Ethnohistory of Early Colonial Nicaragua: Demography and Encomiendas of the Indian Communities

By Patrick S. Werner

Institute for Mesoamerican Studies
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On the cover: The original of the document that was used for the front cover dates from 1581, and is located in the Archives of the Indians in Spain. The microfilm from which it was taken is in the possession of the author. It has been altered for artistic affect.

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The University at Albany,
State University of New York
Albany, NY 12222
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Zum Gedächtnis meiner Mutter,
Laura Werner,
Die sich riesig über
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PREFACE

It is important that the reader have a clear idea what is not included in this work. There are no “detailed ethnographies” of the Indians of early, colonial Nicaragua so there is no discussion of the social structure, belief systems, religions, kinship systems, legal structures, or spatial descriptions of the land tenure and land ownership systems of the Nahua, Chorté, Maribios and Chondales Indians. For the Nahua the reader is referred to Fowler (1989), which is the finest source of ethnographic information about the Nahua at the time of the conquest. For the other major ethnic groups present in western Nicaragua, the Chorté, Maribios, and Chondales, there unfortunately does not appear to be any Spanish priest or lawyer who recorded detailed ethnographic information during those first years of the Spanish colony in western Nicaragua or at any later time when native people still remembered the details about each of their respective cultures. This type of data does not appear to exist.

Thanks to the genius of Dr. Andrés Vega Bolaños the collection of early colonial documents known as the Colección Somoz, exists, which contains a surprisingly large amount of ethnographic data regarding the Indians that lived in western Nicaragua at the onset of the conquest. That information is not organized in any form but is dispersed among the more than 10,000 pages of the Colección. In the numerous lawsuits there is much information about the Indians, including the names of over 160 Indian caciques and “principales”, or representatives of the major ethnic groups of Indians, and the names of about 150 of the villages that were found by the Spaniards, the major group of which are now extinct and have been located and identified as to their ethnicity. In the tasacíones of 1548 and 1581 there is much information regarding the size and population and locations of the major ethnic groups, their economic production and their differing skills at the artisanal manufacture of many different objects of use to the Spaniards. With other existing data, including that of Oviedo, Cereceda, Bobadilla and Cidudad Real, one can reconstruct the great majority of the Indian villages, including their specific sizes and ethnic identity, that existed in 1548 and also in 1581.

The data presented in this work is presented in three periods: from the initial conquest in 1522 up to 1548; the tasacíon, or tribute assessment and census of 1548; and the census and tasacíon of 1581. During the first 60 years of Spanish control of Nicaragua there was a strong impact on the native populations; this work contains all of the sources known to the author regarding the groups of Indians that lived in western Nicaragua beginning on January 1, 1522, and how they survived, or became extinct, as a result of the coming of the Spaniards to 1581.

The maps that accompany the text are an approximation of the locations of about 160 of the 198 encomiendas found in the census and tasacíon of 1548 and the great majority of the villages that survived up to 1581. My intent is that those maps will be used by other investigators, historians, and archaeologists to further knowledge about the different groups of Indians that lived in western Nicaragua during the first 60 years of the colony.

It is also my hope that the data found herein will serve to rectify some of the traditional ideas generally held about the prehistory and history of colonial Nicaragua that are really more belief systems than true representations of how things were at the beginning of the colony. The practice of assuming that a place name in the Nahuatl language means, with no other proof, that that village was a Nahuatl village in the 16th century, is a belief that must be strongly questioned in the absence of any other contemporary, corroborating information. For example, the language of the well known Guadalupe is obviously a pigeon Spanish and Nahuatl; the area where it originated, Diriamba-Masaya, was undoubtedly Oto-Mangue speaking at the time of the
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conquest. Aside from its theatrical qualities, about all the Quegatence means is that some Nahua speakers who didn’t like their patrons moved to Dirambia after the conquest. Another area of confusion is found in present day Nicaraguan place names. Almost none of the extinct villages are known by their 16th century names but by Nahua names, probably assigned by later inhabitants. The long lists of place names compiled by Incer and Mántica, while useful, are quite misleading when one tries to recreate 16th century Nicaragua with them. One searches in vain on modern maps for the great majority of encomiendas listed in the 16th century.

Another aspect of the problem is that the great majority of village names that existed at the onset of the conquest were extinct by the beginning of the 18th century and almost all of the names of these extinct villages had been lost from the collective recollection of Nicaraguan society when its history first started to be written, beginning about 1870. The names of those many villages have been recovered from 16th century documents and the two 16th century censuses to assist in the reconstruction of 16th century Nicaragua that is found in this work.

No attempt has been made to write a chronology or narrative regarding what occurred to the Indians during and after the conquest. There is not sufficient data to do that. Rather, this work follows the example set by Jaime Iñiguez Barquero (1985 and 1990), Frederick Lange (1992) and Antonio Eguevea (1993 and 1995) by identifying each “bit” of information, classifying it in an easy-to-understand system and relating each bit of information to other relevant information. This work also follows paths of investigation that were first utilized by Walter Lehmann in his magnum opus, Zentralamerika (1920). A cursory review of this work demonstrates that it is quite similar to Robert Dressler’s Phyllogy And Classification Of The Orchid Family ( Dioscoreides Press, Portland, Oregon, 1993) and his equally fine Field Guide To The Orchids Of Costa Rica And Panama (Comstock Publishing Associates, Ixtaca and London, 1993). These two works took a disorganized body of information regarding the taxonomy of the orchids and organized them, in clear prose, so that any attempt at systematics or genetic experimentation does not become clouded in scientific mumbo jumbo. I hope that the organization of ethnic data found herein will serve to similarly clarify what is known about early Nicaragua.

This monograph grew out of a much larger work regarding early colonial Nicaragua. After reviewing several early descriptions of Indian groups in Nicaragua in the contact period it appeared that there was a large body of information available that had been little used because of the lack of a classification system regarding concrete citations of Indian or Indian-Spaniard information. Most ethnohistorians have tended to rely on the work of Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo as objectively and conclusively true in his discussions of Nicaragua and as the main source of ethnographic information for western Nicaragua. Nothing could be further from the case.

I also attempted to state in a clear fashion the Spanish legal institution of encomienda that guided and defined much of the early settlers’ actions with the Indians, something that has not often been included in ethnohistorical accounts of this time period. It becomes obvious, for example, that the New Laws of 1542 were of other overestimated importance in understanding how the Spaniards actually administered the Indian populations under their control, while other codes, such as the Panamanian Code of 1538, the Probate Code and various Royal edicts regarding inheritance, the instructions regarding the definition of Royal offices such as governor, accountant, treasurer, overseer, and inspector, were of great importance in understanding how the government, society, economy, and encomiendas of the 16th century Spaniards actually worked.

A few words regarding linguistics are in order. Walter Lehmann’s magnum opus, Zentralamerika (1920) is still the state of the art regarding current knowledge of the ancient languages of western Nicaragua. Incredibly, no one since Lehmann has undertaken a serious study in Nicaragua of Oto-Mangue, Maribios ( later mistakenly called Subtiaba), Nahua, and Chondal ( whatever it was ). At least one of the ancient languages, Maribios, is still known and spoken by a few people in Subtiava. Lehmann found traces of Oto-Mangue still being spoken by Managua and Masaya in 1907 and the possibility exists that some remnants of the language may still exist in the memories of living persons in one or two of those areas. Since Lehmann, those languages have been studied little or not at all in Nicaragua. A modern look might disclose some interesting surprises.

It is clear from many different documents that the censuses and taxasiones of 1548 and 1581 were not just Nicaraguan activities, but were detailed fact finding efforts carried out by teams of Crown officials throughout Central America. I am sure that somewhere in Guatemala City or Seville, or in some other place, there are detailed bodies of information that await systematic treatment by interested historians and historical archaeologists. I am very curious about the data that must exist on Indians in the other Central American colonies, particularly El Salvador and Honduras; the unified reproduction of that data about all of Central America could settle many issues and ideas that may be based on anecdotal, rather than quantitative, data. It could also raise new sets of issues that are not readily perceivable when anecdotal and other related data, when used alone, is used to try to recreate the way indigenous Central America really was from 1522 to 1581.

This work is original in the sense that I have never read a work on the contact period that catalogues the Indian villages of a specific Spanish colony. Neither does it spring from conversations with other persons working in the area ( though certainly I have discussed these matters with various colleagues after this work was written ). It represents some sweat on my part to try to reorganize available information so that it may be used in further research rather than tell the same old tales. It is meant to be used as manual and reference work for the historian, archaeologist, and linguist, and not as a theoretical exposition of contemporary theory of the evolution or dynamism of Indian cultures, such as it may exist.

The most tedious part of the research was the translating and summarizing of the 198 encomiendas found in the tasación of 1548. In that dusty activity Soledan Venerio, Raymundo Ramirez, Shalief Stewart, and Elizabeth Guerrero, all students of mine, worked long hours at a plainly boring task. Their work is much appreciated. Comments made by Dr. Fred Schindeler and Dr. Robert Carmack considerably improved the quality of the work. In concept this work is mine alone, and one view of old Nicaragua. I hope others take a look and peruse the prehistory and history not in the general but the specific sense. Therein lies the future of the study of early, colonial Nicaragua.

Managua, Nicaragua
September 15, 1998
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THE COLONY OF NICARAGUA IN 1548 AS DEFINED BY ENCOMIENDAS.

THE COLONY OF NICARAGUA IN 1581 AS DEFINED BY ENCOMIENDAS.
Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

The early history of the colony of Nicaragua was a violent and destructive interaction between Hispanic and indigenous cultures and institutions. The recreation of that interaction has been ignored in most accounts of early Nicaragua: historians tend to give short shrift to archaeological data or repeat the mistakes of earlier writers; archaeologists tend to treat data of contact period developments as occurring in a vacuum and little or no effort is placed on identifying with specificity the Hispanic institutions that so changed those Indian institutions. An exception is Newson (1987), who integrated a huge amount of data to explain the disastrous population trends in Nicaragua to 1580.

Other efforts to create a usable database of contact period Nicaragua have reviewed the largest body of ethnographic data in the Colección Somoza, the tasaçon of 1548 (14 CS 357, November and December 1548). Radell (1969), Newson (1987), and Stanislawski (1983) all tried to use the tasaçon of 1548 to locate the villages mentioned by their ethnographic composition, but were largely unsuccessful (Fowler, 1989:27).

Part of the problem in recreating Indian populations of early Nicaragua may lie in depending on some of the early transcriptions of conversations with early Indian leaders at the onset of the conquest as being objectively true in all respects. A second difficulty is not being familiar enough with Nicaraguan geography so that the many strong hints and downright decisive identifying data can be understood. The first entrada of Spaniards into Nicaragua occurred in the spring of 1522, and was led by Gil Gonzalez Davila. That entrada generated three documents that have influenced historians and archaeologists ever since. Andres de Cereceda, the treasurer of the expedition, conducted long interviews with the chief of the largest village, the cacique Nicaragua. Cereceda, who was a very meticulous and accurate observer, transcribed that interview, which was later used extensively by Peter Martyr, Lopez de Gomara, Herrera y Torcosillas, and much later Fowler (1989) to reconstruct the ethnographical characteristics of the Nicarao, the apparent ethnic name of the Indians who lived under the tutelage of the cacique Nicaragua, and who lived by the side of Lake Nicaragua close by the present town of San Jorge. Though that report has apparently been lost, it was quoted by later writers and became the basis for ethnographic knowledge of the "Nicarao", called in this work "Nahua". The second document was the itinerary of that first entrada. Cereceda recorded 37 visits to Indian villages during the entrada from western Panama to the Ochomogo river north of Rivas, Nicaragua. He recorded distances traveled, the names of the villages, caciques, and numbers of persons baptized and gold taken from the Indians. That has proved valuable in locating some of the encomiendas listed in the tasaçon of 1548 and in giving some idea of the size and location of Indian populations at the onset of the conquest. Lastly, Gil Gonzalez himself wrote a report, or relación, to the Crown. That document, found at 1 CS 89, (March 6, 1524) is of more limited use in reconstructing the Indian populations of early Nicaragua.

A second major source of ethnographic data (and subsequent confusion) that has been repeatedly used is the interviews conducted by priest Francisco de Bobadilla in 1528. Pedrarias Davila felt that Gil Gonzalez's, Hernandez' and Lopez de Salcedo's figures on baptisms were inflated, so he sent the priest (and probable relative of his wife, Isabel de Bobadilla) to
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"rebaptize" Indians (Cronistas 3:310 et seq). Bobadilla left Leon in September of 1528 and set out to baptize and interview Indians already baptized by Gil González.

Confusion as to the meaning of the data recorded by Bobadilla began in 1920 when Lehmann identified the town (or more probably galpon) where Bobadilla conducted his interviews, Teoca, as really Teocateca. Teocateca, as noted below, is probably the present day El Viejo, which was a very populous town in Oviedo’s day and probably was populated by Nahua Indians. In fact, the "Teoca" of Bobadilla almost certainly was a galpon or adjacent plaza of the pueblo of the cacique Nicaragua, precisely where Cereteca had conducted interviews regarding ethnographic data six years before. The itinerary of Bobadilla makes it clear that Bobadilla baptized 29,063 persons in the province of Nicaragua (which in this sense means the area under the political control of the cacique Nicaragua, not the colonial province of Nicaragua) which "lies in the jurisdiction of Granada", not Leon, where Teocateca was located. From Teoca, Bobadilla traveled to the village of the cacique Ochomogo, then to the location of Diria, then to Bombacho (Mombacho), then to Masaya, etc. Clearly Bobadilla was traveling from southern Nicaragua northwest toward Leon, and ended up in March of 1529 baptizing 2,169 persons at the town of "Teocateca" which is a variant of Teocateca48, the pueblo and later trade town of El Viejo. The ethnographic data of Cereteca and Bobadilla were, in all probability, recorded in the same "Nicarao" town of the cacique of Nicaragua. And, as Fowler correctly points out (1989:21), that has been the best source of 16th century Central American ethnography. Not surprisingly, it corresponds somewhat to the data of Martir, Gomara, and Herrera.

Far ranging speculation about the origin of the "Nicarao" was introduced into historiography and ethnohistory of western Nicaragua by Fray Juan de Torquemada’s Monarquia Indiana (1615, 1699). There, probably from some lost work of Motollina, Torquemada stated that Nicaragua was settled by emigrants from Mexico. Bobadilla identified the Mexican towns of Ticomega and Maguatega as the places where the Nicarao were from (Fowler 1989:32-33). Torquemada described the history of the migration (Fowler 1989:34-35).

Every writer and historian from Torquemada through Lothrop in the 20th century has mixed and matched and combined in various permutations the accounts of Oviedo, Bobadilla, Cereteca, and Torquemada, with very little detailed consideration as to the geographical locations mentioned, or the obvious implications of their conclusions. The result has been incredible confusion. The functional uselessness of this trend in Nicaraguan ethnohistory and colonial history became more apparent when the precolombian ceramic sequence of central and southern Nicaragua began to be formulated by empirical methods, rather than relying on very questionable historical chronicles. Clearly the ceramic sequence is at odds with the historical chronicles.

Rather than assume the conclusion about the existence of any identifiable ethnic group, the approach used in this chapter is to utilize many different sources to try to factually reconstruct Indian populations as they existed from 1522 to 1581, where they were located, what crops they produced, and how they interacted with the Spaniards.

Compared with ethnohistory, very little has been given to Hispanic institutions that were introduced to Nicaragua during the contact period. The standard sources of Nicaraguan colonial history are Ayón (1993), Gamez (1993), Salvatierra (1939), and Incer (1990). Of the 19th century historians, both Ayón and Gamez are restatements and recombinations of Herrera, Oviedo, Martyr, and others. Ayón was a conservative and Gamez was a liberal, and the politics of 19th century Nicaragua are easily perceived in their works. Gamez is quite critical of Ayón regarding his carelessness with facts. Gamez is much more careless with facts than Ayón. Salvatierra (1939) was one of the first Nicaraguans to go directly to the Archives of the Indies in Seville and look for raw documents about Nicaraguan history. As a result, his work is surprisingly good and is much preferred over either Ayón or Gamez. The major problem with Salvatierra is that his work is almost impossible to find.

Regarding the relationship between the Spaniards and Indians, some work has been done in a very general sense; very little work has been done in the specific sense. Most legitimate contact between Spaniards and Indians had to do with the church or with encomiendas. As has been noted elsewhere in this work, the only action of the church was to have Indians support it with a small amount of tribute. They may also have helped build some of the ecclesiastical buildings in Leon Viejo. The church did nothing more with the Indians until at least 1550 because it was locked in a death struggle with the civil government of the colony of Nicaragua that resulted in the destruction of the Catholic Church in Nicaragua. The presumed existence of conversion of souls and missionary work through 1550 is a figment of the imaginations of later historians, Hispanophiles, novelists, and poets.

The Hispanic institution of encomienda and the legal structure within which it operated has been almost totally ignored in Nicaragua. Ethnohistorians have found the Nicaraguan encomiendas to be crucial since it is not obvious where the encomiendas were located. The two dozen or so encomiendas mentioned in the Coleccion Somosa that predate the tasacion of 1548 have been completely ignored. The specifics of how the encomiendas operated in Nicaragua, what was their legal basis and justification, who owned them, and what encomiendas existed before the tasacion of 1548 are subjects that have not been previously explored.

As in so many other aspects of Nicaraguan archeology, history and culture, simplistic references to the archaeology and culture of the central valley of Mexico to understand Nicaraguan archaeology, history, and culture, may be easily accomplished and are seductively misleading. A focus on similarities of Indian cultures, precolombian as well as historical, of Oaxaca, Guerrero, and Chiapas may be of more utility. Earlier treaties of encomienda, such as Simpson (1950); Zavala (1935); Chamberlain (1939) have dealt primarily with the encomienda in New Spalding or Peru. One of the best summaries of the encomienda is Gibson (1966), particularly Chapter Three on Encomienda. There Gibson clearly saw encomienda as a very complicated institution that involved the creation of the basis for an independent, local aristocracy; the creation of new legal forms of inheritance to protect those local interests; and the effect of the institution of encomienda on native populations and institutions. Gibson also noted the reciprocal relationship that the encomienda created between the encomendero and his Indians, as a matter of law, if not of practice. Lastly, Gibson also correctly pointed out that the pattern for the establishment of encomienda in the New World was not set in New Spain, but in on the island of Hispaniola. The account of Gibson is general and cursory; the Coleccion Somosa allows the structure and function of encomienda as it existed in Nicaragua to be understood with specificity.

If the history of the contact period in Nicaragua and its effect on native populations is to be understood, then, that chain of events must be seen as the interaction of two different sort of institutions, Hispanic and indigenous. Though it may be argued that the interaction was not between equals in any sense and that Indian populations suffered greatly, it still follows that to understand what happened one must follow developments of Hispanic populations and institutions as well as indigenous populations and institutions. To focus on the developments and structure and function exclusively of either group can produce at best half a history and a
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poor understanding of what happened. The focus on both Hispanic and indigenous institutions will be the approach utilized in this work.

By concentrating on the specific information that was collected contemporaneously during the first 60 years of the colony of Nicaragua a closer approximation of the Indian populations then existing in western Nicaragua can be reconstructed than has been possible in the past by relying on a few cronistas with mostly anecdotal information. Rather than retell the same old tales about the "Nicasao and Chorotegas" the focus of this work will be to isolate each individual fact that was collected or observed during the first 60 years of the colony of Nicaragua, reorganize those facts in a coherent fashion, and only then, draw conclusions about the Indian groups that were present, their population size, economic production, pueblos, and how those same Indians and their institutions were changed by the coming of th: Spaniards. Hopefully, then, the conclusions will follow the proofs, and not the other way around.

1 On the location of the village (or villages, or palzones) of Atolgalpa, the probable name of the pueblo of cacique Nicaragua, see 1 CS 100; the location of the village of the cacique Nicaragua is three leagues inland from the Mar de Sur (Pacific Ocean) and next to the houses on the other side is the Mar Dulce, or Lake Nicaragua. On Atolgalpa as the name of the pueblo of the cacique Nicaragua, or one situated next to his plaza, see, 2 CS at 110. Note. 2 CS 110 means the document found in volume two at page 110.

8 The transcription of those interviews and the towns visited are not found in the Coleccion Somosa but were reproduced by Oviedo and published in the 1970's in Nicaragua by the Bank of America cultural series (Cronicas 3: 310 et seq). Oviedo, sitting as castle keep in Santo Domingo in the 1540's misstated the date of those interviews as 1538, during the regime of Pedrarias Davila, which was obviously wrong, since Pedrarias died in 1531. All subsequent writers have taken that date as 1528, probably correctly.

8 Which has several variants in spelling throughout the Coleccion Somosa, but undoubtedly refers to the large village where the cacique was called Agatete in Oviedo's time and is now El Viejo. El Viejo is located about 230 km by modern roads from Rivas and San Jorge. The modern highways pass through almost all of the locations mentioned by Bobadilla. Either Lehmann ignored Nicaraguan geography or Bobadilla had some very fast horses.

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Chapter 2

INDIAN AND HISPANIC INSTITUTIONS

INDIGENOUS INSTITUTIONS

At the beginning of the contact period, i.e. 1522, western Nicaragua was densely populated with Indians. Population figures run from between 600,000 to one million inhabitants (Las Casas 1992, Herrera, 12 CS 453, Oviedo, 1976, Newsom, 1987, McCleod, 1973, Stanislawsky, 1968).1 Major population centers were the complex of villages (i.e. Orolgalpa, Xoxoya, Teoca, Coatega) located by present day San Jorge, the complex of villages (i.e. Managua, Mazaragalpa, and Ixtlapa) stretched along the southern shores of Lake Managua, a group of villages, or galpones located southwest of present day Chinandega named Mistega, and the group of villages around the major pueblo of Tezuatega, present day El Viejo.2 Another major population center was in the Nicoya peninsula where the village of the cacique Nicoya was located. This was, in turn, close by the island of Chira, which also had dense populations of Indians.

The organization of several of these pueblos was centered around the "galpon", a term in the Nicoyan language that Oviedo identified as meaning either, "portal cubierto" (Cronistas 3: 479) or vassals of the king (Cronistas 3: 306-307). Oviedo noted that the caciques of Teocatega (Tezuatega), Mistega, Nicoya, and Nicoya (undoubtedly a Chortoegian speaking pueblo) all had "galpones". Bobadilla was probably closer to the mark when he recorded in his interview with Indians in 1528 that the galpon was,

The casa de cabildo (or town or barrio meeting hall) is called the galpon, but according to what I have seen there are many doorways (portales) in the plazas of that land, and those although they may be together, and to maintain divisions and each one is divided so that it is a separate unit. In each of them there is a head man (principal) with a certain number of people that always are there to guard the main chief, and each portal is called a galpon (Cronistas 3:343).

A review of some of the early deeds of encomienda found in the Coleccion Somozas clarify Oviedo’s contradictory passages. For example, Pedrarias Davila awarded an encomienda to his alcalde mayor, Francisco de Castañeda (presumably while they were still speaking to each other); that encomienda was later confirmed by Queen mother Juana, 3 CS 21, March 11, 1531. On August 26, 1529 the deed was executed granting Castañeda in encomienda the "plaza principal" of the large pueblo of Mistega, located three leagues east of Realcito (2 CS 91). The deed stated that Castañeda got the "nine galpones of the plaza are follows;[3]

1. the galpon of Astaconi;[4] principal (headman or ward leader) named Teyoa;
2. the galpon of Chamogolapa and the principal named Hueyac;
3. the galpon of Eztanizonga and principal named Olin;
4. the galpon of Cozatega and the principal named Matei;
5. the galpon of Escologalpa and the principal named Escolan;
6. the galpon of Tepeyega and the principal named Alzaguancone;
7. the galpon of Coalcone and the principal named Agat;
8. the galpon of Orolgalpanega and the principal named Tezatotot.

(Total of Indians who owed tribute 600; 2,460 inhabitants)[5]

Pedrarias also gave encomiendas to an associate of his that included the plaza and galpones of the cacique of Nicaragua (2 CS 102 et seq). A third mention of galpones is found in the deed of encomienda that Francisco de Castañeda gave to Pedro de los Rios soon after Rios’ arrival in Nicaragua to take up duties as Crown treasurer. That deed, executed on December 25, 1533 (5 CS 373-374), provided that Rios was granted the following encomienda:

1. the plaza of Asytega and its galpones;
2. the plaza and galpones of Solosustya;
3. and the galpones that were previously owned by Gonzalo de los Rios on the island of Petronila[6]

Several other references found in deeds of encomienda or sumarizes of deeds of encomienda, while not mentioning galpones per se, clearly describe the organization of Indian pueblos around regional headmen or barrio leaders. See, for example:

a. the deed of encomienda at 14 CS 168 (July 2, 1537) Grantor: Rodrigo de Conereras; Grantee Diego de Conereras (his son): the Indians and plazas of (1) Abangasaca; (2) Ysotaca; (3) Yguala; (4) Mazonac. Major caciques: Francisco, Migistig, Maca, and Acochas;

b. the deed of encomienda at 14 CS 170, (December 17, 1540) Grantor: Rodrigo de Conereras; Grantee: Marfa de Peñalosa (his wife): The Indians and plazas of (1) Tezateuga; (2) Nicoya; (3) Chira. Major caciques of Nicoya: Nipopoyarori; Moto; an Indian woman named Ynesica in Christian and Namayo in Indian. Major caciques of Chira: Catalina in Christian; a male Indian named Noqui. Major caciques of Tezateuga: an Indio named Cazumate; an Indian woman named Violante in Christian; and an Indio named Quat.

Another characteristic of some of the Indian villages is that they were multi-ethnic.

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6. the galpon of Tepeya and the principal named Alagnuncon;
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b. the deed of encomienda at 14 CS 170, (December 17, 1540) Grantor: Rodrigo de Contreras; Grantee: Maria de Peñolosa (his wife): the Indians and plazas of (1) Tezutatega; (2) Nicoya; (3) Chira. Major caciques of Nicoya: Nipopoyaros; Moto; an Indian woman named Ynesica in Christian and Namayo in Indian. Major caciques of Chira: Catalina in Christian; a male Indian named Noqui. Major caciques of Tezutatega: an Indio named CAzumez; an Indian woman named Violante in Christian; and an Indio named Quiat.

Another characteristic of some of the Indian villages is that they were multi-ethnic. Bishop and Protector Alvarez de P不经 visiting the pueblo of Mistega in 1529. He noted that there was a galpon in the plaza of Mistega of the Guazama language, which was a different language than that of the plaza of Mistega (2 CS 92, August 26, 1529). Chondal Indians were also noted in a deed of encomienda issued by Rodrigo de Contreras to his son Vasco de Contreras on April 15, 1542 (14 CS 174). That deed included the plazas of Monimbo, Zaguaipa, Chinagapa, and Motolyne Chondales, and identified the caciques of Zaguaipa, one Socher and Chichezague, as Chondales, along with the pueblo of Motolyne Chondales. Those pueblos were located in the jurisdiction of Granada, in southern, Pacific Nicaragua. A third example of the multiethnicy of Indian pueblos is found in a deed of encomienda dated December 16, 1542. Governor Rodrigo de Contreras as grantor executed a deed of encomienda to his son Pedro de Contreras. The deed recited that it granted an encomienda of the following plazas: (a) Cazualuque; (b) the two Utegas; and (c) The Chondal that are included in the aforesaid plaza of Cazualuque, all in the jurisdiction of Leon in the province of the Maribos. This encomienda was vacated by the death of the Bishop of Nicaragua, Francisco de Mendavia (14 CS 173).
EVIDENCE OF INDIAN LANGUAGES AND ETHNIC GROUPS

Based in part upon the early chronicles of Nicaragua, many writers have speculated about the ethnic groups in Nicaragua at the time of the conquest. Bobadilla, Oviedo, and Torquemada made the work pretty easy since, particularly with Torquemada, it was obvious that the ethnic groups in western Nicaragua, the only region that the Spaniards controlled through 1550, were predominantly Mexican. Almost every writer since Torquemada, i.e., Squir, Ayón, Gamez, and Jorge Eduardo Arellano, have all taken Torquemada's account more or less at face value. Oviedo stated that there were a variety of languages spoken in Tierra Firme, and he included seven languages that arguably were spoken in early Nicaragua: Chondal, Nicaragua or Nahua, Chorotega or Oto-Mangue, Cueva, Guazama, Guetas, and Maribos (Cronistas 3: 35-36). Oviedo further identified the largest Indian populations as being those of the pueblos (and probably surrounding villages) of Tezucate, Misteiga, Nicaragua, and Nicoya (Cronistas 3: 306).

CUEVA. It is apparent from both the first entrada of Gil Gonzalez and the tasacion of 1548 that several villages in the Peninsula of Nicoya were incorporated into early Nicaragua. Specifically, the well known villages of Nicoya and Chira were visited by Gil Gonzalez in 1522 and were subject to encomiendas in 1548. Two less well known villages that were visited by Gil Gonzalez later are found in the tasacion of 1548 were Cangen and Sabandi. Oviedo noted that while Indians of Nicoya and Oroso spoke Chorotegan (Cronistas 3: 186) he also noted that other Indians east of the village of the cacique of Nicaragua spoke possibly Cueva and could not understand Chorotega (Cronistas 3: 177). The evidence is flimsy but Cangen and Sabandi may not be Chorotega but some other language and ethnic group, possibly Cueva. Oviedo noted that the Indians spoke "Cueva" past the point where they spoke Chorotega.

CHOROTEAGA-OTO-MANGUE. Oviedo was notably vague in discussing this linguistic group. He usually discussed the Chorotegans in comparison with the Nicaraguans and noted that there were more Chorotegans than Nicaraguans and that the Nicaraguan language was Mexican. He also noted that both were cannibals. The only place name that used the word "Chorotega" was Chorotega Malalaca. Oviedo identified that area as around and north of the Gulf of Fonseca (Cronistas 3: 294). This is consistent with at least a dozen references in the Coleccion Somoza, several referring to the ill-fated expedition of Martin de Estete, a conquistador who could not shoot straight, to "Chorotega Malalaca", also known as Nequtio, in the fall of 1529. No reference known to the author explicitly states that this is a reference to the ethnic groups that inhabited the area. The Honduran town of Choluteca, a variant of Chorotega, is found in the region, on the banks of the Choluteca River. What is lacking in all discussions of the Chorotega is any kind of exacting description of ethnographic data of the Chorotega. No one seems to have taken any such information down. The totality of the information about the Chorotegans found in Oviedo will not fill five pages of text. Squir further confused the matter by inventing the name "Dirianos" to represent the Chorotega (Squir 1990:8). He reportedly visited the village of Diria, located on the Meseta de los Pueblos, and renamed the linguistic group based on where he knew Chorotega speakers lived. That renaming has served to confuse writers ever since.

