecua. Indigo grew naturally in the area, but the natives did not know of its use and therefore made no profit from it. Fruits such as bananas, mameyes, coconuts, chicos were abundant. In the river were trout, and other fish and the alligator (Cayman). The men of the village formed a company of lancers with a captain, lieutenant, sergeant and cabos. This was for the defense of the coast. (Appendix F).

Name: Coacaman.

Linguistic stock: Nahuan.

Meaning: ? (renafiel, 1695).

Notes: In 1789 the pueblo of Coacaman (sic) was a republic of Indians with an alcalde mayor, regidor, mayordomo and two topiles, elected annually the day of Saint Matthew. There was a church and a parish priest who administered to the 25 Spanish families and the thirty mulato families, and to the 59 tributary Indians. The Indians spoke the Mexican language, although well instructed in Spanish. The main crop was sugar cane; the plant lived for 14 years without being transplanted, and with burning the cane after
the cutting. The Indians did not cultivate as much of this plant as they should have, due partly to their poverty and partly to their natural laziness. Instead they spent their time in cultivating maize and chile for their own use, and in gathering copal. The copal was used for their royal tributes and church tithes. The men were enlisted in a company of bowmen as a coast guard. The Indians supported two cofradías with cattle and mares.
(Appendix F).

Name: Coameo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflé, 1895).

Name: Coapa.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of the wide road (Leon, 1888).

Name: Coaralla.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflé, 1895).

Name: Coate.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: name commonly given to twins (Peñaflé, 1895).

Name: Coatepec.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: hill or place of the viper or of the god Mixcoatl (Peñaflé, 1895).
Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of Coatepeque consisted of 178 families. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: Coatzuchil.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: name of one of the orchids of Mexico (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cobano.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cocucho.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of jars or vases (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cochista.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: dream (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Coeneo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of the birds (Leon, 1888); (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cooperio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cohire.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Cohomicuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Coiris.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: name of a duck (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Coiuchó.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cojumatlán.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Notes: Ponce said that the pueblo of Cuexomatlán (sic) was a pretty village of Tarascan Indians (Ponce, Vol. I, p. 42).
Villaseñor records the pueblo of Cojumatlán (sic) as having 16 families of Indians, occupied in fishing and tending their fields. The area contained many fruit trees and other trees with valuable wood. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: Colecio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Comachuen.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: shady thing (Leon, 1886).

Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of Santo María Comachuen had 25
families of Indians occupied in making fusta for chairs.
(Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: Comanja.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place in the shade (Peñafiel, 1895).

Notes: The pueblo of Comanja was granted as an encomienda to Juan Infante. There were 6 barrios with 290 houses and 889 people in the town. These gave annually 2400 bushels of maize and 30 Indians to work in one estancia. Every day they gave two chickens of the land, a half a bushel of maize, five loads of wood, five of tinder, 40 tamales and a basket of fruit as tribute. (Rapeles de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 78).

In the pueblo there was a church with a priest to administer the sacraments. (Relacion de los Obispados, p. 36).

Villaseñor records only 13 families for the pueblo.
(Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: Gomez.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Comiembaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Compichagua.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan?
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Comata.
Linguistic stock:
Meaning:
Notes: Villaseñor records the island of Comata in the Lake of Chapala as having 20 families of Spaniards living on it, tending cattle. They traveled back and forth to the shore in canoes. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: Condémbaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of the elders (Leon, 1888); (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Congotzioc.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Congupiro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Conguripo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: six persons (Leon, 1888).

Notes: Villaseñor cites the pueblo of Santiago Conguripo, six leagues from Patzcuaro as having 12 families of Spanish and mestizos and 57 of Indians (Villaseñor, 1746).
The visitor Callejon says that Conguripe is Tarascan, meaning where the rivers join. In it there were 61 1/2 tributary Indians who elected annually for their government a governor, two alcaldes, two regidores, two alguaciles mayores, two topiles and a scribe. The people occupied themselves in growing maize and in fishing for trout, bagre, shrimp, renegade, robalo, xalmichi, which they sold out of their city both fresh and salted. Still others were occupied in shooting tigers and deer which were sufficiently abundant. Still others gathered bees. There was a cofradia whose funds came from cattle and two mares. The priest was paid extra for his services on feast days. There was no school because the teacher had left a month before the visit. There were no Spanish in the pueblo and only one mulatto married with an Indian.

(Appendix A).

Name: Conicuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: dormitory (Leech, 1868).

Name: Contepesic.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: populated place (Peñaflé, 1895).

Name: Copal, also Cocala; plural Cocales.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: a plant name (Peñaflé, 1895).
Name: Copándaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of avocados (Peñafiel, 1895).
Notes: In 1746 there were 34 families in Copándaro (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: Copaquaro.
Linguistic stock:
Meaning:
Notes: San Juan Copaquaro was the head town of its district. There were 20 families of Indians, 3 of mulatos with a parrochial church. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: Copetiro. also Copitero.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of abandoned lands (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Copopitiro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: same as Copitiro. (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Coporo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: royal road (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Copullo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: royal road (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Coro, also Corí.
Linguistic stock: *arascan.
Meaning: rodeo (Peñaflor, 1895); (Leon, 1888).

Name: Corondiro.
Linguistic stock: *arascan.
Meaning: place of people with damaged teeth (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Corongorito.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: burnt place (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Corongoro. plural Corongoros.
Linguistic stock: *arascan.
Meaning: burnt place (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Corumio.
Linguistic stock: *arascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Corupo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: name of a small fish (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Corupu.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: name of an insect (Leon, 1888).

Notes: In 1746 this pueblo had 33 families (Villaseñor, 1746).
Name: **Corutzen.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan,
Meaning: place of fish (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: **Carusen.** see **Corutzen.** (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: **Cotija.**
Linguistic stock: may be Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).
Notes: In 1746, there were two hundred and five families of Spaniards administered by a vicario clerigo in the valley of Cotija. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: **Cóiro.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: **Cotzio.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of the moon (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: **Cotzurio.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: **Cotzurio.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of a reptile called **alicanto** (a poisonous snake of Europe) (Loon, 1888).
Name: Coyol.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: from the name of a plant, Costus spicatus (Peñaflé, 1895).

Name: Coyolito.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: diminutive of Coyol (Peñaflé, 1895).

Name: Coyote.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: name of an animal (Peñaflé, 1895).

Name: Coyre.
Linguistic stock:
Meaning:

Notes: In 1789, there were 62 tributary Indians in 55 enteros and 14 medios in the pueblo of Coyre. These spoke a Mexican (sic) language, although well instructed in Castilian. They were administered to by the parish of Maquili. The village constituted a republic of Indians which elected annually an alcalde, a regidor, a mayorcomo of the King, an alguacil mayor and two topiles or ministers. There was a church, and a priest from Maquili visited the village each year to administer the sacraments and to say mass. The rest of the year they did not hear mass. The only industries were those of procuring wax from bees, and copal resin in the mountains.
Both of these were abundant and there was a good market for them. The revenues sufficed to pay the tributes and church tithes. For their living they depended on small fields of cotton and maize.

All the male inhabitants were enlisted in and formed a company of archers with a captain, sargeant, and cabos known as coast guard and watch of the Mar del Sur. For this company they were privileged to retain one third of the tribute money from the village.

There was one cofradia with the name of Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria. Its foundation was based on a herd of cattle presented by the Indians of the village. By 1789 there were 56 cows, 23 mares and 9 mules. The cofradia elected annually a crioste who had charge of the funds of the village and paid the parish priest two pesos weekly; two pesos for the mass for a dead Indian. At the end of each year the crioste was required to account for the money of the cofradia.

The title that the Indians held to the land consisted solely of a royal provision dated 1704. (Appendix F).

Name: Cuacuario.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of huts (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: Cuacuyul.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: name of a palm, Bactris minor (Peñaflie, 1895).
Name: Cuachalalata.
Linguistic stock: 
Meaning: 

Name: Coahuayana (Cuaguayana).
Linguistic stock: Tarascan (?).
Meaning: unknown (Péñafiel, 1895).
Notes: This town was founded by Cristobal de Tapia in 1598. (Romero Flores, 1936, p. 29).

Name: Cuajilote.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: name of a tree (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cuambio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of hares (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cuameo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: a thing placed in water (Leon, 1888); place situated in water (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cuamucuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place in which the people use the herb called andumucua in the mouth (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cuanañillo. diminutive of Cuanaño.
Name: Guanajo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of frogs (Leon, 1888); (Peñafiel, 1895).
Notes: Under the supervision of Bishop Quiroga, Guanajo became a center of wood cutting and carving.
(Arriaga, 1938, p. 22).

Name: Guangatzio.
Linguistic stock: (ancient) Tarascan.
Meaning: questionable; may mean a turning of the road (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cuapa.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).
Notes: This is a Tarascan place, although it has a Nahuan place name. (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cuapúcuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of a bird known as quahpuas (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cuapurio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: similar to Cuapúcuaro. (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Guaracuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: a squirrel (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Guarango.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place to sleep (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Guaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: guarded place (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cuata.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: house (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cuatas. see Cuata.

Name: Cucio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of an herb called cutsia (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cucucho.
Linguistic stock:
Meaning:

Notes: This is a town near Paracho. In 1736 there were 27 families living in San Bartolome Cucucho. (Villaseñor, 1745).

Name: Cucuchuchu.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: jar (Leon, 1888), (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: **Cucuembo**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Cucha**.
Linguistic stock: unknown.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).
Notes: This is a place near Zitácuaro. (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Cuchatácuaro**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Cuches**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: parrot (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Cuchipitío**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Cuenco**.
Linguistic stock:
Meaning:
Notes: The pueblo of Cuenco, near Comanja had 66 families in 1745. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: **Cuenembo**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: elder trees (Leon, 1888).
Name: Cuencuèno.
Linguistic stock: unknown.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cuerado.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of scorpions (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cueramo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of ocotes (a species of pine) (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cueren.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: name of a small fish similar to a sardine (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cuertito.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cugigal.
Linguistic stock: unknown.
Meaning: unknown.

Notes: This is a place in the Tarascan region of Zinapécuaro. (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cuicillo.
Linguistic stock:
Meaning: from cue, temple or place of adoration (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Cuicha.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of little foxes (Peñafile, 1895).

Name: Cuige.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan(?); Tarascan (?)
Meaning: There are words similar to this in both Nahuan and Tarascan. (Peñafile, 1895).

Name: Cuimbo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: six (Leon, 1888); (Peñafile, 1895).

Name: Cuimaluto.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafile, 1895).

Name: Cuincho.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: onomatopoetic; sound resembling pulling up handfuls of sand; huintzi. (Leon, 1888).

Name: Cuinico.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafile, 1895).

Name: Cuiriho.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: one kind of parrot (Peñafile, 1895).
Name: Cuirindal. Cuirindales. Cuirindalito.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of touchers of cuiringua (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cuirindalito.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: diminutive of cuirindal, the name of a tree (Leon, 1888).

Name: Cuirineo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: to burn something (Leon, 1888).

Name: Cuiritgeo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of parrots (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cuispio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: similar to Cuiseo; place of potters (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cuitareo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: similar to Cuitaca (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cuitases.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Cuitzeo.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place of jars (Leon, 1838); place of little foxes (Peñafiel, 1895).

Notes: The city of Cuitzeo de la Laguna was founded by Cristobal de Tapia in 1598. (Rosero Flores, 1936, p. 29).

It was granted as an encomienda to Gonzalo Lopez (Pepeles de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 76), but the apparently later report of Relacion de los Chispados . . . p. 34, records it as a pueblo of His Majesty.

There were in the city in the 16th century 2920 persons over four years of age; 209 houses. In tribute they gave 40 Indians to work in the mines of Culztepeque, and cultivated a field containing a thousand bushels of maize. The city had three pueblos subject to it: Guadacareo, Xeruco, Vriparo. Each of these gave Indians to work in the mines, as well as fields of maize. The pueblo of Guadacareo gave daily five "gallinas de Castilla", wood, water and herbs. (Pepeles de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 76.)

There was a monastery of Augustinian brothers both in Cuitzeo and in the head town of Santiago. To this doctrine pertained the barrios of Jeruco, San Miguel, Cazo, San Pedro, Arucutin, Mayari, Tayao, Sanata Monica, Quarancrio, Auyameo, Omxao. (Relacion de los Obligados . . . , p. 34-5).
In 1746, the city of Cuitzeo (Cuiceo) was the head of its partido (district). There were 190 families of Indians living in Cuitzeo, 72 of Spaniards, 11 of mulattos, 43 of mestizos. They cultivated maize, beans, chile, or pimento and fished in the lake for a fish known by the Indians as Charare. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: **Cuitzillo**. diminutive of Cuitzeo.

Name: **Cuitzitán**.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: similar to Cuitzeo (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Cujarán**.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: sandy place (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Cuñarato**. (Cujaruato).

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: hill of sand (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Cuana**.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place of agoutis (Geomys mexicanus) (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Cumácuaro**.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: see Cuna (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Cumburimbio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: little rise in the ground (Leon, 1888).

Name: Cumuato.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: hill of the agoutis (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cundaz.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cungo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cupándaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of avocados (Leon, 1888).

Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of Santiago Cupándaro had 33 families. The people were administered to, spiritually, by the Augustinians. The inhabitants were engaged primarily in fishing in the lake. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: Cuparataro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of bellies (Leon, 1888).
Name: Cupuan.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: name given to plums (Leon, 1888); name given to a fruit similar to plums (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: Cureatas.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: Curicipo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of crows (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: Curimeo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: Curindal.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: bread (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: Curineo. see Curimeo.

Name: Curinguato.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of the drum of sticks (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: Curinguena.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: similar to Curinguato (Peñaflie, 1895).
Name: Curimbusca.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: turned thing (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Curimbusato.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: turned hill (Leon, 1888).

Name: Curimbusero.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: turned place (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Curiseco.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of buzzards (Leon, 1888); (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Curiscastero.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of turkeys (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Curucuraseco (Curuchupatzeo).
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of fish (Leon, 1888).

Name: Curuncuero.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: to abhor (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Curucaseco.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: where there are partridges (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Cutio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: turtles (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cutnio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cuto.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: tortoises (Leon, 1888); turtles (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cutú.
Linguistic stock: (ancient) Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown.
Notes: This was an ancient barrio of Patzcuaro. (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cutzarándiro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: sandy place (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cutzaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: sandy place (Leon, 1888); (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Cutzarándiro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: sandy spaces (Leon, 1888).
Name: Cutzaco.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: sandy ground (Pennaüel, 1895).

Name: Cutzeo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: sandy place (Pennaüel, 1895).

Name: Cutzian.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: tempest (Leon, 1888); place of the moon (Pennaüel, 1895).

Name: Cutzio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of the moon (Leon, 1888); (Pennaüel, 1895).

Notes: The Papeles de Nueva España (Vol. 1, pp. 80-81) record the town of Cutzio (Cutzeo) as being granted as an encomienda to Gonzalo Ruiz. The Relacion de los Obispados (Vol. 1, pp. 80-81) says that it pertained to His Majesty. There were 1524 persons in the village in the sixteenth century. They gave 40 Indians in service to the mines of Tasco; 8 bundles of mantas; 2 1/2 bushels of peppers; 12 small bags of salt and 20 chocolate cups. The land around the pueblo was exceedingly fertile, in the Tierracaliente. Cotton was raised. (Papeles de Nueva España, Vol. 1, pp. 80-81).

There was a church, and a priest to administer the sacraments. (Relacion de los Obispados, p. 47).
In 1745, the pueblo of Cucio (sic) was a republic of Indians electing a governor, alcaldes. There was a priest who administered to 156 families. (Vilaseñor, 1745).

In the late 18th century the pueblo of Nuestra Señora de la Asumpción Cuztio (Tarascan which means cup) had 268 tributary Indians in 194 enteros and 148 medios. They elected annually a governor, two alcaldes, two regidores, two alguaciles mayores, five topiles and a scribe. The inhabitants made their living by sowing small fields of maize, some cotton, and by herding some cattle. There was a large occurrence of goiter in the area. The cofradía de la Purisima Concepción was founded on revenues from 328 cows, and 20 horses which pastured in community lands.

For the business of the Cofradía they named a steward, mayordomo, scribe, fiscal, standard bearer, incense bearer, two candela stick bearers and four guananchas to carry the image on feast days. Women made the atole needed for the sick in the hospital. None of the officers were paid except for feast day celebrations, and funeral masses. Fees for these were paid in money, mantas, table linens, meats, fruit preserves, chocolate, sugar, fruit, wax, maize, and candles. The custom of bull fighting was ordered to cease by the Spaniards. There were 3 Spaniards in the village and 5 half tributary mulattos. (Appendix A).
Name: **Cutzumo**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place in which they tan hides (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Cuyunecha**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Cuziro**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of tanners (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Chacalapa**.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: river of locusts (lobsters?) (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Chacamerito**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: held in the corner (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Chacuaco**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: oven (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Chachalaca**.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: name of a bird of the tierracaliente (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: **Chachalalates**.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: abundance of birds (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: **Chalancata**.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: sandy place (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: **Chamacuego**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: onomatopoetic: falling of a fence (León, 1888).

Name: **Chamangrico**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: **Chambardicuarco**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: **Chamiagua**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: **Chamo**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: **Chamuco**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflie, 1895).
Name:  Chah.
Linguistic stock:  Tarascan.
Meaning:  unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name:  Changungel.
Linguistic stock:  Tarascan.
Meaning:  not given (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name:  Changungua.
Linguistic stock:  Tarascan.
Meaning:  unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name:  Changutiro.
Linguistic stock:  Tarascan.
Meaning:  unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name:  Chapa.
Linguistic stock:  Tarascan.
Meaning:  to cut wood (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name:  Chapacaricuaro.
Linguistic stock:  Tarascan.
Meaning:  place of human sacrifices (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name:  Chapareco.
Linguistic stock:  Tarascan.
Meaning:  unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name:  Chaperro.
Linguistic stock:  Spanish.
Meaning:  evergreen oak tree (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Chapatuato.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of wild amaranths (Peñafliel, 1895).

Name: Chapiles.
Linguistic stock: unknown.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafliel, 1895).

Name: Chapin.
Linguistic stock: unknown; is not Nahuan.
Meaning: sandal (Peñafliel, 1895).

Name: Chapitiro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of cut wood (Peñafliel, 1895).

Name: Chapotita.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: place of locusts (Peñafliel, 1895).

Name: Chapula.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: similar to Chapotita (Peñafliel, 1895).

Name: Chapultepec.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: place of locusts (Peñafliel, 1895).
Name: Charécuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: to burst or crack (Leon, 1888); place of the boy king Characú (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Characharando.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: broken place (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Charanguaricuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Charapa.
Linguistic stock: 
Meaning:

Notes: In 1745 the pueblo of Charapa was inhabited by 209 families of Indians. There was a convent of the Seraphic order which administered to the spiritual needs of the inhabitants. (Villaseñor, 1745).