Unquestionably the best source of information regarding the Chorotegans is Lehmann (1920: 794-900). Lehmann combined a complete list of existing ethnographic and historic sources with the most extensive lists of vocabularies that has been compiled to the present day.

The evidence is clear that the Chorotegans were closely related to a family of languages originating in Oaxaca, Guerrero, and Chiapas, of southern Mexico. Lehmann grouped Chorotega-Mangue (the population tended to call themselves "Chorotegas" and the language they spoke "Mangue") and the related languages of southern Mexico, as follows:

I. Chorotega-Mangue
II. Chiapaneken
III. Mazateken
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The first mention of the Chorotenans is found in the relation gi Gil Gonzalez wrote regarding their first entrada into Nicaragua from Panama. From this and other sources Lehmann compiled extensive lists of place names in the Chorotega-Mangue language. Other, later sources, such as Velasco (1571), and Herrera were also summarized. Lehmann were on to list similar place names of El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The reproduction of the language itself was made by Squir (1852), with 80 words; de la Rocha (1842) 59 words and phrases; a longer list of words from Diria (Squir) 1852, with 357 words and phrases. Later work undertaken at the turn of the century in Masaya and Monimbó produced 128 more words and phrases. Unfortunately no one ever apparently tried to produce a grammar of Chorotega or Oto-Mangue. Lehmann, however, made extensive comparisons between word lists of Chorotega-Oto-Mangue and Chiapaneken (Lehmann 1920: 846-858) and the very close relation between the two languages becomes obvious. Existing grammars of Chiapaneken were also reproduced (Lehmann 1920:869-876), and it is possible that those grammars can give some idea of how the Chorotega-Oto-Mangue language worked.

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Almost nothing is known of their social structure, beliefs, political organization, culture and society. Oviedo only mentioned that, "... their languages, manners, customs, and ceremonies were so different... as to be utterly incomprensible to the other. He nevertheless adds that their religion was the same (as that of the Nahua)" (Squir 1990:7 quoting Oviedo). Oviedo only made one mention of observing a human sacrifice and then the cannibalized feast that followed the sacrifice (Lothrop 1979: 79-80) and also mentioned the name of some of the deities of the pueblo of Mateare (still located today about 25 km west of Managua) which was clearly identified as a Chorotega pueblo (Cronistas 3:446; Lehmann 1920:864). No other directly observed ethnographic information exists about the Chorotegans.

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Lastly, Fowler mentioned the existence of the city of Quaquacapolca as the city of the cacique Nicaragua, based upon Torquemada, who probably based his work on a now lost report of Motolinia (Fowler 1981: 635-636; Fowler 1989: 23). This may be as much a will of the wisp as Maguateca and Tioceguna. Every chronicler who wrote about early Nicaragua passed through the San Jorge area; many of the early reports of the first three volumes of the Coleccion Somosta mention about a dozen pueblos or calvarios that were found by the pueblo of the cacique of Nicaragua. Quaquacapolca is not mentioned anywhere. At least seven encomiendas of villages either called Nicaragua or located next to Nicaragua are listed in the tasaicion of 1548 (i.e. #99, Tolgalpa; #108, Xocosuy; #149, Nicaragua y Guatigalpa; #153, #159, #172, Nicaragua; #168, Nicaragua Anato). Quaquacapolca simply does not appear anywhere until Torquemada reported it as being the city of the cacique Nicaragua.

One other Nahua speaking village was mentioned by Oviedo. The pueblo of Ayatega is mentioned repeatedly throughout the Coleccion Somosta. Oviedo stated that the pueblo of Ayatega was populated with Nahua speakers (Cronistas 3: 58). Later Crown treasurer Pedro de los Rios received Ayatega in encomienda and traveled and visited there quite often. On the jurats of several of his documents the scribe mentioned that the documents were executed in the pueblo of Ayatega. Further, Pedro de los Rios executed his will there in 1540. Three encomiendas of the tasaicion of 1548 were listed as located in the pueblo of Ayatega, # 62 (30 tributary Indians), # 76 (16 tributary Indians, and # 189, (30 tributary Indians), representing in 1548 a total population of about 350 Indians. No location of Ayatega is given; it was described as being 14 leagues from Leon Viejo, about the same distance as Tezuatega and Chinatega. Its location has been placed tentatively close by the pueblos of Chinatega and Tezuatega, in the absence of any other information.

CHONDAL. If there is vagueness and uncertainty with the treatment of the Chorotegans and Nicaraguans there is complete confusion and obfuscation regarding the Chondales. Oviedo had little to say about the Chondales. The only ethnographic data that Oviedo collected about the Chondales recounted how they used soot from certain plants to make a dye that was used for scarifying and tattooing (Cronistas 3: 33-34) Oviedo also mentioned that the Chondales were cannibals, a fact confirmed by Benito Hurtado on January 21, 1527, when he and other Spaniards were attacked at the mining town of Caceras de la Frontera, later called Villahermosa, located somewhere in the Olancho valley of Honduras, and eaten, along with their horses (Cronistas 3:113, 454-455).

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a rendition of the Lord’s prayer reproduced also in Chol and Zoque. It was found in the diocesan archives of San Cristóbal de las Casas, Mexico. The other document is an alabad up printed in modern times in Suchiapa. No contemporary documents written or mentioned in Nicaragua written in Oto-Mangue have come to light.

NAHUA. Regarding the Nicaraos, or the people who spoke the language of the cacique Nicaragua that was called Nahua, the only group of villages identifiable by specific reference is Atolgalpa and surrounding villages, located by present day San Jorge. There is no question that the village of the cacique Nicaragua was located by the shores of Lake Nicaragua and that there were several different villages, or galpones, located in the immediate area (1 CS 94, 100). Lehmann’s erroneous equating of Teoca with Tezuteaga had the effect of multiplying the number of pueblos and people who were Nahua, making them apparently more important than they actually may have been, and confusing later scholars. Tezuteaga, also called by Oviedo El Viejo (Cronistas 3: 428), its present day name, was predominantly Nahua. In the only passage where Oviedo gave ethnographic information that he himself collected, he described a pueblo of 20,000 persons and cultural artifacts such as the voladora dances that are undoubtedly mesoamerican in origin. This was confirmed by Cibdad Real, who in 1586 recorded that the town of El Viejo spoke corrupt Mexican, as did its sister town of Chinandega, located five kilometers away (Cronistas 1: 147-148). As soon as Cibdad Real reached Mazatea, 10 km east of Chinandega, he ran out of the area where Nahua was spoken and entered a rather large area where Maribios was spoken (Cronistas 1: 148-150). Whether or not the ethnographic data collected by Oviedo himself in 1528 proves that the language and culture of Tezuteaga (See Cronistas 3:428-435) was that of pure Nahua, or a unique "Nicaraguan" mix of cultural artifacts of differing cultural traditions are all equally possible and impossible.

Squier confused matters by inventing a new name for the Nicaraos, the Niquiranos (Squier 1990: 8). The word originated with him and has been cited by various writers, usually without any kind of precision or concise meaning. Fowler (1989) has done the most exacting research in reconstructing the culture and ethnohistory of the Nicaraos. Fowler identified another village, Olomega (encomienda # 79 with 20 tributary Indians, 14 CS at 406) as being Nahua speakers because Carlos Real noted that the site was vacant and that the villagers of Olomega had relocated to El Viejo. His unstated assumption was that the pueblos of Nicaragua were ethnically "pure", something that a review of several encomiendas has shown to be a false assumption as ethnic plurality, as least between the Chontales and other groups occurred in several of those encomiendas, mentioned above. From the Tascación of 1581 it is clear that Olomega was a Chontales village.

Another location mentioned by Fowler was Leon Viejo, based upon Haberland seeing some Managua polychrome pottery by Leon and inferring there may have been a large Nicarao population in the area, linking Managua polychromes with Nicarao populations. If there were any Nahua speakers in the Leon area it was a pretty well kept secret. Oviedo, who identified with specificity every pueblo that spoke Nicaragua, omitted any mention of Nagrando, the name of the Indian village where Leon was founded (Cronistas 3: 53,89, 100,303,304; 3 CS 182) as being a Nahua speaking village, at least in 1528. Several other villages were located around Leon Viejo, which were named with regularity by every chronicler that wrote about Nicaragua. Several other encomiendas are found in the tascación of 1548 that were obviously fishing villages in the area surrounding Leon Viejo. There is simply no mention of any Nahua speakers residing close to Leon Viejo. The prevailing evidence is that many or all of the villages around Leon Viejo were Chorotegan. One village close by, for example, Matiari, clearly had a pantheon of gods quite different than those described by the Cacique Nicaragua to Cereceda and later descriptions by Bobadilla (Cronistas 3: 446), perhaps giving solid proof of ethnic identity different from that of the Nicaraguas. It was also identified as being a Chorotegan village. The probative value of Managua polychromes as an indicator of the presence of the Nicaraos is an untested hypothesis. Until there is more extensive controlled excavations at both El Viejo and the San Jorge area it is very premature to equate the presence of Managua polychromes with the presence of Nahusas.

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burned all of them down and killed and ate all of the Spaniards that they could find. Those Indians were uniformly called "Chondales" in many reports and requests for money to support a garrison to fight the Chondales. Little ethnographic data about the Chondales is found in the northern Nicaragua and survived. The letters and reports of acting governor Francisco de Castaña, who fought a war with the Chondales and lost, spoke of military formations equal in size to those sent by the colonists of Leon and Granada (40 Spaniards and several hundred Indians), and the military success of the Chondales, who boasted to the expeditionary garrison that they liked to see the Spaniards come to the north country because then they (the Chondales) did not have to worry about food.

Part of the problem with the Chondales may be that their name, "Chondal" or "Chontal," may have two meanings, one, the standard Nahuatl word for brute or uncivilized person, and the other the name of a particular ethnic group. One school of thought has associated the Chondales with the Matagalpas and placed them in the macro-Chibcha tradition, (Lehmann, 1920; Incer, 1985; Constella Umana, 1994; Fonseca Zamora, 1994; and Ibarra, 1994, among others). Constella Umana (1994) and Ibarra (1994) have both argued that the major Indian presence east of western Nicaragua was Matagalpa. Incer (1985) advocated a similar position and created a lengthy list of place names that he felt were given by Indians who were of Misumalpan or Chibchan affiliations. Other linguistic information that has focused on specific languages in Mesoamerica has identified the Chondales not as members of an unknown language but as a dialect of Mayan languages (Schele 1982:8-9; Campbell 1988:9). Two suggestions are in this work regarding the possible identity of the Nicaraguan Chondales of the 16th century: first, that they may have some Mayoid affiliation; and secondly, that they may have had Lenca affiliation or a combination of the two.

**MAYOID** A document from the tasación of 1581, taken pursuant to the order of governor and Capitán General of Nicaragua, don Diego de Artieda Cherino, may shed light on the possible identity of this group of Indians. And other historical and archival evidence exists that may permit the possibility of support for a "Maya" theory about the cultural identity of the Chontales. Oviedo, in discussing the tragedy of the massacre of the Spaniards at the early mining town of Caceres de la Frontera, described the route from Leon Viejo to the site of the villa:

> From Leon (Viejo) travel six leagues to Olocoton; then travel three leagues to the first Quxenconos; then travel six leagues to the other Quxenconos; then travel six leagues to Anagusa; then travel six leagues to Chalan; then travel six leagues to Guaya; then travel four leagues to Telpaneca, where the Indians killed Alonso Solís; then travel four leagues toward Leon in the province of Telpaneca, where they killed the said Hurtado and the other Spaniards at the aforesaid Villahermosa (Cronistas 3:454-455).

This account is of interest for two reasons: first, it gives some specific idea of the route taken from Leon to Cáceres de la Frontera, later called Villahermosa; and secondly, it includes the approximate location of two villages, Olocoton and Guaxenicos, later identified in the Tasación of 1581 as Chontales villages.

No mention was made by Oviedo of Putun Mayas in his extensive work; neither was any mention made in the Coleccion Somoza regarding the Putun Maya. Evidence does exist, however, that there may have been Putun Mayas in Nicaragua at the time of the conquest. García Palacio noted in 1576 that at least six languages were spoken in Nicaragua, one being "Poton" or "Ponton" (Lehmann 1920: 911). And almost alone, Lehmann mentioned the curious fact that Cortés in 1524 on his trip to Honduras obtained a map drawn on cotton cloth in Tabasco from possibly Mayan Indians. That map showed the route from Xicalanco, through Naco and Nito and included the Pacific Coast of Nicaragua (Lehmann 1920: 913). Obviously Nicaragua was a well known place at the onset of the conquest to the Indians of Tabasco.

Lehmann identified the Maya word "guaxenico" with "deformed forehead," the custom of the Mayas of deforming the heads of infants by tying strips of wood on the head to make the head grow with an artificially slanted forehead (Lehmann 1920: 911). More importantly, he identified the "guaxenicos" as ethnic Putun Mayas. It follows from passages cited above that Lehmann may have suspected that the Chontales of contact period Nicaragua were Putun Maya; he lacked any sort of documentary proof linking the Guaxenicos and the Chontales and therefore identified the Chontales with possible affiliations with Chibchi speaking Indians. The importance of the Tasación of 1581 is that it specifically identifies the Guaxenicos as being included within the ethnic group of the "Chontales" and thus clarifies the existence of the Guaxenicos and Chontales as being the same ethnic group. Hence, the tentative suggestion that the Chontales of northwestern Nicaragua were ethnic Putun Mayas not speaking a Chibchic language is justified by available linguistic and archival evidence.

Six Chondales villages are mentioned in the tasación of 1581: (1) Olocoton; (2) Guaxininja; (3) Olomega; (4) otro Olocoton; (5) Condea; and (6) Somoto. The location and history of these villages have somewhat confused modern day historians as two modern day Nicaraguan towns, Condea and Somoto, have the same names as two of the Chontales villages. Thus, various historians, including Arrellano (1990) and Romero (1995), have equated at least one or the other of these villages in their modern day locations, with their mention by Cibdad Real in 1586, placing the Chontales of the 16th century in Esteli and Madriz provinces. Luckily, there exist four sources that serve to locate these villages in northwest Chinandega province. The first source is that previously mentioned by Oviedo describing the trajectory of the route from Leon Viejo to Caceres de la Frontera. Secondly, Cibdad Real's 1586 account of his travel by foot from Honduras down the camino real to Leon Viejo and Granada leaves no mystery as to the location of at least Condea, Somoto, and Olocoton. Cibdad Real kept track of the dates, distances traveled, and time it took to travel throughout northern and central Nicaragua. He defined distances in terms of leagues, and was most exact in his measurements, leading one to speculate that he counted his paces to define a league. The third source in identifying the location of Olocoton and Olomega is Sonnenstern's map of Nicaragua produced in 1863 (Orient Jáurez: 1995). That map locates comarcas known as Olocoton and Olomega north of Telica and stretching toward modern day Guasualte, with precisely the same distances as noted by both Oviedo and Cibdad Real. The fourth source is the
burned all of them down and killed and ate all of the Spaniards that they could find. Those Indians were uniformly called "Chondales" in many reports and requests for money to support a garrison to fight the Chondales. Little ethnographic data about the Chondales is found in the northern Nicaragua and survived. The letters and reports of acting governor Francisco de Castañeda, who fought a war with the Chondales and lost, spoke of military formations equal in size to those sent by the colonists of Leon and Granada (40 Spaniards and several hundred Indians), and the military success of the Chondales, who boasted to the expeditionary garrison that they liked to see the Spaniards come to the north country because then they (the Chondales) did not have to worry about food.

Part of the problem with the Chondales may be that their name, "Chondal" or "Chontal," may have two meanings, one, the standard Nahua word for brute or uncivilized person, and the other the name of a particular ethnic group 41. One school of thought has associated the Chondales with the Matagalpa and placed them in the macro-Chibchoid tradition, (Lehmann, 1920; Incé, 1985; Constella Umana, 1994; Fonseca Zamora, 1994; and Ibarra, 1994, among others). Constella Umana (1994) and Ibarra (1994) have both argued that the major Indian presence east of western Nicaragua was Matagalpa. Incé (1985) advocated a similar position and created a lengthy list of place names that he felt were given by Indians who were of Misumalpan or Chiibchán affiliations. 42 Other linguistic information that has focused on specific languages in Mesoamerica has identified the Chondales not as members of an unknown language but as a dialect of Mayan languages (Schel 1982:8-9; Campbell 1988:9). Two suggestions are in this week regarding the possible identity of the Nicaraguan Chondales of the 16th century: first, that they may have some Mayoid affiliation; and secondly, that they may have had Lenca affiliation or a combination of the two.

MAYOID

A document from the tascación of 1581, taken pursuant to the order of governor and Capitan General of Nicaragua, don Diego de Artieda Cherino, may shed light on the possible identity of this group of Indians. And other historical and archival evidence exists that may permit the possibility of support for a "Maya" theory about the cultural identity of the Chondales. Oviedo, in discussing the tragedy of the massacre of the Spaniards at the early mining town of Caceres de la Frontera, described the route from Leon Viejo to the site of the villa:

From Leon (Viejo) travel six leagues to Olocoton; then travel three leagues to the first Quaquencios; then travel six leagues to the other Quaquencios; then travel six leagues to Anagasa; then travel six leagues to Chalan; then travel six leagues to Guayape; then travel four leagues to Telpaneca, where the Indians killed Alonso Solís; then travel four leagues toward Leon in the province of Telpaneca, where they killed the said Hurtado and the other Spaniards at the aforesaid Villahermosa (Cronistas 3:454-455).

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tascación of 1581, which locates the villages nine leagues, or 38 km northwest of León Viejo very close to the Río Negre and Sierras de la Botija.

Of the villages mentioned, at least one, Olocoton, provoked the wrath of Pedrarias. The Crown treasurer of governor López de Salcedo, one Alonso de Peralta, another Spaniard named Zuniga, two servants, a brother named Bazas, six or seven in total, were killed and eaten, including their horses in the area of Olocoton (Crónistas 3: 442). Pedrarias responded to that banquet by capturing 14 supposed caciques of Olocoton and having them ripped apart by killer dogs in the town square of Leon Viejo. Oviedo witnessed the event and noted that Pedrarias was so angry about the murder of the Spaniards by the slaughtered Indians that he prohibited the body parts of the dead Indians to be removed from the town square for four days, until the stench became overpowering. Still, Oviedo observed, some of the Indians, while cleaning up the rotting pieces of bodies, sliced off some choice cuts that they took home to eat.

The only mention of any other of the villages is found in Cibdad Real’s journal, where on Tuesday, May 20, 1586, he described finding the village of Olomoga, somewhat more than three leagues from Somoto, abandoned and next to a staging area for the production, storage, and shipping of pine pitch and tar from the mountains of the Sierra de la Botija (Crónistas 1: 144-145).

One other linguistic remnant of the Mayas bears mention. Oviedo reported that the Indians of the cacique of Nicaragua called their caciques “teyte” or “calachuni”xvi. “Teyte” has been identified as a Nahuau word meaning cacique or chief (Fowler 1989: 193-194). "Calachuni" was analyzed by Lehmann in the following manner:

“Damit erklärn sich dann auch in befriedigender Weise das Vorkommen des Maya-Wortes calachuni cacique” (= Maya hatac-unic ) in Nicaragua bie Oviedo (z. B. l.b. 8 cap. 30 vol. I p. 316 l), 319 x). The appearance of the Mayan word “Calachuni cacique” is thus explained in a satisfactory manner in Oviedo. Tr. Author ( Lehmann 1920: 913xvii)

Lastly, Fowler, almost alone among ethnohistorians, has posited that the Chontales of 16th century central America may not have been culturally or linguistically of the Chibcheoid tradition, but Mayas:

Although both Cortés (1963: 291-292) and Bernal Díaz (1962: 2: ch. 111, p. 224) gave indications of Naco’s former prosperity and power, neither commented on the language spoken by its inhabitants. Cortés (1963: 291) reported that several of his Aztec allies spoke to a group of former residents of Naco, apparently without the aid of an interpreter. Later, Cortés himself spoke to the same individuals through his interpreter, Doña Marina, who was fluent in Nahuá and Chontal. This information indicates that the people of Naco spoke a dialect of Nahuá or Chontal Maya or both. The Chontal (or Putun) Maya were an expansive group; many, especially merchants, were bilingual in Chontal and Nahuá (Thompson 1970: 4-5, 43-78. ( Fowler 1989: 57).

Of some interest is the origin of the reference of the Indians east of Lake Nicaragua, possibly Chibcheoid speakers, as "Chontales". With little question the use of the word "Chontal" to describe the Indians east of Lake Nicaragua in 19th century Nicaragua was invented by Ephraim Squier. He noted:

The region of Chontales was visited by my friend, Mr. Julius Froebel is the summer of this year ( 1851). He penetrated to the headwaters of the Rio Mico, Escondido, or Bluefields, where he found the Indians to be agriculturists, partially civilizd, and generally speaking the Spanish language. They are called Caribs by their Spanish neighbors, but have themselves a vague tradition that they came originally from the shores of Lake Managua. Mr. Froebel procured a brief vocabulary of their original language which, however, seems to have little affinity to any of the languages spoken in other parts of the country, on the coast, or in the interior. I have elsewhere given the name of Chondal from the fact that it exists in the district of Chontales, and to distinguish it from the others. But I have since ascertained that it is the true language of a tribe called the Woodlay, lying intermediate between the remnants of semi-civilized stocks and the savage Moscares or Waikas on the coast. (Squier 1990: 9).

Further evidence of the 19th century origin of calling the Indians east of Lake Nicaragua Chontales is found in the major source commonly cited as proof of the existence of the "Chontales". The main source is Lehmann 1920: 599-604. He listed Noguea (1855), Valle (1909), place names of Jinotega (1763), Habel (for Danil, Honduras) (1878), Guadalupe (Jinotega) (1909), and the Statistical Bulletin of Nicaragua (1907) as his data base for the language he called Matagalpa (accord, Constanza Umaña 1994: 194-195) and was referred to in the title as Popoloca. This is the language presently called both Matagalpa and "Chontales" (Constanza Umaña 1994; Ibarra 1994).

One of the major problems with identifying the Chontales of the 16th century with the obvious locations of the of the Chontales of the 16th century identified by Froebel and Lehmann is that the contemporary 16th century accounts of the colony of Nicaragua did not mention the existence of "Chontales" in the present province of Chontales but in western and northwestern Nicaraguaxix. At least two encomiendas of the tasación of 1548 are identifiable in countryside arguably in central or eastern Nicaragua, where the Chontales should have been.x

Encomienda 156, owned by Benito Díaz, included the villages of Caguapal, Tuestepet, Alagatun, Xituata, Xoapa, Golagalpa, and Xaltaba. It had 300 tributary Indians, approximately 1230 inhabitants, and assessed tribute very much consistent with that assessed against the major populations of Indians at Managua, Subtiaba, Cindega, and the village of Nicaragua.xix

Of the villages mentioned at least one, Tuestepet, an old spelling of Tuestepe, is still located about 15 miles west of the present day town of Bosco in the Matagalpa river drainage, clearly within the territorial boundaries defined as "Chontal". One other encomienda, # 177, Chiugapal- Tacaxolgalpa, is even more closely tied to the "Chontales" county of the 19th century. Chiugapal is probably an old form of the word Juigalpa, the present department capital of the Nicaraguan province of Chontales. The encomienda was owned by one Juan Arias, had 71 tributary Indians and a total population of approximately 287 Indians. The tribute assessed was extremely light, 10 arrobas of honey, 6 canaros of honey, and 2 arrobas of wax, much lighter than any village in western Nicaragua. But nowhere are the Indians of either of these two encomiendas referred to as “Chontales” Indians or villages.

There are, however, several references to Chontal Indian populations in western Nicaragua pre-1548. A deed of encomienda dated December 16, 1541, but almost certainly a back dated forgery, was issued by Governor Rodrigo de Contreras to Pedro de Contreras, his son (14 CS 173)x. That deed granted Pedro de Contreras the plaza of Calazalhueque (probably modern day Quezalhueque), along with the Chontal Indians included in the pueblo of Calazalhueque. A second group of Chontales, specifically referred to as the Motolynes Chontales, was included in the issuance of another, probably fraudulent, backdated deed issued by Rodrigo de Contreras to his son Vasco, dated April 15, 1542 (14 CS 174). That deed granted Vasco de
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Contreas rights in the plazas of Munimbo, Caguala, and the Motolynes Chontales of the city of Granada.

The tasacion of 1581 mentions the main villages of the Chontales on the northern plains of Chumandega province in northwest Nicaragua at the edge of the Sierra de la Bajoia, almost on top of where the modern Panamerican highway leads from Leon to the Honduran border at Guaule (ancient Condega). Almost completely absent is any mention of any Chontal Indians in Cebaco, Matagalpa, Jinotega, Boaco, and a couple of towns that have since disappeared, such as Pinaguina and Linagunya. All of these towns were not listed in the tasacion of 1548 and were listed in the tasacion of 1581, probably because the frontier of Spanish control had receded considerably between 1548 and 1581 eastward of the plains of Leon. The exception is encomienda #90 (tasacion 1581: 184) which was only named "Los Chontales", was listed in the summaries of the encomiendas next to Boaco (E91, Tascacion 1581: 184), and contained two tributary Indians and a total population of inhabitants of 34 persons.

More importantly, the cedula issued by Governor Diego de Arleida Cherino authorizing the tasacion specifically instructed the census takers to enquire about the ethnicity and languages of the Indians of Nicaragua. What is recorded in the Tascacion of 1581 is the result of that cedula; that work does disclose some surprises, such as at least one village or both of the twin villages of Linaguina and Pinaguina of the Sebaco region spoke "naguat".xviii The census takers who interviewed the caciques and most of the people of the pueblos of the mountainous center of Nicaraguan reported using translators to speak to the Indians but none of them were identified as speaking "Chontal".

The only other mention of possible Chontal Indians was in the encomienda of Yacacoyagua located close by Subtiaba. That encomienda was described including Indians who spoke a barbaric language, "that is to say" Chontal, even though not many Indians in that encomienda spoke that language.xix Though the copy of the tascacion is difficult to read, it appears to be saying that the village also contained speakers of "mexicano", probably Nahua, and that the speakers of the other, barbaric language, were few in number. What that means is not easy to perceive.

Cibdad Real walked through this same country five years later and noted that on the outskirts of Subtiaba he passed through a village named Yacacoyagua, that spoke an unknown language named Tacacho. Whoever these people were, they were not particularly numerous, as the village contained only 210 persons of all sexes and ages (Encomienda #100, Tascacion 1581: 186). No one has ever been able to identify the name Tacacho.

Another problem with equating the Chontales with Chibcha groups comes from archaeology itself. A very definite ceramic sequence for Chontales province was established by Gorin (1990), based upon excavations at multiple sites. That sequence is completely different from the known ceramic sequence that has been established in the northern provinces of Estelí and Madriz. From existing archaeological data the obvious inference is that the groups that produced the ceramic sequence in Chontales province were different culturally from the groups that produced the ceramic sequence in northern, Pacific Nicaragua. There were probably Chibcha speakers in either Chontales province or in the north country but probably not both places.xix

In conclusion, the tasacion of 1581 sheds light on the identity of the Chontales of northwest Nicaragua in the 16th century. Other compiled archival data and the relations of the first chroniclers of early colonial Nicaragua tend to support the proposition that the Chontales were not Chichoe speakers, but a distant group of the Putun Maya. The accuracy of the

LENCIA. Another possibility is that the Chontales may have been Lenca. Fowler (1989: 26) has suggested that, at least in El Salvador, the word "Chontal" may have referred to both, "Chorti and Lenca outliers". Further, a review of the sources for late 16th century Central America. Cibdad Real and Garcia de Palacio, reveals that Chontal speakers were common around the Choluteca area and on islands in the golf of Fonseca (Fowler 1989: 60-61).

When the early colonial ethnography of El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua are compared it becomes clear that the "Chontales (or Chontals)", as they were repeatedly referred to by all major chronicists of the period, were not a group of Indians located on the east side of Lake Nicaragua but were a group that were found over large expanses of the territories of colonia: Honduras, San Salvador, and Nicaragua. Both Fowler (1989) and Newsom (1992) found extensive villages of Chontales Indians in their respective analysis of 16th century ethnographic data regarding El Salvador and Honduras. This fact has not been addressed before, perhaps because the historiography of each Central American country tends to be confined to the geographical boundaries of the countries where the historian resides. By rejecting a "nationalist" approach to early Central American ethnography and adopting a regional approach, it may be possible to gain a better understanding of the geographical extent of the Chontales, be they Lenca, Putun Maya, or a mix thereof. Finally, Lehmann (1920 668: 722) compiled an extensive list of Lenca vocabulary, grammar, and place names in both Honduras and El Salvador, including Comixagua (Lehmann 1920: 720), the island located in the golf of Fonseca called Comixoa, mentioned below, as well as the island of Mataguara or Meanguara, also located in the golf of Fonseca and mentioned in an early Nicaraguan encomienda below (Lehmann 1920: 720).xix

For example, one of the most obvious bell weathers of the archaeology of western Nicaragua is that white slipped (Papagallo) or light tan slipped (Vallejo) vessels predominate in the areas that were described as being Chortega at the time of the conquest and has later been called Gran Nicoya; in some areas that are identified as Chontales area by this work surface ceramic remains are almost uniformly orange slipped. The area where the author has observed sites with abundant orange slipped potsherd include the area of the province of Nueva Segovia up to the town of Wiwil on the shores of the Coco River. Though there have been few controlled excavations in northern Nicaragua, there has been some work completed. The results of those preliminary works (Fletcher, Salgado and Espinoza, 1994; Espinoza, Fletcher, and Salgado 1996) make it clear that what is called Segovia anaranjado in Nicaragua is very close to or the same as the Sulaco anaranjado of Honduras (Hirsh, 1989). It is also perhaps the most abundant type of bi-chrome and poly-chrome pottery found in the areas north of the limits of Chortegen occupation as defined by this work. To the present time, the marked difference between the ceramic sequence of Gran Nicoya (Vincular 13, nos. 1-2, 1987) and the orange slipped ceramics identified as Segovia anaranjado, corresponded quite closely to the geographical border between the Chortega, Maribios, and Chontales, particularly in the area between Telica, identified as a Maribios village, and Olocoton and Olomega, located about 15 miles north and identified by every source as Chontales villages. Other areas where the Lenca, or Parakas, were identified in the middle 17th century include the Pantasma river valley, located east of the
Contreras rights in the plazas of Monimbo, Caguala, and the Motolyones Chontales of the city of Granada.

The tasacion of 1581 mentions the main villages of the Chontales on the northern plains of Chinandega province in northwest Nicaragua at the edge of the Sierra de la Botija, almost on top of where the modern Panamanian highway leads from Leon to the Honduran border at Guasaule (ancient Condoga). Almost completely absent is any mention of any Chontal Indians in Cebaco, Matagalpa, Jinotega, Boaco, and a couple of towns that have since disappeared, such as Pinaguina and Pinaguina. All of these towns were not listed in the tasacion of 1548 and were listed in the tasacion of 1581, probably because the frontier of Spanish control had moved considerably between 1548 and 1581 eastward of the plains of Leon. The exception is encomienda # 90 (tasacion 1581: 184) which was only named "Los Chontales", was listed in the summaries of the encomiendas next to Boaco (E 91, Tasacion 1581: 184), and contained two tributary Indians and a total population of inhabitants of 34 persons.

More importantly, the cédula issued by Governor Diego de Artieda Cherino authorizing the tasación specifically instructed the census takers to enquire about the ethnicity and languages of the Indians of Nicaragua. What is recorded in the Tasacion of 1581 is the result of that cédula; that work does disclose some surprises, such as at least one village or both of the twin villages of Pinaguina and Pinaguina of the Sebaco region spoke "naguatá". The census takers who interviewed the caciques and most of the people of the pueblos of the mountainous center of Nicaragua reported using translators to speak to the Indians but none of them were identified as speaking "Chontal".

The only other mention of possible Chontal Indians was in the encomienda of Yacyacoyagua located close by Subtiabá. That encomienda was described including Indians who spoke a barbaric language, "that is to say" Chontal, even though not many Indians in that encomienda spoke that language. Though the copy of the tasacion is difficult to read, it appears to be saying that the village also contained speakers of "mexicano", probably Nahua, and that the speakers of the other, barbaric language, were few in number. That which means is not easy to perceive.

Cibdad Real walked through this same country five years later and noted that on the outskirts of Subtiabá he passed through a village named Yacyacoyagua, that spoke an unknown language named Tacacho. Whoever these people were, they were not particularly numerous, as the village contained only 210 persons of all sexes and ages (Encomienda # 100, Tasacion 1581: 186). No one has ever been able to identify what language "Tacacho" was.

Another problem with equating the Chontales with Chibchoid groups comes from archaeology itself. A very definite ceramic sequence for Chontales province was established by Gorin (1990), based upon excavations at multiple sites. That sequence is completely different from the known ceramic sequence that has been established in the northern provinces of Estelí and Madriz. From existing archaeological data the obvious inference is that the groups that produced the ceramic sequence in Chontales province were different culturally from the groups that produced the ceramic sequence in northern, Pacific Nicaragua. There were probably Chibcha speakers in either Chontales province or in the north country but probably not both places.

In conclusion, the tasacion of 1581 sheds light on the identity of the Chontales of northwest Nicaragua in the 16th century. Other compiled archival data and the relaciones of the first chroniclers of early colonial Nicaragua tend to support the proposition that the Chontales were not Chichoeide speakers, but a distant group of the Putun Maya. The accuracy of the descriptions of early travelers, such as Cibdad Real and Oviedo, and at least one 19th century map, make the location of the sites of one or more of these pueblos quite an easy task. Archaeological studies of northwest Nicaragua may well clarify who these people were.

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valley where the original Nueva Segovia was built in 1543 (Incer 1990: 251). That area, as well as the entire province of Jinotega, remains terra incognita archaeologically. In conclusion, there exists the possibility that the Chondales of 16th century Nicaragua may have been Lenca speakers or groups affiliated culturally with Lenca speakers. The archival record as it presently exists gives enough tantalizing hints to suggest the presence of Lenca speakers in early, colonial Nicaragua as an alternative explanation as to the identity of the Chondales. And, as with the suggestion of the possibility of the presence of the Putum-Maya in Nicaragua, the true identity of the Chondales will be established only by archeology, absent the location of other, presently unknown, colonial documents.

MARIBIOS. This was undoubtedly a large ethnic group. Populations of "Maribios" extended from Abangasca, located 5 km west of present day Leon to at least Chichigalpa, and including the encomienda of Telica (# 62, 100 tributary Indians, owned by the children of Luis de Guevara). The report of Fray Bobadilla, who traveled through the country of the Maribios and Tezuatega in late 1528 and early 1529 may give some indication of the relative sizes of population between the Maribios Indians and the Nahuas. Among the Maribios Bobadilla reported that he baptized 6,346 souls; in the province of Tezuatega, where Oviedo wrote that the plaza alone of Tezuatega contained 20,000 souls, Bobadilla baptized 2, 169 Indians. While admittedly the baptizing of souls may not reach the level of completeness as a census, and some villages may not have been counted, Bobadilla was clearly ordered by Pedrazas to get his "soul" count as high as possible to buttress Pedrazas' arguments about the flimsiness of earlier reports and the effectiveness of his administration in converting Indians to Catholicism. The gross figures, while being underinclusive, may give some idea, in gross numbers of the relative size of populations in the provinces of Tezuatega and the Maribios. Two other later bits of information seem to support the hypothesis of a sizeable groups of Maribios in relation to Nahuas speakers. First, in the Tasacion of 1548, the villages of identified Maribios speakers include Mazatega (# 47, 44 tributary Indians owned by Pedro Orejon (30 population); Chichigalpa (# 48, 80 tributary Indians, owned by Ana Ximenez etc., 330 population); Pozoltega, (# 23, 70 tributary Indians, owned by the children of Martin Minbreno etc., 290 population); # 64, (18 tributary Indians, owned by the children of Luis de Guevara, 75 population); # 190, (60 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, 260 population); total population of Indians of Pozoltega: 935; Miauagua (not listed in the tasacion of 1548, but called by Ciddad Real Pozoluguela; it may be listed in one of the encomiendas of Pozoltega); Cindega # 9, (20 tributary Indians owned by Yzabel Velez, 82 population); # 12, (100 Indians, owned by Yuco de Santiago, 410 population); # 22, (64 tributary Indians, owned by Diego de Caceres, population of 250 Indians); # 56, (45 tributary Indians, owned by Diego Sanchez, 190 population); # 73, (80 tributary Indians, owned by Francisco Nunez, population of 330 Indians); # 84, (80 tributary Indians, owned by Alonso de Torrejon, population of 330 Indians); total Indian population of 1,592; Telica, # 63, 100 tributary Indians owned by the children of Luis de Guevara, 410 Indian population; Abangasca, # 193, 40 Indians, owned by the Crown, 165 Indian population; Pangua, # 53, 30 tributary Indians, owned by Diego Sanchez, 125 Indian population; Utega, # 21, 25 tributary Indians, owned by Felipe Mercado, 103 Indian population; # 35, 22 tributary Indians, owned by Alvar de Zamora, 90 Indian population; Ygualega, # 16, 22 tributary Indians, owned by Alonso Mendes, 90 Indian population; Astatega, # 54, 60 tributary Indians, owned by Diego Sanchez, 250 Indian population. The total population of Maribio speaking villages in 1548 was 4310 Indians. The total population of Indians identified with Tezuatega are found in only two encomiendas, # 49

(identified as Tezotaca), 10 tributary Indians, owned by Ana Ximenez, 41 Indian population; and # 191 (identified as Tezatega), 70 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, 290 Indian population. That totaled an Indian population, identified as Tezuatega, of about 350 Indians. Inhabitants of the other identified Nahuas speaking villages of northern Nicaragua. Ayate, # 62, 30 tributary Indians, owned by Peralvarez de Oviedo, 125 Indian population; # 76, 16 tributary Indians, owned by Joan de Salamanca, 66 Indian population; and # 189, 30 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, 125 Indian population; totaling 316 total population of Ayate and Chindanega, # 43, 160 tributary Indians, owned by the children of Martin Minbreno, 660 Indian population; total Nahua speaking population of 1,326 Indians. Based on these figures the Maribios speakers outnumbered the Nahuas speakers from Tezuatega by about four times, 4350 Indians versus 1326 Indians. If one assumes that disease and the gentle martinations of the Spaniards were equally hard on the Maribio speaking and Nahua speaking Indians, a completely different picture emerges regarding the ethnic makeup of northwest Nicaragua at the time of the conquest, one dominated by Maribios Indians, not Nahua speakers.

The other fact suggested by these figures and the data of Ciddad Real is that the Maribios by 1586 had maintained a degree of geographical coherency quite in line with the identifiable data, existing from the colony of Nicaragua and extending from the cartas of 1548. By 1548 the Nahuas speakers were on a severe demographic decline. By 1586 one of their main villages, Ayate, had dwindled severally, and Tezuatega was a mere ghost of what it was in Oviedo's time. Finally, by 1586 the inhabitants of El Viejo-Tezuatega, could not quite remember why El Viejo was called El Viejo. They gave Ciddad Real two different theories, one of which was pure make believe, and the other mirrored the information given by Oviedo, i.e. that El Viejo was named after the cacique in control of Tezuatega in 1528, Agteyote, who was very old. The fact that the townspeople were not sure in 1586 may indicate that the people living there in 1586 were not the descendants of people who had been living in Tezuatega in 1528, but new groups, possibly emigrants from farther north.

Ethnographic information about the Maribios is almost non-existent. Incer (1985:13) equates the Maribios with the Sutiabas and notes that they are linguistically related to Hokano, which was a language that originated in the United States. This is at odds with Ciddad Real who noted that the Indians of Sutiaba spoke Mangue, or Chorotega (Chorotinas 3: 151-152). Squier ignored all mention of the Maribios in his explanation of Nicarauguan languages (Squier 1989: 453-472) even while he was completing a detailed vocabulary list and grammar of Maribio, which he called, Nagrandro. And so there has been less speculation about the Maribios than other languages spoken in western Nicaragua at the time of the conquest. Incer (1985) did not mention any place names identified with the Maribios language. Bishop and Protector Alvarez Osorio also failed to identify Maribios as a distinct linguistic stock of western Nicaragua (3 CS 106-107) and identified Chondal, Chorotega, and Nahuas as the three dominant languages of western Nicaragua. Oviedo mentioned the Maribios Indians six times, all very fragmentary notations. Oviedo noted that the Maribios were located by where three volcanoes were smoking (acord Ciddad Real), possibly the volcanoes of San Cristobal, Telica, and El Hoy, all of which being within the Oviedo's cartas. The most famous mention of the Maribios is Oviedo's relation of how they were killed and ate their elderly citizens, skinned them, and then wore the skins inside out to scare the Spaniards. He located the site of the clash between the Maribios Indians and the Spaniards as five leguas from Leon Viejo, probably at Abangasca, located just west of present: day Leon. This agrees with all other evidence of the earlistmost extension of the Maribios. The only other mention of the Maribios is found in Oviedo's description of the Indians of Manibichica, a gold
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mining town that he located 30 leguas (probably north) of Leon Viejo. He noted that the people of Maribichicōa had migrated to the new location to find more food and that they still had relatives in the Maribios territory and old people still had recollection of the migration (Cronistas 3: 456). No other data is known to the author regarding the ethnographic characteristics of the Maribios Indians. The Colección Somoza contains no specific data, but mentions the Maribios as a man area inhabited by the Maribios Indians, and uses the term "Dessollados" interchangeably with Maribios (accord Oviedo). From some of the deeds of encomienda Maribio was clearly a separate language or dialect. A review of the names of Maribios principales that were present at the granting of encomiendas discloses that most of the names are taken from the calendrical names of the Nahua 20 day calendar, perhaps suggesting mesoamerican ties.

Lehmann compiled probably the most comprehensive linguistic information regarding the Maribios. Squier unwittingly collected much of that information (Lehmann 1920: 924-928) when he collected data from the inhabitants of Subtiála. Later, Brinton (Lehmann 1920: 931) and Lehmann himself (Lehmann 1920:932-969) recreated the language and its grammar. Lastly, Lehmann established the linguistic relation of Maribio to the north American Indian languages of Tlapapaneca-Yopi (Lehmann 1920: 969-978).

GUAZAMA. This was a distinct ethnic and linguistic group. There are several references to the "Guazamas" or place of the Guazama in the Colección Somoza. Oviedo made four references to the Guazama. He noted that he was in the plaza of the Guazama on February 9, 1529, when he heard a tale of witchcraft and cannibalism (Cronistas 3: 39, 457). The second reference is obviously a restatement of the first reference, with a bit more gossip thrown in. Oviedo noted that the Indians of Tezutega and Guazama planted the Tembleque tree for shade by their houses.

Bishop Osorio wrote to the Crown in 1529 that Guazama was spoken in one of the galpones of Mistega and that it was a different language than that spoken in Mistega (2 CS 93, letter of August 26, 1529). That galpon was Otagalpanega, with the principal named Tezototis (2 CS 91, August 26, 1529). Later notations establish that the plaza of Guazama, mentioned repeatedly in the Colección Somoza was also called Cotagalpanega of the plaza of Mistega (9 CS at 413). Mistega was one of the largest sites of Indian population noted by Oviedo in 1529 and it was located three leagues (15 km), more or less, from Realejo (2 CS at 262). Nothing is known of the ethnicity of the Guazamas.

TACAChO. A village of TacaChó speakers, Yacocoyagua, was encountered by Fray Ponce on May 27, 1586. That village was located one-half league west of Subtiála (Cibdad Real, Cronistas 1: 151). That location is very close to or coincident with the village of Abanganca, mentioned repeatedly throughout the Colección Somoza as a Maribio village and the site of many happenings, including the nearly fatal attack on sheriff Luis de Guevara in 1535 or 1536 and the probable site of the largest hostile engagement between the Spaniards of Francisco Hernandez and the Maribios in 1524. By 1548 it only had 40 tributary Indians and perhaps 170 inhabitants, clearly in demographic decline. The possibility exists, then, that TacaChó was the language of another group of Indios that emigrated to the area at some unknown time (The village named by Cibdad Real may be found in the Colección Somoza. Under a phonetically similar spelling. See the discussion of each encomienda noted below.).

Another source of the names of early languages is found in a letter that Protector Alvarez Osorio wrote to the Crown in 1531. On November 9, 1531, Osorio wrote to the Crown asking for reimbursement for expenses. One of the items he included was reimbursement for the cost of buying slave boys to act as interpreters of the language of the natives who were spoken in Nicaragua (or at least the places that Osorio, not the most aggressive of all Protectors, ventured to go). He paid 80 pesos for Gorgico who spoke Chorotega, 40 pesos for Diguato who spoke Sendal in all probability Chondal, and 20 pesos for Perico, who spoke the language of Nicaragua. (letter, 3 CS 106-107).

HISPANIC INSTITUTIONS: THE ENCOMIENDA IN NICARAGUA

Most works that discuss encomienda do so in the general sense, and not in the specific sense. To understand how encomienda worked in Nicaragua to 1550, the documents of encomienda must be examined, as well as how they were utilized by the Spaniards. The vision of encomienda under Spanish law was that it was not a property right per se, but was a reciprocal set of duties and privileges between the encomendero and the Indian, established by commonly held legal principles. The encomienda was awarded as a means to compensate soldiers and knights who were expected to conquer new lands for the Crown with a little financial burden on the Crown as possible. The Knight received income for a temporary period of time and the Indians received Christian training, thus guaranteeing the entry of their souls to heaven.

The practice in Nicaragua, however, documented the development of something very much akin to a property right in the work and personal property of others, similar to a profit a prendre, defined by geographic location, and granted and transferred by documents that very much resembled deeds of real property. Further, the ceremony for granting possessions of the encomienda almost exactly duplicated the English tradition of the livery of seisin. Deeds of encomienda granted both the right to receive tribute in the form of goods as well as the right to exact labor from Indians of the encomienda.

The issuance of deeds of encomienda was envisioned by the Crown as a temporary means to encourage others to do the conquering of lands for the Crown at no Crown expense; just as surely the encomienda was envisioned by the encomenderos as a chaste property right that could be passed on by conveyance and inheritance. The institution grew by itself without any firm guidelines as to who was eligible for encomiendas, how they were to be involuntarily transferred from one encomendero to another, and exactly what were the rules of inheritance regarding the encomiendas. Failure by the Crown to timely set up a legal procedure to resolve these issues helped to create legal chaos and untold lawsuits throughout the empire. The presumption that existed but did not show up in either lawsuits or royal edicts until 1540 was that encomiendas should be only given to those knights who had spent a lot of money on the conquest and put both their life and property on the line for the Crown. That appears to be exactly how encomiendas were administered at the beginning of the Spanish presence in Nicaragua. The scanty evidence that exists shows that Francisco Hernandez issued several encomiendas during his time as conqueror of Nicaragua. When Pedrarias came to Nicaragua in 1526 he removed at least some of those encomiendas and gave them to people who supported him. When Lopez de Salcedo came to Nicaragua in 1527 he took back some of the encomiendas of Pedrarias and issued new deeds of encomienda. Upon Pedrarias' return to Nicaragua in 1528 he took back the deeds of encomienda that had been issued by Lopez de Salcedo and reissued them to his supporters (See
mining town that he located 30 leagues (probably north) of Leon Viejo. He noted that the people of Maribichico had migrated to the new location to find more food and that they still had relatives in the Maribios territory and old people still had recollection of the migration (Cronistas 3: 456). No other data is known to the author regarding the ethnohistorical characteristics of the Maribios Indians. The Colección Somona contains no specific data, but mentions the Maribios as both an area inhabited by the Maribios Indians, and uses the term "Dessollados" interchangeably with Maribios (accord Oviedo). From some of the deeds of encomienda Maribio was clearly a separate language or dialect. A review of the names of Maribios principales that were present at the granting of encomiendas discloses that most of the names are taken from the calendrical names of the Nahua 20 day calendar, perhaps suggesting mesoamerican ties.

Lehmann compiled probably the most comprehensive linguistic information regarding the Maribios. Squier unwittingly collected much of that information (Lehmann 1920: 924-928) when he collected data from the inhabitants of Subtiaba. Later, Brinton (Lehmann 1920: 931) and Lehmann himself (Lehmann 1920:932-969) recreated the language and its grammar. Lastly, Lehmann established the linguistic relation of Maribio to the north American Indian languages of Tapapana-Yopi (Lehmann 1920: 969-978).

GUAZAMA. This was a distinct ethnic and linguistic group. There are several references to the "Guazamas" or place of the Guazama in the Coleccion Somona. Oviedo made four references to the Guazamas. He noted that he was in the plaza of the Guazamas on February 9, 1529, when he heard a tale of witchcraft and cannibalism (Cronistas 3: 39, 457. The second reference is obviously a restatement of the first reference, with a bit more gossip thrown in.). Oviedo noted that the Indians of Tezuaute and Guazama planted the Tembixue tree for shade by their houses.

Bishop Osorio wrote to the Crown in 1529 that Guazama was spoken in one of the g balcones of Mistega and that it was a different language than that spoken in Mistega (2 CS 93, letter of August 26, 1529). That galpon was Otagalpanega, with the principal named Tezototot (2 CS 91, August 26, 1529). Later citations establish that the plaza of Guazama, mentioned repeatedly in the Coleccion Somona was also called Cotagalpanega of the plaza of Mistega (9 CS at 413). Mistega was one of the largest sites of Indian population noted by Oviedo in 1529 and it was located three leagues (15 km), more or less, from Realejo (2 CS at 262). Nothing is known of the ethnicity of the Guazamas.

TACACHO. A village of Tacacho speakers, Yacocoyogua, was encountered by Fray Ponce on May 27, 1586. That village was located one-half league west of Subtiaba (Cibdad Real, Cronistas 1: 151). That location is very close to or coincident with the village of Abangasca, mentioned repeatedly throughout the Coleccion Somona as a Maribios village and the site of many happenings, including the nearly fatal attack on sheriff Luis de Guevara in 1535 or 1536 and the probable site of the largest hostile engagement between the Spaniards of Francisco Hernandez and the Maribios in 1524. By 1548 it only had 40 tributary Indians and perhaps 170 inhabitants, clearly in demographic decline. The possibility exists, then, that Tacacho was the language of another group of Indians that emigrated to the area at some unknown time. (The village named by Cibdad Real may be found in the Coleccion Somona. Under a phonetically similar spelling, see the discussion of each encomienda noted below.).

Another source of the names of early languages is found in a letter that Protector Alvarez Osorio wrote to the Crown in 1531. On November 9, 1531, Osorio wrote to the Crown asking for reimbursement for expenses. One of the items he included was reimbursement for the cost of buying slave boys to act as interpreters of the languages that were spoken in Nicaragua (or at least the places that Osorio, not the most aggressive of all Protectors, ventured to go). He paid 80 pesos for Gorgico who spoke Chorotega, 40 pesos for Duguacico who spoke Sendal (in all probability Chondal), and 20 pesos for Perico, who spoke the language of Nicaragua. (letter, 3 CS 106-107).

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for example, the diligencias of Francisco de Castañeda regarding his encomienda at Mistega and a history of its title, 2 CS 102, September 6, 1529; deeds of encomienda issued by Pedrarias mentioned at 5 CS 367 et seq, February 5, 1536; mention of the deeds of encomienda of Pedrarias, 3 CS 134, January 31, 1532, mentioned in their entirety in the encomienda transferring title from Isabel de Bobadilla (decedent), widow of Pedrarias to her daughter María de Peñalosa, wife of Governor Rodrigo de Contreras, 14 CS 170, December 17, 1540.

Encomiendas were the most tangible measure of wealth in early Nicaragua since mining was not very profitable, and slaving obviously produced diminishing returns; thus control of the encomiendas is as good a measure as any for determining the economic and political elites in Nicaragua. From the fragmentary information noted above, it is clear that Pedrarias had four villages in encomienda and that they were probably the largest villages and richest encomiendas in Nicaragua. Those villages were Tezunteca, Nicoya, Chira, and possibly Chinandega and an unnamed location at the mines in Nueva Segovia. Lopez de Saldce took at least the village of Nicoya for himself, and was described as having 4,000 tributary Indians (though whether this is just Nicoya or includes other villages cannot be ascertained). Pedrarias returned, stole back his encomiendas, and died. His successor, Francisco de Castañeda owned the encomienda of Mistega; what other encomiendas he owned is unknown. The pattern of the early governors was to own the richest encomiendas, but not to try to own great numbers of encomiendas.

The administration of Rodrigo de Contreras substantially changed how encomiendas were assigned: he simply dreamed up a legal pretext and took what encomienda he wanted. This of course created animosity among the dispossessed encomenderos, a group that became sizeable, extremely vocal, and litigious. The administration of Pedrarias did not produce a single complaint about his administration of the assignment of encomiendas. The administration of Castañeda, while it produced complaints, did not produce one complaint about the assigning or removing of encomiendas. The administration of Contreras produced a series of letters complaining of the abuses of Contreras regarding encomiendas,⁶ and major lawsuits for the restitution of encomienda: BARTOLOME TELLO v. RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS, 8 CS 382 (FEBRUARY 11, 1544); RODRIGO ALONSO, GUARDIAN OF MINOR JUAN VEGA v. JUAN DE HOYOS, 11 CS 77, (JUNE 21, 1546); JUAN GALLEGOS, GUARDIAN OF THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF JUAN SANCHEZ v. JUAN CARBALLO, 13 CS 304 (OCTOBER 27, 1543).

The thread running through these cases is that Contreras had removed the encomiendas from their rightful owners without a hearing or any due process. In each one of these cases Contreras or his grantees lost on appeal. In the efforts of Contreras’ wife to regain the Contreras family encomienda, MARÍA DE PEÑALOSA ET AL v. THE CROWN, 14 CS 124, (AUGUST 22, 1548) and its companion case, RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS v. THE CROWN, 15 CS 96 (SEPTEMBER 20, 1549) the legal basis for denying the request of Peñalosa was that Rodrigo de Contreras had committed fraud in backdating deeds of encomienda to avoid the New Laws and had stolen encomiendas from other encomenderos.

Between 1514 and 1550 the Crown issued several royal edicts to establish a regular procedure for administering encomiendas that: (a) established the legal basis for granting encomienda; (b) prohibited the taking of encomienda without a hearing; (c) limited the eligibility for receiving encomienda to those who had helped in the conquest, needed the support, and had their Spanish wife living with them in the colonies; (d) limited the length of time that an encomienda could be owned; and (e) defined inheritance rights of encomienda.⁸

After Alonso de Cerrato was appointed President of the Audiencia de los Confines, he did undertake to make the law more uniform and to cover specific situations that were not covered by the general nature of the Royal edicts. The issue of who could inherit encomiendas after the death of the encomendero became a knotty problem, especially if the various possibilities of the family of the decedent were considered. To settle some of these matters Cerrato wrote to the Crown on May 21, 1549 (15 CS 63); the Crown’s reply is found at 17 CS 227 (October 2, 1550). That letter and response are noted below in Appendix Four, below, as one document, as they pretty much resolved any question about the issue of inheritance of encomienda.

The Crown had stated the laws regarding both testate and intestate succession in its Royal edict of May 26, 1536, found at 6 CS 64. The repeated violations of this law by governors, particularly Rodrigo de Contreras, caused much discussion within the Consejo de las Indias about the advisability of continuing the testate and intestate succession of encomiendas in light of the vicious, illegal, and irresponsible activities of much of the administrative bureaucracy in the New World. The New Laws of 1542, 7 CS 333, and particularly section 26, sought to resolve the problems of faulty administration, the dangerous creation of a self-sufficient, ambitious, and powerful elite (with reasonable control of the Crown and the puny remuneration in comparison with the aristocrats in the New World) that the Crown received from the conquest and the obtaining of a huge new empire. In one stroke the Crown hoped to take the encomiendas from the ruling colonial elites, deprive them of an independent economic base, and place the lucrative encomiendas directly under the Crown so the Crown directly would receive the Indian tribute.

The reaction of the colonial ruling elites was rapid, vicious, and effective: widespread forgeries, blatantly fraudulent conveysances, continued large scale embezzlement of Crown funds, civil war in Peru and smoldering problems in Nicaragua that eventually led to the Contreras rebellion in 1550. The Crown retreated from its position, as it had when it initially prohibited slavery of Indians, revoked section 26 of the New Laws, and gave the right to determine succession and the granting of encomiendas back to the audiencias. This administrative flip-flopping caused administrative chaos among the Audiencias since it was not clear who owned what and the Crown did not immediately give any guidelines to replace either the earlier edicts of 1536 or the revoked section 26 of the New Laws of 1542. In order to remedy this problem President Cerrato wrote the Crown, posed the most likely possibilities of succession to the Crown, and asked for the Crown to decree some laws to tell the Audiencias how to handle the succession of encomiendas. The Crown response finally resolved most questions regarding inheritance rights of encomenderos’ children, including female children that had come of age.⁸

Regarding the treatment of Indians, little is found in the Coleccion Somanas that realistically portrayed how the Crown officials protected the Indian villages against cruel or greedy encomenderos. The most glaring case is that of THE CROWN v. MATEO LEZCANO, 9 CS 481 (1540), where Contreras convicted one of his friends of cruelty to the Indians of Cindega, a large Matr_iniis pueblo. Lezcano died in jail and Contreras took his encomienda for himself. Several cases were offered as proof of Contreras’ fidelity to the laws of encomienda during his residency, IN RE RESIDENCIA DE CONTRERAS, 9 CS 1, (JUNE 24, 1544). Judge Herrera was not impressed and largely ignored those cases in the sentence he issued against Herrera on July 18, 1544, 9 CS 548. Treatment of the Indians under encomienda was not a subject that got much airing by any Spaniard in early Nicaragua.
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A review of the available, contemporary data reveals that the various Indian groups of western Nicaragua from time to time formed multi-ethnic pueblos. Furthermore, all sources indicate that the main ethnic groups included the Chorotegas, Nahua, Maribios, and Chontal Indians. Of these four main groups information is simply incomplete to be able to define with certainty which language the Chontal Indians spoke. Two suggestions are made that they spoke either a dialect of Putun Maya or Lenca. Hispanic institutions defined the relationship between the Indian groups and Spaniards. Moreover, a developing and complex Hispanic legal system defined the property rights of who should be awarded encomiendas, how they should be inherited, and under what circumstances they should be removed from their owner.

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1 In this work the following system of citation for codes and lawsuits in the Colección Somosa is used: 12 CS 453 means the document cited is found in volume 12 of the Colección Somosa at page 453.
2 The sources used to locate these and other villages found in the Colección Somosa and related documents are found below.

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2 A natural reaction is to compare the galpon with the Aztec institution of calpalli. What is known about the calpalli was recorded by Alonso de Zorita in his The Brief and Summary Relation Of The Lords Of New Spain, first written on or before 1570, and reprinted various times, including 1994 (University of Oklahoma Press) Clearly Zorita described a clan, a unit of commoners to pay taxes, a unit for the organization of land use, and a barrio in common parlance. The word calpalli is not found in the Coleccion Somosa, nor is it found in any document contemporary with the contact period known to the author. The galpon, at least as it is used in the deeds of encomienda in the Coleccion Somosa, is analogous to a unit for pueblo organization, probably land use outside of the pueblos, and for tribute collection. The word "calpalli" does exist at about two dozen locations (and probably more not known to the author) throughout Nicaragua. The term means precolombian stone mound, and without fail, if one travels to a place called "el calpalli" a stone mound or mounds will be found. How this came about the author will leave for others to speculate about.

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4 At the onset a clarification of the spelling used in place names and Indian names should be noted. All the contemporary documents of the 16th century are written in a Spanish that was emerging from its mother language, Romance. Commonly used in spelling by Oviedo (who in relation with his contemporaries was not the most literate of Spaniards in Spanish)and in dozens of other documents is the cedilla. "Ç". Sometimes the cedilla is "modernized" to a straight "ç", sometimes to an "a", which is closest to its phonetic sound, and the "a", which confuses things even further. The confusion over Torazga (the form used in this chapter), which has over a dozen different spellings, and the town of Zontaga, where Gil Gonzalez was attacked heading south and Francisco Hernandez divided up the booty in May of 1524, which also has several spellings was caused largely by this problem. Vega Bolaños recognized the problem with the cedillas and consistently listed place names in his index with both the cedilla and a.