Name: Charapán. also Charapa. (seemingly different from the above Charapa).
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of galls on trees (Leon, 1888); (Peñafiel, 1895).
Notes: When visited by Ponce, the pueblo of Charapa was largely one of Indians. He was greeted by many of these, in the dress of Chichimecs and carrying bows and arrows; these were, however, Tarascan Indians imitating their more
military neighbors. There was a monastery entitled San Antonio in the village. Only one brother resided there. The church and the monastery were constructed of adobes, and at that time still uncompleted. (Fonce, Vol. 2, p. 8).

In 1789 the government of the Indians consisted of three alcaldes, four regidores and six cabildos, elected annually. The parrochial church maintained a parish priest, an ecclesiastic justice, and a vicar. Four families of Spaniards resided there, no mulatos, and -- families of Indians who spoke Tarascan.

The climate was conducive to the production of peaches, and nuts "of Castille". The Indians manufactures rosaries of wood, which were commonly known as Tarascan rosaries. They also wove mantas and coverlets of cotton. A good many of the men were engaged in commerce, securing plants from the Tierra-caliente. (Appendix H).

Name: Charapeo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place of charape (a wine made from mixing pulque and honey (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Charapicho.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place of red ochre (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Charapino.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place abundant with charape (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Charapio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of charape (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Charaquendo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of children (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Chararcio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: from the name of a small dry fish (Loon, 1888).

Name: Charo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: pueblo of the child king (Loon, 1888).

Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of Charo was a republic of Indians administered by a priest of the Augustinian order. There resided in it thirty families of Indians speaking Firinda (Latlaltzinca). Those were occupied in cultivating wheat, corn, and fruits. There were also Spaniards, mestizos and mulattos residing there. (Villasóñor, 1746).
Name: Chavinda.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).
Notes: In 1746 there were 71 families of Spaniards, and seven of mestizos living in the congregation of Chavinda. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: Chehuayo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Chorán.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of crimson land (Licon, 1888); place of mantas (Peñaflor, 1895).
Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of San Francisco Choran was inhabited by 100 families of Indians. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: Choranatzicurin.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of crimson land in the higher place (Licon, 1888); place of mantas in the higher place (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Chorataro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: to place mantas (Peñaflor, 1895).
Name: Chorocho.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of mantas (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Chicócuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: Place of wooden vases (Peñaflor, 1895); place of baskets (Leon, 1888).

Name: Chichihua.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: place of nurses (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Chihucito.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Chihuero.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Chila.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: place of chile (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Chilacayote.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: name of a species of cucurbit (Peñaflor, 1895).
Name: Chilchota.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: place of green chile (Peñafiel, 1895).
Notes: The pueblo of Chilchota in the sixteenth century was in the lands of His Majesty. The pueblo contained only one barrac with 131 houses containing 171 persons. As tribute they gave thirty Indians to work in the mines; forty hens each twenty days to the Corregidor; ten bushels of maize and six Indians of service to the Corregidor. (Papeles de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 76).

There was a church with a priest who administered the sacraments. (Relación de los Chispados . . . pp. 43-44).

In 1746, the pueblo of Chilchota was a republic of Indians with a governor and other officials. There were 470 families of Indians speaking the Tarascan language, about 600 families of Spaniards, Mestizos, and mulattos. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: Chimácuarro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Chimbacua.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Chimbicuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Chimicuila.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: place abundant in xiniquilli (Inga jinicuil) (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Chimilpa.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: in fields of chile (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Chiquihuituche.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: basket (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Chiquimitic.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Notes: In the sixteenth century this pueblo was located in lands pertaining to His Majesty. The village consisted of 80 houses with 374 persons residing in them. Each year they gave 15 pesos, 30 bushels of maíz, 30 bushels of beans, 60 boneques of chile, and six large mantas. (Papeles de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 77).
Name: Chiranganguco.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place which produces the plant Siranguia (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Chirimo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Chiringueque.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Chivuntzio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Chohoritiro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Choromo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Chucándiro. Also Chocándiro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of a tree (Leon, 1888); (Peñafiel, 1895).
Notes: The Relacion de los Chispados . . ., p. 164,
was granted as an encomienda to Alvaro Gallego, conqueror at whose death Leonor de la Peña, his wife succeeded. She later married Gonzalo Galvan who possessed the town at that time. According to the Papelos de Nueva España, Vol. 1, pp. 76-77, the town was held as an encomienda by Antón de Silva. Both reports list the population at around 460.

The pueblo had six barríos, and 63 houses. As tribute they gave fifteen Indians of service in the mines, cultivated a field which yielded 600 bushels of maíz, another field which yielded a like amount of wheat. Ten Indians helped in watching the cattle. Two hens, wood, water and salt completed the list of tributes. (Papelos de Nueva España, Vol. 1, pp. 76-77).

In 1746 Echucandiro (sic) was a republic of Indians containing 51 families of Spaniards, 42 of mestizos, 11 of mulattos, and 76 of Indians. There was a convent of the Augustinian order located in the village. (Villaseñor, 1746).

According to Romero Flores the pueblo of Chucandiro was founded by Cristóbal de Tafía in 1598. The fact that the two above reports were supposed to have been written previous to this date would make this seem an error. (Romero Flores, 1956, p. 29).
Name: **Chuchitán.**  see Xochitlán.

Name: **Chuon.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Chumbitaro.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of wooded land (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Chupanguio.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Chuporio.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of treasures (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Chupicuaro.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of dog's grass (León, 1888); blue place (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Chupio.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of fire (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Chupirio.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: name of a plant (León, 1888).
Name: Churhuira.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Churintzio. also Churincio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of long night (Leon, 1888); place gotten stiff with cold (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Churumuco.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: peak (Leon, 1888).

Notes: In the latter half of the 18th century, the pueblo of Churumuco consisted of a group of huts placed irregularly, without streets. The walls of the huts were of adobe, thatched with straw. Pitayas, organos, and caguínguas were the only trees (sic). The clerical houses were habitable but the government houses were ruins. There was a church consisting of a single nave with walls of adobe, and covered with straw. There were 144 tributary Indians, seven families of Spaniards. The Indians were engaged in cultivating fields of melons, watermelons and in herding cattle. There was a cofradía of the conception with a foundation of 1500 cattle, and 219 beasts of burden which were pastured in community lands. The monastery or brotherhood of the nativity had a foundation of 300 cattle and 17 beasts of burden, also pastured in
community lands. The cofradia maintained one Indian priest who watched the cattle. The priest was paid the following stipends: for the fiesta of the conception 8 pesos, 6 napkins, 8 mantas, four hens, and 14 reales; for the fiesta of the Candelaria, 12 pesos; for All Souls Day, 3 pesos, 4 reales; for the four masses of Christmas 7 pesos; for the funeral mass for an adult Indian or inhabitant, 3 pesos, 4 reales; for the festival of the titular saint, 3 pesos; All Souls Day, 3 pesos, 4 reales; for the festival of the titular saint 8 pesos, 10 mantas, 6 napkins, two pesos, one cow or five pesos; for the festival of San Sebastian 6 pesos, 10 mantas, 2 napkins, 14 reales; for the festival of San Martin, 5 pesos; for the festival of the Cross, 6 pesos, 2 mantas, 2 napkins, and 14 reales; for the fiesta of San Miguel 2 pesos, 6 mantas, 2 napkins and 11 reales; for the fiesta of San Francisco 2 pesos, 6 mantas, 2 napkins, 2 pesos and 1 real; for the fiesta of the Exaltation of the Cross 2 pesos; for the fiesta of Holy Week 12 pesos, 2 mantas, 6 pesos 4 reales for wine and hostias;

As taxation they paid 8 pesos 5 reales each month, 120 hens each third of a year, 12 ½ of maize annually. They also gave personal service to the priest.

There was a school and the salary of the teacher was taken from community funds. (Appendix D).
Name: **Ecuandurco.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: square of carbon (Pomafiel, 1895).
Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of Los Reyes de Ecuandurco had 64 families of Indians occupied in sowing maize and cultivating some fruits. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: **Echendio.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Pomafiel, 1895).

Name: **Enandio.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of *ruayabas* (Icon, 1688); (Pomafiel, 1895).

Name: **Enándiro.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: synonymous with Enandio (Pomafiel, 1895).

Name: **Epecán.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Pomafiel, 1895).
Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of San Miguel Epecán counted four families of Spaniards, and 58 of Indians. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: **Epunguco.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of wood-pigeons (Pomafiel, 1895).
Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of San Francisco Epunguco had 26...
Families of Indians. (Villaschier, 1746).

Name: Ereondo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Pérezfiel, 1895).

Name: Erispo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Pérezfiel, 1895).

Name: Erongaricuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: guarded place (Pérezfiel, 1895).

Name: Erongaricuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of watchers in battle (Pérezfiel, 1895); (Leon, 1688).

Notes: In the sixteenth century the pueblo of Erongaricuaro was granted as encomienda to Joan Ynfante. It contained 185 houses and in them 714 persons, without counting the children. Each ten days they gave in tribute one marco of crude silver and two woven mantas. (Papeles de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 123).

It contained a monastery of monks of the Franciscan order. (Relación de los Obispos ..., p. 33).

In the sixteenth century, Ponce reported the people cultivating much wheat. The monastery and the
church were almost completely finished, with an orchard and a fountain. The Indians of this pueblo were Tarascans. (Poncio, Vol. 2, p. 6).

Name: Estimuchca.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: Unknown (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Etrembaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: where there is fire (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Etucuarillo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of salt plus Spanish diminutivo (Péñafiel, 1895).

Notes: In 1746 the pueblo was inhabited by 17 families of Indians occupied in the cultivation of sugar cane, of which they made honey and sugar. (Villasenór, 17460.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century the pueblo consisted of huts of adobe, or straw and stakes all covered with straw, and placed without order on the sides of a hill. There were 122 tributaries in the pueblo, who elected an alcaldé, a regidor, and a minister. Most of the peons worked in the sugar mill, or in sowing maize. They also cultivated bananas, mameyes, avocados, thick-peeled oranges, and sidras. There were no government houses
nor a jail, but there were clerical houses made of adobe and thatched with tejamanil. The church consisted of a single small nave, built of adobe and thatched with tejamanil. The altar was decorated with several retablos, and some small effigies. There were no cofradías or hermandades. For the two fiestas of their titular saint and Corpus Christi they paid the priest 20 pesos which they took from the communal funds. There was no school. (Appendix D).

Name: Etúcuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of salt (Leon, 1888); (Peñafiel, 1895).
Notes: The pueblo of San Francisco Etúcuaro in 1746 contained only 18 families of Indians. There was a monastery of Augustinian brothers. The two religious who lived there administered to this pueblo and two neighboring ones. The Indians were occupied in cultivating many fruits, making salt and wood working. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: Famácuaro.
Linguistic stock: unknown.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: **Gohuanhachon**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: cherries (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Geráhuaro**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of the idol of stone of the Tarascan goddess Xaracua (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Guacamaya**.
Linguistic stock: "Antillean".
Meaning: name of a bird (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Guacimas**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Guaco**.
Linguistic stock: not given.
Meaning: name of a plant used in medicine (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Guagua**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Guajes**.
Linguistic stock: "Otomí".
Meaning: fruit of a leguminous plant (Poñafiel, 1895).
Name: Guajolote.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: turkey (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Guamaya.
Linguistic stock: not given.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Guanáchil.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: name of a tree (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Guanajuatillo.
Linguistic stock: Spanish diminutive of a Tarascan word.
Meaning: hill of frogs (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Guanajuato.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: hill of frogs (Leon, 1888); (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Guandaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Guanimoro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of drowned persons (Peñafiel, 1895).

Notes: In 1746 the town of Guanimoro was inhabited by 18 families. (Villasol, 1746).
Name: Guanumo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Guarajocuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of quarters (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Guapanacatóro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Guaracha.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: old shoe or sandal (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Guaracha.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: shoe (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Guaraschira.
Linguistic stock:
Meaning:

Notes: In 1746, eleven families of Indians lived in la Guarachira. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: Guarachita.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan, plus Spanish diminutive.
Meaning: shoe (Peñaflor, 1895).

Notes: In 1789 the pueblo of San Miguel Guarachita, near
Jacoma, was inspected by a Spaniard sent out from the government. The communal funds of the pueblo were secured from the rent of two fields. Each tributary was required to pay a real and a half (annually?). They desired to have a school established in their town and asked that the government let them retain half of their produce (tributes) to partially pay a teacher. The remainder of the salary they would pay among themselves. The inspector told them to continue toward this end. (Appendix G).

Name: Guarichicahuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place where they make sandals (Feñafiel, 1695).

Name: Guascaro.
Linguistic stock:
Meaning:
Notes: The ranch of Guascaro, two leagues from Tinguindin, contained 17 families of Spaniards and mestizos, occupied in the cultivation of wheat and maize. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: Guasonaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Feñafiel, 1695).
Name: Guatzenguió.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of newts (Poñafiól, 1895).

Name: Guayacán.
Linguistic stock: Latin (guayacum ?).
Meaning: not given (Poñafiól, 1895).

Name: Guayangereco.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: elongated hill (Loen, 1688).
Notes: This was the aboriginal name for the pueblo which became Valladolid and is known as Morelia at the present time.

Name: Guicumo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiól, 1895).

Name: Guimeo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan (Appendix A).
Meaning: lost.
Notes: A quarter of a league from Zirendaro is the pueblo of Guimeo. In 1746 there were 50 families of Indians living there, electing a governor and alcaldes. (Villaseñor, 1746).

In the latter half of the eighteenth century the pueblo of Guimeo contained 21 and a half tributaries in 14 enteros and 15 medios. The author mon-
tions that anciently the pueblo was much larger. The Indians named their own governor, two alcaldes, one regidor, one topil. There was one cofradía which elected its prioste. (Appendix A).

Name: Gundó.
Linguistic stock: not Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Hihuitlán.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: place of light feathers (Poñafiel, 1895).
Notes: This name was probably derived from the fact that this pueblo was the source of feathers used in mosaic work. The pueblo is located near Coalfman. (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Huacatio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Huacana.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of clothes (Poñafiel, 1895).
Notes: The pueblo of la Huacana (la Guacana) was originally granted as an encomienda to Juan do Pantoja, conqueror. At his death, his son Pedro Pantoja succeeded. The pueblo contained, in the sixteenth century 500 trib-
utaries. There was a church and a priest who administered the sacraments. (Relación de los Obispados ..., pp 47-8, 168).

The other sixteenth century report, probably written prior to the above credits the pueblo of Vacana (sic) with three estancias, and 245 persons. Each forty days they gave in tribute 105 mantas (each valued at one tomin) 15 bushels of maize, one bushel of beans, salt, honey, noms, 40 plates of copper, and six Indians to labor in the chocolate plantations. Near the pueblo were copper mines. (Pueblos de Nueva España, Vol. 1, pp. 294-5).

In 1746, the pueblo and republic of Indians of la Guacana was inhabited by 22 families, occupied in herding cattle and cultivating maize. There was a parochial church with a clerical priest. Melons and watermelons were produced in the river banks where irrigation was possible. At a short distance from the pueblo were the mines of copper of Inguraran. (Villasenor, 1746).

In the latter half of the eighteenth century, the pueblo of San Nicolás Tamaucaro la Guacana consisted of 23 tributary Indians. The houses were miserable huts of earth with straw roofs, placed without order and interpolated with trees such as zirendas, capiris and pinzanas, all of these in poor condition because of drought. The church consisted of a single nave,
The term "helicopter money" refers to a method of
releasing cash directly into the economy, without
passing through the normal financial channels. This
practice was considered highly controversial.

By injecting money into the economy, the idea
was to stimulate growth and reduce unemployment.
However, critics argued that it could lead to inflation.

The concept of helicopter money was first
introduced in the 1960s and became a topic of
debate in central bank policy. It remains a
controversial topic in modern economic theory.

The use of helicopter money has its advantages and
disadvantages, and its effectiveness depends on the
specific circumstances in each economy.
built of adobe and thatched with straw. There was no formal altar and only five terimas (stations of the Cross?). There were five effigies of the crucifixion of different sizes, three of Mary. There were clerical houses and government houses, and a jail, all of these no better than the huts of the people. The people elected for their economic government and the collection of the royal tributes a governor, alcalde and mayor. All were employed in the cultivation of maize and in gathering cascalote which they sold to travelling merchants.

The ancient pueblo of Santa Maria la Guadana was situated two leagues east of this pueblo. This was the pueblo destroyed by the eruption of the Volcan Jorullo (dated 1759). The natives moved after this eruption and formed the new pueblo, which had not been existant prior to that time.

There was no school in the new pueblo, because of the few inhabitants. The communal funds came from the ownership of 18 head of cattle, seven beasts of burden, pastured in community lands, and of three small ranches which were rented. The rent from these amounted to 38 pesos annually which aided in reducing the misery and poverty of the people. There was a cofradia of the conception and a Hermanad of San Nicolas. The two held 700 head of cattle and 102 beasts of burden, pastured in community lands. Out of the revenue from
thoseords the priest was paid 18 posas for masses, and two posas for each mass for a dead adult. In addition to this the pueblo was tithed the following sums: 26 posas and 6 reales worth of manta; 12 $ of maize each year; 480 hose each year; for the festival of Corpus, one poso seven reales, a tablecloth, 5 napkins; for Holy Week (every other year) 12 posas, three mantas. The singer of this occasion receives 10 posas. (Appendix D).

The pueblo of Huacana described in the first three reports, and that described in the last report are thus two pueblos. The greatly reduced population is noticeable in the last report, which must have been written not long after the move.

Name: Huacanita.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan plus Spanish diminutive.
Meaning: same as Huacana (Peñañuel, 1895).

Name: Huacao.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñañuel, 1895).

Name: Huacape.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of ducks (Peñañuel, 1895).
Name: **Huacas.**

Linguistic stock: **Tarascan.**

Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Huacasúchil.**

Linguistic stock: **Nahuan.**

Meaning: name of a plant (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Huaco.**

Linguistic stock: **Tarascan.**

Meaning: name of a medicinal plant (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Huacura.**

Linguistic stock: **Tarascan.**

Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Huacuxa.**

Linguistic stock: **Tarascan.**

Meaning: namecy (Leon, 1888).

Name: **Huachinango (Cuauhchinanco).**

Linguistic stock: **Nahuan.**

Meaning: fortified place (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Huajumaro.**

Linguistic stock: **Tarascan.**

Meaning: place of an herb called vazunda (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Huajumaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: same as Huajumaro (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Huajumbo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: derived from Huajunda (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Huamuchil.
Linguistic stock: Spanish.
Meaning: name of a plant (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Huanamo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: cradle of a child (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Huanenchas.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Huancito.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Huendacaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: discourses (Leon, 1888); place of justice (Peñafiel, 1895).

Notes: In the sixteenth century the pueblo of Huendacaro
was subject to the pueblo of Cuitzeo. (Relación de los Obispados ..., p. 35).

Name: Huango. also Guango.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: to agonize a sick person (Loon, 1888); valient man (Pérez, 1891).

Notes: The pueblo of Guango was granted as an encomienda to Jean de Villasñor. The pueblo contained another head which was called Puruandiro, which gave its tribute through Guango. Guango had eight barrios, and in all 155 houses and 1161 persons. They gave as tribute ordinarily 40 Indians in the mines and six to Mexico and 31 in the pueblo, making in all 71 Indians of service. They cultivated a field of wheat of 19 bushels, another of maize of 14 bushels and another of beans which must yield 10 bushels. They cultivated still another field of cotton from which they picked 50 arrobas (25 pound weights). Each 20 days they gave a bushel and three almudos (1 12th part of a bushel) of salt; each year 10 bushels of red chiles. Also they worked a vineyard. (Pueblos de Nueva España, Vol. 1, pp. 116-117).

There was a monastery of the Augustinian order in Huango. There were ordinarily two brothers there, but at times more. This report attributes 845 tribu-
taries to the two pueblos of Guango and Turuandiro. (Relacion de los Obispados ..., p. 49, p. 166).

In 1746 the pueblo of Guango was inhabited by 82 families of Indians, 12 of Spaniards and mulattos. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: Huenguillo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan plus Spanish diminutive.
Meaning: same as Huango (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Huanil.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: toasted maize (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Huanimba.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: name of a plant (Loon, 1888).
Notes: This is the Tarascan name for Jiquilpan. (Loon, 1888).

Name: Hueniquco.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: same as the above (Loon, 1888); place of toasted maize (Peñafiel, 1895).
Notes: The pueblo of Guaniquco was organized as a corregimiento under His Majesty. There were 15 barrios in the village and in all 175 houses, and 1115 persons. Each year they gave in tribute 160 mantas torcidas, two meters long and one wide; the produc
of four hundred bushels of maíz from a field. Each day they gave 15 Indians for service in the boundaries of the pueblo. The village had a mill. (Papeles de Nueva España, Vol. I, p. 116).

There was a priest in the pueblo, who said the mass and administered the sacraments. (Relación de los Obispados . . ., p. 55).

In 1536 the following tributes were recorded from Guaniques: 183 pieces of ropa torcida and the produce from a field of maíz valued at 166 pesos. They paid the corregidor the 166 pesos. Nothing remained for His Majesty; (Tributos de los Indios de la Nueva España. 1556. p.199).

Name: Huapacuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: where they play dice (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Huapanacato.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Huapeo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Huarache.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of sandals (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Huarichac.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of dead people (Loen, 1888).

Name: Huaricho (probably same town as above).
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of dead people (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Huaripilla.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan plus Spanish diminutivo.
Meaning: he who boats or fights (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Huarirape.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: to die (Loen, 1888); place of battle (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Huarucha.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of fish (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Huachanguio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).
Name: Huatajo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Huatidrijo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown.
Notes: this place belongs to Huotamo (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Huatziran.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of piles of stone (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Huccabo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown.
Notes: place near Chilchotla (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Huccorio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: to fall from the heights (León, 1886).

Name: Huotamo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895)
Notes: According to Ortiz Rubio (1920, p. 19) this means "vamos los cuatro".

According to Calderón, (Appendix A) the word Huotamo is Pirinda and means mar. León does not list Huotamo among his list of towns whose names are Taras-
can in origin.

In 1746 the pueblo of San Juan Huatem was a republic of Indians electing their own governor. There were 110 families, including those in the barrios subject to the government of Huatem (Villasenor, 1746).

The chief justice of the jurisdiction of Guimeco and Sirandaro always resided in Huatem. The pueblo contained, in the latter half of the eighteenth century 219 and a half tributaries, in 162 enteros and 115 halves. Annually they elected a governor, two alcaldes, four regidores, four mayors, eight topiles and a scribe. These had charge of the economic government of the pueblo and the collection of the royal tributes. All the inhabitants were laborers with small fields of maize and cotton. Some of the inhabitants were dedicated to tanning hides and making shoes. There was a hospital with the name of Cofradia of the purest conception without a document of erection. A prioste, a mayordomo, a fiscal, a cook and a scribe were in charge of the hospital. A ventonora carried the standard and casundora in the processions; two candlebearers carried the candlos; four guarenchas carried the image. For the many celebrations of religious nature the inhabitants paid various sums. The pueblo was divided into four barrios each with a
titular saint whose name day was commemorated with ceremonies and processions. East of the pueblo there were two springs of good water and three others with little water. Around the latter springs grow nopalos, pales bajos, four small orchards of bananas, some calabashes or muagos which served the Indians as cups. To the west were many cascalote trees, whose fruit served the Indians in tanning hides. There were also pueyabas, lemons, nopalos, ciruela, tamarinds, enonas, cacahuamanchias, zapotes, and some rinzanas, whose bark was used in tanning. On the shore of a river were small orchards of watermelons, gourds, wide beans and a little indigo. In the pueblo there were several orange trees, four tamarinds. There were in the pueblo five Spaniards, 10 mulattos.

(Appendix A).

Namo: Huicumo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of zapotes (Poñafiel, 1895).

Namo: Huirapa.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Namo: Huirila.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).
Name: **Huipana.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: to wash (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Huiramangaro.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of an even tableland (Péñafiel, 1895); place of a smooth rock called **huiramu** (Lecn, 1886).

Name: **Huiramba.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: fruit of the **zapote borrachol** (Lecn, 1886); place of even stones or rocks (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Huironquaro.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place in which they throw themselves into the water (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Huisacho.**
Linguistic stock: not given.
Meaning: name of a Mexican plant (**Pithococlebium albicans**) used in making ink (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Huisto.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of herbs (Péñafiel, 1895).
Name: Huitzataro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: name of an herb (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Euitzicataro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: name of an herb (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Huitzitzila. also Huiciicila (Cortés, p. 96); Uihitzilán (Códulario de Fuga, Vol. 1, p. 82).
Linguistic stock: Nahuan (?).
Meaning: place of small birds, meaning the small bright colored birds whose feathers were so prized in mosaic working (Baumont, Vol. 2, p. 370).

Notes: This was a name for the ancient capital city of the Tarascans, Tzintzuntzan. It became the Spanish city of Michoacán.

Name: Huitzo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Euitzontle.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: implement for farming (Peñaflor, 1895).
Name: Huizicho.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: maker of pulque (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Hurinoo.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: hot place (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Huruguetaro.

Linguistic stock:

Meaning:

Notes: Ponce passed through a small pueblo of Tarascan Indians near Tarimbaro which was called Huruguetaro.

(Ponce, Vol. 1, p. 536).

Name: Icatiro.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Ichamico.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place of the small house (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Icham.

Linguistic stock: Nahuan.

Meaning: not given (Peñafiel, 1895).
Nome: Ichémirio.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place of small houses (Peñaflor, 1895).

Nome: Ichacuaco.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: entrance (Loon, 1888); in the water (Peñaflor, 1895).

Nome: Igartia.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Nome: Ihuatzio, also Iguatzio.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place of coyotes (Loon, 1888); (Peñaflor, 1895).

Nome: Imbarácuaro.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Nome: Indaparapoo.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: to be on the shoulders of something (Loon, 1888); place of play (Peñaflor, 1895).

Notes: The pueblo of Índaparapoo (sic) was granted as an encomienda to Francisco Mortilllo (Morcillo) in the sixteenth century. The pueblo had three barricas, containing 96 houses and 537 persons over three years of age. They gave as tribute 26 Indians of service in
the fields and orchards and three Indians to guard the owes of the pueblo. Also as tribute they cultivated a field of maiz which was 400 meters square, another of wheat 60 meters square and another of red chile of the same size. Each year they gave 15 pairs of woven shoes and when the encomendero was in Michoacan they provided him with food and servants. (Papeles de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 133).

Upon the death of Francisco Moreillo, conquistador, Gaspar Moreillo succeeded as encomendero. The pueblo then contained 370 tributaries. There was a church and a clergyman who said the mass. (Relacion de los Obispados . . ., p. 38, p. 167).

At the time of Ponce's first visit to Hindaparapoc, (sic) the pueblo was a visita of clergyman and did not support a priest by itself. (Ponce, Vol. 1, p. 58). At the time of his second visit the pueblo did maintain a clergyman. (Ponce, Vol. 1, p. 529).

In 1746, the pueblo of Hindaparapoc was a republic of Indians, with a governor. It was composed of 56 families of Spaniards, mestizos and mulattas and 82 of Indians. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: Indeparasua.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place of victory (Ponafiel, 1895).
Name: **Inguarán**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of those who returned (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Inmuncha**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Irancuátraro**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of a round house (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Irapco**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of carriers of cups (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Irario**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of water carriers, or those who carry cups (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Iratcho**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: hidden place (Loon, 1888).

Name: **Iratzío**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of ducks (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Irocha.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: the king (Ponafiel, 1895).

Name: Iríuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: rope of bass-wood (Loen, 1888); place of inns (Ponafiel, 1895).

Name: Irímbo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: hump-backed (Loen, 1888); place of hump-backed people (Ponafiel, 1895).

Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of Yrimbo (sic) was a republic of Indians. There was a parochial church. The pueblo contained 143 families of Spaniards, mestizos, and mulattos and 27 of Indians. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: Isimbacahuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Ponafiel, 1695).

Name: Istaco.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of snow (Loen, 1888); (Ponafiel, 1895).

Notes: The pueblo of Histaco (sic) contained, with its subject, 102 houses and in them 308 persons, without counting the children. They gave in tribute 100 pesos.
of tepuzquilo. They gave to the acrrrejiderc, each half of the year two loads of herbs and two of wood. 
(Papeles de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 118).

Name: Itzcuiaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: rapid current of sea-water (Lecin, 1888).

Name: Itziparatzico.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Name: Ixtapa.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: salt (Penañuelo, 1895).

Name: Ixtlan.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: place of obsidian (Penañuelo, 1895).
Notes: Jesus Romero Flores says that the pueblo of Ixtlan was founded by Lucas Carrillo. (Romero Flores, 1936, p. 29).

Ortiz Rubio believes that the ancient Aztec Aztlan was in all probability the modern city of Ixtlan in the district of Zamora (Ortiz Rubio, p. 17).
In 1746 the pueblo consisted of 50 families of Indians of Mexican idiom occupied mainly in gathering salt, fishing and cultivating maize. (Vilaseñor, 1746).
Name: Izeto.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: palm tree (Penafiel, 1895).

Name: Jacal.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: not given (Penafiel, 1895).

Name: Jacona.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: Escobar says fertile place (Leon, 1888); place of garden-stuffs (Penafiel, 1895).

Notes: The pueblo of Jacona (sic) was a corregimiento of His Majesty. The village had six subject towns which paid their tribute through Jacona: Tamandagapeco, Chicarapo, Ystlan, Pajacoran, Cuarachan, Zanguayo. There were in all 4361 tributaries. The tribute which they gave and the service and the fields which they cultivated were "longer in the book than the taxations." (Papeles de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 302).

There was a monastery of Augustinian brothers in which there were ordinarily two or three brothers. (Relacion de los Chibapas . . . , p. 43).

In 1746 the pueblo of Jacona was a republic of Indians with a governor. There was a monastery of Augustinian order, whose religious administered mass
in Spanish and Tarascan. There were in the pueblo 93 families of Spaniards, 20 of mulattos, and 191 of Indians occupied in working fields, in the cultivating of sugar cane, gathering honey, and in fishing in the lake. They cultivated many fruits and many medicinal herbs. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Romero Flores says that the pueblo of Jacona was founded by Lucas Carrillo in 1598. Since both the Papelos de Nueva España, and the Relacion de los Obispados ... were written prior to this time, it seems that the historian must be wrong. (Romero Flores, 1936, p. 29).

Name: Jacona.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: orchard (Leon, 1888); (Peñariel, 1895).

Name: Jalapa.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: in sandy spots (Peñariel, 1895).

Name: Jalisco.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: abundance of sand (Peñariel, 1895).

Name: Jalpa.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: in a sandy spot (Peñariel, 1895).

Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of Jalpa was occupied by 20 families
of Spaniards and mestizos, and eight of Indians.
(Villasenor, 1745).

In the latter half of the eighteenth century the pueblo of San Francisco Xalpa was inhabited by 20 families. The situation of the pueblo was such that it was very unhealthful. There was an abundance of mosquitos and all varieties of insects. The heat and the abundance of moisture produced an abundance of trees both useless and fruit trees. The inhabitants were occupied in sewing maize and in the care of the orchards. There was no school because it was too difficult to get a teacher who would live in such fatal land. The government houses consisted of a miserable jacoal structure and the church had only one nave, thatched with straw. There was a cofradía with a foundation of 151 head of cattle which were pastured in community lands. The cofradía also owned several haciendas which were rented. For the religious celebrations they paid the priest of Santa Ana Amatlan to come to Xalpa. For their economic government, the people elected an alcalde, a regidor and a mayor. The inhabitants were dócile and subdued. (Appendix B).

Name: Jemequa.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place of a certain kind of worms called xamequi
(Porfiri, 1896).
Name: **Janachuri**.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: **Janambo**.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place of rugged rocks (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: **Janamuato**.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: hill of a volcanic rock called in Tarascan *xenamu* (Leech, 1888).

Name: **Janicho**.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: dry stigmas or maize (Leech, 1888); place of dry ears of corn (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: **Japacuric**.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: **Jaracuaro**.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place of the idol of stone of Xaracua (Peñaflie, 1895).

Name: **Jaral**.

Linguistic stock: not given.

Meaning: arrow (Peñaflie, 1895).
Name: Jarapo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: fermented drink (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Jaraquaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: name of a goddess of the Tarascans (Loon, 1888).

Name: Jaras. see Jaral.

Name: Jare-huicho.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Jaripoo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: same as Jaripo (Loon, 1888); place of alum (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Jeripiitiro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of vinegar or bitter thing (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Jaripo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: alum (Loon, 1888); (Peñaflor, 1895).

Notes: Ponce visited the pueblo of Xaripu (sic) of Tarascan Indians on his first trip into Michoacan. It was at that time a visita of Augustinian fathers. (Ponce, Vol. 1, p. 41).
In 1746 the pueblo of Xaripo contained 15 families of Indians. Very near to this pueblo was located the remains of Jacona la antigua. (Villasenor, 1746).

In the latter half of the eighteenth century the pueblo of Santos Reyes de Jaripo petitioned that for the assessment of taxes all or part of the lands of the pueblo which were rented should be returned to them. The pueblo of Jaripo is located near Zamora. (Appendix G).

Name: Jasso.

Linguistic stock:

Meaning:

Notes: The pueblo of Jasso, usually considered with that of Teremondo, was established as a corregimiento pertaining to His Majesty. The pueblo had 16 barricas, 136 houses and 583 persons. Each year they gave in tribute 135 pesos of tipuzque and seven marcos of crude silver. The pueblo was situated in an ideal place for silk production. (Pueblos de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 132).

In 1536 the pueblo of Jasso together with that of Teremondo gave in tributos each year 13 marcos and a half in silver, 365 mantas. The mantas were sold in auction and were valued at 200 pesos of common gold. They paid the corregidor 150 pesos, leaving for His Majesty 50 pesos in gold each year. (Tributos
Name: Jiquilpan.

Linguistic stock: Nahuan.

Meaning: place of indigo (Pérez Fiol, 1895).

Notes: The pueblo of Xiquilpa (sic) was established as a corregimiento pertaining to his Majesty. The pueblo had two barrios, and in all 166 houses, and 772 persons without counting the children. Every 40 days they gave in tribute 40 mantas two meters and three hands long and three yards wide. (Papeles de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 302).

There was a monastery of Franciscan brothers, which ordinarily houses two brothers. (Relación de los Obispados . . ., p. 48).

Romero Flores again states that the pueblo of Jiquilpan was founded by Lucas Carrillo. Again I doubt if this can be true. (Romero Flores, 1936, p. 29).

The pueblo of Jiquilpan was known by the Tarascans as Venimba. The climate was conducive to the cultivation of many oranges, citrons, lemons, limes and other tropical fruits. The area was inhabited by Tarascans and Tzaultecas. Many of them understood Nahuan. Almost all of the visitas of the priests consisted of people of Tarascan speech. (Ponce, Vol. 2, p. 14).

In 1746 the pueblo of Xiquilpan was a republic of Indians electing a governor and alcaldes. In it there were 158 families of Indians of the Mexican idiom
administered to by a Franciscan brother. There were also 86 families of Spaniards, mestizos and mulattos. (Villaseñor, 1746).

According to the unknown author of Appendix H the word Jiquilpan means place of tics. The government of Indians consisted of a governor, three alcaldes, three regidores, one alcalde, an alguacil, a minister, and two petepes. These were elected annually. There was a parish church in which was maintained a vicar. There were 76 families of Spaniards, 258 tributary Indians in 217 enteros and 82 modios, who spoke the Mexican language, although well instructed in Spanish; 83 negros and free mulattos married among themselves and 58 widows, old maids, and persons married into distinct castos. The principal occupation was mule-driving, with maize cultivation also practiced. Each of the many religious celebrations was paid for from funds of the pueblo. There was one cofradía with the name of immaculate conception. The funds of this came from a herd of 30 head of cattle, 12 ewes and six mules. The masses were paid for from the revenues. (Appendix H).

Name: Jopemic.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan?
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Jote.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Juacho.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Juanpeco.
Linguistic stock: Spanish Juan plus Nahuan topeco.
Meaning: pueblo of Juan (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Jucutacato.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: not given (Peñafiel, 1895).
Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of Jucutacato contained 30 families of Indians. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: Junpeco.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: yellow (Leon, 1868); yellow place (Peñafiel, 1895).
Notes: The pueblo of Junpeco (sic) consisted of 37 families of Spaniards and mestizos and 223 of Indians. Sugar came from which they made "honey" was abundant in the area. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: Junquaran.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).
Namo: Jutzián.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Paténiel, 1895).

Namo: Juxumátlan.
Linguistic stock: 
Meaning: 

Notes: In 1789 the pueblo of Santa María Juxumátlan had in the royal treasury in Valladolid 16 pesos, 6 reales 10 $ (gramos ?); in the company of the Philippines 302 pesos, 6 reales 4 $ and their rented lands produced 45 pesos and 4 reales annually. The inhabitants desired that a school be established in the village so that their children might learn to read and write. For this they asked that 10 pesos from the rent might be kept to aid in paying a teacher's salary. The inspector ordered them to do this. (Appendix G).

Namo: La Palma.
Linguistic stock: Spanish.
Meaning: palm.

Notes: The pueblo of La Palma, situated near Lake Chapala, in 1746, contained 24 families of Spaniards, mestizos and mulattos, and 13 of Indians. (Villaseñor, 1746).
Name: La Piedad.
Linguistic stock: Spanish.
Meaning: piety.
Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of La Piedad was composed of 113 families of Spaniards, mestizos and mulattos, and 30 of Indians. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: los Leures.
Linguistic stock: Spanish.
Meaning: the laurels (?)
Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of los Leures contained 51 families of Spaniards, mestizos and mulattos, and 40 of Indians. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: Machupare.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: attached place, or place where they tie or fasten (Lecón, 1886); place of prisoners (Tomafei, 1893).