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5 For the purposes of this chapter the conversion factor of 4.1 inhabitants for every Indian who owed tribute has been used to arrive at population figures for Indian pueblos. See Newton 1987, 90-110.

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6 The island of Petrosilla was the largest island in the Gulf of Fonseca and was named by Gil Gonzalez (Cronistas 3: 188). Several of the islands in the Gulf of Fonseca had enough Indian population for Spaniards to be granted encomiendas. Those encomiendas are discussed below.

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7 This is undoubtedly one of the encomiendas that Contreras backdated when he found out about the New Laws but before there were publicly enacted in Leon in September, 1543 by pregonero. The encomiendas had been used by Mendavia’s brother Pedro de Mendavia for 16 months after Bishop Mendavia died in October of 1540. When Contreras and Pedro de Mendavia began fighting in December 1541 one of the first acts was to strip from Mendavia the income of these encomiendas. These same villages are named in the supposed forged judgment and cedulas that Mendavia brought back from Panama in November of 1542. See generally Werner: 1996b on the church-state conflict in early Nicaragua where these matters are discussed in detail.
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Contreras and Pedro de Mendavia began fighting in December 1541 one of the first acts was to strip from Mendavia
the income of these encomiendas. These same villages are named in the supposed forged judgment and cedulas that
Mendavia brought back from Panama in November of 1542. See generally Werner 1996b on the church-state
conflict in early Nicaragua where these matters are discussed in detail.
Which caused one archaeologist to comment once that if this were so archaeology was a waste of time.

Of all the modern Nicaraguan writers, only Incer (1985) has recognized that Torquemada should not be taken at face value. He is also the only writer that appears to have done an exhaustive study of linguistic sources, both inside and out side of Nicaragua before he began writing. His work to identify place names with actual places in Nicaragua is the first modern attempt to empirically reconstruct Indian names and languages of early Nicaragua and has proved quite useful in locating some of the locations mentioned in the Colección Somosa.

Oviedo lists other languages such as Burica, the language of Paris, the language of Veragua, Orosi, and Crehica, and others he does not name because he said they were found later on in his works. Whether or not these were the names of caciques or separate language will probably never be known as Oviedo and other of his contemporaries used language names, place names, and cacique names almost interchangeably. Unless other documents can be found to shed some light on these other languages one guess as about as good as another.

The possibility exists that the term Chorotecha Malatoca did in some way describe an ethnic group in the area. Interestingly, the term "Pipil" is not found in the Colección Somosa. It is found in one instance in the Tausidas of 1581 in a reference to a village named Cindega-Pipil, possibly a remnant of the large Maribios village of Cindega. It contained 11 Indians in total.

This appears to be the case to the present day. It is reported that while there has been recent research in the Chibcha languages of Costa Rica and Panama, there has been little or no recent research in the Chorotecha languages of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Honduras (personal communication, Terry Kaufman, March, 1996). Lehman's Zentralamerika (1920) is still the best source of current information regarding the Chorotecha-Oto-Mangue languages.

See references and map below.

Those villages are named with specificity in the description of individual villages found below.

Any such hypothesis equating Managuas Polychromes with the Nahua would of necessity exclude Managua polychromes from Chorotecha speaking areas and only predict its existence in those areas of known Nahua settlements, i.e. Tezutega, Chinandega, and Atolalpa. To the author's knowledge Managua Polychromes have been found in Managua, which Oviedo identified as a Chorotecha speaking population in 1528 and Leon-Viejo-Nagarindo, which had no specific reference to its ethnicity. A separate suggestion about the cultural origin of Managua polychrome pottery may entail its development as a post-conquest type of pottery, rather than being diagnostic of any particular precolombian ethnic group.

99 There is one encomienda, #109, Zapulco, that is phonetically similar to Torquemada's village. In 1548 it had 26 tributary Indians, which would put its populations in 1548 at about 105 persons. It had to produce, along with the customary goods and services, salt and cacao, in limited quantities. There are no other references to Zapulco and the author has no idea where this small village was located except that it was probably in the jurisdiction of Granada, i.e. southern Nicaragua.

This account, in turn, is corroborated by several references in the Colección Somosa by both Francisco de Castañeda and Andres de Cereceda. See Werner (1996) where those references are noted in detail.

Thus, a reference to the "Chonales" in the first half of the 16th century may have referred to a specific language and ethnic group. A reference to "Chonales or Chontales" in the 17th century may refer to a group that could not speak corrupt Mexican but may have been a completely different ethnic group than the Chonales of Nueva Segovia, and more southern regions of Nicaragua of the first half of the 16th century.

He lists 489 place names as being "Matagalpa," Incer 1985: 276-348)

Lehmann also noted that some old ruins, named Opico, located on the Isla de Zanate in the gulf of Fonseca, may be Putun Maya ruins (Lehmann 1920: 913).

Solte Guaxenicos gleich mexik. quá-tini-co sein? Das könnte dann eine Schi- (Stirn)-abplattung andeuten (Mex. quá ‘Stirn’ xini ‘deshacer’), war eine besondere Sitte war, welche die Maya vor den Mexikanern auszeichnete. Die Nicaro hätten dann Groo gehabt, die etwaigen Maya (Potom) nach dieser auffälligen Sitte zu bennen.

See, for example, the table in Lehmann 1920: 913 where he identified the Chondal with the Sumo-Miskito and Guatuso-Rama and the Guaxenicos with the Putun Maya.

The information found in the tassación regarding the Chontales is found in two places; the first being pp 172-174, that contains mention of each village, the geography, flora fauna, and location of the Chontales villages; the second source includes a summary of the census information of each encomienda and village, p. 180. The pagination of the unpublished census is added by the author to ease referencing of materials. An "E" number for each of the 118 encomiendás found in the census also was added to ease referencing of each encomienda. That disclosed that most of the encomiendás found in the census are listed in both the general summary section, pp. 174-186, and in the more detailed counting of every individual in each separate encomienda. A few encomiendás are only found in the summary section, while others are only found in the detailed counting of each encomienda. It is highly probable that the Tassación of 1581 is not a complete document, as many sizeable encomiendás are missing. It is also obvious that it was a rather slipshod affair, with seven different "teams" of census takers compiling seven different types of information. The contrast with the uniformly well administered Tassaciones of 1548, administered by Alonso de Ceratio, is obvious.
Which caused one archaeologist to comment once that if this were so, it would be a waste of time.

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Oviedo lists other languages such as Burica, the language of París, the language of Veragua, Orosi, and Cocos, and others he does not name because he said they were found later on in his works. Whether or not these were the names of caciques or separate language will probably never be known as Oviedo and other of his contemporaries used language names, place names, and caciques names almost interchangeably. Unless other documents can be found to shed some light on these other languages one guess as about as good as another.

The possibility exists that the term Chorotega Malataca did in some way describe an ethnic group in the area. Interestingly, the term “Pipil” is not found in the Colección Semana. It is found in one instance in the Tasación of 1581 in a reference to a village named Cinda-Provid, possibly a remnant of the large Maribios village of Cindega. It contained 11 Indians in total.

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See references and map below.

These villages are named with specificity in the description of individual villages found below.

Any such hypothesis equating Managua Polychromes with the Nahua would of necessity exclude Managua polychromes from Chorotega speaking areas and only predict its existence in those areas of known Nahua settlements, i.e. Tezutea, Chinandega, and Atolalpa. To the author’s knowledge Managua Polychromes have been found in Managua, which Oviedo identified as a Chorotega speaking population in 1528 and Leon-Viejo-Nagarango, which had no specific reference to its ethnicity. A separate suggestion about the cultural origin of Managua Polychrome pottery may entail its development as a post-conquest type of pottery, rather than being diagnostic of any particular precolombian ethnic group.

#99 represents encomienda 99 listed in the Tasación of 1548, 14 CS 357 (1548).

There is use encomienda, #109, Zapatula, that is phonetically similar to Torquemada’s village. In 1548 it had 26 tributary Indians, which would put its populations in 1548 at about 105 persons. It had to produce, along with the customary goods and services, salt and cacao, in limited quantities. There are no other references to Zapatula and the author has no idea where this small village was located except that it was probably in the jurisdiction of Granada, i.e. southern Nicaragua.

This account, in turn, is corroborated by several references in the Colección Semana by Francisco de Castañeda and Andres de Cereceda. See Werner (1996) where those references are noted in detail.

Thus, a reference to the “Chontales” in the first half of the 16th century may have referred to a specific language and ethnic group. A reference to “Chontales or Chontales” in the 17th century may refer to a group that could not speak corrupt Mexican but may have been a completely different ethnic group than the Chontales of Nueva Segovia, and more southern regions of Nicaragua of the first half of the 16th century.

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Solte Guaxenicos gleich mexik. qua-tin-co sein? Das könnte dann eine Schi-(Stiri)-abplattung andeutet ( mex. qua ‘ Stiri ‘ xini ‘ deshacer’), was eine besondere Stete war, welche die Maya vor den Mexikanern auszeichnete. Die Nicarao hätten dann Gruno gehabt, die etwagen Maya ( Poton) nach dieser auffälligen Stete zu bemen.

See, for example, the table in Lehmann 1920: 913 where he identified the Chondal with the Sumo-Miskito and Guala-Gula peoples with the Poton Maya.

The information found in the Tasación regarding the Chontales is found in two places; the first being pp 172-174, that contains mention of each village, the geography, flora fauna, and location of the Chontales villages; the second source includes a summary of the census information of each comitenda and village, p. 180. The pagination of the unpublished census is added by the author to ease referencing of materials. An “E” number for each of the 118 encomiendas found in the census also was added to ease referencing of each encomienda. That disclosed that most of the encomiendas found in the census are listed in both the general summary section, pp. 174-186, and in the more detailed counting of every individual in each separate encomienda. A few encomiendas are only found in the summary section, while others are only found in the detailed counting of each encomienda. It is highly probable that the Tasación of 1581 is not a complete document, as many sizeable encomiendas are missing. It is also obvious that it was a rather slipshod affair, with seven different "teams" of census takers generating seven different types of information. The contrast with the uniformly well administered Tasación of 1548, administered by Alonso de Cortés, is obvious.
The account of Cibdad Real's journey used for this paper is found at Cronistas 1: 143-169. From Cibdad Real's description it is obvious that Condega was located close to, or at the present site of Guasvule; Somoato was located exactly one league, or 4.5 km away. That is precisely the location of today's Somotillo. Since it is obvious that Cibdad Real was on foot it's highly unlikely that he could have walked in one day from a river by a river to Cibdad Real and Condega, and arrived at the end of that day at a place not far from present day El Viejo, a distance in excess of 150 km. Cibdad Real's descriptions of large rivers and swamps is also at odds with the geography sound Somoato, which is mountainous and desert-like. In the Somoato area the Rio Coco, the longest and largest river in Central America can be jumped across by a reasonably athletic midget. Regarding the matter of the distance found in a league in 1568, it is obvious that Cibdad Real defined a league as 5000 varas or paces, equalling 4179.5 meters. (Barnes, Naylor, and Polter: 70)

"...y los caciques y señores que alcanzan estos árboles (cacao) en sus heredamientos, tienenlos por muy rico calachuni o príncipes, porque al principal señor llaman calachuni en lengua de Nicaragua, que es tanto como decirle rey, y también se llamas reyes, que es lo mismo que calachuni o rey." (Cronistas 3: 66)

Berenzo Ph. J. I. Valenti (Olmecas and Tubresas, Am. Antiquarian Soc., Worcster 1883. Sep. p. 20-21) erklart richtig dieses Calachuni als Maya halach-ukin (vielleicht ein bruchstück der Mitteilungen Berend's 7); (Yet Ph. J.J. Valenti correctly explains "caluchani" as the Mayan "halach-ukin". Tr. Author.

There is one very small exception found in the tasacion of 1581, En 90, p. 181, discussed below.

The tasacion of 1548, sometimes called the Cerrato tasacion (Fowler 1989), is found in its entirety at 14 CS 357. The tasacion lists 198 encomiendas, which are consecutively numbered, along with the owner of the encomienda, the number of tributary Indians, and tribute assessed. Those encomienda "identification numbers" are reproduced in the text above.

Two different patterns of tribute assessment are found in the tasacion of 1548: one that was applied quite similarly to the Maribios, Chorotegas, Chontales, and Nahua, and defined in a different ethnic identity since the pattern of tribute assessed was completely different in both products assessed and the amounts assessed per tributary Indian. The general products did not include the same pattern of food stuffs and cotton cloth, and the tribute assessed was much less per tributary Indian. The other pattern, defined by what is called "naguar", or Nahua. This pattern made up a large part of the total number of inhabitants based solely upon the ethno-medicinal identification of the place name absent other corroborating information.

That encomienda, numbered 100, is found at page 65 of the microfilmed manuscript of the tasacion of 1581, mentioned above.

For an explanation of the work in Chontales, see Espinoza Perez and Rigal (1994); for an explanation of the work in the north country, see Espinoza Perez, Gonzalez Rivas and Rigal (1994); and Fletcher, Salgado Galan and Espinoza Perez (1994). See also Werner (1996: 86-88), and Espinoza Perez, Fletcher, and Salgado Galeano (1996). Edgar Espinoza Perez, as a member of the Nicaraguan Department of Archaeology, had the opportunity to take part in the extensive field work that was carried out in both Chontales province and the northern provinces of Estel and Madriz in the late 1980's and early 1990's. His judgement is that the ceramic sequences of Chontales and the north country are mutually exclusive (personal communication, May, 1995). He noted, "Es interesante mencionar que los reconociementos arqueologicos efectuados en Estel y Madriz, norte de Nicaragua, una zona supuestamente tambien Matagalpa (Fletcher y Salgado, 1991)." (personal communication, May, 1995). He noted, "Es interesante mencionar que los reconocimientos arqueológicos efectuados en Estel y Madriz, norte de Nicaragua, una zona supuestamente tambien Matagalpa (Fletcher y Salgado, 1991)."

See, for example, PE 1-5 below in Chapter Three, a series of early encomiendas, dated 1526 to 1532, granted on various of the islands found in the gulf of Fonseca.

The census and narrative information about the Chondal Indians found in the Tasación of 1581 is found in Appendix One, below.

In several instances women are mentioned as owning encomiendas in their own name, even while they were probably married, which was not a typical arrangement for holding interests in real property in Spain. Ana Ximenez had been in Leucus from at least 1529. She was mentioned as a possible romantic interest of the Crown, a treasure of Nicaragua, Diego de la Toba, who also liked young Indian girls and died in 1530. See, for example, 2 CS 245.

The listing of encomiendas owned by the children of Martin Mimbreno, who was the scribe of Rodrigo de Contreras and probably created several arful forgeries, as well as the children of Luis de Quevara, who was Contreras chief sierff and bully boy, were almost certainly the back dated, forged creations of Mimbreno to get around the strict provisions of the New Laws of 1542 which forbade any Crown official from owning encomiendas. See for example, (and probably brief on appeal) of Judge Diego de Herrera, 11 CS 285 et seq.

The work of the Audience de los Confines, under the new control of Alonso de Cerrato, clearly less than rigorous in placing fraudulently converted encomiendas into the name of the Crown. The fraudulently converted encomiendas, such as those to the children of Luis de Quevara and Martin Mimbreno, who were bastard mestizo children of an age ready for kindergarten, were undoubtedly known by everyone. Cerrato's reification of these obvious frauds may have been what caused Bishop Valdivieso to write an acerbic letter to Cerrato, calling into question his morals and legal abilities. Unfortunately that letter has not been found. Cerrato's equally acerbic and sarcastic letter is found at 15 CS 489, January 22, 1550.

The location and population of Cindega is an educated guess. Perez-Valle located Cindega as another name for Chindorde, which is clearly in error. Cibdad Real noted four different villages, all named Chindega, when walking towards Satanaba from Ponzalega and Posoltega on May 27, 1586, one league from Ponzalega (Cronistar 3: 150-151). He identified these villages as speaking Maribio. As will be seen below, one of the largest villages, as measured by size and number of encomiendas was Cindega. The assumption of the author is that either the village was extinguished by Spanish slave trade between 1548 and 1586, or the Cindega of 1548 was the four Cindegas of Cibdad Real in 1586.
The account of Cibdab Real's journey used for this paper is found at Cronistas 1: 143-169. From Cibdab Real's description it is obvious that Condega was located close to or at the present site of Guasal; Somoto was located exactly one league, or 4.5 km away. That is precisely the location of today's Somotillo. Since it is obvious that Cibdab Real was on foot, it is highly unlikely that he could have walked in one day from a river by present day to Somoto and Condega, and arrived at the end of that day at a place not far from present day El Viejo, a distance in excess of 150 km. Cibdab Real's description of large rivers and swamps is also out of the geography around Somoto, which is mountainous and desert-like. In the Somoto area the Rio Coco, the longest and largest river in Central America can be jumped across by a reasonably athletic midget. Regarding the matter of the distance found in a league in 1586, it is obvious that Cibdab Real defined a league as 5000 varas or paces, equating 4179.5 meters. (Barnes, Naylor, and Polzer: 70)

"...y los cañizales y señoríes que alcanzan estos árboles (cacao) en sus heredamientos, tienfios por muy rico calachání o principes, porque al principal señor llaman calachani en lengua de Nicaragüa, que es tanto como dejeles rey, y también se llaman reyes, que es lo mismo que calachani o rey." (Cronistas 3: 66)

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Two different patterns of tribute assessment are found in the tasación of 1548: one that was applied quite similarly to the Maribios, Chorotegas, Chondales, and Nahua and defined tribute payment with corn, beans, cotton, the production of cotton fabric, salt, honey, and va, all based upon a set formula per tributary Indian. The other was applied to Indian villages that were possibly of a different ethnic identity since the pattern of tribute assessed was completely different in both products assessed and the amounts assessed per tributary Indian. Generally the products did not include the same pattern of food stuffs and cotton cloth, and the tribute assessed was much less per tributary Indian than the other encomienda children of an age ready for kindergarten, were undoubtedly known by everyone. Cerrato's reification of these obvious frauds may have been what caused Bishop Valdiviue to write an acerbic letter to Cerrato, calling into question his morals and legal abilities. Unfortunately that letter has not been found; Cerrato's equally acerbic and sarcastic letter is found at 15 CS 489, January 22, 1550.

The location and population of Cindega is an educated guess. Perez-Valle located Cindega as another name for Chinandega, which is clearly in error. Cibdab Real noted four different villages, all named Cindega, when walking towards Sutaba from Pococagua and Poncieguilu on May 27, 1586, one league from Pococagua (Cronistar 3: 150-151). He identified these villages as speaking Mariibo. As will be seen below, one of the largest villages, as measured by size and number of encomiendas was Cindega. The assumption of the author is that either the village was extinguished by Spanish slave trade between 1548 and 1586, or the Cindega of 1548 was the four Cindegas of Cibdab Real in 1586.
Ye of Santiago was the widow of Mateo de Leczano. She had come to Nicaragua as a servant for María de Petalosa, wife of Governor Rodrigo de Contreras. She met her husband, Mateo de Leczano, in the household of Contreras, who employed Leczano, and married him. Later Leczano was convicted of cruelty to the Indians (THE CROWN v. MATEO LEZCANO, 9 CS 481, 1540). Contreras took away the encomiendas of Leczano. Ye of may have gotten some of the encomiendas back during the trials of Judge Pineda between August 1543 and February of 1544.

Diego Sanchez was a scribe during the administration of acting Governor Francisco de Castañeda. He fought with Castañeda, and later fought with Contreras, who stripped him of his encomiendas and appointment of Crown scribe. Sanchez went through lengthy legal battles and got his Crown appointment as Scribe back, as well as at least some of his encomiendas.

This figure is probably incomplete, since other villages, such as Potega and Nosaque are frequently mentioned in deeds of encomiendas along with Maribios speaking villages.

This number may be underinclusive also. The deeds of encomiendas for Tezuatega do not appear to list as many ancillary villages as do the deeds of encomiendas for Maribio speaking villages.

As with his other invention of names of linguistic groups in Nicaragua, Squier's characterization of the Indian language of Sutabia as "Nagranas" is unfortunate. Nagano was the original name of either the province or cluster of villages where Leon Viejo was founded in 1524. The predominant Indian language at Nagano was probably Chorotega-Oto-Mangue. How that name jumped 30 km to Sutabia is unexplained. Perhaps the original place name of Nagano was carried from its original location by Lake Managua to the present site of Leon when the town was moved in 1610. In any event, calling the Maribio language Nagranas, as Squier does (Squier 1990:89), served no purpose except to further confuse the understanding of Indian languages of western Nicaragua.

Perez-Valle, the editor of volume three of the Bank of America cultural series, where Oviedo's data regarding Nicaragua is found, located the plaza of the Guazama as being in or near the plaza of Tezuatega, (Oviedo 193:83). He bases this conclusion on Oviedo's description of Guazama being 1/2 league from the cakiche of Phecoatega, which Perez-Valle assumed was Tezuatega. The encomiendas of Pedrarias to Castañeda, quoted above, suggests that Phecoatega was perhaps Cuzutega, galpon (43) of Miestega, which is in accord with virtually all other information regarding the location of the Guazamas, quoted below.

The assumption is that if the "Tacachos" were there someone would have written about them, since Alangana is one of the most mentioned villages and places in the Coleccion de Comun. One other possibility is that Ciudad Real got his information wrong, was being given false information by Indians with a sense of humor, or there was a transcription error subsequent to Ciudad Real writing his relation.

An example of the content and wording of a deed of encomienda is found in Appendix Two, below.

See, for example the list of villages owned or controlled by Contreras, 11 CS 152, contained in a letter dated June 24, 1544, 11 CS 140.
Yseo de Santiago was the widow of Mateo de Leczano. She had come to Nicaragua as a servant for María de Pétalosa, wife of Governor Rodrigo de Contreras. She met her husband, Mateo de Leczano, in the household of Contreras, who employed Leczano, and married him. Later Leczano was convicted of cruelty to the Indians (THE CROWN v. MATEO LEZCANO, 9 CS 481, 1540). Contreras took away the encomiendas of Leczano. Yseo may have gotten some of the encomiendas back during the trials of Judge Pineda between August 1543 and February of 1544.

Diego Sanchez was a scribe during the administration of acting Governor Francisco de Castañeda. He fought with Castañeda, and later fought with Contreras, who stripped him of his encomiendas and appointment of Crown scribe. Sanchez went through lengthy legal battles and got his Crown appointment as Scribe back, as well as at least 2000 dais of vacaciones.

This figure is probably incomplete, since other villages, such as Potega and Nolosque are frequently mentioned in deeds of encomiendas along with Maribios speaking villages.

This number may be underinclusive also. The deeds of encomiendas for Tezuatega do not appear to list as many ancillary villages as do the deeds of encomiendas for Maribio speaking villages.

As with his other invention of names of linguistic groups in Nicaragua, Squier’s characterization of the Indian language of Subtiaba as “Nagranás” is unfortunate. Nagrado was the original name of either the province or cluster of villages where Leon Viejo was founded in 1524. The predominant Indian language at Nagrado was probably Chocotega-Oto-Mangue. How that name jumped 30 km to Subtiaba is unexplained. Perhaps the original place name of Nagrado was carried from its original location by Lake Managua to the present site of Leon when the town was moved in 1610. In any event, calling the Maribo language Nagrandas, as Squier does (Squier 1990:8), served no purpose except to further confuse the understanding of Indian languages of western Nicaragua.

Perez-Valle, the editor of volume three of the Bank of America cultural series, where Oviedo’s data regarding Nicaragua is found, located the plaza of the Guazama as being in or near the plaza of Tezuatega, (Cunecastics: 3–83). He bases this conclusion on Oviedo’s description of Guazama being 1/2 league from the cacique of Phecoatega, which Perez-Valle assumed was Tezuatega. The encomienda of Pedrarias to Castañeda, quoted above, suggests that Phecoatega was perhaps Guazatega, galpon (4) of Mistega, which is in accord with virtually all other information regarding the location of the Guazamas, quoted below.

The assumption is that if the “Tacachos” were there someone would have written about them, since Alangasca is one of the most mentioned villages and places in the Coleccion Sommese. One other possibility is that Ciudad Real got his information wrong, being given false information by Indians with a sense of humor, or there was a transcription error subsequent to Ciudad Real writing his relation.

See, for example the list of villages owned or controlled by Contreras, 11 CS at 152, contained in a letter dated June 24, 1564, 11 CS 146.
Chapter 3
ETHNOHISTORIC INFORMATION ON EARLY, COLONIAL NICARAGUAN INDIAN COMMUNITIES

A considerable body of information exists regarding many Indian villages that pre-date the first comprehensive census of Indians in Pacific Nicaragua in 1548. The importance of this information is that it represents almost the sum total of what is known of Nicaraguan Indians while their populations were still largely intact. In order to organize that ethnographic material found in the Coleccion Somosa, Oviedo, Cibdad Real, and others, and to have any success in locating the many villages mentioned, it is necessary to enter into the arcane world of the 16th century units of land measurement. The basic unit of land measurement used by the Spaniards to measure distance, and mentioned by most cronistas and in many lawsuits and related documents, was the league. All of the original Cronistas through Cibdad Real gave distances between Nicaraguan villages and landmarks in leagues. Just how long was a league is therefore germane to locating places mentioned in the documentation with some degree of specificity.1

The first mention of leagues is found in the journals of Christopher Columbus. Morrison (1977: 190-191) pointed out that Columbus based his distance in leagues with one league being defined as four Roman miles, or 3.18 nautical miles. Morrison, after analyzing Columbus’ journals also came to the conclusion that Columbus purposefully “judged” his figures of leagues to keep his crew happy. A substantial amount of error was introduced into Columbus’ idea of the circumference of the Earth by his underestimating the number of nautical miles (and leagues) in one degree of longitude by 25% (45 nautical miles to an actual 60 nautical miles).16

Barnes, Naylor, and Polzer (1981) made a much more thorough study of colonial linear measurements (1981: 69-70). They concluded that the league was based upon the vara of Burgos, which varied considerably but was equal to 5000 varas of Burgos, which were 32.909 inches or 0.836 and 0.838 meters in length.18 The league was then defined as 4,179.5 meters, 4.17 kilometers, or 2.59 miles.

In analyzing the linear distances between villages and places in the Coleccion Somosa, and especially Oviedo, things are not so cut and dried. One great bit of assistance is that many of the villages named are places such as Mutilari, Managua, Nindiri, and Masaya, which are located more or less on their original sites. By comparing the travels of Bobadilla, Cereceda, Oviedo, and Cibdad Real to a modern map of Nicaragua, it is obvious that many of the present roads in Nicaragua follow the same trails described by the early Cronistas. By following Cibdad Real, for instance, it becomes quite obvious where the original Camino Real was located.19

Oviedo was not very precise in describing distances and his leagues are as stretchy as a rubber band. Where they can be defined with precision they are between five and six kilometers in length. Most of the references in the Coleccion Somosa are also not very exact, and may be from four to seven kilometers in length. The great clarifier of distances in colonial Nicaragua was Cibdad Real, who must have counted paces to arrive at the precise measurements of distances that are found in his relation. With little ambiguity his league, or “legua”, was about 4.5 kilometers long. That is the unit of length that is utilized in this chapter, as it is undoubtedly the best numerical average of the various leagues found in the early documents.

Lastly, it should be noted that all the villages mentioned in this chapter have been given an index number preceded by “P”, which represents a mention of a village that predates the first comprehensive census of 1548, discussed in detail in the following chapter. Each of the major sources is given a primary number, i.e. P1.0 represents the mention of all the villages noted in Gil González’ first entrada into Nicaragua in 1522, P2.0 represents a summary of Oviedo’s work, P3.0 represents the sources found in Bobadilla or villages thought to lie within the districts visited by Bobadilla, and P4.0 represents the mention of additional villages from diverse sources.17

SOURCES OF ETHNOGRAPHIC DATA OF EARLY COLONIAL NICARAGUA.

P1.0 GIL GONZALEZ DAVIDA, 1522, 1 CS 84, et seq. (1522). The first entrada into Nicaragua by Spaniards was the entry of Gil González in 1522. Gil González was accompanied by Andres de Cereceda, unquestionably the most able accountant and accurate record keeper in early Nicaragua. The letter that Gil González wrote the Crown telling of his exploits is almost incomprehensible since Gil González was at best semi-literate (1 CS 89, March 6, 1524). Cereceda, who was quite literate, made a day by day inventory of the distance traveled in leagues, the number of Indians baptized, the name of villages encountered, and the amount of gold stolen from the Indians. He also apparently also wrote a longer, now lost relation about what he found that was the basis of much of the ethnographic data on the Nicaraguans that was reproduced in Martyr and Herrera and then in every subsequent ethnographic account of the Nicaraguas (Fowler 1989:18; Guiter 1989:453).

The account of Cereceda mentioned 37 different locations and noted that the expedition traveled 224 leagues, “converted” 32,264 Indians, stole 112,525 pesos de buen oro (probably counting 450 maravedis to the peso; the alloy reportedly did not measure up and was less than 18 carats, which was the early standard of purity), and 145 pesos of pearls. German to a discussion of Nicaragua is entry 26, Cangen, as it is the first identifiable village of the Nicoya that is found to have survived to 1548 and be subject to an encomienda. It was, in some sense, the southernmost limit of the gobernación of Nicaragua in 1548.

P1.1 NAME OF VILLAGE: Cangen
LOCATION: Three leagues past the village of the cacique Paro, presumably traveling northwest, around the north shore of the gulf of Nicoya.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: 1,118 Indians baptized and 3,257 pesos of gold taken from the Indians.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Oviedo mentioned the village by the name of Cange (Cronistas 3: 181) and placed the village exactly where Cereceda placed Cangen. Oviedo visited the site in either 1528 or 1529. Francisco de Castañeda, in the first letter to the Crown that he wrote from Nicaragua, 1 CS 478, March 31, 1529, noted that Cangen was a village that was close to Nicoya with about 200 Indians (whether he was referring to the size of the village or the potential number of tributary Indians, a more likely proposition, cannot be ascertained) (1 CS at 494; see also Melendez 1993:99).
Chapter 3
ETHNOHISTORIC INFORMATION ON EARLY, COLONIAL NICARAGUAN INDIAN COMMUNITIES

A considerable body of information exists regarding many Indian villages that pre-date the first comprehensive census of Indians in Pacific Nicaragua in 1548. The importance of this information is that it represents almost the sum total of what is known of Nicaraguan Indians while their populations were still largely intact. In order to organize that ethnographic material found in the Coleccion Somosa, Oviedo, Cibdab Real, and others, and to have any success in locating the many villages mentioned, it is necessary to enter into the arcane world of 16th century units of land measurement. The basic unit of land measurement used by the Spaniards to measure distance, and mentioned by most cronistas and in many lawsuits and related documents, was the league. All of the original Cronistas through Cibdab Real gave distances between Nicaraguan villages and landmarks in leagues. Just how long was a league is therefore germane to locating places mentioned in the documentation with some degree of specificity.