Name: Magucy.
Linguistic stock: "Antillean".
Meaning: name of the plant (Tomafei, 1893).

Name: Maguycal. see Magucy.

Name: Maguyocs. plural of Magucy.
Name: Maluco.
Linguistic stock: not given.
Meaning: not given (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Maluquito.
Linguistic stock: unknown plus a Spanish diminutive.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Mamila.
Linguistic stock: not given.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Mamay.
Linguistic stock: "Antillean".
Meaning: name of the plant (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Maquilí.
Linguistic stock: 
Meaning:

Notes: In 1789, the area around Maquilí was inspected for a new settling of tributes. The pueblo of Maquilí was situated in mountainous country on the shore of a swift river called the Maquilí. In the pueblo there resided the teniente of the subdelegation for the administration of justice, the political government and the collection of royal tributes. The village was organized as a republic of Indians electing annually an alcalde, a residor, a mayordomo,
an algueil mayor, and two topiles. There was a parrochial church was a clerical priest. 1aquili registered, by the new count 68 tributary Indians enteros, and 28 modics of Mexican speech although well instructed in Spanish; one family of Spaniards, and three of mulattos.

Because of the extreme heat such plants as sugar cane, and cotton thrive. But the Indians were lazy and did not cultivate them to the extent that they might have. Maize also was grown. Honey gathering in the mountains was one of the regular occupations. They made salt on the ocean shores. Also on the shore there was a grove of coconut palms whose fruit they used. All of the men formed a company of 72 bowmen with a captain, lieutenant, and sergeants, and the name of coast guard. These were armed with quivers of 60 arrows and bows. To keep this company well armed they were allowed to retain a third part of the tributes. In the river were various fish such as trout, and also "caimanes and crocodiles". Fish was also abundant in the mouth of the river. In the mountains they gathered copal which served as incense. Also in the mountains were various brightly colored birds. (Appendix F).
Name: Maravatí.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place of precious things (Leon, 1888); precious place (Peñafiel, 1895).

Notes: The pueblo of Maravatí was granted as an encomienda to Pedro Juarez. There were seven barracas in the village and in them 74 houses and 569 persons. They gave in tribute 400 pesos of common gold. The author also spells the name of this village Marbatí. (Papeles de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 150).

The pueblo later became a corregimiento of His Majesty. There was a church and a priest. (Relación de los Obispados ..., pp. 48-49).

In 1746 the village of Maravatí was a republic of Indians composed of 195 families. There was a church and a vicar versed in the Mexican and Mazahuan languages which the Indians of the area spoke. (Villaschôr, 1746).

Name: Marijo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place of a fruit called meris (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Maris.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: name of a fruit (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Karitangacho.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of granaries fixed in the ground (Pénafiel, 1895).

Name: Karitas.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: granary (Loon, 1888); where they guard the maize (Pénafiel, 1895).

Name: Karuata.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: precious place (Loon, 1888); precious thing (Pénafiel, 1895).

Name: Katalcingo.
Linguistic stock:
Meaning:

Notes: The pueblo of Katalcingo, located between Tarimbaro and Tajimarca was organized as a corregimiento of His Majesty. The pueblo contained six barrios and 144 houses with 953 persons over three years of age. The gave in tribute 300 pesos of gold of tipuzue each year and four Indians of service to the Corregidor. They also gave him a half a chicken each day. They cultivated a field which yielded 200 bushels of maize each year, also for tribute. (Paysages de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 150).
There was a monastery of Augustinian brothers in Matacoingo. Ordinarily two brothers lived there. (Relacion de los Obispados . . . , p. 42).

Name: Matanchueran.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Pomafiel, 1895).

Name: Matita.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Pomafiel, 1895).

Name: Matorio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan?
Meaning: unknown (Pomafiel, 1895).

Name: Matugoo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Pomafiel, 1895).

Name: Mexiquillo. diminutive of Mexico.

Name: Mozquito.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: name of a plant (Pomafiel, 1895).

Name: Milpillas.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan plus Spanish diminutive.
Meaning: not given (Pomafiel, 1895); little fields.
Name: *Lirio*.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan?
Meaning: unknown (*Fernáiz, 1895*).

Name: *Hocenga*.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan?
Meaning: unknown (*Fernáiz, 1895*).

Name: *Morelia*.
Linguistic stock:
Meaning: named for a revolutionary hero.

Notes: The aboriginal pueblo on the site of present Morelia was Guayangarco. In the early sixteenth century it was organized as a Spanish pueblo under the name of Valladolid.

In the sixteenth century the houses in the pueblo were of adobe with a few of stone and lime-stone. There were a few less than 100 Spaniards in the village and some Tarascan and Mexican Indians. The cathedral had been moved there in 1579, and there lived the bishop. There were two monasteries: one of the Augustinians, one of the Franciscans. There was also a house of the Company of Jesus and a college. (*Ponce, Vol. 1, p. 331*).

In 1746 the pueblo, though not noted as a beautiful city was noted for the amount of commerce which was carried on within it. Four or five thousand Spanish families resided there, and very few Indians.
The cathedral had been rebuilt in 1680 but was still not completed in 1706. In 1738 by a Royal order money was obtained for its completion. There were several religious organizations in the city: a Franciscan monastery; an Augustinian; one of the Merced order; one of the barefoot Carmelites; the college of the Company of Jesus; a convent of Chatarinas nuns; another of Cachupinas Indians. There was also a school of poor children. (Villasñor, 1746).

Name: Nacares.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan?
Meaning: unknown (Pomafiel, 1895).

Name: Nahuátzon.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: to freeze (Icon, 1888).
Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of San Luis Nahuátzon (sic) contained five families of Spaniards and 139 of Indians. (Villasñor, 1746).

Name: Napiñaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of acorns (Pomafiel, 1895); (Icon, 1888).
The development and their potential to improve the
environmental impact of the current system of waste
management in the region should be considered.

Innovations in waste management and new waste
treatment technologies can play a crucial role in
addressing some of these challenges.

Features to enhance (Table 1)

Innovations (Table 2)

[Further details on features and innovations to be
implemented are not specified in the text.]
Name: **Haranja**

Linguistic stock: Spanish.

Moaning: orange.

Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of Haranja contained 76 families. (Villasenhor, 1746).

Name: **Haranjal**.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Moaning: unknown (Pomfiel, 1895).

Name: **Hocupotaro**, also **Nuncupotaro** (Escobar, p. 64).

Linguistic stock:

Moaning:

Notes: In 1746 the pueblo contained 24 families of Indians occupied in herding cattle and cultivating maize. Anciently the pueblo was occupied by more than 4000 families of Indians. The area was then fertilized by the waters of a river. In a short time, however, this river became completely dry, leaving the land too dry for cultivation or for fruit growing. Villasenhor says that this was a punishment from the Lord for their "diabolic impiety". At the same time that the water ceased flowing, the vicinity was visited by a horrible pestilence which in a short time killed nearly 4000 families. Thus were the people punished for having "outraged the ecclesiastical minister". (Villasenhor, 1746).
Name: Kocutzopo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place in the valley (Loon, 1888); (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Kumaran.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: to perfume (Loon, 1888).
Notes: The pueblo of Santiago Kumaran, in 1746, was occupied by 10 families of Spaniards, 90 of Indians. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: Kurio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: name of a plant (Loon, 1888); (Peñaflor, 1895).
Notes: Don Vasco do Quiroga assigned to the pueblo of Kurio the industries of weaving nets and cotton work fabrics. (Arriaga, p. 23).

Name: Ocorla.
Linguistic stock: not given.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Ocote.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).
Name: Ocuarcz.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place of feather mosaic (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Ocuarillos.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan, plus Spanish diminutive.

Meaning: place of feather mosaic (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Ocuarro.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place of feather mosaic (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Ocumicho.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan?

Meaning: unknown (Péñafiel, 1895).

Notes: This pueblo (Ocumicho) was visited by Ponce in the sixteenth century. It was noted as being a pueblo of Tarascan Indians. (Ponce, Vol. 1, p. 41).

According to the inspector who visited the pueblo in 1769, the word Ocumicho means older tree (Sauco). The government of the pueblo was carried on by an alcalde, a regidor, an alguacil, who were elected annually. There was a church, but the pueblo was unable to maintain a priest in it all the time. There were no Spaniards in the pueblo and 126 1/2 tributary Indians in 117 entzas and 19 modias, all speaking the Tarascan language. The people were occupied in the cultivation of maize in small fields.
They were also skilled in tanning hides and the making of shoes. They also wove mantas of cotton.

They celebrated the functions of the titular saint of the pueblo, San Pedro and also that of San Miguel with a fiesta. (Appendix E).

Name: Ocúria.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: not given (Loon, 1888).

Name: Ocmécuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: island (Loon, 1888); (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Opongúio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of bathing (Loon, 1888).

Name: Opopco.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Notes: In 1746, 34 families of Indians lived in Opopco. (Villaseñor, 1746).

In the latter half of the eighteenth century the pueblo of Santa María Opopco consisted of a group of wooden huts, thatched with tojamañil, and placed in no order. The people cultivated maíz, some poaches (apricots?) and carulinos. There
were no government houses, nor a jail. The church houses were restricted to one porch and two piézas, of clay and thatched with tojamenil. The church itself consisted of a single small nave of stone and clay and a separate sacristy made of adobe. The sole formal altar was adorned with two retablos of the "worst sculpture". The pueblo contained 114 tributary Indians, who were forced for the collection of the royal tributes a comisario, a regidor and a mayor. The Indians were employed in cultivating maize, making charcoal and working in the copper foundry near by. The men were industrious but inclined to get drunk. The communal funds consisted, in addition to the real and half real from each tributary and half tributary, in the rents from two pieces of land. There was no cofradia. The community paid, instead, tithes to the parish of Santa Clara de los Cobros. Also the members of the pueblo paid 3 reales for each marriage, 6 pesos 62 reales and 10 reales for each burial. There was no school, but the inspector ordered that they establish one, and that they should pay half the salary from the communal funds. (Appendix C).

Item: Oporo.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place situated on the road (Poniatowski, 1895).
Name: **Orándiro.**

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Pcñañfiol, 1895).

Name: **Orucutin.**

Linguistic stock:

Meaning:

Notes: The hacienda of Orucutin in 1746 contained 47 families of Spaniards and mestizos and 25 of Indians. (Villaschoñor, 1746).

Name: **Oropondió.**

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Pcñañfiol, 1895).

Name: **Oropea.**

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: white place (Pcñañfiol, 1895).

Name: **Ostula.**

Linguistic stock: Nahuan.

Meaning: place of caves. (Pcñañfiol, 1895).

Notes: In 1789, the pueblo of Ostula was a republic of Indians with an alcalde, a regidor, a mayoríome of the king, an alguacil mayor and two ministers or topiles. These officers were elected annually. There were 65 tributary Indians enteros, and 12 medios. There were no Spaniards, mulattos or other
castos. There was a church. The climate was ideal for the cultivation of sugar cane and cotton but the Indians could do neither, due to their natural laziness. They occupied themselves in gathering in gathering wax and copal, and in making salt. The royal tributes were paid in salt and coconuts. All the men were enlisted in a company of archers with the name of coast guard. They were allowed to retain a third part of their tributes to keep up this guard. The Indians fished both along the river and in the ocean. Annually they celebrated the functions of the Nativity, the Conception, and the Purification, of Corpus Christi, All Saints, San Juan, San Nicolas, and Our Lady of Guadalupe.

There was one cofradia with the name of Limpia Concepcion, and the foundation of 100 head of cattle, 100 beasts of burden and 30 mules. These were all pastured in community lands. (Appendix F).

Name: Otatos, also Otatal.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: pino (Penaflor, 1895).

Name: Otunguitiro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Penaflor, 1895).
Name: Otzumatlán.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: place of monkeys (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Oyamel.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: name of a tree (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Pacanda.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of a prison or place of exile (Icen, 1888).

Name: Pachaya.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Pachuora.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Pajacoran.
Linguistic stock: 
Meaning:

Notas: The pueblo of Pajacoran, situated on an island in the large lake of Cuitzoo (it does not seem possible that this is the modern lake) and subject to Xacona, was established in the sixteenth century as a corre-
pimiento of His Majesty. Ordinarily they gave six Indians in service and cultivated a field of four bushels of maíz. (Papeles de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 178).

Name: Pajacuán.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Péñafiel, 1895).
Notes: This is probably the same pueblo as Pajacoran.

Name: Paliacacho.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan?
Meaning: unknown (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Papacoo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Pamacoran, also Pamacuera.
Linguistic stock:
Meaning:
Notes: The pueblo of Pamacoran was granted as an encomienda to Joan Infente. The pueblo contained nine subject barrios and in all 185 houses and 868 persons without counting the babies. Each year they gave in tribute 91 pesos and 2 tons of pipacu and cultivated a field of seven and a half bushels of maíz. (Papeles de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 180-1).
Name: Panatácuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Ponafiel, 1895).

Name: Panam.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: not given (Ponafiel, 1895).

Name: Panacuarén.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Ponafiel, 1895).

Name: Pananguos.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Ponafiel, 1895).

Name: Panchilingo.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan?
Meaning: unknown (Ponafiel, 1895).

Name: Panda.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Ponafiel, 1895).

Name: Pandácuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of brooms (Ponafiel, 1895).
Name: **Pendillo.**

Linguistic stock: Tarascan plus Spanish diminutive.

Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: **Pangquitiro.**

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: **Panguaro.**

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place of brooms (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: **Panguica.**

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: **Panindícuaro.**

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of San Andrés Panindícuaro contained 32 families of Indians. Some wheat was cultivated in the region around Panindícuaro. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: **Pantla.**

Linguistic stock: Nahuan.

Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).
Name: Papencindán.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Pacuisihuate.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Paracatas.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: butterfly (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Paracato.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of crabs (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Parécuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place in which they work fields (Poñafiel, 1895).
Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of San Agustín Paracuaro contained 26 families of Indians. (Villascoñor, 1746).

Name: Paracho.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of mantas made by hand (Poñafiel, 1895).
Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of San Pedro Paracho contained 78 families of Indians and 11 of Spaniards, mes- tizes and mulattos. (Villascoñor, 1746).
Name: Parambon.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Páramo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of strawberries (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Paramuon.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: strawberries (Locn, 1888); (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Parandian.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of offerings (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Parangeré.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of hearths (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Parangericutiro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: small Parangaro (Poñafiel, 1895); situated on a high mesa (Lumholtz, 1902, Vol. 2, p. 361).

Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of San Juan Parangarecutiro contained 62 families of Indians, administered to by Augustinian brothers. (Villasenor, 1746).

According to Lumholtz (1902, Vol. 2, p. 361) this pueblo is also known as San Juan de las Colchas.
Name: **Paranguaro**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of hearths (Péñafiel, 1595).

Name: **Paranguero**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of hearths (Loon, 1886).

Name: **Paranguitiro**, see Parangaricutiro.

Name: **Peraquaro**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: the name of the stakes placed across the framework of a house for the support of the straw roof (Loon, 1886).

Notes: The pueblo of Peraquaro, located near Apetzinoan contained in 1746 only seven families of Indians. Because of the climate, which was ideal for the cultivation of rice, the pueblo was continually increasing in size. (Villasenor, 1746).

In the latter half of the eighteenth century the pueblo of Nuestra Señora de la Asuncion Peraquaro consisted of a miserable group of straw huts, placed in no order. The pueblo was situated on the banks of a river which held abundant fish. There was one jaccal house for government business, and a small chapel, made of adobe and thatched with straw. The estanquecro was the only "person of reason" in the
pueblo which contained 15 tributary Indians. All of the inhabitants were engaged in cultivating fields of maíz and rico. There was a cofradía with the name of the Immaculate Conception with the foundation of 163 head of cattle, 60 jorros arriba, 44 branded head of cattle, and 15 beasts of burden, which were pastured in community lands. The priest was paid 67 pesos 4 reales annually for saying the mass, and was paid in addition 2 pesos for the mass for each dead adult. He was also paid 20 pesos for saying the mass at the festivals of the Assumption and Corpus Cristi. These were the only functions celebrated in the pueblo with a mass. There was no school. The community owned two haciendas and one rancho, which produced annually 550 pesos.

(Appendix B).

Name: Parastaco.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of quivers (Pomafiol, 1893).

Name: Paracas.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Pomafiol, 1893).

Name: Parco.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: nopal (Lewin, 1888); (Pomafiol, 1893).
Name: Paricuti.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: navigator (Loon, 1888).

Name: Parota.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: name of a tree (Ponafiel, 1895).

Name: Patacuas.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: a small rod with which the women weave (Ponafiel, 1895).

Name: Patamba.
Linguistic stock:
Meaning:

Notes: Ponce records the village of Patamba as being a "pretty" pueblo of Tarascan Indians although there were also Chichimec Indians in the vicinity. In order to celebrate his arrival the Indians put on a celebration. They danced to the beat of a toponastlo. (Ponce, Vol. 2, pp. 9-11).

In 1746 there were 292 families of Indians in Patamba, and 12 of Spaniards, mestizos and mulattos. These were administered to by a monastery of the Franciscan order. The pottery from Patamba was famed throughout the reign. Also famed was the medicine which they prepared for hemorrhage. (Villa-
According to the inspector who visited the pueblo in 1789, Patamba meant reed grasses. In that year the government of the Indians was composed of a governor, two alcaldés, three regidores, and four ministers, annually elected. There was a parrochial church which maintained a parish priest. There were 368 tributary Indians, five families of Spaniards and three of mulattos matriculated in the pueblo. The pueblo was famed for its pottery. (Appendix H).

**Name:** Patambar.

**Linguistic stock:** Tarascan.

**Meaning:** similar to that of Patambar (Penaflol, 1895).

**Name:** Patambilla.

**Linguistic stock:** Tarascan.

**Meaning:** tulo (Penaflol, 1895).

**Name:** Patambillo.

**Linguistic stock:** Tarascan.

**Meaning:** reed grasses (Locn, 1888).
Name: Patambo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: tulo (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Patamburo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: tulo (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Patamichapico.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Fatoo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Fatuan.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Fatuja.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Faturio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).
Name: Patzcuaro.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place of temples (Relación de Moctezuma); place
where they dye things black (Leon, 1888, from Lagunas);
place where something is guarded (Leon, 1888, from
Gilberti); Poñariel, 1890); place where they dye stuffs
(Martinez, "Descripciones Geográficas ... ")

Notes: In 1581 Juan Martinez wrote the following description
of Patzcuaro. (translated in part)

Don Vasco de Quiroga rounded this city forty
years before this time by order of the Emperor Charles.
The Cathedral was moved to Patzcuaro (Pasquaro) from
Tzintzuntzan (Cinzonza). At first there were very few
natives living there by later they congregated from
many parts nearly 14,000 tributaries, and in 1581
there were 5,000. This great decrease was due to
the great pestilences which ordinarily existed among
the natives.

The city was called Moctezuma in the Mexican
language, which means place of rich. It was also
called Pasquaro because of the Indian dyers who an-
ciently lived in the area.

The city had 73 barracas, sixteen inside the city
proper, the remainder in the area around, even as
far as ten leagues from the city. The principal
barrics were: Tzintzuntzan (Cinzonza) also called Huitzitzila, Erongaricuaro, San Geronimo (Sant Hieronimo) and San Andros (Sant Andros). All of these were on the shores of Lake Patzcuaro.

The natives of the city spoke Tarascan; "it is clear and easy and in some manner resembles Latin".

The king of these Indians was Tangajuan, whose surname was Tzintzicha. He was dubbed Casonzi which means old shoer by the Mexicans, who made fun of the old clothing he wore when announcing his obedience to Cortes. Upon his death at the hands of Guzman, his two sons, Francisco Tariacuri and Antonio Huitzimengari succeeded him in order. Antonio left one legitimate son, Don Pablo who governed four years under the advisorship of D. Juan Puruata. With his death the rule of the legitimate succession came to an end and Don Juan Puruata was appointed governor.

In aboriginal times the natives gave as tribute gold, silver, cotton mantas, maize and other things. They worshipped idols of stone, to whom they customarily sacrificed Indians whom they captured in war.

They carried on war with the Mexicans whom they always resisted and in some battles conquered. They also fought with the Indians of Colima and Zacatula and always conquered these.
They fought nude in hides with only a breast-plate made of closely woven fibers or maguey for armor. Their weapons were a club, which might be one of several shapes, and the bow and arrow.

In aboriginal times they ate maize, calabazas, beans and chili, venison and fish; and they ate the same thing at this later date. There were none of the diseases which ravaged them after Spanish contact. There were various cold climate fruit trees: apples, pears, quince, peaches and cherries. The land produced much wheat and barley. They also produced some silk. The Indians raised a few chickens.

The inhabitants followed various occupations: iron working, carpentering, turning, sculpturing, but primarily painting and leather working.

There was one priest who administered the sacraments to both Spaniards and natives. There were three monasteries: one of Franciscans, one of Augustinians, and one of the Company of Jesus.

There was a Hospital with the name of Immaculate Conception. This was founded by Quiroga. (Martinez, Juan, "Descripciones Geograficas . . .").

In the seventeenth century the city was primarily inhabited by Tarascan Indians with some "Mexican Jocos". Here they made the rich images of feathers. Here Quiroga had started to build the enormous Cathedral
but operations had been stopped to cease because of the great pestilences which swept through the Indian population and laborers. When they moved the Cathedral to Valladolid the Bishop wanted to move the great bell which the Indians had made. The natives refused the release the bell and guarded it for many days and nights in the mountains with arms. Seeing this the Bishop decided to leave the bell in Patzcuaro. There were in the city, monasteries of Augustinians, Franciscans and of the Company of Jesus. (Ponce, Vol. 1, pp. 532-534).

In 1746 added to the above monasteries was one of San Juan de Dios. There was also a convent of nuns of Saint Catharine. There were 500 families of Spaniards, mestizos and mulattos, and 2400 of Tarascan speaking Indians. (Villeseñor, 1746).

In the late 1760's, Beaumont speaks of Patzcuaro as a barrío of Tzintzuntzan. (Beaumont, Vol. 2, p. 371).

Name: **Patzimarc**.
Linguistic stock: *Tarascan*.
Moaning: place of rushos (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Patzindan**.
Linguistic stock: *Tarascan*.
Moaning: sign (Lecn, 1888).
Name: **Pojo.**

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: **Ponjamillo.**

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: *ahuchüoto* (Leon, 1888).

Notes: In 1746, there were 10 families of Spaniards and mestizos and 63 of Indians living in Ponjamillo. In the ranchos surrounding the city there were 133 families of Spaniards, mestizos and mulattoes administered by a clerical viceroy and occupied in sowing fields of maize and beans. (Villasañor, 1746).

Name: **Ponjamo.**

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: same as Ponjamillo (Leon, 1888).

Name: **Ponsan.**

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: **Poranchicua.**

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: *"santa María de ospalóas"* (Peñaflor, 1895).
Name: Periban (Perivan).
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: to entangle (Locn, 1888) a corruption of Firiian lightning (Lumholtz, Unknown Mexico, Vol. 2); where they spin (Peñacliel, 1896).

Notes: The pueblo of Perivan (sic) was granted as an encomienda to Francisco de Chauces. The pueblo contained three subject estancias: Zaratango, Atapa, and Charapa. There were 97 houses and in them 581 persons. Every eighty days they gave 37 pesos and a half of tipusque, five chocolate cups and five pairs of slippers, two cakes of salt, a half bushel of red chile. They cultivated a yard of maize of two bushels. They were also required to feed the collector of tributes for two months each year and they gave him two Indians as servants. The three subject estancias gave similar tributes in almost equal amounts. (Papcles de Nueva España, Vol. 1, pp.179-180).

According to the Relacion de los Obispados . . . p. 48 and 173, the pueblo of Periban was granted as an encomienda to Antonio Caicedo, on whose death succeeded his wife De Larina Montecocca. There was a monastery of Franciscan brothers in the pueblo.

In 1536 the pueblos of Perivan and Tinguindin paid their tributos together. These amounted annually to 2160 bushels of food for the mines, which amounted
to 500 pesos. They paid the corregidor and alguacil in each pueblo 271 pesos which left 229 for the crown. (Tributos de los Indios . . ., 1836, p. 213).

In 1746, there were 100 families of Spaniards, mestizos and mulattoes and 66 of Indians of Tarascan speech in Peribán. (Villegasñor, 1746).

The pueblo of San Juan Peribán (name means to seek) was governed by an alcalde mayor, governor, two regidores, an alguacil mayor who were elected annually the first day of November. There was a parrochial church. There were 21 families of Spaniards, 25 of mulattoes and castos and 69 and a half tributary Indians. The Indians were naturally lazy and only cultivated the small fields of maize which were necessary for their existence. The Indians celebrated the annual function of San Juan for which they appointed four captains. The priest was paid 30 pesos for this festival and for that of Holy Week. (Appendix H).

The pueblo of San Francisco Peribán was subject to that of San Juan Peribán, and was situated two leagues north of the head city and in the foothills of the Sierra of Zipolte. The government of the Indians was composed of an alcalde, a regidor, an alguacil mayor, and a minister who were elected annually. There was a church but they were unable
to maintain a priest. There were no Spanish families nor mulattoes but there were matriculated 13 whole tributaries and five half tributaries. Those spoke the Tarascan language. They were occupied in cultivating small fields of maize. The Indians celebrated the function of San Francisco and for this festival named our captains. (Appendix H).

Ponce described the pueblo and valley of Pirihuan, which seems likely to be that of Toribian. At that time, there was a monastery of Franciscan brothers composed of a cloister, dormitory, church and orchard. Those buildings were of limestone, with the exception of a few parts of adobe, and were covered with straw. Bananas, limes and oranges were the principal fruits but they also cultivated apples, and quinces. West of the pueblo there was a valley six leagues long which was so fertile as to be a paradise. Sugar cane was grown in the valley and many fruits; also the precious purgative root called root of Hochascan. The inhabitants of the valley made very curious rosaries. They spoke the Tarascan language. (Ponce, Vol. 2, pp. 132-3).

Name: Potachicuaro.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place in which they make penitence (Peñariel, 1896).
Name: Potombo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of a plant which grows on the banks of bodies of water. (Peñaricil, 1895).

Name: Picuilaon.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaricil, 1895).

Name: Pichataro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: spade (Loon, 1888); place where they work the soil with spades (Peñaricil, 1895).

Notes: In the sixteenth century Pichataro (sic) contained 121 houses and in them 416 persons without counting the vacancies. Each eighty days they gave in tribute one mark of silver (crudo) and two woven mantas. (Papeles de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 125).

The Indians of Pichataro (sic) were Tarascan in speech. They cultivated many fruits including peaches, apples and pears. (Ponce, Vol. 2, p. 5).

Name: Pinolapa.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaricil, 1895).
Name: Pinzan.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
 Meaning: name of a tree (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Pinzanderan.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
 Meaning: from Pinzan (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Pinzadero.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
 Meaning: from Pinzan (Peñaflor, 1895).

Notes: In 1746, the pueblo contained only a few families of Spaniards, 47 of mestizos and mulattos, and no Indians. (Villasenor, 1746).

In the latter part of the eighteenth century the village was occupied by five families of Spaniards occupied in cultivating maize and beans. There was a church with only one nave and two formal altars. The walls of this structure were of adobe and it was thatched with tocamanil. The people lived in miserable jecal huts thatched with straw. There were no public jail. There was no school. The inhabitants elected two alcaldes, two regidores, and two topiles. There were seven cofradías: One of the Most Sacred Sacramento, which owned a ranch of cattle which had been donated to them in the past by the Count of Santiago. The second of the Sacred Child hold no lands and only
360 head of cattle and 40 beasts of burden. The third of Solitude held a piece of land and 610 head of cattle and 86 beasts of burden. They paid the priest 192 pesos annually. The fourth of Saint Joseph owned 167 head of cattle and 31 beasts of burden which were pastured in lands they rented. They paid the priest 33 pesos.
The fifth of Jesus Nazarene and the sixth of Dolores together owned 211 head of cattle and 27 beasts of burden and they paid the priest 44 pesos. The seventh and last of Souls possessed an orchard of fruit which rented for 50 pesos, 240 head of cattle and 62 beasts of burden and paid the priest 118 pesos annually. Each member of the Cofradias paid the priest 2 pesos for the mass on the death of a member. (Appendix B).

Name: Pinzangapio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: from Pinzan (Pomafiel, 1895).

Name: Piritécuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of flashes of lightning (Pomafiel, 1895).

Linguistic stock:
Meaning: name of a plant (Pomafiel, 1895).
Name: Pochote.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: name of a plant (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Pomaquaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place where they take water with the hand (Peñaflor, 1895).

Notes: In 1746, the pueblo of Pomaquaran(sic) contained 36 families. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: Pómaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: same as Pomaquaro (Peñaflor, 1895).

Notes: In 1636 the pueblo of Pomaro gave 60 pesos, 6 tomines of gold. They paid the corregidor the whole sum and nothing remained for His Majesty. (Tributos de los Indios . . .", p. 211).

In 1746 the pueblo of Motinos, which the Indians called Pomaro was inhabited by 100 families of Indians with a governor, and alcaldes. There were 16 families of Spaniards, mestizos, and mulattos. The Indians spoke Tarascan. (Villaseñor, 1746).

In 1789, the pueblo of Pomaro was a republic of Indians with an alcalde, regidor, mayordomo, alguacil, and three topilos. There was a church but no resident priest. The pueblo contained 74 whole tributarios
and half tributaries of the Mexican idiom, although well instructed in Castilian. Neither Spaniards nor mulattos lived in the village. A priest came each year to give a mass for the many inhabitants who died without the sacrament. The climate was very hot and dry. The Indians cultivated small fields of maize, cotton. They gathered salt from the beds thirty leagues from the pueblo. On the sea shore they had a grove of more than 2000 coconut palms. They can soil neither the salt nor the coconuts because the roads leading to the pueblo could not be travelled by arrieros. All the men composed a company of archers with a captain, lieutenant, two sergeants and four cabos with the name of guarda costas. They were allowed to retain a third part of their tributes to keep their arms in good condition, etc. There was one cofradia with the name of Our Lady of the Conception. Although there was no document of foundation it was known that anciently the inhabitants gave some cattle to support it. At this time there were 110 head of cattle, four horses, one burro and five mules. They paid the parish priest 10 pesos weekly and another 10 reales for the mass for each dead Indian. They also gave him 50 pounds of wax. (Appendix F).
Name: Pomoca.
Linguistic stock: not Tarascan.
Meaning: anagram of Ocampo (Poñariel, 1895).

Name: Poruchó.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of ollas (Poñariel, 1895).

Name: Porumbo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñariel, 1895).

Name: Poturo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñariel, 1895).

Name: Potzundaroc.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñariel, 1895).

Name: Puácuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of snails (Leon, 1888); (Poñariel, 1895).

Name: Pucuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place or lions (Poñariel, 1895).
Nama: Pucuato.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: hill or the lion (Poñariel, 1895).

Nama: Puidoro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñariel, 1895).

Nama: Pumuarto.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: hill or a palm grove (Poñariel, 1895).

Nama: Pungarabato.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: hill or feathers (Leon, 1888); place of feathers (Poñariel, 1895).

Notes: In the sixteenth century the pueblo contained 2109 houses. They gave 50 Indians in the mines and three cargas of clothing; cultivated a field of 600 or 700 bushels of maize. The pueblo was an encomienda of the hoir of Bazan. (Papela de Nueva Espana, Vol. I, pp. 181-2).

The pueblo was originally granted to Pedro de Bazan on whose death his son Hernando de Bazan succeeded. There was a church and a resident priest. The pueblo contained more than 1500 men. (Relacion de los Obispos ... p. 49 and 173).
In 1746 the pueblo contained 135 families of Indians. There was a parochial church located there and a resident priest. (Villasenor, 1746).

In 1789, the pueblo contained 214 1/2 tributary Indians. These elected a governor, two alcaldes, two regidores, an alguacil mayor, two topiles, and a scribe. The people cultivated maíz and cotton and watermelons, melons, calabazas, chile verde and onions on the banks of the river. Many were occupied in fishing, while still others served as vacuíros in the neighboring haciendas, and ranchos of the cofradía. When they were not drunk from charapo, the people were industrious. There was a cofradía of the Immaculate Conception. This paid the priest 2 pesos for each 10 masses of the festivities of Our Lady, 16 pesos for the 16 masses for the savados, wax for the mass for each dead adult Indian. There were 18 Spaniards in the village, 6 mulattos. There was a school. (Appendix A).

An Augustinian mission was founded there.

(Escobar, p. 64).

Nama: Punsumarán.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Peñariol, 1895).
Name: Fuguitzino.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Purechuchuo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of war or battle (Leon, 1888); place of potters (Poñafiel, 1895).

Notes: In 1746 there were 110 families of Indians in Purechuchuo. (Villascñor, 1746).

In 1789, the pueblo contained 134 tributary Indians, who elected annually a governor, two alcaldes, two regidores, two alguaciles mayores, two topiles and a scribe. The Indians were occupied in cultivating maize, some cotton and melons and watermelons on the river banks. There was a cofradia of the Immaculate Conception without a document of foundation but with 1823 head of cattle, 180 beasts of burden, 68 bushels of maize and 90 pesos in money. Many of the natives were occupied in fishing. There were no Spaniards but eight tributary mulattos in the pueblo.

Name: Purenchechueru.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of linnets (Leon, 1888).

Notes: The pueblo of Purenchechueru (sic) was granted as an
onecomienda to Joan Infante. The pueblo contained 177 houses and 647 persons. Each eighty days they gave one mark of crude silver, two woven mantas. (Papalos de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 181).

The pueblo was one of Tarascan speaking Indians occupied in fishing and in agriculture. (Ponce, Vol. 2, p. 3).

Name: Puréporo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: pueblan (Loon, 1888); place of Tarascans (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Puriasúcuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Purimbo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Puruándiro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: to boil (Loon, 1888); (Peñaflor, 1895).

Notes: In the sixteenth century Puruándiro was subject to the pueblo of Huango. It contained 126 houses and 629 persons. They gave as tribute 64 Indians in the minas and in the ranchos, cultivated 10 bushels of wheat and six of maize and two fields of cotton.
They also gave every twenty days, 15 almudes of salt, two 25 pound weights of wool. (Pueblos de Nueva España, Vol. 1, pp. 115-117).

In 1746 the pueblo was occupied by 27 families of Spaniards, three of mulattos, 131 of Indians occupied in tanning hides. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: Puruarén.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: where the water boils (Peñafrío, 1895).

Name: Puruatio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: boiling place (Peñafrío, 1895).

Name: Puruato.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: froth (Loon, 1888).

Name: Putúmbaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafrío, 1895).

Name: Putzumaran.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: to smell well (Loon, 1888).
**Name: Quencio. Quentzio**

**Linguistic stock: Tarascan.**

**Meaning:** high place (Peñaфиel, 1895); up (Loon, 1888).

**Name: Quenchondio.**

**Linguistic stock: Tarascan.**

**Meaning:** place of the Ascension (Peñaфиel, 1895).

**Name: Querasto.**

**Linguistic stock: Tarascan.**

**Meaning:** unknown (Peñaфиel, 1895).

**Name: Queréndaro.**

**Linguistic stock: Tarascan.**

**Meaning:** large rock (Loon, 1888); (Peñaфиel, 1895).

**Name: Querénguaro.**

**Linguistic stock: Tarascan.**

**Meaning:** same as Queréndaro (Peñaфиel, 1895).

**Name: Querotanillo.**

**Linguistic stock: Tarascan.**

**Meaning:** diminutive of Queretaro (Peñaфиel, 1895).

**Name: Quinistenco.**

**Linguistic stock: Nahuan.**

**Meaning:** unknown (Peñaфиel, 1895).
Name: Quiringuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: teponaxtlo (Loon, 1888); (Penañiño, 1895).

Name: Quiringuca.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Penañiño, 1895).

Name: Quirigúicharo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Penañiño, 1895).

Name: Quirico.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of ducks (Penañiño, 1895).

Name: Quiriricua.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: disease of the pinto (Penañiño, 1895).

Name: Quiterio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of shaken out corn (Penañiño, 1895).

Name: Sacapengamico.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Penañiño, 1895).
Name: **Sahuayo**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan?
Moaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Salate**.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Moaning: sandy water (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Salatón**.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan?
Moaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Salitre**.
Linguistic stock: 
Moaning:

Notes: In 1746, the pueblo of Salitre, near Tuzantla contained 57 families of Spaniards and mestizos and 43 of Indians. (Villasoñor, 1746).

Name: **Sampolonjo**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan?
Moaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Sanamuato**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Moaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Senato**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Moaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).
Name: Sanchiquico.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Ponciol, 1895).

Name: Sanguirio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Ponciol, 1895).

Name: San Andres.
Notes: In the seventeenth century the pueblo of San Andres near Zacapu was a very small pueblo, with a church and a house for the priests. (Ponce, Vol. 2, p. 3).

Name: San Angel.
Notes: In 1746, the pueblo of San Angel, subject to the pueblo of Jiquilpan contained 86 families of Indians and six of mestizos. These were occupied in tanning hides of which they made shoes. (Villasenor, 1746).

In 1789, the people of the pueblo elected an alcalde, a regidor, an alguacil and a catecho or teacher. There was a church but no resident priest. There were no Spaniards in the village but 26 1/2 tributary Indians and 13 mulattos in the neighboring land. The inhabitants were occupied in cultivating small fields of maiz. Their principal occupation was making shoes. (Appendix H).