The first mention of leagues is found in the journals of Christopher Columbus. Morrison (1977: 190-191) pointed out that Columbus based his distance in leagues with one league being defined as four Roman miles, or 3.18 nautical miles. Morrison, after analyzing Columbus’ journals also came to the conclusion that Columbus purposefully “judged” his figures of leagues to keep his crew happy. A substantial amount of error was introduced into Columbus’ idea of the circumference of the Earth by his underestimating the number of nautical miles (and leagues) in one degree of longitude by 25% (45 nautical miles to an actual 60 nautical miles).4

Barnes, Naylor, and Polzer (1981) made a much more thorough study of colonial linear measurements (1981: 69-70). They concluded that the league was based upon the vara of Burgos, which varied considerably but was equal to 5000 varas of Burgos, which were 32.909 inches or 0.836 and 0.838 meters in length.48 The league was then defined as 4,179.5 meters, 4.17 kilometers, or 2.59 miles.

In analyzing the linear distances between villages and places in the Coleccion Somosa, and especially Oviedo, things are not so cut and dried. One great bit of assistance is that many of the villages named are places such as Matiari, Managua, Nindiri, and Masaya, which are located more or less on their original sites. By comparing the travels of Bobadilla, Cereceda, Oviedo, and Cibdab Real to a modern map of Nicaragua, it is obvious that many of the present roads in Nicaragua follow the same trails described by the early Cronistas. By following Cibdab Real, for instance, it becomes quite obvious where the original Camino Real was located.

Oviedo was not very precise in describing distances and his league are as stretchy as a rubber band. Where they can be defined with precision they are between five and six kilometers in length. Most of the references in the Coleccion Somosa are also not very exact, and may be from four to seven kilometers in length. The great clarifier of distances in colonial Nicaragua was Cibdab Real, who must have counted paces to arrive at the precise measurements of distances that are found in his relation. With little ambiguity his league, or “legua”, was about 4.5 kilometers long. That is the unit of length that is utilized in this chapter, as it is undoubtedly the best numerical average of the various leagues found in the early documents.

Lastly, it should be noted that all the villages mentioned in this chapter have been given an index number preceded by “P”, which represents a mention of a village that predates the first comprehensive census of 1548, discussed in detail in the following chapter. Each of the major sources is given a primary number, i.e. P1.0 represents the mention of all the villages noted in Gil Gonzalez’ first entrada into Nicaragua in 1522, P2.0 represents a summary of Oviedo’s work, P3.0 represents the sources found in Bobadilla or villages thought to lie within the districts visited by Bobadilla, and P4.0 represents the mention of additional villages from diverse sources.

SOURCES OF ETHNOGRAPHIC DATA OF EARLY COLONIAL NICARAGUA.

P1.0 GIL GONZALEZ DAVALA, 1522, 1 CS 84, et seq, (1522).

The first entrada into Nicaragua by Spaniards was the entry of Gil Gonzalez in 1522. Gil Gonzalez was accompanied by Andres de Cereceda, unquestionably the most able accountant and accurate record keeper in early Nicaragua. The letter that Gil Gonzalez wrote the Crown telling of his exploits is almost incomprehensible since Gil Gonzalez was at best semi-literate (1 CS 89, March 6, 1524). Cereceda, who was quite literate, made a day by day inventory of the distance traveled in leagues, the number of Indians baptized, the name of villages encountered, and the amount of gold stolen from the Indians. He also apparently also wrote a longer, now lost relation about what he found that was the basis of much of the ethnographic data on the Nicaraguans that was reproduced in Martyr and Herrera and then in every subsequent ethnographic account of the Nicaraguas (Fowler 1989:18; Squier 1989: 453).

The account of Cereceda mentioned 37 different locations and noted that the expedition traveled 224 leagues, “converted” 32, 264 Indians, stole 112,525 pesos de buen oro (probably counting 450 maravedis to the peso; the alloy reportedly did not measure up and was less than 18 carats, which was the early standard of purity.), and 145 pesos of pearls. Germane to a discussion of Nicaragua is entry 26, Cangen, as it is the first identifiable village of the Nicoya that is found to have survived to 1548 and be subject to an encomienda. It was, in some sense, the southernmost limit of the gobernación of Nicaragua in 1548.

P1.1
NAME OF VILLAGE: Cangen
LOCATION: Three leagues past the village of the cacique Paro, presumably traveling northwest, around the north shore of the gulf of Nicoya.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: 1,118 Indians baptized and 3,257 pesos of gold taken from the Indians.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Oviedo mentioned the village by the name of Cange (Cronistas 3: 181) and placed the village exactly where Cereceda placed Cangen. Oviedo visited the site in either 1528 or 1529. Francisco de Cartafaeda, in the first letter to the Crown that he wrote from Nicaragua, 1 CS 478, March 31, 1529, noted that Cangen was a village that was close to Nicoya with about 200 Indians (whether he was referring to the size of the village or the potential number of tributary Indians, a more likely proposition, cannot be ascertained) (1 CS at 494; see also Melendez 1993:99).
STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Cangén survived and was subject to encomienda # 165, owned by Francisco Gutierrez. It contained 75 tributary Indians and an Indian population of about 310 people.

ETHNIC STATUS: No definite information, possibly Chorotega, since Oviedo stated that the Indians of the peninsula of Nicoya spoke Chorotega up to the village of Nicoya.

P1.2
NAME OF VILLAGE: Nicoya
Location: Five leagues inland past Cangén.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: 6,063 Indians baptized and 13,442 pesos taken. A little more gold was taken from a cacique named Mateo.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Oviedo mentioned Nicoya in many passages (Cronistas 3: 10, 11, 71, 73, 74, 86, 90, 126, 144, 149, 151, 167, 181, 182, 183, 186, 306, 434, 438, 440, 452). Most of the ethnographic data is found at page 440, where Oviedo described their manner of tattooing and dress and noted that the villagers spoke Chorotega. He also noted that the women of Nicoya were the prettiest of Nicaragua.

Nicoya was the largest village encountered by Gil González south of the village of the cacique Nicaragua. Pedrarias took the village as one of four villages for his private encomienda. Later, Lopez León Salcedo in 1527 also took Nicoya as his private encomienda. He reportedly had 4,500 tributary Indians, but it is unclear whether the Nicoya of this period is the Nicoya of Oviedo. When Pedrarias returned to Nicaragua in April of 1528 he took back the village of Nicoya again as his private encomienda. Francisco de Castañeda noted when he passed by Nicoya that it was the largest pueblo in the region and that it had 2,000 Indians. As in the references to nearby villages it is not clear if he meant tributary Indians or total population. It can be argued that since the Spaniards were interested in tribute a count of possible tributary Indians was of more interest to them than the total number of Indians in the pueblo.

After Pedrarias died a royal edict issued by Queen Mother Juana La Loca granted his widow, Isabel de Bobadilla, possessory rights in Pedrarias' encomiendas of the cacique of Chira, the cacique of Tezutateg, the cacique of Nicoya, and the cacique of Chirandega 3 CS 134 (January 31, 1532).

Upon the death of Isabel de Bobadilla, her son-in-law, governor of Nicaragua Rodrigo de Contreras, issued a deed of encomienda vesting the villages of Tezutateg, Nicoya and Chira in his wife, María de Peñalosa, daughter of the decedent Isabel de Bobadilla. In the act of possession, which took place at Leon on April 8, 1541, the following caciques of Nicoya were present: (1) Nippoyamot; (2) Moto; (3) a female cacique named Nyesca in Christian; and (4) Namayo. 14 CS 170 (December 17, 1540).

STATUS OF VILLAGE IN 1548: The village of Nicoya survived as encomienda # 68 with 400 tributary Indians, and # 69 with 200 tributary Indians owned by the Crown. It was the single largest village in Nicaragua, totaling 600 tributary Indians and with a village population of 2640 Indians. Perhaps the cacique of Nicoya wisely tried to make friends with the Spaniards, as by 1548 there still remained about one third of the tributary Indians that had been in the pueblo of Nicoya in early 1529, probably the highest percentage rate of survival of any village in Nicaragua.

ETHNIC STATUS: Chorotega, directly identified by Oviedo.

P1.3
NAME OF VILLAGE: Sabandi.
LOCATION: Five leagues further past Nicoya. Oviedo also mentioned Sabandi as lying three leagues (15 kilometers) where the tide flows form the gulf of Nicoya up a river that flows from the end of the gulf (Tempisque River?) (Cronistas 3: 181).

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No mention is made of the number of Indians baptized or gold taken.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Sabandi survived encomienda # 179, with 80 tributary Indians, owned by Miguel de la Costa, with a total Indian population of 340 Indians.

ETHNIC STATUS: Chorotega, based upon Oviedo.

P1.4
NAME OF VILLAGE: Corevisi

LOCATION: Four leagues past Sabandi, presumably northwest.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: Baptized 210 Indians, including the leaders of Sabandi, Maragua and the caciques of Chira; 840 pesos, 3 tonnes of gold collected.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Oviedo noted the existence of Corevisi (Cronistas: 181) and located the pueblo next to or northeast of Sabandi; "... y a par del (Sabandi) al noroeste, esta otro cacique que se llama Corobici." Francisco de Castañeda also noted the existence of Corobici, saying, "...otro cacique que se dize Cangén que tien hasta 200 Indios ay la vande de Corobici..." (1 CS 479, 494, March 30, 1529). Castañeda located Corobici as lying on the mainland directly in front of the island of Chira.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Extinct

ETHNIC STATUS: No direct references, probably Chorotega since Oviedo stated that all the pueblos to Nicoya were Chorotega.

P1.5
NAME OF VILLAGE: the mines of Chira.

LOCATION: Seven leagues past Corovisi, presumably northwest.
STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Cangén survived and was subject to encomienda # 165, owned by Francisco Gutiérrez. It contained 75 tributary Indians and an Indian population of about 310 people.

ETHNIC STATUS: No definite information, possibly Chorotega, since Oviedo stated that the Indians of the peninsula of Nicoya spoke Chorotega up to the village of Nicoya.

P1.2
NAME OF VILLAGE: Nicoya
Location: Five leagues inland past Cangén.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: 6,063 Indians baptized and 13,442 pesos taken. A little more gold was taken from a cacique named Mateo.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Oviedo mentioned Nicoya in many passages (Cronistas 3: 10, 11, 71, 73, 74, 86, 90, 126, 144, 149, 151, 167, 181, 182, 183, 186, 306, 434, 435, 440, 452). Most of the ethnographic data is found on page 440, where Oviedo described their manner of tattooing and dress and noted that the villagers spoke Chorotega. He also noted that the women of Nicoya were the prettiest of Nicaragua.

Nicoya was the largest village encountered by Gil González south of the village of the cacique Nicaragua. Pedrarias took the village as one of four villages for his private encomienda. Later, López de Salcedo in 1527 also took Nicoya as his private encomienda. He reportedly had 4-5,000 tributary Indians, but it is unclear if that was only Nicoya, or included other, unknown villages. When Pedrarias returned to Nicaragua in April of 1528 he took back the village of Nicoya again as his private encomienda. Francisco de Castañeda noted when he passed by Nicoya that it was the largest pueblo in the region and that it had 2,000 Indians. In the references to nearby villages it is not clear if he meant tributary Indians or total population. It can be argued that since the Spaniards were interested in tribute a count of possible tributary Indians was of more interest to them than the total number of Indians in the pueblo. After Pedrarias died a royal edict issued by Queen Mother Juana La Loca granted his widow, Isabel de Bobadilla, possessory rights in Pedrarias' encomiendas of the cacique of Chira, the cacique of Tezutaga, the cacique of Nicoya, and the cacique of Chinandega 3 CS 134 (January 31, 1532).

Upon the death of Isabel de Bobadilla, her son-in-law, governor of Nicaragua Rodrigo de Contreras, issued a deed of encomienda vesting the villages of Tezutaga, Nicoya and Chira in his wife, María de Peñalosa, daughter of the decedent Isabel de Bobadilla. In the act of possession, which took place at Leon on April 8, 1541, the following caciques of Nicoya were present: (1) Nifoppoyamot; (2) Moto; (3) a female cacique named Ynesica in Christian; and (4) Namayo. 14 CS 170 (December 17, 1540).

STATUS OF VILLAGE IN 1548: The Village of Nicoya survived as encomienda # 68 with 400 tributary Indians, and # 69 with 200 tributary Indians owned by the Crown. It was the single largest village in Nicaragua, totaling 600 tributary Indians and with a village population of 2640 Indians. Perhaps the cacique of Nicoya wisely tried to make friends with the Spaniards, as by 1548 there still remained about one third of the tributary Indians that had been in the pueblo of Nicoya in early 1529, probably the highest percentage rate of survival of any village in Nicaragua.

ETHNIC STATUS: Chorotega, directly identified by Oviedo.

P1.3
NAME OF VILLAGE: Sabandi.
LOCATION: Five leagues further past Nicoya. Oviedo also mentioned Sabandi as lying three leagues (15 kilometers) where the tide flows from the gulf of Nicoya up a river that flows from the end of the gulf (Tempisque River?) (Cronistas 3: 181).

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No mention is made of the number of Indians baptized or gold taken.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Sabandi survived encomienda # 179, with 80 tributary Indians, owned by Miguel de la Costa, with a total Indian population of 340 Indians.

ETHNIC STATUS: Chorotega, based upon Oviedo.

P1.4
NAME OF VILLAGE: Corevisi
LOCATION: Four leagues past Sabandi, presumably northwest.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: Baptized 210 Indians, including the leaders of Sabandi, Maragua and the caciques of Chira; 840 pesos, 3 tennes of gold collected.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Oviedo noted the existence of Corevisi (3 Cronistas: 181) and located the pueblo next to or northeast of Sabandi; "...y a par del (Sabandi) al noroeste, esta otro cacique que se llama Corobicí." Francisco de Castañeda also noted the existence of Corebicí, saying, "...otro cacique que se dizze Cagen que tien hasta 200 Indios ay a la vande de Corobicí..." (1 CS 479, 494, March 30, 1529). Castañeda located Corebicí as lying on the mainland directly in front of the island of Chira.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Extinct

ETHNIC STATUS: No direct references, probably Chorotega since Oviedo stated that all the pueblos to Nicoya were Chorotega.

P1.5
NAME OF VILLAGE: the mines of Chira.
LOCATION: Seven leagues past Corovisi, presumably northwest.
INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: A band of Spaniards traveled three hours inland and penned 10 pesos and 4 tostones (tonimes?) of gold. Note that no direct contact was recorded by Cereceda of the pueblo of Chira.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Oviedo mentioned the island of Chira at length, (Cronistas 3: 181-182), and noted that the Indians there manufactured very fine blackware pottery, possibly Murillo polychrome. Oviedo also mentioned the island of Chara, which the Spaniards called San Lucar, which according to the context was clearly a different island than Chira. He noted quite a bit of ethnographic data regarding dying cloth and how the Indians of Chara dressed, and noted that they spoke a different language than that of Chira, which presumably was Chorotega. He added that on Chara they understood some Cueva and that their cacique was named Nari. Francisco de Castañeda (1 CS 479, 493-494, March 30, 1529) also mentioned Chira and noted that the cacique of Nicoya always got along well with the Spaniards and provided canoes and cargo carriers for the ships that unloaded much of their cargo on the island of Chira and then was transferred to the mainland by canoes. Livestock were taken off the ships at a place close by the village of Nicoya since the winds north to Realjo were quite dangerous (here he probably mentioned the Papagayo winds that blast through northeastern Costa Rica and southern Nicaragua from January to May every year.). Castañeda also mentioned that the inhabitants of Chira produced very fine ceramic blackware and cotton cloth. There is no mention, however, of the mines of Chira, which, from the description, were inland and located between Corovisi and the Sapoa river, perhaps in the vicinity of present day La Cruz. Thus, when Oviedo and others mentioned Chira it is not always clear if they meant the island or the mines.

Chira was mentioned as one of the four pueblos owned in encomienda by Pedrarias, which was granted to his widow, Isabel de Bobadilla by Queen Mother Juana La Loca 3 CS 134, January 31, 1532. When Isabel de Bobadilla died Governor Rodrigo de Contreras awarded the encomienda of Pedrarias and Isabel de Bobadilla to her daughter and his wife, Maria de Peñalosa (minus the pueblo of Chinandega), 14 CS 170 (December 17, 1540). At the act of possession on April 8, 1541, Maria de Peñalosa took possession of the pueblo of Chira with the assistance of a principal named Catalina in Christian and a male Indian named Noqui.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Chira survived as encomienda # 70 owned by the Crown, with 60 tributary Indians and a total population of about 246 Indians.

ETHNIC STATUS: Probably Chorotega, since Oviedo mentioned a difference in language between the island of Chira and Chara and noted that Chara spoke a "different language", possibly related to Cueva.

P1.6 NAME OF VILLAGE: Not given. There was apparently a meeting of Gil Gonzalez and the cacique of Corobici somewhere in the countryside.

LOCATION: Eight leagues, probably northwest, past the foray to the mines of Chira.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: 150 Indians were baptized and 133 pesos and 6 tostones were collected from the Indians.
INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: A band of Spaniards traveled three hours inland and penned 10 pesos and 4 tostones (tomes?) of gold. Note that no direct contact was recorded by Cereceda of the pueblo of Chira.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Oviedo mentioned the island of Chira at length, (Cronistas 3: 181-182), and noted that the Indians there manufactured very fine blackware pottery, possibly Murillo polychrome. Oviedo also mentioned the island of Chara, which the Spaniards called San Lucar, which according to the context was clearly a different island than Chira. He noted quite a bit of ethnographic data regarding dying cloth and how the Indians of Chara dressed, and noted that they spoke a different language than that of Chira, which presumably was Chorotega. He added that on Chara they understood some Cueva and that their cacique was named Nari. Francisco de Castrofeda (1 CS 479, 493-494, March 30, 1529) also mentioned Chira and noted that the cacique of Nicoya always got along well with the Spaniards and provided canoes and cargo carriers for the ships that unloaded much of their cargo on the island of Chira and then was transferred to the mainland by canoes. Livestock were taken off the ships at a place close by the village of Nicoya since the winds north to Realejo were quite dangerous (here he probably mentioned the Papagayo winds that blast through northern Costa Rica and southern Nicaragua from January to May every year.). Castrofeda also mentioned that the inhabitants of Chira produced very fine ceramic blackware and cotton cloth. There is no mention, however, of the mines of Chira, which, from the description, were inland and located between Corovis and the Sapoa river, perhaps in the vicinity of present day La Cruz. Thus, when Oviedo and others mentioned Chira it is not always clear if they meant the island or the mines.

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ETHNIC STATUS: Probably Chorotega, since Oviedo mentioned a difference in language between the island of Chira and Chara and noted that Chara spoke a "different language", possibly related to Cueva.

P1.6 NAME OF VILLAGE: Not given. There was apparently a meeting of Gil Gonzalez and the cacique of Corobi or somewhere in the countryside.

LOCATION: Eight leagues, probably northwest, past the foray to the mines of Chira.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: 150 Indians were baptized and 133 pesos and 6 tostones were collected from the Indians.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Not known.

ETHNIC STATUS: Not known.

P1.7 NAME OF VILLAGE: Namiapi

LOCATION: Five leagues farther on by the coast.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: Six Indians baptized and 172 pesos of gold collected and 22 pesos of pearls.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Extinct.

ETHNIC STATUS: Possibly Chorotega. It is possible that this village is found in the tacon of 1548 as the encomienda of Tenami, # 170.

P1.8 NAME OF VILLAGE: Orosi.

LOCATION: Five leagues inland.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: 134 Indians baptized and collected 198 pesos, 4 tostones of gold.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Extinct.

ETHNIC STATUS: Probably Chorotega.

P1.9 NAME OF VILLAGE: Papagayo.

LOCATION: 10 leagues farther on.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: baptized 137 Indians and collected 259 pesos of low grade gold.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None. Oviedo mentioned the gulf of Papagayo twice, (Cronistas 3: 187, 289). Lothrop and later Fowler (1989: 226) identified Papagayo as a
"Nicarao polity". This conflicts with Oviedo who stated clearly that the Indians were Chorotega between Nicoya and the village of the cacique Nicaragua, where Papagayo was located.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Extinct.

ETHNIC STATUS: Probably Chorotega.

**PL.10**

NAME OF VILLAGE: Nicaragua, or the village of the cacique Nicaragua

LOCATION: six leagues further on, three leagues inland, next to the great lake.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: baptized 9,018 Indians and collected 18,506 pesos, mostly low grade.

**OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE:** Cerceda spent several days interviewing the cacique Nicaragua. That interview has been lost, but Peter Martir apparently quoted from it at length. That interview, along with the interviews conducted at the same location by Fray Bobadilla in 1528 mentioned below, and data collected by Motolinia is the bulk of what is known about the Nicaragua Indians. Later, Fowler (1989) very skillfully wove those sources into an ethnography of the Nicaragua Indians. Gil Gonzalez' letter to the Crown (1 CS 89, March 6, 1524) is another ethnographic source, albeit a bit hard to understand because of Gil Gonzalez' at best semi-literate prose.

References to the cacique Nicaragua in Gil Gonzalez' letter to the Crown:

1 CS at 94: Gil Gonzalez, upon leaving the port of San Vicente heard of the great cacique Nicaragua and he was advised not to go there.

1 CS at 95: About one league from Nicaragua's village Gil Gonzalez got a message that the cacique was waiting for him. He went to the village where he was kindly received and given shelter and was given 15,000 gold pesos.

1 CS at 96: Gil Gonzalez told Diriangen and his Indians everything that he had told Nicaragua about who they were and what they were doing there.

1 CS at 98: When Nicaragua found out that Gil Gonzalez had a lot of gold he attacked him when he passed back through his village.

1 CS at 99: Nicaragua tried to apologize to Gil Gonzalez telling him that it wasn't his men who had attacked him but Gonzalez did not believe him.

1 CS at 100: The village of Nicaragua is three leagues inland from the coast of the Mar del Sur and next to the houses on the other side is the Mar Dulce.

Castañeda, in his letter to the Crown of March 30, 1529 (1 CS 479), makes no reference to the village of the cacique of Nicaragua.

**STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548:** The village of the cacique of Nicaragua barely survived in 1548. The encomienda of Nicaragua and Guatapalga, # 149 had 119 tributary Indians and was owned by Francisco Gutierrez; encomienda # 153 of Nicaragua had 100 tributary Indians and was owned by Jcan Caravallo; encomienda # 159 had 60 tributary Indians and was owned by Luis de la Rocha, encomienda # 172 of Nicaragua had 10 tributary Indians and was owned by Andres de Sevilla; encomienda # 168 of Nicaragua Anata (Here the assumption is that this was also a village very close to, or a galpon of, the pueblo of the cacique Nicaragua. No direct reference has been found linking Nicaragua Anata with the village of Nicaragua) had 30 tributary Indians and was owned by Jeronimo Anpies. This totals 319 tributary Indians and a total population of 138 Indians.

Three other villages, or galpones should probably be added to this count. The cacique or principal of the village, or galpon, of Xoxoya was identified by Bobadilla as being within the village of Nicaragua or very close to it (This village is more completely discussed below). It survived to 1548 as encomienda # 108, with 60 tributary Indians and was owned by Joao Malvasi. The village or galpon of Atolpalga or Togalpa was identified by Castañeda in a sort of primitive title search in 1529 as lying next to or included in the plaza of Nicaragua (2 CS 102, 110, September 6, 1529) Togalpa survived to 1548 as encomienda # 99 with 30 tributary Indians and was owned by the Crown. The village of Totoaca was mentioned by Bobadilla as being within the pueblo of Nicaragua (Cronistas 3: 355). Totoaca probably survived in 1548 as the village of Totoaca, encomienda # 192. It was owned by the Crown and had 23 tributary Indians and a total population of about 90 Indians. The inclusion of Xoxoya, Totoaca, and Togalpa increases the size of the "greater" pueblo of the cacique Nicaragua to 432 tributary Indians and a total population of about 1,800 Indians.

The earliest figures of the population of the village of Nicaragua are the number of Indians baptized by Father Agüero who accompanied Gil Gonzalez, 9,018 Indians, which date from the Spring of 1522. Fray Bobadilla in late September and early October of 1528 baptized 29,063 Indians curing nine days of baptizing. It is assumed that the villages that produced those 29,063 Indians are the villages and galpones named above and that those baptized Indians included women and children (Cronistas 3:355). That would indicate an Indian survival rate in 1548 of six percent.

ETHNIC STATUS: Nahua.

**PL.11**

NAME OF VILLAGE: Togalpa (Atolpalga)

LOCATION: Next to or in the plaza of the cacique of Nicaragua.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No information.

**OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE:** Juan de Quinones, in a sworn statement on September 6, 1529, noted that Licenciado Diego de Molina had an encomienda of Togalpa next to or included within the plaza of Nicaragua.

**STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548:** Togalpa survived as encomienda # 99 with 30 tributary Indians and was owned by the Crown. It had a total population of about 124 Indians.
"Nicarao polity". This conflicts with Oviedo who stated clearly that the Indians were Chorotega between Nicoya and the village of the cacique Nicaragua, where Papagayo was located.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Extinct.

ETHNIC STATUS: Probably Chorotega.

P1.10
NAME OF VILLAGE: Nicaragua, or the village of the cacique Nicaragua

LOCATION: six leagues further on, three leagues inland, next to the great lake.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: baptized 9,018 Indians and collected 18,506 pesos, mostly low grade.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Cereceda spent several days interviewing the cacique Nicaragua. That interview has been lost, but Peter Martir apparently quoted from it at length. That interview, along with the interviews conducted at the same location by Fray Bobadilla in 1528 mentioned below, and data collected by Motolinia is the bulk of what is known about the Nicaragua Indians. Later, Fowler (1989) very skillfully used those sources into an ethnography of the Nicaragua Indians. Gil Gonzalez’ letter to the Crown (1 CS 89, March 6, 1524) is another ethnographic source, albeit a bit hard to understand because of Gil Gonzalez’ at best semi-literate prose.

References to the cacique Nicaragua in Gil Gonzalez’ letter to the Crown:
1 CS at 94: Gil Gonzalez, upon leaving his port of San Vicente heard of the great cacique Nicaragua and he was advised not to go there.

1 CS at 95: About one league from Nicaragua’s village Gil Gonzalez got a message that the cacique was waiting for him. He went to the village where he was kindly received and given shelter and was given 15,000 gold pesos.

1 CS at 96: Gil Gonzalez told Diriangen and his Indians everything that he had told Nicaragua about who they were and what they were doing there.

1 CS at 98: When Nicaragua found out that Gil Gonzalez had a lot of gold he attacked him when he passed back through his village.

1 CS at 99: Nicaragua tried to apologize to Gil Gonzalez telling him that it wasn’t his men who had attacked him but Gonzalez did not believe him.

1 CS at 100: The village of Nicaragua is three leagues inland from the coast of the Mar del Sur and next to the houses on the other side is the Mar Dulce.

Castañeda, in his letter to the Crown of March 30, 1529 (1 CS 479), makes no reference to the village of the cacique of Nicaragua.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: The village of the cacique of Nicaragua barely survived in 1548. The encomienda of Nicaragua and Guatipalga, # 149 had 119 tributary Indians and was owned by Francisco Gutierrez; encomienda # 153 of Nicaragua had 100 tributary Indians and was owned by Juan Carabalos; encomienda # 159 had 60 tributary Indians and was owned by Luis de la Rocha, encomienda # 172 of Nicaragua had 10 tributary Indians and was owned by Andres de Sevilla; encomienda # 168 of Nicaragua Anata (Here the assumption is that this was also a village very close to, or a galpon of, the pueblo of the cacique Nicaragua. No direct reference has been found linking Nicaragua Anata with the village of Nicaragua) had 30 tributary Indians and was owned by Gerónimo Anpies. This totals 319 tributary Indians and a total population of 138 Indians.

Three other villages, or galpones should probably be added to this count. The cacique or principal of the village, or galpon, of Xoxoyta was identified by Bobadilla as lying within the village of Nicaragua or very close to it (This village is more completely discussed below). It survived to 1548 as encomienda # 108, with 60 tributary Indians and was owned by Joa Malvasi. The village or galpon of Atolalga or Tolalga was identified by Castañeda in a sort of primitive title search in 1529 as lying near to or included in the plaza of Nicaragua (2 CS 102, 110, September 6, 1529) Tolalga survived to 1548 as encomienda # 99 with 30 tributary Indians and was owned by the Crown. The village of Totoaca was mentioned by Bobadilla as being within the pueblo of Nicaragua (Cronistas 3:353). Totoaca probably survived in 1548 as the village of Totoaque, encomienda # 192. It was owned by the Crown and had 23 tributary Indians and a total population of about 90 Indians. The inclusion of Xoxoyta, Totoaca, and Tolalga increases the size of the “greater” pueblo of the cacique Nicaragua to 432 tributary Indians and a total population of about 1,800 Indians.

The earliest figures of the population of the village of Nicaragua are the number of Indians baptized by Father Agüero who accompanied Gil Gonzalez, 9,018 Indians, which date from the Spring of 1522. Fray Bobadilla in late September and early October of 1528 baptized 29,063 Indians curing nine days of baptizing. It is assumed that the villages that produced those 29,063 Indians are the villages and galpones named above and that those baptized Indians included women and children (Cronistas 3:355). That would indicate an Indian survival rate in 1548 of six percent.

ETHNIC STATUS: Nahua.