Name: San Bartholomé.
Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of San Bartholomé, subject to
Tajimaroa contained 115 families. (Villascoñor, 1746).

**Name:** San Buenaventura.

**Notes:** In 1746 the pueblo of San Buenaventura, near Santa Anna Maya contained 67 families of Indians, 63 of Spaniards, mestizos and mulattos. The Indians were occupied in weaving sackcloth, mantas and cloth of cotton. (Villascoñor, 1746).

**Name:** San Felipe.

**Notes:** In the seventeenth century the pueblo of San Felipe (San Felipe) near Zitacuaro was occupied by Otomi Indians. (Fonse, Vol. 1, p. 522).

**Name:** San Felipe de los Cerros.

**Notes:** In 1746 this pueblo, near Zirosto contained 26 families of Indians, occupied in raising grains, cotton and cattle and making cloth, wax, and honey, working copper, making trays, boxes and other carpentering articles. (Villascoñor, 1746).

**Name:** San Francisco, el Teco.

**Notes:** In 1789, this pueblo was a barrio of Jacona. (Appendix G).

**Name:** San Gerónimo Marsan.

**Notes:** The name Marsan is Teraican for land of deer. The pueblo was subject to that of Guimoo and contained 70 1/2 tributary Indians, who elected annually an
alcalde, a regidor, an ayuntamiento mayor, a corregidor, and a scribe. All the inhabitants were laborers, cultivating enough maíz for their existence. They could not plant cotton because of the scarcity of water. They gathered wax from the bees in the hills. There was one cofradía of the Immaculate Conception, with the foundation of 700 head of cattle and 10 horses. The cofradía maintained a hospital for the inhabitants of the pueblo. There was no school but the people were trying to get a teacher. There were no Spaniards and only two mulattos. (Appendix A).

**Name:** San Gregorio.

**Notes:** The recent epidemic left only seven families of Indians in the pueblo of San Gregorio, near Uruapan. (Villaseñor, 1746).

**Name:** San Juan.

**Notes:** The pueblo of San Juan, near Cupandaro, in 1746, contained 42 families of Indians, occupied in agriculture, and 18 families of Spaniards, mestizos, and mulattos. (Villaseñor, 1746).

**Name:** San Juan de los Platanos.

**Notes:** In 1746 the pueblo of San Juan de los Platanos contained 40 families of Indians, administered by the religious of the Franciscan order. The land pro-
duced many species of fruits and also a great many coconut groves. (Villaseñor, 1746).

The area around San Juan produced many fruits: pineapple, date palms, bananas, mancoya, zapotes, chicos, oranges, enonas, capiris, tamarindas. Also various melons, sugar cane, and coconuts were grown. The climate was very moist, and hot, and exceedingly unhealthful. Mosquitos, gnats and other insects made the situation almost intolerable. "So heavy were the vapors that at a distance of an eighth of a league from the pueblo, one received an odour similar to that of an open grave." The pueblo consisted of 21 tributary Indians who elected an alcalde, a regidor, a mandon, and an alguacil. All of the population was badly diseased. The church consisted of a single nave, without a tower, and unfinished with tajamanil. The walls were of stone and cement. The people lived in miserable jecalos. There was no jail, nor government houses and only one miserable hut for a clergy house. There was a corrida of the Conception with the foundation of 304 head of cattle and 33 beasts of burden which were pastured in community lands. There was also a corrida of Souls and another of Guadalupo in which participated the families "of reason". The communal ranch consisted of 90 pesos from the rent of a ranch, various fruit trees and pasture lands. (Appendix E).
Name: San Lorenzo.
Notes: The pueblo of San Lorenzo, near Tajimaroa, contained in 1746, 20 families of Indians. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: San Lorenzo.
Notes: The pueblo of San Lorenzo, near Uruapan, contained in 1746 10 families. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: San Lucas.
Notes: In 1746, the pueblo of San Lucas, near Tajimaroa contained 22 families. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: San Lucas.
Notes: In 1746, the pueblo of San Lucas, near Pungarabato, contained 34 families of Spaniards, mestizos, and mulattos and 62 of Indians. These were occupied primarily in cultivating cotton and in gathering cascabels, the bark of which was used in tanning. They also gathered vararrosa from which they made a black dye. (Villasenor, 1746).

In 1789, the pueblo contained 71 tributary Indians who elected a governor, two alcaldes, two regidores, two alguaciles mayores, two vecinos and a escribano. The Indians here spoke the Mexican language. There was a cofradia or the Immaculate Conception with the foundation of 100 head of cattle. The cofradia maintained a hospital for the community. All were laborers and
fields of maize and cotton. There had been no school in the pueblo for the past two years, because of the famine in the area. (Appendix A).

Name: San Marcos.
Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of San Marcos, near Cuitzoc de la Laguna contained 22 families of Indians. (Villasconde, 1746).

Name: San Matheo.
Notes: In 1746, the pueblo of San Matheo, near Tajimaroa, contained 24 families. (Villasconde, 1746).

Name: San Miguel, el alto.
Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of San Miguel el alto, near Maravatio contained 21 families of Indians. (Villasconde, 1746).

Name: San Pedro.
Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of San Pedro, near Tajimaroa, contained 46 families. (Villasconde, 1746).

Name: San Felipe.
Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of San Felipe, near Zitacuaro, contained 393 families of Indians. (Villasconde, 1746).

Name: San Salvador.
Notes: In 1746, the pueblo of San Salvador, near Uruapan, contained 19 families. (Villasconde, 1746).
**Name:** San Sebastián.

**Notes:** In 1746, the pueblo of San Sebastián, near Tajimaroa, contained 18 families of Indians. There was much sugar cane in this area. (Villaseñor, 1746).

**Name:** Santa Ana Loya.

**Notes:** In 1746, this pueblo contained 12 families of Spaniards and mestizos and 32 of Indians. There was a monastery of Saint Augustin. (Villaseñor, 1746).

**Name:** Santa Clara de los Cobres.

**Notes:** In the division of crafts initiated by Quiroga, the village of Santa Clara was granted that of copper working. (Arriaga, p. 22).

In 1746 there were 100 families of Spaniards, 50 of mestizos, 36 of mulattos, and 135 of Indians living in Santa Clara. Those were occupied in working the copper from the nearby mines and in cultivating maize. (Villaseñor, 1746).

The houses were made of adobe and thatched with tajemani. There were two formal streets, a main plaza, jail and government houses. There was a church with a single nave and seven formal altars. The pueblo contained 305 tributary Indians occupied in cultivating maize, in working copper and in making carbon. There were some peach, pear and capulin trees. There was a cofradía of the Immaculate Conception with the foundation of 69 head of
cattle and two beasts of burden. Santa Clara was the head town of the subdelegacion which consisted of the pueblos of Santa Maria Opopoo, , of nine haciendas of sugar cane and maiz and wheat and various ranches. Thoro was a school. (Appendix 3).

**Name:** Santa Fe

**Notes:** In 1746 the pueblo of Santa Fe, on the shore of Lake Patzcuaro contained 120 families of Indians. (Villasenor, 1746).

**Name:** Santa Ines

**Notes:** In 1746, the pueblo of Santa Ines, near Tiripiteo contained 26 families of Spaniards and mestizos, and 16 of Indians (Villasenor, 1746).

**Name:** Santa Maria

**Notes:** In 1746, the pueblo of Santa Maria, near Tuzantla, contained 13 families of Indians and 9 of Spaniards. (Villasenor, 1746).

**Name:** Santiago

**Notes:** In 1746 the pueblo of Santiago, near Tangamandapio, contained 2 families of Spaniards, and 51 of Indians administered by religious of the Augustinian order. (Villasenor, 1746).

**Name:** Santiago Angapua

**Notes:** In 1746 this pueblo contained 22 families of Indians
administered by religious of the Augustinian order.  
(Villasenor, 1746).

Name: Los Santos Royos de Jaripo.
Notes: This pueblo portained to that of Zamora. (Appendix G).

Name: Los Santos Royos.
Notes: This pueblo was situated in the valley of Poriban.
The government of the Indians consisted of an alcaldedo, a regidor, two alguaciles, elected annually.
There was a church in which the people maintained a vicar. The population consisted of 10 families
of Spaniards, 57 tributary Indians, and 24 mulattos.
The people cultivated sugar cane, bananas, and other fruits. (Appendix H).

Name: Señuido.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).
Notes: In the pueblo of San Pedro Conguyo (sic) south of
Maravatic, there were 60 families of Indians.  
(Villasenor, 1746).

Name: Sevina.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: whirlwind (Leon, 1886).
Notes: In the sixteenth century this pueblo was an encomienda
of Joan Infante. There was a church. (Relacion de
los Obispados . . , p. 36).
Fonse believed that the word Sevina was a corruption of the word Sabina. (Fonse, Vol. I, p. 40).

**Name:** Sevina
**Linguistic stock:** Tarascan
**Meaning:** place of hides (Peñaño, 1895).

**Name:** Sicuncho
**Linguistic stock:** Tarascan
**Meaning:** place of hides (Peñaño, 1895).

**Name:** Sicuamaro
**Linguistic stock:** Tarascan
**Meaning:** place of witches (Peñaño, 1895).

**Name:** Simenia
**Linguistic stock:** Tarascan
**Meaning:** unknown (Peñaño, 1895).

**Name:** Simbanguaro
**Linguistic stock:** Tarascan
**Meaning:** place of ropes or cords (Peñaño, 1895).

**Name:** Simirao
**Linguistic stock:** Tarascan
**Meaning:** unknown (Peñaño, 1895).

**Name:** Simpeno
**Linguistic stock:** Tarascan
**Meaning:** unknown (Peñaño, 1895).

**Name:** Sinagua
**Linguistic stock:** Tarascan
**Meaning:** to cure an illness (Peñaño, 1895).
**Notes:** In the sixteenth century the pueblo of Sinagua
was the head city in its district. It was organized as a corregimiento of His Majesty. There was no resident priest, but the priest of la Huacana visited it to administer the sacraments. The pueblos of Churumuco and Santiago were considered as barrios of Cinagua. *(Relacion de los Obispados ...*, p.48).

The pueblo of Cinagua had two estancias. The population was 560 persons. They gave in tribute each year 200 cargas of cotton and 200 cargas of maize and 40 cargas of beans. They also gave 200 teleguilles (small bags) of chia and 200 chicobitos of red chiles (three chicobites made one carga). Every fifty days they gave 10 pesos in gold and 100 pesos of tipuzque. They also paid every fifty days 5 cargas of mantas and 20 pairs of cutaras (slippers). To the corregidor in Guarangareo (sic) they gave six Indians in service every twenty days, two goards of honey and 20 fish. The pueblo was ideally situated for the cultivation of chocolate although it was very dry. They raised some cotton. *(Pueblos de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 81)*.

In 1746 there were 25 families of Indians of Tarasca.
speech. They cultivated many fruits in earlier times but the area was largely depopulated because of the recent scarcity of water. (Villasenor, 1746).

In the late 1700's the pueblo of San Miguel Sinagua consisted of a group of poor huts covered with straw with no government houses, and no jail. The church was built of stone and plaster, and the parish house of "clay" walls, both thatched with straw. The pueblo contained 50 1/2 tributary Indians who elected an alcalde, a regidor, and a topil. All the inhabitants labored in the nearby cattle ranch and in cultivating small patches of melons and watermelons. There was a cofradia of the Virgin with the foundation of 450 head of cattle, and 33 beasts of burden which were pastured in community lands. There was also a brotherhood of San Juan which owned 200 head of cattle and 178 beasts of burden, also pastured in community lands. There was no school. (Appendix D).

_Name:_ Sindurio.

_Linguistic stock:_ Tarascan.

_Meaning:_ rope (Leon, 1886).

_Name:_ Singancho.

_Linguistic stock:_ Tarascan.

_Meaning:_ unknown (Poñariel, 1895).
Name: Singangapio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Sinsorio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Siparapio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of thefts (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Sipiajo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: fetid water (Loon, 1888).
Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of Sipiajo, near Puruchuacuararo, contained 64 families. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: Siquitaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan?
Meaning: if Tarascan, manta. (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Siracuarindo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of coldness (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Sirandengaitico.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: paper (Peñaflor, 1895).
Name: Sirio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Situnco.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: bramble (Loon, 1888).

Name: Soquital.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: mud (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Soquitite. diminutive of Soquital.

Name: Soromocopic.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of thorns (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Soromuta.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of thorns (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Suidio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Sumpimito.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Suro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Moaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Surumal.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Moaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Surumcarco.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Moaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Surumútere.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Moaning: cork-screw (Leon, 1888).

Name: Surundamicua.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Moaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Surupio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Moaning: place of onions (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Susupuato.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Moaning:

Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of Susupuato, near Tuzantla, contained 53 families, oloven of those being Indian. (Villasenor, 1746).
Name: Tacámbaro.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: species of palm (Leon, 1888); (Peñafiel, 1695).

Notes: The pueblo of Tacambaro was originally granted as an encomienda to Christoval de Oñate. The pueblo contained eight barrios and in all 1725 persons of over three years. They furnished 30 Indians for service in the mines and the same number for service in the city. They cultivated wheat, maize, and beans. (Pepoles de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 252).

Upon the death of Cristóbal de Oñate the encomienda passed to his son, Hernando de Oñate. The pueblo then contained 1030 tributary Indians. The pueblo contained a monastery of Augustinian brothers. (Relación de los Obispados ..., pp. 41, 124, 164).

There was a monastery of the Company of Jesus founded there. (Roman y Zamora, p. 352).

In 1746, there were 159 families of Spaniards, 50 of mulattos, and 170 of Indians. There was a monastery of Augustinian brothers. The Indians cultivated small fields of sugar and many fruits. (Villasenór, 1746).

In the late 1700's, the pueblo of San Gerónimo Tacambaro consisted of a group of houses made of adobe and thatched with Tajamanil. There was a large central plaza. The parochial church consisted of
a single nave with walls of stone and cement, thatched with tajamaril. Under the roof there was a series of carved wooden tablets. The choir contained an organ valued at 800 pesos. The clerical houses near the church were very habitable; there was a large orchard of bananas and other fruits connected with the houses. There was a small chapel made of adobe and thatched with tajamaril and with a similar series of wooden tablets. The pueblo contained 126 1/2 tributary Indians, who elected a governor, an alcalde, a regidor, and a topil. The Indians were much inclined to get drunk. They cultivated fields of wheat, maize, and orchards of bananas, chirimoyas, avocados, zapotes, peaches, pomegranites, and other fruits. Sixty-eight Spanish families were employed in commerce, burro transportation, and in various crafts. There was a school. One cofradia of the Conception and another of Saint Nicolas were supported by mills, cattle and beasts of burden. These two were for the Indians. The people "of reason" supported three other cofradias: Dolorosa, Most Sacred Sacrament, and Animas.

Name: Tacario.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Moaning: place of hay (Pénafield, 1895); (Leon,
Name: Tacatazirando.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Moaning: unknown (Peñariol, 1895).

Name: Tacatzcuaro. Tacatícuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Moaning: unknown (Peñariol, 1895).

Notes: In 1746, this pueblo contained 84 families of Indians. (Villasensor, 1746).

Name: Tacicuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Moaning: altar (Loon, 1888); place or altars (Peñariol, 1895).

Name: Taciran.
Linguistic stock: 
Moaning:

Notes: In the late eighteenth century the pueblo of San Gregorio Taciran consisted of five straw huts in which lived 25 individuals. The situation of the pueblo was in such a poor and unhealthful place that much of the former population had left. The remainder were diseased and badly disfigured with the pinto, which they called Cuirique. The Indians cultivated patches of watermelons by the river, and depended greatly on fish for food. The church was in complete ruins. There had been a cofradia but this no longer existed. The Indians paid their
church tithes in chickens. "The natural laziness of
the Indians, the mortiferous climate, and the dis-
tance of this Republic to the pueblo of Uruapan,
which was the head city, were the principal causes
of its depopulation . . . " (Appendix B).

Name: Tacocolal.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: unknown (Pénafiel, 1895).

Name: Tacsimbo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Pénafiel, 1895).

Name: Tacuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: a hut to keep magucys (Pénafiel, 1895).

Name: Tacuapa.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of mosquitoes (Pénafiel, 1895).

Name: Tahuácuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of a hundred foot (Pénafiel, 1895).

Name: Tahuojc.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Pénafiel, 1895).
Name: Tahuacnambo.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: name of a musical instrument (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tahuacnguato.

Linguistic stock:

Meaning:

Notes: In 1746, the pueblo of San Pedro Tahuacnguato contained 16 families of Spaniards and mestizos and 110 of Indians. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: Tahuencnharo.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: name of a musical instrument, type of drum (Leon, 1868).

Name: Taimco.

Linguistic stock: Otomi.

Meaning: plaza (Poñafiel, 1895).

Notes: In the sixteenth century the pueblo of Taimco (sic) was granted as an encomienda to Francisco Rodriguez and Gaspar Dauila. Their son inherited the land. The pueblo consisted of 181 houses and 1129 persons. They furnished 60 Indians to work in the mines. Every 30 days they gave 20 cargas of beans and 20 of red chillos. They cultivated a field of wheat from which they gathered 20 cargas of wheat, and another of maiz. (Papeles do Nueva España, Vol. 1,
According to the *Relación de los Obispados* ... p. 45, the pueblo of Taymeo (sic) was granted as an encomienda to Pedro Dávila Quiñones who held only half of it. The other half pertained to His Majesty.

In 1746 there were 720 families living in Taymeo. There were two springs of water in the pueblo, one very hot and the other cold. The medicinal value of the baths were known throughout the area. (Villaseñor, 1746).

**Name:** Tajimarca.

**Linguistic stock:** Tarascan.

**Meaning:** carpentering (Poñariol, 1895).

**Notes:** In aboriginal times, this pueblo was known by the Mexicans as Tlaximayolán. It formed a buffer town between the Tarascans and the Mexicans. Its heavy fortifications have been mentioned and described in the text of this paper.

The pueblo was originally granted as an encomienda to Gonzalo de Salazar. There were 39 houses and 1086 persons in the town. They furnished 80 Indians of service in the mines and cultivated three fields of maize for tribute. Every year they gave 200 bushels of beans, 800 corotas of red chile. (*Peñoles de Nueva España*, Vol. 1, p. 253).

A little later than the above time the pueblo
TRANSMISSION OF THE INFLUENZA

Do not let the thought of disease worry and disturb you.

In our experience, the common variety of influenza can be easily

withstanding. The cause is not known, but it is known that

infectious diseases are not easily transmitted to the healthy.

In these ways, and any other threat to the health,

attacked for your own good, but not for the benefit of

service and the character of the sufferers. It is known that

in the past years, many cases of epidemic have been

The subject of material and mechanical en
ercy, to be prepared, to make good use of

and to use the rest and to maintain the spirit of

and the mind, not to expand, but to extend by

was raised, and was not to be made.