P1.11
NAME OF VILLAGE: Togalga (Atogalpa)

LOCATION: Next to or in the plaza of the cacique of Nicaragua.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Juan de Quinones, in a sworn statement on September 6, 1529, noted that Licenciado Diego de Molina had an encomienda of Atolalga next to or included within the plaza of Nicaragua.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Tolgalpa survived as encomienda # 99 with 30 tributary Indians and was owned by the Crown. It had a total population of about 124 Indians.
ETHNIC STATUS: Probably Nahua.

PI.12
NAME OF VILLAGE: Totoaca

LOCATION: Described by Oviedo as lying in the plaza of the village of Nicaragua (Cronistas: 3: 353).

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Subject to the caveat noted above, the village survived as Totoaque, encomienda #192, with 23 tributary Indians and owned by the Crown. It had a total population of about 90 Indians.

ETHNIC STATUS: Nahua

At this point Cereceda changed the format of his reporting of villages and grouped them together. He noted that six leagues further onward, probably meaning northwest, was located the province of Nochari. That would place Nochari very close to the Ochomogo river, as Rivas is located at Km 103 on the south (Panamerican) highway and the bridge over the Ochomogo river is at km 81 on the south highway. He mentioned six caciques of the village, noted below. Cereceda also noted that the caciques of Dirianjen traveled to the province of Nochari to meet with Gil Gonzalez: "...a esta provincia de nochari vinieron los caciques de Dirianjen..." (1 CS 84,88 ). Similarly the totals for gold collected and Indians baptized are grouped together.

FROM THE CACIQUES OF NOCHARI: 12,608 Indians baptized and 33,434 pesos of gold collected.

FROM THE CACIQUES OF DIRIANJEN: No mention of Indians baptized and 18,818 pesos of gold collected.

VILLAGES OF THE PROVINCE OF NOCHARI

PI.13
NAME OF VILLAGE(and/or cacique): Ochomogo

LOCATION: Approximately six leagues north of the village of Nicaragua.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: See above.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Oviedo may have mentioned the village of the cacique Ochomogo when he noted that Bobadilla baptized 85 persons from the village of the

cacique Oxomario (Cronistas 3: 355). Oxomogo is also mentioned as one of the gods in the religion of the Nahua (Cronistas 3: 312). Lothrop and later Fowler identified Ochomogo and Oxomario, probably a variant of the same village name, as "Nicarao politics" (Fowler 1989:73).

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Extinct.

ETHNIC STATUS: Not clear, but possibly Chorotega as all Cronistas mention only Chorotega as the language spoken between Managua and the pueblo of Nicaragua.

PI.14
NAME OF VILLAGE: Nandapia

LOCATION: There is conflicting evidence: the reference of Cereceda only mentions a location of six leagues northwest of the village of Nicaragua. The later encomienda Manbach-Mandapio would indicate a location closer to the volcano Mombacho.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: See above.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Nandapia probably survived in 1548 as the encomienda #145, Mandapio Manbach, owned by Bartolome Tello, with 90 tributary Indians and a total population of 370 Indians.

ETHNIC STATUS: Probably Chorotega as all Cronistas mention only Chorotega as the major language spoken between Managua and the pueblo of Nicaragua.

PI.15
NAME OF VILLAGE: Monbacho

LOCATION: Note conflicts above. In the tasacion of 1548 there are at least two different encomiendas mentioned named Manbach, #145, mentioned above, and #120, Nambacho and Susujeto, probably meaning different locations around the volcano Mombacho.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: See BARTOLOME TELLO v. RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS, 8 CS 382, (February 11, 1544). This was a suit brought by Tello for the recovery of the encomienda of the village of Mombacho.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: It is unclear whether there was one or two villages called Monbacho or Manbach. Encomienda #120, Manbacho and Susujeto, was owned by Francisco Ruiz, had 80 tributary Indians, and about 330 Indians; encomienda #145, Mandapio Manbach, was owned by Bartolome Tello (he won the lawsuit), had 90 tributary Indians, and about 370 Indians. Whether there were two different villages or one with two different barrios is unknown.

ETHNIC STATUS: Chorotega.
ETHNIC STATUS: Probably Nahua.

PI.12
NAME OF VILLAGE: Totoaca

LOCATION: Described by Oviedo as lying in the plaza of the village of Nicaragua (Cronistas: 3: 355).

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Subject to the caveat noted above, the village survived as Totoaque, encomienda # 192, with 23 tributary Indians and owned by the Crown. It had a total population of about 90 Indians.

ETHNIC STATUS: Nahua

At this point Cereceda changed the format of his reporting of villages and grouped them together. He noted that six leagues further onward, probably meaning northwest, was located the province of Nochari. That would place Nochari very close to the Ochomogo river, as Rivas is located at Km 103 on the south (Panamerican) highway and the bridge over the Ochomogo river is at Km 81 on the south highway. He mentioned six caciques of villages, noted below. Cereceda also noted that the caciques of Dirianjen traveled to the province of Nochari to meet with Gil Gonzalez: "...a esta provincia de nochari vinieron los caciques de Dirianjen..." (I CS 84, 88). Similarly the totals for gold collected and Indians baptized are grouped together.

FROM THE CACICES OF NOCHARI: 12,608 Indians baptized and 33,434 pesos of gold collected.

FROM THE CACICES OF DIRIANJEN: No mention of Indians baptized and 18,818 pesos of gold collected.

VILLAGES OF THE PROVINCE OF NOCHARI

PI.13
NAME OF VILLAGE (and/or cacique): Ochomogo

LOCATION: approximately six leagues north of the village of Nicaragua.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: See above.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Oviedo may have mentioned the village of the cacique Ochomogo when he noted that Bobadilla baptized 85 persons from the village of the cacique Oxomario (Cronistas: 3: 355). Oxomogo is also mentioned as one of the gods in the religion of the Nahua (Cronistas: 3: 312). Lothrop and later Fowler identified Ochomogo and Oxomario, probably a variant of the same village name, as "Nicarao polities" (Fowler 1989: 276).

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Extinct.

ETHNIC STATUS: Not clear, but possibly Chorotega as all Cronistas mention only Chorotega as the language spoken between Managua and the pueblo of Nicaragua.

PI.14
NAME OF VILLAGE: Nadapio

LOCATION: There is conflicting evidence: the reference of Cereceda only mentions a location of six leagues northwest of the village of Nicaragua. The later encomienda Manbach-Mandapio would indicate a location closer to the volcano Mombacho.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: See above.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Nadapio probably survived in 1548 as the encomienda # 145, Mandapio Manbach, owned by Bartolome Tello, with 90 tributary Indians and a total population of 370 Indians.

ETHNIC STATUS: Probably Chorotega as all Cronistas mention only Chorotega as the major language spoken between Managua and the pueblo of Nicaragua.

PI.15
NAME OF VILLAGE: Monbacho

LOCATION: Note conflicts above. In the tasacion of 1548 there are at least two different encomiendas mentioned named Manbach, # 145, mentioned above, and # 120, Nambacho and Susueto, probably meaning different locations around the volcano Mombacho.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: See BARTOLOME TELLO v. RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS, 8 CS 382, (February 11, 1544). This was a suit brought by Tello for the recovery of the encomienda of the village of Mombacho.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: It is unclear whether there was one or two villages called Monbacho or Manbach. Encomienda #120, Manbacho and Susruto, was owned by Francisco Ruiz, had 80 tributary Indians, and about 330 Indians; encomienda #145, Mandapio Manbach, was owned by Bartolome Tello (he won the lawsuit), had 90 tributary Indians, and about 370 Indians. Whether there were two different villages or one with two different barrios is unknown.

ETHNIC STATUS: Chorotega.
NAME OF VILLAGE: Nandaime

LOCATION: See above.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information. See above.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Nandaime was a sizeable village. It was first made subject to encomienda between 1524 and 1526 when Francisco Hernandez granted the pueblito of Nandaime to Juan Xuarez (who does not appear as one of the original conquistadores who entered Nicaragua with Francisco Hernandez in 1524 (Melendez 1993: 141-151). That encomienda was ratified by Pedrarias. Later the encomienda came into the possession of Juan Sanchez (Xuarez may be a transcription error). Sanchez died leaving minor children and his widow married one Juan Gallegos; acting governor Pedro de los Rios stole part of the encomienda and assigned two-thirds of it to Juan Carvallo, one of his and Contraseras allies. The estate of Juan Sanchez retained only 60 Indians. A deed of encomienda was issued by Rios in 1543 granting Juan Carvallo 90 Indians of the plaza of Nandaime; one cacique was called in Christian Pedro (he was a mestizo) and in the Indian language Yonboyme.

Rios mentioned Nandaime as lying in the quarter towards La Cavana and towards Nandapio, a pueblito close to Mombacho; it only had 80 tributary Indians and so Rios awarded another 12 tributary Indians from the plaza of the cacique Juan, probably of Nandapio, or one of the other related villages. Possession of the plaza took place on September 5, 1543, with the following Indians present: (1) Anonboymes or Ynanboyme, main cacique; (2) Diomynody; (3) Zindino; (4) Narynymbue; (5) Arotiery; (6) Nacatime; (7) Potrinario; (8) Zeteso; (9) Piron; (10) Urzayreme.

The case of JUAN GALLEGOS, ex rel v. RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS AND PEDRO DE LOS RIOS, 11 CS 302. (September 25, 1544) gives a complete history of the encomienda of Nandaime. It was also the most litigated case regarding encomienda in the COLECCION SOMOZA. Judge Nineda set aside Rios' theft and gave the encomienda back to Gallegos and Lusia Sanchez; on his return to Nicaragua Rodrigo de Contreras reversed Pineda and gave it back to Carvallo. During the residence of Contreras Herrera, in an ancillary action, reversed Contreras and returned the encomienda to Gallegos and Sanchez. On appeal to the Audiencia of los Confines, all allies of Contreras, Herrera was reversed and the encomienda was given back to Gallegos and Carvallo. On appeal to the Consejo de las Indias the encomienda was finally returned to Gallegos and Sanchez.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Three and possibly four encomiendas are mentioned as located in Nandaime. Encomienda # 135 contained 100 tributary Indians and was owned by Bermaldino de Miranda. It had a total population of about 410 Indians. Encomienda # 148 was owned by the children of Suarez and contained 51 tributary Indians and a total population of about 200 Indians. Encomienda # 154 was owned by Juan Carvallo (the ownership of Nandaime was still on appeal in 1548) with 80 tributary Indians and a total population of about 320 Indians. That makes a total population of Nandaime in 1548 of 930 Indians and agrees completely with data found in the lawsuit mentioned above. Another encomienda, # 167, Nandayotra, owned by Geronimo Ansipes with 27 tributary Indians and a total population of 110 Indians may also pertain to Nandaime and may have been entered as "another Nandaime- NandayOTRA. That word is not found anywhere else in the COLECCION SOMOZA and is typical of the clerical errors found in the tasacion of 1548.

ETHNIC STATUS: Chorotega.

NAME OF VILLAGE: Morati

LOCATION: See above.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: See above.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Extinct.

ETHNIC STATUS: Chorotegan.

NAME OF VILLAGE: Zotega (Zoatega, Coatega, Hacotega).

LOCATION: See above.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: See above.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: The approximate location of Zotega has been the subject of the wildest speculation. Melendez located it either at the Laguna de Apoyo or more probably Tezuteaga (Melendez 1993:55). Arrellano (1990: 78) also placed Zoatega at Tezuteaga (El Viejo). Cereceda's account makes it clear that Zoatega or Zoatega was located in the vicinity of six leagues north of the village of Nicaragua, which would put it in the vicinity of the Ochomogo river and Nandaime. Gil Gonzalez described Zoatega as the place where he was attacked by warriors of "Dirianjen". When Francisco Hernandez had completed his first entrada into Nicaragua and stopped to divide up the booty, he did so at Hacoteaga (probably Zoatega) in May 1, 1524 (Melendez 1992:136), perhaps as an act to establish Spanish control over the place where Gil Gonzalez was lucky to escape with his life.

Oviedo mentioned the village when he described the attack of the Indians of Zoatega on Gil Gonzalez. He noted that the Indians shouted, " teba, teba, teba, xuya". "Teb" meant good (bueno); and "xuya" meant "go away" (vete). The Indians were also saying " toya, toya", which meant "get walking" (Cronistas 3:177).

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Extinct.

ETHNIC STATUS: Unclear whether Zoatega was allied with the cacique of Nicaragua and was therefore perhaps Nicaraguan or was Chorotegan. When Gil Gonzalez passed through the village of Nicaragua the cacique Nicaragua assured Gil Gonzalez that it was not his men that had
NAME OF VILLAGE: Nandaime

LOCATION: See above.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information. See above.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Nandaime was a sizeable village. It was first made subject to encomienda between 1524 and 1526 when Francisco Hernandez granted the pueblO of Nandaime to Juan Xuarez (who does not appear as one of the original conquistadores who entered Nicaragua with Francisco Hernandez in 1524 (Melendez 1993: 141-151). That encomienda was ratified by Pedrarias. Later the encomienda came into the possession of Juan Sanchez (Xuarez may be a transcription error). Sanchez died leaving minor children and his widow married one Juan Gallegos; acting governor Pedro de los Rios stole part of the encomienda and assigned two-thirds of it to Juan Carvallo, one of his and Contreras' allies. The estate of Juan Sanchez retained only 60 Indians. A deed of encomienda was issued by Rios in 1543 granting Juan Carvallo 90 Indians of the plaza of Nandaime; one cacique was called in Christian Pedro (he was a mestizo) and in the Indian language Yonboyme.

Rios mentioned Nandaime as lying in the quarter towards La Cavana and towards Nandapio, a pueblo close to Mombacho; it only had 80 tributary Indians and so Rios awarded another 12 tributary Indians from the plaza of the cacique Juan, probably of Nandapio, or one of the other related villages. Possession of the plaza took place on September 5, 1543, with the following Indians present: (1) Anonboymes or Ynanboyme, main cacique; (2) Diomnydoy; (3) Zindiino; (4) Navyonbue; (5) Arotiery; (6) Nacatime; (7) Potinario; (8) Zetes; (9) Piron; (10) Urzaraye.

The case of JUAN GALLEGOS, ex rel v. RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS AND PEDRO DE LOS RIOS, 11 CS 302. (September 25, 1544) gives a complete history of the encomienda of Nandaime. It was also the most litigated case regarding encomienda in the COLECCION SOMOZA. Judge Pineda set aside Rios' theft and gave the encomienda back to Gallegos and Luisa Sanchez; on his return to Nicaragua Rodrigo de Contreras reversed Pineda and gave it back to Carvallo. During the residence of Contreras Herrera, in an ancillary action, reversed Contreras and returned the encomienda to Gallegos and Sanchez. On appeal to the Audiencia de los Confines, all allies of Contreras, Herrera was reversed and the encomienda was given back to Carvallo. On appeal to the Consejo de las Indias the encomienda was finally returned to Gallegos and Sanchez.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Three and possibly four encomiendas are mentioned as located in Nandaime. Encomienda # 135 contained 100 tributary Indians and was owned by Bermaldino de Miranda. It had a total population of about 410 Indians. Encomienda # 148 was owned by the chiliren de Suarez and contained 51 tributary Indians and a total population of about 200 Indians. Encomienda # 154 was owned by Juan Carvallo (the ownership of Nandaime was still on appeal in 1548) with 80 tributary Indians and a total population of about 320 Indians. That makes a total population of Nandaime in 1548 of 930 Indians and agrees completely with data found in the lawsuit mentioned above. Another encomienda, # 147, Nandayotra, owned by Geronimo Anspeis with 27 tributary Indians and a total population of 110 Indians may also pertain to Nandaime and may have been entered as "another Nandaime- NandayOTRA. That word is not found anywhere else in the COLECCION SOMOZA and is typical of the clerical errors found in the tasacion of 1548.

ETHNIC STATUS: Chorotega.

NAME OF VILLAGE: Morati

LOCATION: See above.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: See above.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Extinct.

ETHNIC STATUS: Chorotegan.

NAME OF VILLAGE: Zoatega (Zoatega, Zoatega, Hacotega).

LOCATION: See above.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: See above.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: The approximate location of Zoatega has been the subject of the wildest speculation. Melendez located it either at the Laguna de Apoyo or more probably Tezutega (Melendez 1993:55). Arrellano (1990: 78) also placed Zoatega at Tezutega (El Viejo). Cereceda's account makes it clear that Zoatega or Zoategaza was located in the vicinity of six leagues north of the village of Nicaragua, which would put it in the vicinity of the Ochomogo river and Nandaima. Gil Gonzalez described Zoatega as the place where he was attacked by warriors of "Dirianjen". When Francisco Hernandez had completed his first entrada into Nicaragua and stopped to divide up the booty, he did so at Hacotega (probably Zoatega) in May 1, 1524 (Melendez 1992:136), perhaps as an act to establish Spanish control over the place where Gil Gonzalez was lucky to escape with his life.

Oviedo mentioned the village when he described the attack of the Indians of Zoatega on Gil Gonzalez. He noted that the Indians shouted, " teba, teba, teba, xuya". "Teba" meant good (buena); and "xuya" meant "go away" (vete). The Indians were also saying " toya, toya", which meant "get walking" (Cronistas 3: 177).

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Extinct.

ETHNIC STATUS: Unclear whether Zoatega was allied with the cacique of Nicaragua and was therefore perhaps Nicaraguan or was Chorotegan. When Gil Gonzalez passed through the village of Nicaragua the cacique Nicaragua assured Gil Gonzalez that it was not his men that had
attacked Gil Gonzalez but those of Zoatega. Gil Gonzalez did not believe him. Lehmann (1920: 1014) identified the language of Zoatega as Nahua.

P1.19
NAME OF VILLAGE: of (?) DIRIANJEN
It is not certain if Dirianjen was a cacique or village name, though the accounts of Cereceda tend towards Dirianjen being a person. There is no information where Dirianjen came from. Cereceda clearly stated that the cacique (or cacique of) Dirianjen came to the province of Nochari and gave Gil Gonzalez 18, 918 pesos of low grade gold. All other well embellished accounts of "Dirianjen", such as that of Gomara (Melendez 1993:43), are a hopelessly random mix of fact and nonsense. Another possibility is that the village of Dirianjen was Xalteba. Cereceda filed a series of documents to assist in the audit that Pedrarias' men conducted in 1529. In those documents was an affidavit that described Gil Gonzalez' and Cereceda's early movements in the first entrada into Nicaragua. There Cereceda flatly stated that Gil Gonzalez' forces reached the place where Granada was later founded (IN RE CERECEDA, 17 CS 302, 428, October 27, 1550).

P2.0 OVIENDO.
Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo is undoubtedly the best known cronista of early Nicaragua and his Historia General Y Natural De Las Islas Y Tierras Del Mar Oceano (1855) is usually cited as the source of the bulk of information about Nicaragua in the contact period, 1522-1550. Some writers, such as Abel-Vidor have characterized Oviedo's work as quite valuable since, The HISTORIA provides a rich fund of ethnographic information which no other colonial has matched for that region, particularly in Nicaragua, where Oviedo's two-year experience found him intensely involved in recording the destruction of indigenous cultures and societies by unscrupulous conquistadores. Moreover, it was recorded only six to seven years after the first entrada into Nicaragua, before the full impact of Indian depopulation was felt in that colony, and therefore is of unique importance to the archaeology and ethnohistory of western Nicaragua and northwestern Costa Rica. (Abel-Vidor 1988: 264).

Fowler (1989) has also lauded Oviedo's abilities as, "...an excellent historian, quite a good naturalist, and a decent ethnologist" (Fowler 1989:20). The view of the value of Oviedo's works presented in this work is quite different: as a historian of events involving Spaniards in early Nicaragua he is completely and intentionally misleading and unreliable; as an ethnographer his information is quite fragmentary and repetitive; as a naturalist his work is quite good, probably the finest work produced until the scientific work of the Bourbon period under Charles III (Arciniegas 1973: 264). The value of Oviedo is that he copied, probably verbatim, the report submitted by Fray Bobadilla and that he visited a few locations and wrote eyewitness reports about what he saw. His presence in the Coleccion Somoza is a much deflated presence of a minor hanger-on of Lopez Salcedo who worked hard at keeping his activities in Nicaragua unknown to everyone, wrote one letter to the Crown about the Masaya volcano, is mentioned in correspondence by Prince Phillip as being probably involved with the embezzlement of the estate of the executed Nuñez de Balboa, and acting as a supplementary accountant in the kangaroo court proceedings that terminated in the ejection of Lopez Salcedo and his Crown officials from Nicaragua, stripped of their financial resources (and in Cereceda's case stripped of most of his clothes as well since he left Nicaragua in only his underwear.). The other value of Oviedo is to add corroborating information about references in the Coleccion Somoza and Cibdad Real.

P3.0 FRAY DE BOBADILLA.
The single greatest source of ethnographic data in Oviedo was not written by him but was copied from the report of Bobadilla (Cronistas 3: 310-360). Fray Bobadilla, possibly a relative of Pedrarias' wife, Isabel de Bobadilla, was asked by Pedrarias to baptize (or rebaptize) Nicaraguan Indians. Obviously Pedrarias was seeking legitimacy by creating statistics about how efficient his Christianization of the Indians was progressing, and also to show that the previous reports and "body counts" of baptisms of his enemies Cereceda and Francisco Hernandez (which have never been found) were suspect. Oviedo noted that Bobadilla left Leon and traveled to the "province of Nicaragua", taking the scribe Bartolome Perez to tabulate the numbers desired by Pedrarias (Cronistas 3: 311).

P3.1 NAME OF VILLAGE: Teoca
LOCATION: In the pueblo of, or a galpon of, the village of Nicaragua. #P1.10 above (Cronistas 3: 311).
INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No tribute collected. Baptized 29,053 Indians in nine days. Interviewed the following Indians and recorded ethnographic data: (1) Chicoyanonal, cacique; (2) Zipat, an elder; (3) Miseaboy, another cacique; (4) Tazoteyda, a defrocked Indian priest; (5) Cuyyet, an elder of about 80 years of age.
OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.
STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Extinct, though Teoca may be nothing more than a galpon of the village of Nicaragua.
ETHNIC STATUS: Nahua

P3.2 NAME OF VILLAGE: Nicaragua (See discussion of pueblo above, P 1.10)
P3.3 NAME OF VILLAGE: Xoxoya
LOCATION: In the pueblo of Nicaragua (Cronistas 3: 324)
INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No tribute collected. Bobadilla interviewed: (1) a cacique named Quiavit; (2) Astochimal, a man 30 years old (Cronistas 3: 325), and gathered more ethnographic data. Apparently at the same interviewing process that took three days, Bobadilla and his interpreters gathered together 13 more unnamed caciques and elders and asked more questions (Cronistas 3: 327).
attacked Gil Gonzalez but those of Zoatega. Gil Gonzalez did not believe him. Lehmann (1920: 1014) identified the language of Zoatega as Nahua.

P1.19
NAME OF VILLAGE: of (?) Diriangen
It is not certain if Diriangen was a cacique or village name, though the accounts of Cerceda tend towards Diriangen being a person. There is no information where Diriangen came from. Cerceda clearly stated that the cacique (or cacique of) Diriangen came to the province of Nohari and gave Gil Gonzalez 18, 918 pesos of low grade gold. All other well embellished accounts of "Diriangen", such as that of Gomez (Melendez 1993:43), are a hopelessy random mix of fact and nonsense. Another possibility is that the village of Diriangen was Xalteva. Cerceda filed a series of documents to assist in the audit that Pedrarias' men conducted in 1529. In those documents was an affidavit that described Gil Gonzalez' and Cerceda's early movements in the first entrada into Nicaragua. There Cerceda flatly stated that Gil Gonzalez' forces reached the place where Granada was later founded (IN RE CERECEDA, 17 CS 302, 428, October 27, 1550)

P2.0 Oviedo.
Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo is undoubtedly the best known cronista of early Nicaragua and his Historia General Y Natural De Las Islas Y Tierras Del Mar Oceano (1855) is usually cited as the source of the bulk of information about Nicaragua in the contact period, 1522-1550. Some writers, such as Abel-Vidor have characterized Oviedo's work as quite valuable since,

The HISTORIA provides a rich fund of ethnographic information which no other colonial has matched for that region, particularly in Nicaragua, where Oviedo's two-year experience found him intensely involved in recording the destruction of indigenous cultures and societies by unscrupulous conquistadores. Moreover, it was recorded only six to seven years after the first entrada into Nicaragua, before the full impact of Indian depopulation was felt in that colony, and therefore is of unique importance to the archaeology and ethnography of western Nicaragua and northwestern Costa Rica. (Abel-Vidor 1988: 264).

Fowler (1989) has also lauded Oviedo's abilities as, "...an excellent historian, quite a good naturalist, and a decent ethnologist" (Fowler 1989:20). The view of the value of Oviedo's work presented in this work is quite different: as a historian of events involving Spaniards in early Nicaragua he is completely and intentionally misleading and unreliable; as an ethnographer his information is quite fragmentary and repetitive; as a naturalist his work is quite good, probably the finest work produced until the scientific work of the Bourbon period under Charles III (Arceinas 1973: 264). The value of Oviedo is that he copied, probably verbatim, the report submitted by Fray Bobadilla and that he visited a few locations and wrote eyewitness reports about what he saw. His presence in the Coleccion Somosa is a much deflated presence of a minor hanger-on of Lopez Salcedo who worked hard at keeping his activities in Nicaragua unknown to everyone, wrote one letter to the Crown about the Masaya volcano, is mentioned in correspondence by Prince Phillip as being probably involved with the embezzlement of the estate of the executed Nuñez de Balboa, and acting as a supplementary accountant in the kankarco court proceedings that terminated the ejection of Lopez Salcedo and his Crown officials from Nicaragua, stripped of their financial resources (and in Cerceda's case stripped of most of his clothes as well since he left Nicaragua in only his underwear.). The other value of Oviedo is to add corroborating information about references in the Coleccion Somosa and Cibdad Real.

P3.0 FRAY DE BOBADILLA.
The single greatest source of ethnographic data in Oviedo was not written by him but was copied from the report of Bobadilla (Cronistas 3: 310-360). Fray Bobadilla, possibly a relative of Pedrarias' wife, Isabel de Bobadilla, was asked by Pedrarias to baptize (or rebaptize) Nicaraguan Indians. Obviously Pedrarias was seeking legitimacy by creating statistics about how efficient his Christianization of the Indians was progressing, and also to show that the previous reports and "body counts" of baptisms of his enemies Cerceda and Francisco Hernandez (which have never been found) were suspect. Oviedo noted that Bobadilla left Leon and traveled to the "province of Nicaragua", taking the scribe Bartolome Perez to tabulate the numbers desired by Pedrarias (Cronistas 3: 311).

P3.1
NAME OF VILLAGE: Teoca
LOCATION: In the pueblo of, or a galpon of, the village of Nicaragua. #P1.10 above (Cronistas 3: 311).

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No tribe collected. Baptized 29,093 Indians in nine days. Interviewed the following Indians and recorded ethnographic data: (1) Chichoyotan, cacique; (2) Zipat, an elder; (3) Miseachoy, another cacique; (4) Tazotetya, a defrocked Indian priest; (5) Cyevet, an elder of about 80 years of age.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Extinct, though Teoca may be nothing more than a galpon of the village of Nicaragua.

ETHNIC STATUS: Nahua

P3.2
NAME OF VILLAGE: Nicaragua (See discussion of pueblo above, P 1.10)

P3.3
NAME OF VILLAGE: Xoxoya
LOCATION: In the pueblo of Nicaragua (Cronistas 3: 324).

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No tribe collected. Bobadilla interviewed: (1) a cacique named Quiavit; (2) Astochimal, a man 30 years old (Cronistas 3: 325), and gathered more ethnographic data. Apparently at the same interviewing process that took three days, Bobadilla and his interpreters gathered together 13 more unnamed caciques and elders and asked more questions (Cronistas 3: 327).
OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Xoxoyta survived to 1548 as encomienda # 108 with 60 Indians, owned by Joan Malvasi, and with a total Indian population of 246 Indians.

ETHNIC STATUS: Nahua

NAME OF VILLAGE: Totoaca

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Unclear. Totoaca is not found in the tasación of 1548. Encomienda # 192, of the tasación of 1548, Totoaque, with 23 tributary Indians was owned by the Crown and a total Indian population of about 100 Indians. It was listed as lying in the jurisdiction of Leon and does not list any tribute such as fish or the services of fishermen. It is also listed after an encomienda of Tezuateca (El Viejo) a Nicaragua speaking town and Abangasca, a Maribios speaking town that was located five kilometers west of Sutiaba. No conclusion can be reached. Lehmann associated Teoca with Totoaca, probably thinking they were the same location, a conclusion that is obviously wrong from context (Fowler 1989:21).

During the nine days that Bobadilla baptized Indians in and around the village of Nicaragua he baptized 29,063 Indians, which is probably the best estimate of the population of the village of Nicaragua in October, 1528. This may be the village of Totoca, P 1.12, above.

ETHNIC STATUS: Nahua

NAME OF VILLAGE: Oxomario

LOCATION: Not given.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED. No tribute collected; 85 Indians baptized. This is almost certainly the Ochomogo of Cereceda, P1.14, above.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Extinct.

ETHNIC STATUS: Chorotea.

NAME OF VILLAGE: del Diria (Diria, Deria, Delderia)

LOCATION OF VILLAGE: Not given. Almost certainly close to or on the site of the modern village of Diria, close to the Laguna de Apoyo. Cibdad Real (1586) described perfectly the present road that climbs up the Meseta de los Pueblos behind Masaya and passes by Dirimo and Diria (Cronistas 1:157)

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: The villages of Diria and Guatepet, encomienda # 196 mentioned below, were granted in a deed of encomienda (with other villages) by Pedro de los Rios to his wife, Maria de Peñalosa, on October 21, 1542. The Act of Possession took place the next day, on October 22, 1542, with the caciques of Diria named as Francisquilla, possibly a woman, and Gonzalez (11 CS 302). This was one of the fraudulent conveyances and forgeries that were produced by Pedro de los Rios to get around the confiscatory provisions of the New Laws of 1542.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Diria survived in 1548 as a sizeable village subject to several encomiendas: # 127, with 75 tributary Indians, owned by Francisco Romero, with a total Indian population of 310 Indians; # 180 (delderia), with 80 tributary Indians, owned by Miguel de la Costa, and with a total population of 330 Indians; # 196 (delderia and guattetep), with 115 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with a total Indian population of 480 Indians. The village had a total population of 1346 Indians. Encomienda # 166 (Xalteva) also mentioned that the Indians of Xalteva had to help the Indians of "del deria" to clear rocks from the fields. Present day Jalteva and Diria are about 15 km apart.