THE DECAY OF THE
was an oncomionda of Juan Velasquez de Salazar. There was a Franciscan monastery. The people were Otomis and Tarascans. (Relación de los Otomíes ... p. 45).

In 1746 there were 460 families of Spaniards, 110 of mestizos and mulattos, and 66 of Indians living in Tajimarca. There was a Franciscan monastery in Tajimarca. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: Tlaiche.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Moaning: name of an insect (Poñariol, 1895).

Name: Taltonac.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Moaning: place of Tonatiuh (Poñariol, 1895).

Name: Tamacua.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Moaning: fertile land (Leon, 1888).

Name: Tamécuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Moaning: place of fertile land (Poñariol, 1895).

Name: Tamanderillo. Spanish diminutive of Tamandaro.
Name: Tamandaro.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: trunk (Leon, 1888); has relation to the disease of the Pinto (Penaclio, 1895).

Name: Tamandúcaro.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: refers to the disease of the pinto (Penaclio, 1895).

Name: Tamenguico.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: refers to the disease of the pinto (Penaclio, 1895).

Name: Tamimiroco.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Penaclio, 1895).

Name: Tamindojo.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Penaclio, 1895).

Name: Teno.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Penaclio, 1895).

Name: Tanaco.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Penaclio, 1895).

Notes: In 1746, the pueblo of Santa Cruz Tanaco contained
38 families of Indians. These were occupied in agriculture, working woods, making pottery and making chairs. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: Tantamaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tancitaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: sign (Icen, 1888).

Notes: In 1536 the tributes of this pueblo consisted of 15 cargas of skirts and shirts, 15 cargas of tolillos (covered sedan chairs) and 20 cargas of cotton. Along with Topaltepec they gave 900 woven awnings which were valued at 450 pesos, 660 pieces of skirts and shirts, one field of cotton, one field of maize valued at 100 pesos, making 550 pesos of common gold. They paid the corregidor 200 pesos, and 100 were left for His Majesty. The other 250 pesos must have been given to the half encomienda.

(Tributos de los Indios ..., 1536", p. 199).

Half of this pueblo was granted as an encomienda to Domingo de Medina. The other half pertained to His Majesty. In the middle of the sixteenth century the tributes amounted to: 120 pesos of common gold every seventy days; a field of maize or 100 bushels; 20 cargas of cotton; 10 Indians of service. (Faroles
There was a monastery of Franciscan brothers. (Relación de los Obispados . . . , p. 38).

The monastery of the name of Santa Cruse consisted of a cloister, dormitory and an orchard. The whole was built of limestone. The Indians were Tarascans with the exception of three villages of "mexicanos tous". There was only one Spanish other than the corregidor and the encomendero living in the pueblo. (Ponce, Vol. 2, p. 121).

In 1746, there were 105 families of Indians, 58 of Spaniards, and 16 of mulattos and mestizes. (Villaseñor, 1746).

In the latter half of the eighteenth century, the pueblo of San Francisco Tamanaro (sic) 115 tributary Indians living in wooden huts, 12 families of Spaniards. The church was an ancient calixco, built in 1565. There were seven altars decorated with as many retablos, which were very old. Only three of the altars were in use. Brothers of the Franciscan order administered to the Indians. The walls of the church were of tesonale and limestone, which only time and complete neglect could have reduced to the miserable condition in which they existed. The ancient hospital was also almost completely in ruins. The government houses were
as old and as ruined as the other buildings. There was a school. There were five cofradías: Most Sainted Sacrament with the foundation of 300 head of cattle, and 73 beasts of burden, and orchard near San Juan de los Platanos, of 20 logs of bananas, two of palms and three of mamoys. This cofradía paid for masses, candles, oil, etc. 235 pesos, four reales annually. The second cofradía of Animes had 42 head of cattle "de riego arriva" and 36 beasts of burden, an orchard of bananas, 12 solares of chicos and mamoys. The priest leased these without giving notice to the Indians. The third cofradía of Doloros had 35 head of cattle, donated by some well-wisher. The fourth of Rosario had 26 head of cattle, likewise donated by some well-washers. The fifth of the Concepción had 46 head of cattle, nine beasts of burden and an orchard of fruit. These provided the 8 pesos they paid. The community of Indians paid as additional church tithes 149 pesos and 4 reales annually. "Without doubt, these excessive contributions... have produced the decadent state of the pueblo".

(Appendix B).

Name: Tangamandapio.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).
**Name:** Tangenciuaro.

**Linguistic stock:** Tarascan.

**Meaning:** to drive something into the earth (Péñafiel, 1895).

**Notes:** In 1746 there were 98 families of Spaniards and 74 of Indians living in Tangenciuaro. Those cultivated wheat, maize, and lentils and many fruits. (Villaseñor, 1746).

**Name:** Tangarhuato.

**Linguistic stock:** Tarascan.

**Meaning:** unknown (Péñafiel, 1895); hill of music (Appendix A).

**Notes:** In 1769 the pueblo of Santiago Tangarhuato contained 67 1/2 tributary Indians who elected annually a governor, two alcaldes, three regidores, an alguacil mayor, a topril and a scribe. All of the inhabitants cultivated small fields of maize and small patches of melons, watermelons, gourds, guages by the river. This pueblo had once been a barrio of Pungarabato and in the separation of the two, did not get the land they needed. There was a cofradía of the Immaculate Conception with the foundation of 147 head of cattle, 5 horses, 8 mares, two stallions. The cofradía maintained a hospital for the sick of the pueblo. Only one Spaniard and no mulattos lived in the pueblo. (Appendix A).
Name: **Tehuantepec**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: near a hill (Loon, 1888).

Name: **Tapetíco**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: **Tapiles**.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: knot of the Mexican cycle (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: **Taquiscuaro**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: **Taramécuaro**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: **Tarasco**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: mother-in-law or father-in-law (Peñaflor, 1895)

/Few authors would agree with this/.

Name: **Tecuicho**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: old dog (Loon, 1888).
Name: Tarequato.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: hill of the idol of the god Tarex (Leon, 1888)
Notes: In the sixteenth century this pueblo was granted as an encomienda to Francisco de Chaves (sic). The pueblo contained two barrios and in them 188 houses and 749 persons. They gave 19 Indians of service, cultivated a field of seven bushels of maize. They provided food for the tribute collector half of every year. (Pueblos de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 254).

Later in the sixteenth century the pueblo was an encomienda of Da. María de Montes de Oca. In it there was a monastery of Franciscan brothers. (Relación de los Obispados ..., p. 48-9).

All the Indians of this pueblo were Tarascans. (Foncc, Vol. 2, p. 12).

In 1746 there were 240 families living in Tarequato. (Villasano, 1746).

In 1789, there were 284 tributary Indians, speaking Tarascan, and 32 mulattoes living in Tarequato (sic). According to the author of this manuscript the name means "old hill". The Indians elected a governor, two alcaldes, two regidores, an alguacil and four catenos. There was a parrochial church. There was much maguey grown in the area, from which the Indians continually made Charape. They so continually became
inobriated that they forgot their Christian obligations. They manufactured sacks and bags and escarjios (tools, implements, tacking, harness, or cloth) of agave fibers. They also cultivated sufficient maiz for the needs of the pueblo. (Appendix H).

Name: Tarero.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of laborers (Péñafiel, 1893).

Name: Tarota.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: field (Loon, 1888); (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tarotan.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of fields (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tarictaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tarifutiro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tarimangancho.
Linguistic stock:
Meaning:

Notes: In 1746, Tarimangancho contained 40 families. (Villa-
soñor, 1746).

Name: Tarimanganguic.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tarimbaro.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: name of a musical instrument (Poñafiel, 1895).

Notes: In the sixteenth century this pueblo was granted as an encomienda to Diego Arias de Soto. There was a monastery of Franciscan brothers which usually contained two brothers. The original encomendero had been Christobal de Valderrama. His daughter and heir had married Soto. The pueblo contained 2550 tributary Indians. (Relación de los Chispados, . . . , pp. 41-2, 160).

The Indians of Tarimbaro were Tarascans. But Ponce mentions that when greeting him they sang songs in Mexican. (Ponce, Vol. 1, p. 530).

In 1746, the pueblo contained 25 families of Spaniards, 6 of mulattos, 154 of Indians. (Villasnoñor, 1746).

Name: Tarimoro.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: sauz (Loon, 1888); willow (Poñafiel, 1895).
Name: Tarico.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of idols (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tasapora.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tasipitiro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Teambén.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tecaric.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: the bird called carpenter (Leon, 1868); place of carpenters (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tecolote.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: owl (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tecometo.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: fruit of the tree 
Crescentia tomenta (Poñafiel, 1895).
Name: Tecoaatlán.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: place of tcocometes (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tecuan.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: wild beast (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tecuenerio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tecuona.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tojaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tejocoto.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: hawthorne (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tomascales.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: sweat house (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tombendado.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).
Name: Tongucho.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Pénafile, 1895).

Name: Topacua.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: plain or meadow (Loon, 1888); (Pénafile, 1895).

Name: Topalcatopoca.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: potsherd.

Notes: In 1536 the tributes of Topalcatopoca (Topalcatopocue) were counted with those of Tancitaro. See Tancitaro. ("Tributos de los Indias. . . 1536", p. 199).

In the middle of the sixteenth century the pueblo was a head town and contained a church and a resident clergyman. (Relación de los Obispos, . . . , p. 40).

In 1746 the pueblo contained 65 families of Indians and 26 of Spaniards, 49 of mestizos and mulattos in the surrounding ranches. The priest (and the inhabitants?) spoke the Mexican language. (Villasnoñor, 1746).

In the latter half of the eighteenth century, the pueblo of San Francisco Topalcatopocue contained 29 tributary Indians who elected an alcalde, residor, mayordomo, and mayor. The Indians were occupied in cultivating small fields of maize and beans.
During time of flood of the river, the Indians made balsas of gourds to cross the water. The church consisted of a single nave, without a tower, built of adobe. There was an established school. The Indians of this pueblo were more than usually lazy. There was a company of militia without uniforms. The cofradia of the Concepcion owned 247 head of cattle, and 14 beasts of burden which were pastured in community lands. The cofradia of Animaes owned 500 head of cattle and 176 beasts of burden. The neighboring peoples "of reason" supported four cofradias and three hermandades. These owned many more head of cattle than the ones subscribed to by the Indians. (Appendix B).

Name: Topamat.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan?
Moaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Topamo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan?
Moaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Topamio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan?
Moaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).
DO NOT TYPE OR WRITE ON THIS PAGE. THIS PAGE IS FOR QUESTIONS.

Please review the document and answer any questions you have about it.
Name: Topohuajo.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: name of a tree (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Toponahua.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: near the hill (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Topotato.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: name of a porous rock (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Topotongo.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: place of the small hill (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Topicuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Topipilco.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: place of domestic servants (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Topitarillo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Tepórícu.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Moaning: to drip (Leon, 1888).

Name: Topostán.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Moaning: place of copper (Peñariel, 1695).

Name: Topuzá.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan?
Moaning: unknown (Peñariel, 1695).

Name: Tequesquite.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Moaning: impure salt which is produced in the large lakes of Mexico (Peñariel, 1695).

Name: Terécuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Moaning: place of mushrooms (Peñariel, 1695).

Name: Teromendo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Moaning: to rot (Leon, 1888).

Notes: In 1586 the tributes of Teromendo and Jasso together were 13 1/2 marks of silver, 365 woven mantas, valued at 200 pesos of common gold. The corregidor was paid 150 pesos leaving 50 pesos for his Majesty. ("Tributos de los Indios . . . 1586, p. 197").
The pueblo was held as a corregimiento of His Majesty. The pueblo contained six barrios and in them 148 houses and 560 persons. They gave each year 105 pesos of common gold and 7 marks of crude silver. (Peoples de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 261).

The town contained a church and a priest. (Relación de los Obispos ... , p. 40).

In 1746, there were 90 families of Indians of Tarascan speech, and 8 families of Spaniards. Near the pueblo there was a hill in which was discovered silver. In 1712 in the banks of an arroyo in the mountain area were discovered walls of ancient houses, an ancient altar containing many idols, offerings of copal, and various figures of men and animals. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Nome: Tororio.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Moaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Nome: Tescal.

Linguistic stock: Nahuan.

Moaning: rock or precipice (Peñafiel, 1895).

Nome: Tesushmanos.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan?

Moaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Totongua.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Totecuis.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Totlana.
Linguistic stock:
Meaning:

Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of Santa Anna Totlana consisted of 40 families of Indians electing a governor, and alcaldes. (Villaschór, 1746).

In the latter half of the century the pueblo contained 232 tributary Indians who elected an alcalde, a regidor, a mandón and a topil. The church was reduced to a ruin, and the government houses were in little better condition. The iron worker was a person "of reason" and was the only individual of that caste in Totlana. There was no school but the children attended school in Topalcatopoc. This pueblo might be considered a barrio of Topalcatopoc. The inhabitants cultivated maize and beans, bananas, cane, tamarinds, anonas, oranges and chicos. There was a cofradía of the Conception with the foundation of 218 head of cattle and 33
boasts of burden which were pastured in community lands. Five leagues north of the pueblo there was a hill which contained much lead. (Appendix B.).

**Name:** Totzamo.
**Linguistic stock:** Tarascan.
**Meaning:** unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

**Name:** Ticalan.
**Linguistic stock:** Nahuatl.
**Meaning:** Houses or stone (Poñafiel, 1895).

**Name:** Ticuicho.
**Linguistic stock:** Tarascan.
**Meaning:** small jar (Poñafiel, 1895).

**Name:** Ticuitaco.
**Linguistic stock:** Tarascan.
**Meaning:** unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

**Name:** Ticuiz.
**Linguistic stock:** Tarascan.
**Meaning:** unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

**Name:** Timangaro.
**Linguistic stock:** Tarascan.
**Meaning:** unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).
Name: **Timbonos**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan?
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Timbiosco**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan?
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Timbiriche**.
Linguistic stock:
Meaning: name of a fruit (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Timbiscatío**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Timboró**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan?
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Tingambato**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place or hill of temperate climate (Poñafiel, 1895).

Notes: In the seventeenth century there was a monastery of Augustinian brothers in Tingambato. (Fonco, Vol. 2, p. 143).
Name: Tinguindin.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: to kneel (Loon, 1888); (Pérez de la Llana, 1895).

Notes: In 1536 the tributes of Tunguindin (sic) were considered with those of Poriban. ("Tributos de los Indios...", 1536, p. 218).

The pueblo of Tunguindin (sic) was held as a corregimiento of His Majesty. The pueblo contained only one barrio and 180 houses and 856 persons without counting the babies. They furnished 8 Indians of service in the mines, cultivated a field of two bushels of maize and gave three servants to the corregidor each half a year. Every 20 days they gave 20 chickens and five cargas of maize. (Pueblos de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 254).

The pueblo maintained a priest. (Relación de los Obispados...", p. 43).

In 1746 the pueblo was a republic of Indians electing a governor and alcaldes. The pueblo contained 28 families of Spaniards and mestizos and 60 of Indians. The priest administered to them in the Tarascan language. (Villaschór, 1746).

Name: Tinguinco.

Notes: In 1746 this pueblo contained 47 families of Indians. (Villaschór, 1746).
Name: Tinitaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Penaflor, 1895).

Name: Tinipicuche.
Linguistic stock: unknown.
Meaning: unknown (Penaflor, 1895).

Name: Tinistaran.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Penaflor, 1895).

Name: Tipitaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Penaflor, 1895).

Name: Tiquichco.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of pots (Penaflor, 1895); small jar (Leon, 1886). / The word tiquiche today refers to a legless metate in the Tierracaliento. 

Notes: In 1746 the pueblo contained only four families, due to a recent epidemic which destroyed almost all the people. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: Tiquichucua.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Penaflor, 1895).
Name: Tiquino.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poncifol, 1895).

Name: Tiranero.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poncifol, 1895).

Name: Tirepetio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of gold (Poncifol, 1895).

Notes: The pueblo of Titipitio (sic) was granted as an encomienda to Joan de Aluarado. The pueblo contained 11 barrios with 1118 houses and 3673 persons. They gave 185 pesos and 5 tominos of tipuzque every forty days which annually amounted to 1675 pesos and 5 tominos. They cultivated a field of maize, another of red chili and yet another of beans for tributes. When the owner was in the pueblo they furnished him with two chickens each day, 10 cargas of herbs and other things. (Papeles de Nuova España, Vol. 1, pp. 251-2).

The pueblo contained a monastery of Augustinian brothers. Also, later in the sixteenth century it became a corregimiento of His Majesty. (Relacion do los Obispos..., p. 41). Four brothers continually resided in the monastery to administer to
the natives. The pueblo contained 1200 tributaries.  
(Relación de los Obispos ... p. 127).

The city of Tepotitlán was the great stronghold of the Augustinian order in Michoacán. The Indians there cultivated many fruits: oranges, citrons, lemons, pears, apricots, peaches and quinces. The houses were built of adobe. The brothers brought in artisans from other pueblos to teach these people various crafts: tailoring, carpentering, painting, iron working, pottery making. The Indians were skilled in making small images of the pith of the corn stalks. They were also skilled in feather working. The church erected there by the Augustinians was built of limestone and cement, with a door so large that Basalduque said it was the largest in the Indies. The bells in the tower were made of ancient idols. The church and adjacent buildings were completed by 1546. About a century after this an Indian bell ringer loft a burning torch in the choral loft which was constructed of wood. The building was gutted at midnight and nothing was saved except the paladium or Christ and the one of Mary. The church was never rebuilt in its former splendor and grandness. The hospital connected with the church was also magnificent. At the time the original church was built, the encomi-
dora, Juan de Álvarado gave them the real de minas of Curucispaceo and until the mines ran out, the brotherhood and church were very wealthy. From then on it depended on the alms of the people. The first college in Michoacán was founded in Tlaxiaco. To it came to study Don Antonio Guizar-mongari, son of the last Caltzontzin. The most famous teacher in the college was Alonso de la Veracruz. (Escobar, pp. 72-94).

A monastery of the Company of Jesus was founded in Tlaxiaco by arrangements with the Augustinians. (Roman y Zemora, p. 301).

In 1746 there were 4 families of Spaniards and 32 of Indians living in Tlaxiaco. (Villasenor, 1746).

**Name: Tlaxiaco.**
**Linguistic stock: Tarascan.**
**Moaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).**

**Name: Tlaximictla.**
**Linguistic stock: Tarascan.**
**Moaning: well or water (Poñafiel, 1895); (Loon, 1588).**

**Name: Tlaxinchicua.**
**Linguistic stock: Tarascan.**
**Moaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).**
Name: Tirincho.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Tirindaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of rings or earrings (Peñaflor, 1895).
Notes: The pueblo of Santos Reyes de Tirindaro in 1746 contained 100 families of Indians (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: Tirindiritzio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Tiringuco.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: tongue of a bell (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Tirio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Tiripanco.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place where they hang (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: Tiripitico.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: black earth, does not mean place of gold (Icon, 1883)
Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of Tiripitico contained 123
families of negro slaves, 49 of Spaniards and mestizos, 74 of mulattos. The mines of copper south of the pueblo supported even more Spaniards, mestizos and mulattos. (Villasenor, 1746).