ETHNIC STATUS: Chorotea. All Cronistas were uniform that the Indians between Managua and the village of Nicaragua spoke Chorotea. See, for example Cibdad Real (Cronistas 1: 143 et seq) and Oviedo (Cronistas 3: 373, 375).

NAME OF VILLAGE: Bombacho (or the cacique of Bombacho).

LOCATION: See discussion in P 1.16, above.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No tribute collected. Baptized 3,241 Indians. That figure is about four and one-half times as large as the combined populations of encomiendas # 120 and 145 which totaled 700 Indians. Since Bobadilla took his time it is the assumption that he could have visited both plazas or had the cacique call together all of his subjects for baptism.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: See discussion in P 1.15, above.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: See discussion in P 1.15, above.

ETHNIC STATUS: See discussion in P 1.15, above.

NAME OF VILLAGE: Masaya
OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Xoxoyta survived to 1548 as encomienda #108 with 60 Indians, owned by Joan Malvasi, and with a total Indian population of 246 Indians.

ETHNIC STATUS: Nahua

P3.4
NAME OF VILLAGE: Totoaca

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Unclear. Totoaca is not found in the tasación of 1548. Encomienda #192, of the tasación of 1548, Totoaque, with 23 tributary Indians was owned by the Crown and a total Indian population of about 100 Indians. It was listed as lying in the jurisdiction of Leon and does not list any tribute such as fish or the services of fishermen. It is also listed after an encomienda of Tezutate (El Viejo) a Nicaragua speaking town and Abangasca, a Maribios speaking town that was located five kilometers west of Sutiaba. No conclusion can be reached. Lehmann associated Teoca with Totoaca, probably thinking they were the same location, a conclusion that is obviously wrong from context (Fowler 1989:21).

During the nine days that Bobadilla baptized Indians in and around the village of Nicaragua he baptized 25,063 Indians, which is probably the best estimate of the population of the village of Nicaragua in October, 1528. This may be the village of Totoaca, P1.12, above.

ETHNIC STATUS: Nahua

P3.5
NAME OF VILLAGE: Oxomario

LOCATION: Not given.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No tribute collected; 85 Indians baptized. This is almost certainly the Ochomogo of Cereceda, P1.14, above.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Extinct.

ETHNIC STATUS: Chorotega.

P3.6
NAME OF VILLAGE: del Diria (Diria, Deria, Delderia)

LOCATION OF VILLAGE: Not given. Almost certainly close to or on the site of the modern village of Diria, close to the Laguna de Apoyo. Cibdad Real (1586) described perfectly the present road that climbs up the Meseta de los Pueblos behind Masaya and passes by Dirimo and Diria (Cronistas 1:157)

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: The villages of Diria and Guatepet, encomienda #196 mentioned below, were granted in a deed of encomienda (with other villages) by Pedro de los Rios to his wife, Maria de Peñalosa, on October 21, 1542. The Act of Possession took place the next day, on October 22, 1542, with the caciques of Diria named as Francisquilla, possibly a woman, and Gonzalo (11 CS 302). This was one of the fraudulent conveyances and forgeries that were produced by Pedro de los Rios to get around the confiscatory provisions of the New Laws of 1542.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Diria survived in 1548 as a sizeable village subject to several encomiendas: #127, with 75 tributary Indians, owned by Francisco Romero, with a total Indian population of 310 Indians; #180 (delderia), with 80 tributary Indians, owned by Miguel de la Costa, and with a total population of 330 Indians; #196 (delderia and guatetep), with 115 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with a total Indian population of 480 Indians. The village had a total population of 1346 Indians. Encomienda #166 (Xalteva) also mentioned that the Indians of Xalteva had to help the Indians of "del deria" to clear rocks from the fields. Present day Xalteva and Diria are about 15 km apart.

ETHNIC STATUS: Chorotega. All Cronistas were uniform that the Indians between Managua and the village of Nicaragua spoke Chorotega. See, for example Cibdad Real (Cronistas 1:143 et seq) and Oviedo (Cronistas 3:373, 375).

P3.7
NAME OF VILLAGE: Bombacho (or the cacique of Bombacho).

LOCATION: See discussion in P1.16, above.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No tribute collected. Baptized 3,241 Indians. That figure is about four and one-half times as large as the combined populations of encomiendas #120 and 145 which totaled 700 Indians. Since Bobadilla took his time it is the assumption that he could have visited both plazas or had the cacique call together all of his subjects for baptism.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: See discussion in P1.15, above.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: See discussion in P1.15, above.

ETHNIC STATUS: See discussion in P1.15, above.

P3.8
NAME OF VILLAGE: Masaya
LOCATION: Close to or at the present day city of Masaya.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No tribute collected. Bobadilla reported baptizing 937 Indians.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: The small number of Indians baptized is a mystery. Bobadilla was charged by Pedrarias to bring in a good head count of baptisms. At almost the same time as Bobadilla's baptizing journey was taking place (1528), Oviedo reported Masaya as a town or regional center that had in excess of 100,000 inhabitants (Cronistas 3: 373). He never said where he came up with this figure, perhaps gotten from Diego de Machuca in conversation. Oviedo mentioned Masaya repeatedly. He noted that the nicance tree grew around the Masaya volcano. As with all others Spaniards he was fascinated with the Masaya volcano, and climbed it in July, 1528, using Diego de Machuca's estancia in Lenderi (today's Nindiri) as a base of operations. He went to considerable lengths to explain Fray Blas Castillo's excursion into the mouth of the volcano. His only letter to the Crown, reproduced in the Coleccion Somosa, is found at 6 CS 19 (July 17, 1539). It described the Masaya volcano. Lastly, Oviedo described some of the folklore of the aged goddess that lived in the mouth of the Masaya volcano. See (Cronistas 3: 11, 26, 86, 182, 355, 364, 372, 373, 375, 378, 380, 382, 383, 384, 390, 391, 393, 394, 397, 399, 401, 402, 408, 411, 413, 415, 417, 421).

The encomienda found at 14 CS 174 that was granted by Rodrigo de Contreras to his young son Vasco de Contreras on April 15, 1542 included the plazas of: (1) Monimbo, a barrio of modern day Masaya, with the caciques Botoy, Nacay, and Manditi; (2) Zagalupa, with the caciques named Socher and Chicaquezte; (3) Chingalapa; (4) Motolynes Chondales of the city of Granada. The Act of Possession took place at the Puerto de la Possession (El Realejo) on July 6, 1542. Monimbo, Zagalupa, and Chingalapa all probably lay within today's "greater Masaya". Those three plazas are usually mentioned together throughout the Coleccion Somosa, though there is no reference known to the author that specifically states that Zagalupa and Chingalapa were plazas close to Masaya. Mulagalpa (encomienda # 102), and listed next to Direga, # 101 and another barrio of Masaya, (Incer 1985: 417) was also always mentioned in discussion of encomiendas close to or at Masaya. The tasaion of 1581, summarized below, makes it clear that Mulagalpa was an encomienda in Managua. The presence of Chondal Indians is clearly mentioned in this encomienda. Both Motolynes and Zagalupa were referred to as "Chondales", 14 CS at 176.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Masaya survived as a large village in the tasacion of 1548. Encomienda # 117 contained 150 tributary Indians, was owned by Joan Davila, and had 675 inhabitants; encomienda # 151 had 110 tributary Indians, was owned by Francisco Sanchez, and 450 inhabitants. Interestingly, even at that early date their hardwork was recognized for its quality and they had to deliver finely made hamacas as part of their tribute.

Another pueblo or galpon, named Direga, has been identified by various writers such as Incer (1985: 417) as an old barrio of Masaya. Direga is listed as encomienda # 101, with 240 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and had 980 inhabitants. Monimbo survived as encomienda # 198, with 140 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and 650 inhabitants. Zagalupa survived as encomienda # 156 (Zagalupa and other pueblos), with 300 tributary Indians, owned by Benito Diaz, and 1230 inhabitants; encomienda # 197, with 20 tributary

Indians, owned by the Crown, with 82 inhabitants; total population was 2,292 inhabitants. The encomiendas of Motolynes and Chingalapa have become extinct, or more likely, this encomienda survived relatively intact and they are included in the "other pueblos" of encomienda # 156. "Greater Masaya" may be said to have had in 1548 960 tributary Indians and 3,916 inhabitants. The difference with populations observed by Oviedo in 1528 is obvious, a decrease in population of 95%. Bobadilla's small number of baptized Indians is unexplained.

ETHNIC STATUS: Chorotege, with a small population of Chondales. Ciblad Real reported in 1586 that Chorotege (Oro-Mungue) was the language of the inhabitants of Masaya (Cronistas 1: 154).

P3.9
NAME OF VILLAGE: Matalapele ("... in the province of Masaya...")

LOCATION: No specific reference. From context it would have been located between Masaya and the present village of Nindiri, about 8 km away. It may have been located around the small mountain called today Coyotepe and La Barranca, next to the Laguna de Masaya.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No tribute collected. 154 persons were baptized.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Extinct.

ETHNIC STATUS: Chorotege.

P3.10
NAME OF VILLAGE: Marinaitle

LOCATION: No specific reference. From context it may have been located close to Lenderi and Mata palate.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No tribute collected. 499 persons baptized.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Marinaitle survived in 1548 as three encomiendas: # 126, with five tributary Indians, owned by Luis de Guevara (or his ghost); # 130 with 10 tributary Indians, owned by Roman de Cardenas, with 41 inhabitants; and # 144, with 40 Indians, owned by Bartolome Tello, and 164 inhabitants. Total population of the village in 1548 was 211 inhabitants, a decrease in population of about 40%.

ETHNIC STATUS: Chorotege.
LOCATION: Close to or at the present day city of Masaya.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No tribute collected. Bobadilla reported baptizing 937 Indians.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: The small number of Indians baptized is a mystery. Bobadilla was charged by Pedrarias to bring in a good head count of baptisms. At almost the same time as Bobadilla's baptizing journey was taking place (1528), Oviedo reported Masaya as a town or regional center that had in excess of 100,000 inhabitants (Cronistas 3: 373). He never said where he came upon this figure, perhaps gotten from Diego de Machuca in conversation. Oviedo mentioned Masaya repeatedly. He noted that the nancite tree grew around the Masaya volcano. As with all others Spaniards he was fascinated with the Masaya volcano, and climbed it in July, 1528, using Diego de Machuca's escancia in Lenderi (today's Nindiri) as a base of operations. He went to considerable lengths to explain Fray Blas Castillo's excursion into the mouth of the volcano. His only letters to the Crown, reproduced in the Coleccion Somanza, is found at 6 CS 19 (July 17, 1539). It described the Masaya volcano. Lastly, Oviedo described some of the folklore of the aged goddess that lived in the mouth of the Masaya volcano. See (Cronistas 3: 11, 26, 86, 182, 355, 364, 372, 373, 375, 378, 380, 382, 383, 384, 390, 391, 393, 394, 397, 399, 401, 402, 406, 411, 413, 415, 417, 421).

The encomienda found at 14 CS 174 that was granted by Rodrigo de Contreras to his young son Vasco de Contreras on April 15, 1542 included the palazos of: (1) Monimbo, a barrio of modern day Masaya, with the caciques Botoy, Nacay, and Mandati; (2) Zagalpua, with the caciques named Socher and Chicaquez; (3) Chinagalpa; (4) Motolynes Chondales of the city of Granada. The Act of Possession took place at the Puerto de la Possesion (El Realejo) on July 6, 1542. Monimbo, Zagalpua, and Chinagalpa all probably lay within today's "greater Masaya". Those three palazos are usually mentioned together throughout the Coleccion Somanza, though there is no reference known to the author that specifically states that Zagalpua and Chinagalpa were palazos close to Masaya. Mulagalpa (encomienda # 102), and listed next to Direga, # 101 and another barrio of Masaya, (Incer 1985: 417) was also always mentioned in discussion of encomiendas close to or at Masaya. The Tasacion of 1581, summarized below, makes it clear that Mulagalpa was an encomienda in Managua. The presence of Chondal Indians is clearly mentioned in this encomienda. Both Motolynes and Zagalpua were referred to as "Chondales", 14 CS at 176.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Masaya survived as a large village in the tasacion of 1548. Encomienda # 117 contained 150 tributary Indians, was owned by Joan Davila, and had 675 inhabitants; encomienda # 151 had 110 tributary Indians, was owned by Francisco Sanchez, and 450 Inhabitants. The total population of the plaza of Masaya was 1,125 Indians. Interestingly, even at that early date their handiwork was recognized for its quality and they had to deliver finely made hamacas as part of their tribute.

Another pueblo or galpon, named Direga, has been identified by various writers such as Incer (1985: 417) as an old barrio of Masaya. Direga is listed as encomienda # 101, with 240 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 980 inhabitants. Monimbo survived as encomienda # 198, with 140 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and 650 inhabitants. Zagalpua survived as encomienda # 156 (Zagalpua and other pueblos), with 300 tributary Indians, owned by Benito Diaz, and 1230 inhabitants; encomienda # 197, with 20 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, with 82 inhabitants; total population was 2,292 inhabitants. The encomiendas of Motolynes and Chinagalpa have become extinct, or more likely, this encomienda survived relatively intact and they are included in the "other pueblos" of encomienda # 156. "Greater Masaya" may be said to have had in 1548 960 tributary Indians and 3,936 inhabitants. The difference with populations observed by Oviedo in 1528 is obvious, a decrease in population of 95%. Bobadilla's small number of baptized Indians is unexplained.

ETHNIC STATUS: Chorotega, with a small population of Chondales. Ciblad Real reported in 1586 that Chorotega (Oto-Mangue) was the language of the inhabitants of Masaya (Cronistas 1: 154).

P3.9
NAME OF VILLAGE: Matapalets ("... in the province of Masaya...")

LOCATION: No specific reference. From context it would have been located between Masaya and the present village of Nindiri, about 8 km away. It may have been located around the small mountain called today Coyotepe and La Barranca, next to the Laguna de Masaya.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No tribute collected. 154 persons were baptized.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Extinct.

ETHNIC STATUS: Chorotega.

P3.10
NAME OF VILLAGE: Marinaita

LOCATION: No specific reference. From context it may have been located close to Lenderi and Mataplate.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No tribute collected. 499 persons baptized.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Marinaita survived in 1548 as three encomiendas: # 126, with five tributary Indians, owned by Luis de Guevara (or his ghost); # 130 with 10 tributary Indians, owned by Roman de Cardenas, with 41 inhabitants; and # 144, with 40 Indians, owned by Bartolome Tello, and 164 inhabitants. Total population of the village in 1548 was 211 inhabitants, a decrease in population of about 40%.

ETHNIC STATUS: Chorotega.
P3.11
NAME OF VILLAGE: Lenderi

LOCATION: Close to or on the actual site of the village of Nindiri, which is also known as Lenderi and also as Tenderi.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No tribute collected. 2,917 persons baptized.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Oviedo mentioned Lenderi as being held in encomienda by Diego de Machuca de Zuazo, a first cousin of Rodrigo de Contreras (Cronistas 3: 364). Oviedo also stayed in Lenderi the night of July 25, 1529 in order to climb the Masaya volcano (Cronistas 3: 383-384), and while there mentioned the cacique of Lenderi, named Francisco in Spanish and Nacatime in Chorotega (Cronistas 3: 383) See also (Cronistas 3: 10, 11, 356, 364, 371, 373, 374, 383, 391).

Before Diego de Machuca died he and Rodrigo de Contreras became bitter enemies over who should receive a reward from the Crown for the discovery of the mouth of the Rio San Juan (See CONTRERAS v. THE CROWN; ALONSO CALERO AND DIEGO DE MACHUCA v. CONTRERAS AND THE CROWN, 13 CS 1, July 8, 1544). Contreras took out his vengeance by taking Machuca’s encomiendas away from Machuca’s widow, Catalina de Gutierrez. Gutierrez brought a lawsuit for the restitution of the encomiendas that had previously been owned by Machuca, CATALINA GUTIERREZ, VIUDA DE DIEGO DE MACHUCA v. THE CROWN, 14 CS 74 (1547). Included in those encomiendas was the encomienda of Nindiri.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Lenderi survived as Nindiri, encomienda # 178, with 300 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 1240 inhabitants, a decrease in population of about 65%.

ETHNIC STATUS: Specifically referred to as Chorotega. Cibdad Real reported in 1586 that the inhabitants of Nindiri spoke Chorotega (Oto-Mangue) (Cronistas 1: 154).

P3.12
NAME OF VILLAGE: Managua

LOCATION: The present location of Managua

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No tribute collected. Bobadilla baptized 1,116 persons.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Oviedo mentioned Managua on several occasions (Cronistas 3: 10, , 376, 377, 378, 383). He noted that in 1525 Managua was the most populous Indian pueblo in the colony of Nicaragua, that it stretched for three leagues along the southern shore of Lake Managua, and that it had 10,000 warriors and 40,000 inhabitants. By 1528 or 1529 Oviedo reported that it was the most depopulated and desolate place in the colony of Nicaragua, with less than 1,000 inhabitants (Cronistas 3: 377).

Managua was also one of the encomiendas that had been previously owned by Diego Machuca and that his widow, Catalina Gutierrez, tried to recover from the Crown, CATALINA GUTIERREZ, VIUDA DE DIEGO DE MACHUCA v. THE CROWN 14 CS 74 (1547).

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Managua survived in 1548 as one of the larger villages in western Nicaragua and subject to five encomiendas: (1) # 71, with 100 tributary Indians, owned by Francisco Tellez, and with 410 inhabitants; (2) # 123, with 100 tributary Indians, owned by Christobal de Sant Martin, and with 410 inhabitants; (3) # 138, with 10 tributary Indians, owned by Diego de Pastrana, and with 41 inhabitants; (4) # 157, with 25 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 103 inhabitants; (5) # 160, with 30 tributary Indians, owned by Luis de la Rocha, and with 123 inhabitants. Mazagalpa has also been identified Incer as one of the barrios or galpones of early Managua (Incer 1985: 432). Mazagalpa survived in 1548 with three encomiendas: (1) # 34, with 70 tributary Indians, owned by Alvaro Zamora, and with 290 inhabitants; (2) # 161, with 55 tributary Indians, owned by Pedro de la Palma, and with 225 inhabitants; and (3) # 195, with 60 tributary Indians, owned by Tienle Fuentes, and with 246 inhabitants.

The Tasacion of 1581 makes it clear that Managua also contained the following encomiendas, heretofore not located: GVIN 1, Yatan, with 18 tributary Indians, property of Pedro Menor and with 74 inhabitants; GVIN Muligalpa, with 35 tributary Indians, property of Alamo de Hororoz, and with 144 inhabitants; GVIN 6, Achonpa, with 10 tributary Indians, property of Joan Lozano, and with 41 inhabitants; GVIN 15, Guatepe and Tonala, with 75 tributary Indians, property of Gomez Palomino, and with 308 inhabitants; GVIN 50, Kocigalpa, with 45 tributary Indians, property of Diego Bermudez, and with 185 inhabitants. Also, the tasacion of 1581 also includes at least two encomiendas, Tlapangan and Xust, that are not found in any earlier documents. The total number of inhabitants of "Greater Managua" was 2,598 Indians. This population exceeds the 1,116 Indians baptized by Bobadilla in 1528. The decline in population is 94% from the estimated population of Managua in 1525 of 40,000 persons.

ETHNIC STATUS: Oviedo specifically referred to the inhabitants of Managua as speaking Chorotega (Cronistas 3: 376). In 1586 Cibdad Real noted that at Managua the Indians spoke corrupt Mexican (Nahuatl) (Cronistas 1: 154). This led Fowler to suggest that by the 1580's the Indians of western Nicaragua were developing a Nahua "patois" (Fowler 1989: 67). It may also suggest that there were new Indian groups, as well as linguistic patterns, that entered Nicaragua after 1522.

P3.13
NAME OF VILLAGE: Matiri

LOCATION: Near or at the present town of Matiri, located west of Managua on the New Leon Highway. Virtually every traveler who has visited Nicaragua since Oviedo has located Matiri at the same location.
P3.11
NAME OF VILLAGE: Lenderi

LOCATION: Close to or on the actual site of the village of Nindiri, which is also known as Lenderi and also as Tenderi.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No tribute collected. 2,917 persons baptized.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Oviedo mentioned Lenderi as being held in encomienda by Diego de Machuca de Zuazo, a first cousin of Rodrigo de Contreras (Cronistas 3:364). Oviedo also stayed in Lenderi the night of July 25, 1529 in order to climb the Masaya volcano (Cronistas 3:383-384), and while there mentioned the cacique of Lenderi, named Francisco in Spanish and Nacatime in Chorotega (Cronistas 3:383). See also (Cronistas 3:10, 11, 356, 364, 371, 373, 374, 383, 391).

Before Diego de Machuca died he and Rodrigo de Contreras became bitter enemies over who should receive a reward from the Crown for the discovery of the mouth of the Rio San Juan (See CONTRERAS v. THE CROWN; ALONSO CALERO AND DIEGO DE MACHUCA v. CONTRERAS AND THE CROWN, 13 CS 1, July 8, 1544). Contreras took out his vengeance by taking Machuca's encomiendas away from Machuca's widow, Catalina de Gutierrez. Gutierrez brought a lawsuit for the restitution of the encomiendas that had previously been owned by Machuca, CATALINA GUTIERREZ, VIUDA DE DIEGO DE MACHUCA v. THE CROWN, 14 CS 74 (1547). Included in those encomiendas was the encomienda of Nindiri.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Lenderi survived as Nindiri, encomienda #178, with 300 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 1240 inhabitants, a decrease in population of about 65%.

ETHNIC STATUS: Specifically referred to as Chorotegan. Cibdad Real reported in 1586 that the inhabitants of Nindiri spoke Chorotega (Oto-Mangue) (Cronistas 1:154).

P3.12
NAME OF VILLAGE: Managua

LOCATION: The present location of Managua

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No tribute collected. Bobadilla baptized 1,116 persons.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Oviedo mentioned Managua on several occasions (Cronistas 3:10, 376, 377, 378, 383). He noted that in 1525 Managua was the most populous Indian pueblo in the colony of Nicaragua, that it stretched for three leagues along the southern shore of Lake Managua, and that it had 10,000 warriors and 40,000 inhabitants. By 1528 or 1529 Oviedo reported that it was the most depopulated and desolate place in the colony of Nicaragua, with less than 1,000 inhabitants (Cronistas 3:377).

Managua was also one of the encomiendas that had been previously owned by Diego Machuca and that his widow, Catalina Gutierrez, tried to recover from the Crown, CATALINA GUTIERREZ, VIUDA DE DIEGO DE MACHUCA v. THE CROWN 14 CS 74 (1547).

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Managua survived in 1548 as one of the larger villages in western Nicaragua and subject to five encomiendas: (1) #71, with 100 tributary Indians, owned by Francisco Tellez, and with 410 inhabitants; (2) #123, with 100 tributary Indians, owned by Christobal de Sant Martin, and with 410 inhabitants; (3) #138, with 110 tributary Indians, owned by Diego de Paustrana, and with 41 inhabitants; (4) #157, with 25 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 103 inhabitants; (5) #160, with 30 tributary Indians, owned by Luis de la Rocha, and with 123 inhabitants. Mazagapla has also been identified as Incer as one of the barrios or galpones of early Managua (Incer 1985:432). Mazagapla survived in 1548 with three encomiendas: (1) #34, with 70 tributary Indians, owned by Alvaro Zamora, and with 290 inhabitants; (2) #161, with 55 tributary Indians, owned by Pedro de la Palma, and with 225 inhabitants; and (3) #195, with 60 tributary Indians, owned by Tienie Fuentes, and with 246 inhabitants.

The Tasación of 1581 makes it clear that Managua also contained the following encomiendas, heretofore not located: GVIN 1, Yatan, with 18 tributary Indians, property of Pedro Menor and with 74 inhabitants; GVIN Muligapla, with 35 tributary Indians, property of Alonso de Horozco, and with 144 inhabitants; GVIN 6, Achipupa, with 10 tributary Indians, property of Juan Lozano, and with 41 inhabitants; GVIN 15, Guatepe and Tonalla, with 75 tributary Indians, property of Gomez Palomino, and with 308 inhabitants; GVIN 50, Kicogapla, with 45 tributary Indians, property of Diego Bermudez, and with 185 inhabitants. Also, the tasación of 1581 also includes at least two encomiendas, Telenapega and Xult, that are not found in any earlier documents. The total number of inhabitants of "Greater Managua" was 2,598 Indians. This population exceeds the 1,116 Indians baptized by Bobadilla in 1528. The decline in population is 94% from the estimated population of Managua in 1525 of 40,000 persons.

ETHNIC STATUS: Oviedo specifically referred to the inhabitants of Managua as speaking Chorotega (Cronistas 3:376). In 1586 Cibdad Real noted that at Managua the Indians spoke corrupt Mexican (Nahuatl) (Cronistas 1:154). This led Fowler to suggest that by the 1580's the Indians of western Nicaragua were developing a Nahua "patois" (Fowler 1989:67). It may also suggest that there were new Indian groups, as well as linguistic patterns, that entered Nicaragua after 1522.

P3.13
NAME OF VILLAGE: Matamari

LOCATION: Near or at the present town of Matara, located west of Managua on the New Leon Highway. Virtually every traveler who has visited Nicaragua since Oviedo has located Matara at the same location.
INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No tribute was collected. Bobadilla reported baptizing 421 persons.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Oviedo wrote a rather puzzling report of Matiari. He noted that Matiari had 4,000 inhabitants, including 600 warriors. He also noted that in Matiari there were 1,000 warriors and 12,000 inhabitants (Cronistas 3: 377). Whether this was one village with two galpones, or two different villages is unclear. "Matiari" does not appear in the Coleccion Somorza. For the purposes of this work both population figures will be placed together, to create a "greater" Matiari of 16,000 inhabitants. Oviedo also noted this was the population figure not as he eyewitnessed it, but as it was described to him by persons who had witnessed these population figures in the time of Gil Gonzalez and Francisco Hernandez, i.e. 1524. He added that the countryside "boiled" with people. Thus there is no clear report of the size of Matiari in 1528 from Oviedo.

Oviedo also noted another interesting characteristic of Matiari, its pantheon of gods. All other reports of Nicaraguan gods are based upon the two interviews of Cerceda in 1522 and Bobadilla in 1528 at the village of the cacique Nicaragua, and undoubtedly gods of the Nahua. Regarding Matiari, Oviedo noted,

"En Matiari llaman a Dios Tipitani, e dicen que ovo un hombre e una muger, del qual todos los mortales oieron principio, que al hombre llaman Nebihiia e a la muger Nenguitalami: a Dios llaman los de Nicaragua (and here it is not clear if he means the Nicaragua-Nahuas, or the Indians of the gobernacions of the colony of Nicaragua) Thomasoheat, que quiere decir grand Dios, e dicen que aquel tuvo un hijo que estuvo acia abaxo, e le llaman Theobichile: a los angeles pequeños de acia abaxo, quieren decir que se llaman Tamachas; e Taranacazecti e Tamacazcotl son los principales ángeles del cielo. Asi lo dizean estos indios, e dizean quel ángel es criatura del cielo, e que vuelan é tienen alas: é otras muchas vanidades dicen, que nunca se acabarán de escribir, si del todo se dixesse lo quelllos platican; y en lo menos son conformes. (Cronistas 3: 446; see also Lehmann 1920: 864).

Cibdad Real mentioned Fray Ponce passing through Matiari on May 29, 1586 in the same location where the town of Matiari is located today. He also mentioned that the Indians gave him tasty mojarras (Cichlosoma sp) to eat, a fish still eaten in Matiari since it is located on the southwestern shore of Lake Managua. (Cronistas 1: 152-153).

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Matiari survived in 1548 as the village of Matrare, encomienda # 82, with 100 tributary Indians, owned by Francisco de Robles, and with 410 inhabitants. Included in the tribute due was fish and the services of two fishermen every day. The population of Matiari in 1528 as reported by Bobadilla's baptisms and the tasacion of 1548 are almost identical in size. Oviedo's population figures either show a plague, a lot of slaving, or an active imagination. No conclusion can be reached.

ETHNIC STATUS: Chorotegan. Consistent with Oviedo's and every other cronista's habit, the absence of a designated linguistic group means Chorotegan. The pantheon of gods is obviously different from those described in the village of Nicaragua, and may give some clue as to who the Chorote or Chorotegan really were. Cibdad Real, in 1586, noted by reference to previously mentioned villages that the Indians of Matiari were the same Indians as those of Mabiti and Nagarote, which he identified as Mangue (Chorotega) (Cronistas 1: 152-153).

P3.14
NAME OF VILLAGE: Mavitapomo

LOCATION: Unclear. Obviously Bobadilla was traveling on a trajectory north or northwest from Matiari. Cibdad Real in 1586 noted that he came upon a village named Mabiti on May 28, 1586 1/2 league northwest from the village of Nagarote (which still exists and lies about 15 km, or three leagues, northwest of the town of Matiare). He identified that village as speaking Mangue (Chorotega) (Cronistas 1: 152). From there things get more confused. The suffix "pomo" is used as a prefix in the encomienda of Pomonangrado, # 98; Mabitiangrado is the name of the encomienda # 95, and Mabita is the name of encomienda # 96. "Yopomo" means, "the plaza of" in Chiapaneco, a closely related language of Oto-Mangue (Lehmann 1920: 794-901). Perhaps indicating that the encomiendas in this region were recorded in some kind of numerical order, Nagarote is listed as encomienda # 97. Without any further information Mavitapomo is placed where Cibdad Real placed it 1/2 league northwest of Nagarote; if that was not its exact location it was located close by. To confuse matters more, Suipier put his 1860 map of Nicaragua a "Punta Imabite" located about 10 miles south of Leon Viejo on Lake Managua, nowhere near the location mentioned by Cibdad Real.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No tribute collected. Bobadilla reported baptizing 75 Indians.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Francisco de Cañastela reported breaking up 200 Indian idols in Imabite in the region of Leon Viejo in 1531 (3 CS 75). Oviedo's only mention of Mabita is in his relación of the trip of Fray Bobadilla; he made no other reference to any of the name variants. Mabita was mentioned as a village that was used to support with its tribute the convent of La Merced in Leon Viejo (6 CS 61, October 18, 1539).