**Name:** Tiripo.

**Linguistic stock:** Tarascan.

**Meaning:** name of an herb (Cuscuta americana) (Leon, 1888); (Poñafiel, 1895).

**Name:** Tizatal.

**Linguistic stock:** Nahuan.

**Meaning:** name of a white rock (Poñafiel, 1895).

**Name:** Tlacropolte.

**Linguistic stock:** Nahuan.

**Meaning:** unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

**Name:** Tlalpujahua.

**Linguistic stock:** Nahuan.

**Meaning:** place of coal (carbon de tierra) (Poñafiel, 1695).

**Notes:** In 1746, the mining pueblo of Tlalpujahua consisted of 500 families of Spaniards, mestizos and mulattos. Indians from nearby pueblos were recruited to work in the silver mines. There was a hospital of Franciscan brothers. (Villasenor, 1746).
Name: Tlazazalca.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: clayey place (Peñafiel, 1895)
Notes: The pueblo of Tlazazalca (sic) was held as a corregimiento of His Majesty. The pueblo contained seven barrios and in them 255 houses and 1543 persons without counting the babies. Each year they gave in tribute 240 mantas, two yards long and three yards wide. The Indians cultivated many Spanish fruits and cotton. (Pepolos de Nueva España, Vol. I, p. 258).

The pueblo maintained a resident priest. (Relación de los Obispados . . ., p. 44).

The Indians spoke the Tarascan language.
In 1746 there were 68 families of Indians, all of Spaniards, mestizos and mulattos occupied in cultivating maíz, herding cattle and sheep and tanning hides. (Villeseñor, 1746).

Name: Tlotaana.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: place in which they take the rire (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tocoric.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Tocuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of axes or stone (Pénañez, 1895); (Loon, 1888).

Name: Tocumbo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of cypresses (Pénañez, 1895).

Name: Tocus.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: a species of oak (Pénañez, 1895).

Name: Tomatlán.
Linguistic stock:
Meaning:

Notes: In 1746, the pueblo of Santiago Tomatlán (sic) contained 42 families of mestizos and mulattos, 16 of Tarascan Indians. These cultivated maize, and rice. There was a monastery of Franciscan brothers in the pueblo. (Vilaseñor, 1746).

In the latter half of the century there was only one family of Spaniards, 37 1/2 tributaries, not Indian. The Indians had left the pueblo. The church was a small chapel, in good condition, of adobe and thatches with tajamari. The inhabitants cultivated many fruits, maize and rice. There was no school. (Appendix B).
Name: Toméndas.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tonceche.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tepiruscac.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Torco.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tototlán.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: place or birds (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Trascila.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan?
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Troj.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan?
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: **Tucuruyo**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: owl (Leon, 1886).

Name: **Tujacato**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: **Tumbestatiro**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: refers to some disease, perhaps leprosy (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: **Tumbio**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: wart (Leon, 1886); (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: **Tumbiriche**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: fruit of a plant (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: **Tumbisca**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).

Name: **Tumbiscate**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Peñaflor, 1895).
Name: **Tumucuaro**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown *(Poñariol, 1895)*.

Name: **Tumécuaro**.
Linguistic stock: Carib and Tarascan.
Meaning: place of tunas *(Poñariol, 1895)*.

Name: **Tungarco**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: cometary *(Poñariol, 1895)*.

Notes: In 1746, there were 60 families in Tungarco.
*(Villasofor, 1746)*.

Name: **Tunguito**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown *(Poñariol, 1895)*.

Name: **Tupataro**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: reeds and cat tails *(Leon, 1888)*.

Notes: In 1746 there were 33 families living in Tupataro.
*(Villasofor, 1746)*.

Name: **Tupiro**.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of the fruit called *turi* *(Poñariol, 1895)*.
Name: Tupitina.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Póñafiel, 1895).

Name: Tupurufuato.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: hill of dust (Póñafiel, 1895).

Name: Turicato.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of ticks (Póñafiel, 1895); Aregas turicata (Loon, 1888).

Notes: The pueblo was granted as an encomienda to Antonio de Cluver and to Diego Hernandez Nieto. The pueblo contained 8 estancias and in all 1310 persons. They gave as tribute 70 Indians in the mines and 140 posos of common gold. The land produced cacao and cotton. (Papolea de Nova España, Vol. 1, p. 256).

A little later, the pueblo pertained to Diego Fernandez and to His Majesty. The pueblo then contained 425 tributary Indians. (Relación de los Obispados ..., p. 39, 178).

In 1746 the pueblo contained 45 families of Indians. (Villasenor, 1746).

The houses were made of adobe, thatched with straw. The jail and government houses were in very bad condition. The church consisted of a single
nave, built of adobe and roofed with tiles. It contained five altars with retablos of very poor sculpture but gilded. Annoying insects were common.
The pueblo contained 7 neighbors "of reason" and 22 tributary Indians. The Indians cultivated maize and various fruits. There was no school. Cro
corradia of Our Lady of the Conception possessed
90 head of cattle and 86 beasts of burden.
(Appendix D).

Name: Turiquaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: name of a black rock used for making metates
(Loon, 1888); (Pérezciel, 1895).
Notes: In 1746 there were 27 families of Indians in Turiquaro (sic) (Villaschôr, 1746).

Name: Turío.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: coal (Pérezciel, 1895) (carbon)

Name: Turirio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of coal (carbon) (Pérezciel, 1895).

Name: Turizan.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of negros (Pérezciel, 1895).
Name: Turundic.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Pomaricel, 1895).

Name: Tururemba.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Pomaricel, 1895).

Name: Tuxpan.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: place of rabbits (Pomaricel, 1895).
Notes: In 1746 the pueblo of Tuxpan contained 100 families of Spaniards, mestizos, and mulattos and 76 of Indians. There was a monastery of Franciscan brothers (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: Tuzantla.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: rodent (Pomaricel, 1895). (Loemys mexicanus)
Notes: The pueblo of Tuzantla was a corregimiento of his Majesty. (Relacion de los Obispados . . . ., p. 46).

In 1746, there were 52 families of Spaniards, mestizos, and mulattos and 8 or Indians in Tuzantla. The priest administered the mass in Tarascan and Mexican. (Villasenor, 1746).
Name: **Tzintzingaroe.**

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

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Name: **Tzintzuntzan.**

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: humming-bird (Loon, 1888); (Peñafiel, 1895).

Notes: This pueblo was also known under its Mexican name Huitzitzila (Huicicila).

Tzintzuntzan had been the capital city of the Tarascan empire. It was early added to the list of royal cities in the New World. It was the first cathedral city in Michoacán and remained so until 1540 when the cathedral was moved to Patzcuaro.

In 1746 there were only 150 Indians in Tzintzuntzan and 45 families of Spaniards, 52 of mestizos and mulattos. These were occupied mainly in making pottery. (Villasenor, 1746).

Ponce says that in addition to Tarascan Indians there were "mexicanos tecos" living in Tzintzuntzan (Ponce, Vol. 1, pp. 537-539).

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Name: **Tzitzic.**

Linguistic stock: Tarascan (Loon, 1888); or Matlatzinca (Peñafiel, 1895).

Meaning: place of flowers, or wasps (Loon, 1888).
Name: Ucécuaro

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Péñafiel, 1895).

Name: Ucarco.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place of the herb (Valeriana volcana) (Loon, 1895); place of the herb of the cat (Péñafiel, 1895).

Notes: In the sixteenth century this pueblo pertained to His Majesty. The pueblo contained 12 barracks and in them 72 houses and 951 persons. They gave in tribute 20 Indians of service in the mines of Culotepeco and 1000 bushels of maíz each year. (Pueblos de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 294).

The pueblo contained a monastery of Augustinian brothers. (Relación de los Obispados ..., p. 46).

In 1746 the pueblo contained 480 families of Indians of Mazahuan and Tarascan speech. The pueblo maintained a monastery of Augustinian brothers. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: Ucás.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: name of a fruit (Péñafiel, 1895).
Name: **Ucauro.**

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: see Ucarco (Poñariol, 1895).

Name: **Umécuaro.**

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place of the island (Poñariol, 1895).

Name: **Undamoo.**

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.


Notes: In 1746 there were 20 families of Indians, and six of Spaniards and mestizos living in Undamoo.

(Villaseñor, 1746).

Name: **Upácuaro.**

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: place of uniforms (Poñariol, 1895).

Name: **Upánguaro.**

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: to cross (Poñariol, 1895).

Name: **Urana.**

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Name: Uraricoechea.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: white color (Leon, 1888); (Pérez-Fischel, 1895).

Name: Urecochea.
Linguistic stock: 
Meaning: 

Notes: In 1746, the pueblo of Urecochea contained only 9 families; five of Spaniards and four of Indians. The epidemic of Hatleazaratan had killed the rest of the population. (Villaseñor, 1746).

In the latter half of the century, the pueblo of San Antonio Urecochea (sic) consisted of several families of mulattos and other castes living in huts covered with straw and with walls of adobe. These worked in the neighboring haciendas in fields of cano, indigo and rice. There were no government houses. The church consisted of a single nave roofed with tablotes (of board) and tile. The walls were of adobe. (Appendix B),

Name: Uron.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of the point (Pérez-Fischel, 1895).
Name: Urecpetiro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: white place (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Urecquite.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: oak grove (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Urorio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: hot place (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Urio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Urimitiro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of a tree from which they make spindles (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Urintuitiro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Uripitio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Jro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of the point (Peñaflor, 1595).

Name: Uruandanco.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of straw (Peñaflor, 1595).

Name: Uruapan.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: various suggestions: chocolate cup (Loon, 1888)
chirimoya (Loon, 1888); chocolate cup (Peñaflor, 1895).

Notes: The pueblo of Huruapa (sic) was granted as an oncomienda to Francisco de Villegas. The pueblo contained 7 barracks, 430 houses and 1,189 persons. Every 80 days they gave in tribute 90 pesos of tipuzque, 12 Indians or service. They cultivated a large field of wheat and another of maize. Each year they gave 10 bushels of red chile, 10 of beans and 10 cakes of salt. Every five months of the year they gave the tribute collector each day two chickens, a half a bushel of maize and two cargas of wood, two of orpets: they gave this same amount to the corregidor or his children when they were in the pueblo. (Papales de Nueva España, Vol. 1, pp. 122-123).
There was a monastery of the order of Saint Francis. On the death of Francisco de Villegas, his second son, Pedro de Villegas inherited the encomienda. (Relación de los Obispos ..., p. 37, 155).

In 1587, Ponce visited the pueblo. He noted that while most of the inhabitants were Tarascan speaking, a few spoke "mexicano voco". Many fruits were cultivated in the area. There was a large monastery of the Franciscan order. (Ponce, Vol. 2, pp. 143-145).

In 1746 there were 125 families of Indians, and more than 200 families of Spaniards, mestizos and mulattos. (Villasenor, 1746).

**Name:** Uruoctaro.
**Linguistic stock:** Tarascan.
**Meaning:** Place of the fruit called urahueta - zapote blanco. (Peñafiel, 1895); (Leon, 1888).

**Name:** Urundanco.
**Linguistic stock:** Tarascan.
**Meaning:** Straw (Leon, 1888).

**Name:** Ururuate.
**Linguistic stock:** Tarascan.
**Meaning:** Unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).
IT WAS THE INTENTION OF ME OTHER TO MAKE
EXAMINATION ON THE PART OF THE INSTITUTE
AT THE TIME AND TO ALLOW THE INSTITUTE TO
AGREE TO THE RATIONALE OF THE COLLEGES.

BUT IN FACT,

IN THIS PAPER, THERE IS NO INSTITUTE AT ALL

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This was also the case of the Institute.
Name: Uspere.  
Linguistic stock: Tarascan ?  
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Uspio.  
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.  
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Vinata.  
Linguistic stock: Tarascan ?  
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Name: Xaraquaro.  
Linguistic stock:  
Meaning:  
Notes: This pueblo was granted as an encomienda to Joan Infante. It contained 26 houses and 98 persons. Every 80 days they gave in tribute one marco of crudo silver and a manta and a half. The pueblo was situated on an island of lake of Mechuacan (Patzcuaro). (Papalos de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 302).

Name: Yerojó.  
Linguistic stock: Tarascan ?  
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).
null
Name: Yonquío.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Yoricisto.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Yotetiro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: high place (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Yucucuato.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Yumuen.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Yunuan.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: adverb meaning after (Loon, 1888).

Name: Yuranaquipio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Yurécuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: ríver (Loon, 1888); (Peñafiel, 1895).
Nama: Yurotzio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of the river (Poñafiel, 1895).

Nama: Yurisanguio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Nama: Zacan.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: dangerous place (Leon, 1888).
Notes: In 1746 the pueblo contained 80 families of Indians and rive of mestizos. (Villaseñor, 1746).

Nama: Zacahuiroto.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñafiel, 1895).

Nama: Zacapondo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: south (Leon, 1888); lava flow (Poñafiel, 1895).

Nama: Zacafo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: rock (Leon, 1888); (Poñafiel, 1895).
Notes: This pueblo was originally granted as an encomienda to Hernando de Xerez, upon whose death succeeded his daughter who married Gonzalo de Ayala.

(Relación de los Obispados . . . , p. 177).
The pueblo contained 9 barrios and 316 houses. There were 1460 persons without counting the basics. Each year they gave in tributo 320 posos of *pituzon* and 1200 bushels of maize, 30 of red chiles and the same of beans. They also gave 120 pieces of clothing to dress Indians. Each year they gave 24 cakes of salt, 50 mescalote cups and 23 Indians or service. When the encomendero was in the pueblo they gave him four chickens each day except on fish days when they gave him 80 fish, a cup of edible mollusks and 30 eggs. Every day they gave him 200 tamales, 6 loads of herbs and 4 of wood and a half a bushel of maize. (*Pueblos de Nueva España*, Vol. 1, p. 79).

There was a monastery of Franciscan brothers. The Indians were all Tarascans. (*Ponce*, Vol. 2, pp. 4-5).

In 1746 there were 60 families of Indians in Zacaju. (*Villaseñor, 1746*).

**Name:** Zacate.

**Linguistic stock:** Nahuan.

**Meaning:** meadow (*Ponariol, 1895*).

**Name:** Zalato.

**Linguistic stock:** Nahuan.

**Meaning:** spring which gushes out of sand (*Ponariol, 1895*).
Name: Zamora.

Notes: In 1746, the pueblo of Zamora, anciently known as Xacona contained 300 families of Spaniards, mestizos and mulattos. The pueblo had been founded in 1540 by the Count of Tendilla, as a frontier fort against the Chichimecas. One barrio of the pueblo contained 30 families of Tecos Indians occupied in cultivating maize, beans and many fruits. (Villasenor, 1746).

In 1789, there was no school in the pueblo but the inhabitants promised to establish one, and to pay the salary of one teacher. (Appendix G).

Name: Zarambo.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Poñariol, 1890).

Name: Zepoturo.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.


Name: Zatzio.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Name: Zenzonguaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: the sound which a certain rock in this area gives on being hit against another (Leon, 1688).

Name: Zerocuato.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Zicuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of witches (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Zicuiran.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: to pool (Leon, 1688).

Name: Zinaparo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of doctors (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Zinapócuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: obsidian (Leon, 1688); (Peñafiel, 1895).

Notes: This pueblo was held as a corregimiento of His Majesty. There were four barracks and 133 houses and 564 persons over three years of age. They gave in tribute 150 pesos of tipuzque and 500 bushels of maize and 30 cargas of salt and 30
cargas of red chile. (Papeles de Nuova España, Vol.1, pp. 77-8).

There was a monastery of Franciscan brothers. (Relación de los Obispados ..., pp. 44-45).

The Indians were of Tarascan speech. (Ponce, Vol. 1, p. 528).

In 1746 there were 245 families of Indians in Zinapocuaro. (Villasenor, 1746).

amo: Zindangacho.

linguistic stock: Tarascan.

canning: mulberry tree and corner (Loen, 1888).

amo: Zinguio.

linguistic stock: Tarascan.

canning: unknown (Ponafiel, 1895).

amo: Zinziro.

linguistic stock: Tarascan.

canning: unknown (Ponafiel, 1895).

amo: Zinzongo.

linguistic stock: Tarascan.

canning: unknown (Ponafiel, 1895).

amo: Zipaguio.

linguistic stock: Tarascan.

canning: unknown (Ponafiel, 1895).
Name: **Zipiajo.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Zipiate.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: medicinal using (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Zipimeco.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: mosquito (Loon, 1888) or to smell the water (Loon, 1888).

Name: **Zipiuuroc.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Zicuitaro.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: the gray mantí of the country (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: **Ziracuaretiro.**
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: cold place (Loon, 1888).

Notes: Here were planted the first banana trees in the state by Bishop Quiroga. (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Zirahuato.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: cold hill (Peñafiel, 1895).

Notes: In 1746, there were 115 families in this pueblo. (Villaschur, 1746).

Name: Zirahuenc.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: to be cold (Licon, 1888); confusion (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Ziranda.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.


Name: Zirandangacho.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.


Name: Zirapondiro.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Ziricicuaro.

Linguistic stock: Tarascan.

Meaning: mesquite (Licon, 1888); (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Zirimbo.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of granaries (Pohnieli, 1895).

Name: Zirimondiro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Pohnieli, 1895).

Name: Zirimiciuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Pohnieli, 1895).

Name: Zirosto.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Pohnieli, 1895).

Notes: The pueblo was granted as an encomienda to Francisco de Villegas. The pueblo contained 1007 houses and 1654 men, 1906 women and 1724 children. (Papeles de Nueva España, Vol. 1, p. 310).

Upon the death of Francisco Villegas, his third son, Francisco de Villegas inherited the encomienda. The pueblo then contained 2500 tributaries. (Relación de los Obispos, p. 155).

In 1746 there were 62 families of Indians in Santa Anna Zirosto (sic) Villaseñor, 1746).
Name: Zitacuaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: to resuscitate (Loon, 1888); place of ropes or cords (Peñafiel, 1895).
Notes: There was a monastery of Franciscan brothers in San Juan Citacuaro. (Poncillo, Vol. 1, p. 35).
In 1746 there were 150 families of Spaniards, mestizos and mulattos and 115 of Indians in Zitacuaro. (Villasenor, 1746).

Name: Zithuatziio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Zituncro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of brambles (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Zopilote.
Linguistic stock: Nahuan.
Meaning: buzzard (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Zopoco.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Peñafiel, 1895).

Name: Zurombonio.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: place of spiny trees (Peñafiel, 1895).
Name: Zurumuato.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: hill of spines (Poñariol, 1895).

Name: Zurumutaro.
Linguistic stock: Tarascan.
Meaning: unknown (Poñariol, 1895), similar to Zurumuato.