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: The encomiendas that contained the name "Mabita" included: (1) Mabitanangrado, # 95, with 20 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 82 inhabitants; (2) encomienda # 96, Mabita, with 22 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, with 90 inhabitants; (3) encomienda # 58, Nabi, with 11 tributary Indians, owned by Joan de la Calle, and with 45 inhabitants; (4) encomienda # 5, Nabi, with six tributary Indians, owned by Rodrigo de Contreras diezma, and with 22 inhabitants; (5) Nabitio Yopomo (possibly the exact site visited by Bobadilla), encomienda # 89, with 60 tributary Indians, owned by Geromino de Toledo, and with 250 inhabitants; (6) encomienda # 8, Mabiti, with four tributary Indians, owned by Pedro Garcia, and with 16 inhabitants. "Greater" Mabita had 508 inhabitants in 1548.

ETHNIC STATUS: Chorotegan

From this point onward, Bobadilla stopped keeping count in every village he encountered and began grouping villages together. The next entry mentioned baptizing 585 persons of the cacique of Nagrado, Ariaia, Mabitra and Mahometombo.
INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No tribute was collected. Bobadilla reported baptizing 421 persons.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Oviedo wrote a rather puzzling report of Matiari. He noted that Matiari had 4,000 inhabitants, including 600 warriors. He also noted that in Matiari there were 1,000 warriors and 12,000 inhabitants (Cronistas 3: 377). Whether this was one village with two galpones, or two different villages is unclear. "Matiari" does not appear in the Coleccion Somazon. For the purposes of this work both population figures will be placed together, to create a "greater" Matiari of 16,000 inhabitants. Oviedo also noted this was the population figure not as he eyewitnessed it, but as it was described to him by persons who had witnessed these population figures in the time of Gil Gonzalez and Francisco Hernandez, i.e. 1524. He added that the countryside "boiled" with people. Thus there is no clear report of the size of Matiari in 1528 from Oviedo.

Oviedo also noted another interesting characteristic of Matiari, its pantheon of gods. All other reports of Nicaraguan gods are based upon the two interviews of Cerceda in 1522 and Bobadilla in 1528 at the village of the cacique Nicaragua, and undoubtedly gods of the Nahua. Regarding Matiari, Oviedo noted,

En Matiari llamaron a Dios Tipotani, e dicen que ovo un hombre e una muger, del qual todos los mortales ovinron principio, que al hombre llaman Nebhiathia e a la muger Nenguatamali: a Dios llaman los de Nicaragua (and here it is not clear if he means the Nicaraguas-Nahua, or the Indians of the gobernamiento of the colony of Nicaragua) Thomasocho, que quiere decir grand Dios, e dicen que aquel tuvo un hijo que estuvo acaso abaxo, e le llaman Theobilichis: a los angeles pequeños de acaso abaxo, quieren decir que se llaman Tamachas; e Tarsacaztasi e Tamacastoval son los principales angeles del cielo. Asi lo díjen estos indios, e díjen quel angel es criatura del cielo, e que vuelan el tienen alas: e otras muchas vanidades dicen, que nunca se acaban de escribir, si del todo se dixiese lo quellos plantan; e en lo menos son conformes. (Cronistas 3: 446; see also Lehmann 1920: 864).

Cibdad Real mentioned Fray Ponce passing through Matiari on May 29, 1586 in the same location where the town of Matiari is located today. He also mentioned that the Indians gave him tasty mojarras (Cichilosa sp) to eat, a fish still eaten in Matiari since it is located on the southwestern shore of Lake Managua. (Cronistas 1: 152-153).

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Matiari survived in 1548 as the village of Matrare, encomienda # 82, with 100 tributary Indians, owned by Francisco de Robles, and with 410 inhabitants. Included in the tribute due was fish and the services of two fishermen every day. The population of Matiari in 1528 as reported by Bobadilla's baptisms and the tasación of 1548 are almost identical in size. Oviedo's population figures either show a plague, a lot of slaving, or an active imagination. No conclusion can be reached.

ETHNIC STATUS: Chorotegan. Consistent with Oviedo's and every other cronista's habit, the absence of a designated linguistic group means Chorotegan. The pantheon of gods is obviously different from those described in the village of Nicaragua, and may give some clue as to who the Chorotega really were. Cibdad Real, in 1586, noted by reference to previously mentioned...
P3.15
NAME OF VILLAGE: Nagrado or the cacique of Nagrado.

LOCATION OF VILLAGE: At the site of Leon Viejo. Benito Davila clearly and plainly stated that Leon was 'ounded at the village of Nagrado (3 CS 180, 182, January 15, 1533). From the diligencias filed by Davila it is clear that he arrived in Nicaragua in 1524 or 1525 to help out Francisco Hernandez, who was under siege around Leon; Davila was either an eyewitness to the founding of Leon or arrived just after it was founded. Oviedo also stated that Leon was founded on the village of Nagrado (or Nagrado) (Cronistas 3: 198)

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Pedrarias in 1525 stated that the population of Indians, "naturales", around Leon was about 15,000 (1 CS 128). Whether this was tributary Indians or was a rough estimate of the total population of the Indians around the site of Leon Viejo is unclear. A population of 15,000 inhabitants would provide about 3,500 tributary Indians; a population of 15,000 vecinos, or heads of households, the unit on which tribute was based, would indicate a total population of 61,500 Indians.

Oviedo's references to Nagrado were numerous: 49, 53, 78, 89, 90, 95, 99, 100, 109, 192, 248, 290, 301, 303, 304, 357, 363, 367, 440. The only ethnographic information listed is at 440 where Oviedo noted that the dress of the women of Nagrado was similar to that of the women of Nicoya and Mexico.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: The encomiendas of Nagrado are # 95, Mahitinanagrado, with 20 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 82 inhabitants; and encomienda # 98, Pomonagrado, with 18 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown and with 80 inhabitants. That totals 132 Indian inhabitants of Nagrado-Leon Viejo in 1548. There may have been some small villages surrounding the Nagrado mentioned by Pedrarias in 1525. Mas-motombo, mentioned below, was about 1/4 league from Leon Viejo and was subject to two encomiendas, # 4, with 35 tributary Indians and 140 inhabitants; and encomienda # 184 with 20 tributary Indians and 82 inhabitants. Total population of Momotombo: 222 Indians; greater Nagrado had no more than 500 inhabitants.

An analysis of tribute provides a clue about the existence of other possible fishing villages around both Leon Viejo and Granada. The presence or absence of salt and fish and/or fishermen is assumed to mean the following:

a. If salt but no fish-fishermen are mentioned as tributary items it means that the village is close enough to either produce salt or trade for salt, but not close enough to the Pacific Ocean to be able to provide fresh fish to Spanish colonists. Based upon the experience of the author both as a sport fisherman and commercial fish producer on the Miskito coast, fresh caught fish don't last more than two hours in the tropical heat and sunlight of Nicaragua before it starts to rot. In rough terms that means that a dugout canoe can only be paddled about 5 km before the fish spoils; it is also probably the limit that fish can be brought overland on foot in the heat of Pacific Nicaragua (both Leon Viejo and Granada have substantially the same climate) before the fish starts to rot.

b. If Fish-fishermen, but no salt is mentioned it means that the village is too far from the sea coast to produce salt or trade for salt but is within one league, five km, of Leon Viejo (or Granada) to be able to produce fresh fish in Leon Viejo (or Granada).

c. If fish-fishermen and salt are both mentioned as tributary items it means that the village is close enough to both Leon Viejo and the ocean to produce both items.

d. If neither fish-fishermen nor salt is produced it means that the village is so far inland that it can neither produce or trade for salt nor produce fish or fishermen for Leon Viejo (or Granada).

Based upon these assumptions three more villages may be added to the "greater" Nagrado area. Encomienda # 66, Noloaque, with 13 tributary Indians, was owned by the children of Luis de Guevara, and with 50 inhabitants (this encomienda is mentioned as located by Nagrado, 1 CS at 477); encomienda # 80, Matarejo, with 26 tributary Indians, owned by Francisco de Robles, and with 105 inhabitants; and encomienda # 94, Tonalteca, with 40 tributary Indians, owned by Catalina de Molina, and with 166 inhabitants. These three villages had to provide fish or fishermen but no salt to Leon Viejo.

Even with these three more villages, the total number of tributary Indians close to Leon was 166 Indians, and with 543 Indian inhabitants. That represents a decrease in population of 96%, based upon Pedrarias' figure of 15,000 naturales around Leon Viejo in 1525.

ETHNIC STATUS: No direct references. Consistent with Oviedo's and all other contemporary writers, the absence of identification of the Indians of Nagrado as speaking Nahua means that the Indians spoke Oto-Mangue, in the absence of any other conflicting information.

P3.16
NAME OF VILLAGE: Ariat

LOCATION: Unknown.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF VILLAGE IN 1548: Extinct

ETHNIC STATUS OF VILLAGE: Probably Chorotegan. From the word usage of Oviedo it is possible that Ariat was the name of a cacique, not the name of a village. Nothing else is known about "Ariat".

P3.17
NAME OF VILLAGE: Mabitra. This is the only place that "Mabitra" appears in any documents. The assumption is that this is the same location as "Mabita" and its variants mentioned in P 3.14, above.
P3.15
NAME OF VILLAGE: Nagrado or the cacique of Nagrado.

LOCATION OF VILLAGE: At the site of Leon Viejo. Benito Davila clearly and plainly stated that Leon was 'ounded at the village of Nagrado (3 CS 180, 182, January 15, 1533). From the diligencias filed by Davila it is clear that he arrived in Nicaragua in 1524 or 1525 to help out Francisco Hernandez, who was under siege around Leon; Davila was either an eyewitness to the founding of Leon or arrived just after it was founded. Oviedo also stated that Leon was founded on the village of Nagrado (Cronistas 3: 198).

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Pedrarias in 1525 stated that the population of Indians, “naturales”, around Leon was about 15,000 (1 CS 128). Whether this was tribal Indians or was a rough estimate of the total population of the Indians around the site of Leon Viejo is unclear. A population of 15,000 inhabitants would provide about 5,000 tribal Indians; a population of 15,000 vecinos, or heads of households, the unit on which tribute was based, would indicate a total population of 61,500 Indians. Oviedo’s references to Nagrado were numerous: 49, 53, 78, 89, 90, 95, 99, 100, 109, 192, 248, 290, 301, 303, 304, 357, 363, 367, 440. The only ethnographic information listed is at 440 where Oviedo noted that the dress of the women of Nagrado was similar to that of the women of Nicoya and Mexico.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: The encomiendas of Nagrado are # 95, Mahitianagarando, with 20 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 82 inhabitants; and encomienda # 98, Pomonagarando, with 12 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown and with 50 inhabitants. That totals 132 Indian inhabitants of Nagrado-Leon Viejo in 1548. There may have been some small villages surrounding the Nagrado mentioned by Pedrarias in 1525. Mamotombo, mentioned below, was about 1/4 league from Leon Viejo and was subject to two encomiendas, # 4, with 35 tributary Indians and 140 inhabitants; and encomienda # 184 with 20 tributary Indians and 82 inhabitants. Total population of Mamotombo: 222 Indians; greater Nagrado had no more than 500 inhabitants.

An analysis of tribute provides a clue about the existence of other possible fishing villages around both Leon Viejo and Granada. The presence or absence of salt and fish and/or fishermen is assumed to mean the following:

a. If salt but no fish-fishermen is mentioned as tributary items it means that the village is close enough to either produce salt or trade for salt, but not close enough to the Pacific Ocean to be able to provide fresh fish to Spanish colonists. Based upon the experience of the author both as a sport fisherman and commercial fish producer on the Miskito coast, fresh caught fish don’t last more than two hours in the tropical heat and sunlight of Nicaragua before it starts to rot. In rough terms that means a dugout canoe can only be paddled about 5 km before the fish spoils; it is also probably the limit that fish can be brought overland on foot in the heat of Pacific Nicaragua (both Leon Viejo and Granada have substantially the same climate) before the fish starts to rot.

b. If fish-fishermen, but no salt is mentioned it means that the village is too far from the sea coast to produce salt or trade for salt but is within one league, five km, of Leon Viejo (or Granada) to be able to produce fresh fish in Leon Viejo (or Granada).

c. If fish-fishermen and salt are both mentioned as tributary items it means that the village is close enough to both Leon Viejo and the ocean to produce both items.

d. If neither fish-fishermen nor salt is produced it means that the village is so far inland that it can neither produce or trade for salt nor produce fish or fishermen for Leon Viejo (or Granada).

Based upon these assumptions three more villages may be added to the “greater” Nagrado area. Encomienda # 66, Noloaque, with 13 tributary Indians, was owned by the children of Luis de Guevara, and with 50 inhabitants (this encomienda is mentioned as located by Nagrado, 1 CS at 477); encomienda # 80, Matarejo, with 26 tributary Indians, owned by Francisco de Robles, and with 105 inhabitants; and encomienda # 94, Tonaltega, with 40 tributary Indians, owned by Catalina de Molina, and with 166 inhabitants. These three villages had to provide fish or fishermen but no salt to Leon Viejo.

Even with these three more villages, the total number of tributary Indians close to Leon was 166 Indians, and with 543 Indian inhabitants. That represents a decrease in population of 96%, based upon Pedrarias’ figure of 15,000 naturales around Leon Viejo in 1525.

ETHNIC STATUS: No direct references. Consistent with Oviedo’s and all other contemporary writers, the absence of identification of the Indians of Nagrado as speaking Nahua means that the Indians spoke Oto-Mangue, in the absence of any other conflicting information.

P3.16
NAME OF VILLAGE: Ariat

LOCATION: Unknown.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF VILLAGE IN 1548: Extinct

ETHNIC STATUS OF VILLAGE: Probably Chorotegan. From the word usage of Oviedo it is possible that Ariat was the name of a cacique, not the name of a village. Nothing else is known about "Ariat".

P3.17
NAME OF VILLAGE: Mabitra. This is the only place that “Mabitra” appears in any documents. The assumption is that this is the same location as “Mabitra” and its variants mentioned in P 3.14, above.
P3.18
NAME OF VILLAGE: Mahometombo

LOCATION: Either 1/2 or 1 1/4 league from Leon Viejo. The location of the plaza of Mahometombo is mentioned as being 1/2 league from Leon in an encomienda that Pedrarias granted to Francisco de Castañeda on August 26, 1529 (2 CS 91). Oviedo mentioned that he went to the plaza of Mahometombo and destroyed the temples of Indian religions. He located Mahometombo as lying 1/4 league from Leon (Cronistas 3: 69)

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Mahometombo survived as a village in 1548 subject to two encomiendas: (1) encomienda # 4, with 35 tributary Indians, owned by Rodrigo de Contreras Biedma, and with 140 inhabitants; (2) encomienda # 184, with 20 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 82 inhabitants. Total number of tributary Indians was 55, and with a total village population of 222 Indians.

ETHNIC STATUS: Clearly Chorotegan. Oviedo stated that the Indians of the plaza of Mahometombo spoke Chorotegan (Cronistas 3: 69).

PROVINCE OF THE MARIBIOS

For the province of Maribios Bobadilla made no separate breakdown of Indians baptized in each village. As noted above, aside from the cannibalistic tendencies of the Maribios Indians little is known about their culture and language. Protector and Bishop Osorio did not mention the Maribios language when he reported to the Crown in 1529 that he had to purchase Indians boys as interpreters; either he had other interpreters or the Maribios Indians may have spoken a dialect of Oto-Mangue, Nahua, or Chondal that could be understood by his interpreters. The ethnic makeup of the Maribios Indians remains a mystery, with little guidance found in any source known to the author. Oviedo located the province of the Maribios as five leagues from Leon Viejo (Cronistas 3: 444), which is consistent with the geographical distribution of the Maribios Indians mentioned by every other source. Other mention of the Maribios by Oviedo are found at: Cronistas 3: 26, 36, 78, 301, 357, 444, 456.

Location of the province of Maribios and the towns and populations in the province of Maribios was much more successful than for the Chorotegas and Nahua for two separate reasons. First, the Spaniards of Leon tended to fight with each other, steal each other's encomienda, and mstreat, torture, and murder Indians with greater frequency than those Spaniards who lived in Granada. The ensuing criminal cases, complaints to the Crown, and complaints found in the resedencias of Pedro de los Rios, (10 CS 1, 1544), Rodrigo de Contreras (9 CS 1 (1544), and Luis de Guevara, (10 CS 168 (1544) provided a multitude of references to the villages of the Maribios Indians. And secondly, the key to locating and identifying the ethnicity of many of those villages was the report of Cibdad Real (Cronistas 1: 141 et seq.), who noted with astounding accuracy the location of Maribios villages in 1586, all of which were easily located in pre-1548 documents as well as the tasaci6s of 1548. Putting together the documentation of the Coleccion Somoso with Cibdad Real's account gives a more exacting picture of Maribios villages than exists with either the Chorotegas or Nahuas.

P3.19
NAME OF VILLAGE: Mazatega

LOCATION: Two leagues (10 km) southeast of Chinandega, Cibdad Real (Cronistas 1: 149)

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Taugema was the cacique of the pueblos of Mazatega and Tecolote (5 CS 134).

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Mazatega survived in 1548 as encomienda # 47, with 44 tributary Indians owned by Pedro Orejon, and with 230 inhabitants.

ETHNIC STATUS: Maribio

P3.20
NAME OF VILLAGE: Chichigalpa

LOCATION: One-half league (2 1/2 km) southeast of Mazatega Cibdad Real (Cronistas 1: 149).

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Various references.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Chichigalpa survived in 1548 as encomienda # 48, with 80 tributary Indians, owned by Ana Ximenez, and with 340 inhabitants.

ETHNIC STATUS: Maribio.

P3.21
NAME OF VILLAGE: Pozoltega

LOCATION: One league (5 km) southeast of Chichigalpa. Cibdad Real (Cronistas 1: 150).

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Acting governor Pedro de los Rios granted his wife, Maria de Peñalosa, an encomienda that included the pueblo of Pozoltega (11 CS 302, October 21, 1542). The Act of Possession took place on October 22, 1542, and the caciques of Pozoltega named Don Alonso and Don Francisco Lopez were present.
In late 1528 or early 1529 Fray Bobadilla baptized 6,346 persons in the province of the Maribios. The villages identified as Maribios and either found in the tasacíos of 1548 or not mentioned are listed below.

P.3.18
NAME OF VILLAGE: Mahometombo

LOCATION: Either 1/2 or 1/4 league from Leon Viejo. The location of the plaza of Mahometombo is mentioned as being 1/2 league from Leon in an encomienda that Pedrarias granted to Francisco de Castañeda on August 26, 1529 (2 CS 91). Oviedo mentioned that he went to the plaza of Mahometombo and destroyed the temples of Indian religions. He located Mahometombo as lying 1/4 league from Leon (Cronistas 3: 69).

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Mahometombo survived as a village in 1548 subject to two encomiendas: (1) encomienda # 4, with 35 tributary Indians, owned by Rodrigo de Contreras Biedma, and with 140 inhabitants; (2) encomienda # 184, with 20 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 82 inhabitants. Total number of tribal Indians was 55, and with a total village population of 222 Indians.

ETHNIC STATUS: Clearly Chorotegan. Oviedo stated that the Indians of the plaza of Mahometombo spoke Chorotegan (Cronistas 3: 69).

PROVINCE OF THE MARIBIOS

For the province of Maribios Bobadilla made no separate breakdown of Indians baptized in each village. As noted above, aside from the cannibalistic tendencies of the Maribios Indians little is known about their culture and language. Protector and Bishop Osorio did not mention the Maribios language when he reported to the Crown in 1529 that he had purchased Indians boys as interpreters; either he had other interpreters or the Maribios Indians may have spoken a dialect of Otomangue, Nahua, or Chondal that could be understood by his interpreters. The ethnic makeup of the Maribios Indians remains a mystery, with little guidance found in any source known to the author. Oviedo located the province of the Maribios as five leagues from Leon Viejo (Cronistas 3: 444), which is consistent with the geographical distribution of the Maribios Indians mentioned by every other source. Other mention of the Maribios by Oviedo are found at: Cronistas 3: 26, 36, 78, 301, 357, 444, 456.

Location of the province of Maribios and the towns and populations in the province of Maribios was much more successful than for the Chorotegas and Nahua for two separate reasons. First, the Spaniards of Leon tended to fight with each other, steal each other's encomienda, and mстрел, torture, and murder Indians with greater frequency than those Spaniards who lived in Granada. The ensuing criminal cases, complaints to the Crown, and complaints found in the residencias of Pedro de los Rios, (10 CS 1, 1544), Rodrigo de Contreras (9 CS 1 (1544), and Luis de Guevara, (10 CS 168 (1544)) provided a multitude of references to the villages of the Maribios Indians. And secondly, the key to locating and identifying the ethnicity of many of those villages was the report of Cibdad Real (Cronistas 1: 141 et seq.), who noted with astounding accuracy the location of Maribios villages in 1568, all of which were easily located in pre-1548 documents as well as the tasaciones of 1548. Putting together the documentation of the Coleccion Sonora with Cibdad Real's account gives a more exacting picture of Maribios villages than exists with either the Chorotegas or Nahua.

P.3.19
NAME OF VILLAGE: Mazatega

LOCATION: Two leagues (10 km) southeast of Chinanagica, Cibdad Real (Cronistas 1: 149).

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Taugema was the cacique of the pueblos of Mazatega and Tocolote (5 CS 134).

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Mazatega survived in 1548 as encomienda # 47, with 44 tributary Indians owned by Pedro Orejon, and with 230 inhabitants.

ETHNIC STATUS: Maribio

P.3.20
NAME OF VILLAGE: Chichigalpa

LOCATION: One-half league (2 1/2 km) southeast of Mazatega Cibdad Real (Cronistas 1: 149).

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Various references.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Chichigalpa survived in 1548 as encomienda # 48, with 80 tributary Indians, owned by Ana Ximenez, and with 340 inhabitants.

ETHNIC STATUS: Maribio.

P.3.21
NAME OF VILLAGE: Pozoltega.

LOCATION: One league (5 km) southeast of Chichigalpa. Cibdad Real (Cronistas 1: 150).

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Acting governor Pedro de los Rios granted his wife, Maria de Peñalosa, an encomienda that included the pueblo of Pozoltega (11 CS 302, October 21, 1542). The Act of Possession took place on October 22, 1542, and the caciques of Pozoltega named Don Alonso and Don Francisco Lopez were present.
STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Pozoltega survived in 1548 as three encomiendas: (1) #23, with 70 tributary Indians, owned by the children of Martin Membreño, and with 290 inhabitants; (2) # 64, 18 tributary Indians, owned by the children of Luis de Quevea, and with 75 inhabitants; (3) # 190 60 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 260 inhabitants, total population of Pozoltega, 657 Indians.

ETHNIC STATUS: No direct reference, probably Maribios. Ciblad Real noted that the women dressed like Mexicans: "Las Indias de aquel pueblo usan guasiples como las mexicanas, y ellos y ellas andan bien vestidas..." (Cronistas 1: 150).

P3.22
NAME OF VILLAGE: Cazaluaque (Cazaluaque, Quezalguegue)

LOCATION: On or near the present day town of Quezalguegue.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Cazaluaque was set aside for the support of the Bishop of Nicaragua at least since the times of Bishop Alvarez Osorio. Acting bishop and Deán Mendavia recited that fact in the Royal edict found at 12 CS 8,10, (November, 1542). Deán Mendavia used the village of Cazaluaque, as well as the fishing village (probably near Leon Viejo) of Ahaque for over a year until he got in a power struggle with Rodrigo de Contreras, who removed the village from the jurisdiction of the Bishopric and gave it to his son, Pedro de Contreras. That deed of encomienda is found at 14 CS 173, dated December 16, 1541, and noted that a group of Chondal Indians were also included within the village of Cazaluaque. There was also an earlier deed of encomienda, found at 14 CS 168, dated July 11, 1539, that purported to grant “Quizaluaque” to Pedro de Contreras. This may have been a second backdated and forged instrument to insure that the encomienda would not be forfeited to the Crown because of the new Laws.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Cazaluaque survived in 1548 subject to encomienda # 187, "Cazaluaque", with 154 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 625 inhabitants.

ETHNIC STATUS: Maribios. The deed of encomienda found at 14 CS 173 clearly stated that Cazaluaque was located in the province of the Maribios.

P3.23
NAME OF VILLAGE: Miaugalpa

LOCATION: One-quarter league southeast of Pozoltega. Ciblad real (Cronistas 1: 130).

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Extinct or possibly included in one of the encomiendas of Pozoltega. Another possibility is that it is encomienda # 26, Ayagalpa and Mialgalpa.

ETHNIC STATUS: No direct reference; probably Maribios.

P3.24
NAME OF VILLAGE: Cinedega

LOCATION: Not clear, probably 3/4 of a league from the site of Mialgalpa, or one league southeast of Pozoltega. At that site Ciblad Real found four villages about 1/2 league apart all called Cindega and all speaking the Maribios language. (Cronistas 1: 150-151). Perez-Valle equated Cinedega with Chinedega, which is obviously wrong since there are numerous references in all sources to Chinedega and also to Cinedega, an obviously different location in all contemporary documents. (Ibarra 1994: 230) placed Cinedega in its correct location. Cinedega was one of the largest Maribios towns and the scene of a substantial amount of conflict and litigation. The location of Cinedega as the Cinedega so often referred to in the Coleccion Somoa is supported by the many references to Cinedega’s proximity to the villages of Utega, Ybaltega, and Iguala (2 CS at 121) which were identified as being Maribios villages (9 CS 422). Cinedega was also mentioned as being close to Abangasca, another Maribios village which was located 5 km west of present day Leon (9 CS 488); Cinedega is also mentioned as lying close to Abangasca and 12 leagues from Mamey, which was a small encomienda one league from Leon Viejo (See 9 CS 514-515). The sum and substance of these descriptions is that Cinedega was either next to the pueblo of Abangasca or was a bit farther northwest, closer to Pozoltega. These two possible locations are about 20 km apart.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Cinedega was owned in encomienda by Mateo Lezcano, erewhile ally of Rodrigo de Contreras. Contreras later prosecuted him for cruelty to Indians in the case of THE CROWN v. MATEO LEZCANO, 9 CS 481 (July 3,1540). Lezcano mistreated Indian women by forcing them to travel to another town he had in encomienda, Gualteveo, seven leagues from Cinedega, to spin thread and weave cloth. He also deposed the cacique of Cinedega, one don Diego and made him act as a cowboy at Lezcano’s pastures at the encomienda of Mamey. Contreras produced several Indian witnesses against Lezcano, including (1) an Indian principal named Nyongua; (2) an Indian principal named Ozilo. (The galpon of Olaguina is also mentioned as incorporated within the pueblo of Cinedega) (9 CS at 510); (3) the caciques Migiriisti and de Anbaco are mentioned as caciques of Cinedega (4) Quespal is also mentioned as a principal of Cinedega; (5) Nyguyst and Anbabanga were also Indian witnesses against Lezcano.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Cinedega survived as a very large Indian pueblo subject to the following encomiendas: (1) # 9, 20 tributary Indians, owned by Ysabel Velez, with 82 inhabitants; (2) # 12, 100 tributary Indians, owned by Yseo de Santiago (widow of Mateo Lezcano), and with 410 inhabitants; (3) # 22, 64 tributary Indians, owned by Diego de Caceres, and with 230 inhabitants; (4) # 56, with 45 tributary Indians, owned by Diego Sanchez, and with 190 inhabitants; (5) # 73, with 80 tributary Indians, owned by Francisco Nunez, and with 350
STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Pozoltega survived in 1548 as three encomiendas: (1) #23, with 70 tributary Indians, owned by the children of Martin Membreno, and with 290 inhabitants; (2) # 64, 18 tributary Indians, owned by the children of Luis de Guevara, and with 75 inhabitants; (3) # 190 60 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 260 inhabitants, total population of Pozoltega, 657 Indians.

ETHNIC STATUS: No direct reference, probably Maribios. Cibdad Real noted that the women dressed like Mexicans: "Las Indias de aquel pueblo usan guasipes como las mexicanas, y ellos y ellas andan bien vestidas..." (Cronistas 1: 150).

P3.22
NAME OF VILLAGE: Cazaluaque (Cazaluaque, Quezalgauge)
LOCATION: On or near the present day town of Quezalagueu.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Cazaluaque was set aside for the support of the Bishop of Nicaragua at least since the times of Bishop Alvarez Osorio. Acting bishop and Deán Mendavia recited that fact in the Royal edict found at 12 CS 8,10, (November, 1542). Deán Mendavia used the village of Cazaluaque, as well as the fishing village (probably near Leon Viejo) of Aulaque for over a year until he got in a power struggle with Rodrigo de Contreras, who removed the village from the jurisdiction of the Bishopric and gave it to his son, Pedro de Contreras. That deed of encomienda is found at 14 CS 173, dated December 16, 1541, and noted that a group of Chondal Indians were also included within the village of Cazaluaque. There was also an earlier deed of encomienda, found at 14 CS 168, dated July 11, 1539, that purported to grant "Quizaluaque" to Pedro de Contreras. This may have been a second backdated and forged instrument to insure that the encomienda would not be forfeited to the Crown because of the New Laws.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Cazaluaque survived in 1548 subject to encomienda # 187, "Cazaluaque", with 154 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 625 inhabitants.

ETHNIC STATUS: Maribios. The deed of encomienda found at 14 CS 173 clearly stated that Cazaluaque was located in the province of the Maribios.

P3.23
NAME OF VILLAGE: Miaugalpa
LOCATION: One-quarter league southeast of Pozoltega. Cibdad Real (Cronistas 1: 150).

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: None.
inhabitants; (6) # 84, with 80 tributary Indians, owned by Alonso de Torrejon and with 330 inhabitants. Total population of Cindega: 1,592 Indians.

ETHNIC STATUS: Maribio.

P3.25
NAME OF VILLAGE: Telica (Telia)

LOCATION: Close to or on the present day location of the village of Telica.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Telica is mentioned as being in the province of the Maribios (9 CS 442) and as being owned by Francisco Tellez (9 CS 85). Several Indians of Telica were asked questions in a legal proceeding. An interpreter, named Miguel Martin, was used and the Indians of Abangasca, another Maribios pueblo, and Telica answered the questions together (9 CS 477), thus indicating that they may have been speaking a common language. Francisco de Castañeda took Indians with him to Peru when he left Nicaragua in May of 1535. Those Indians, all from Telica, were named: Aguatonate, Teguano, and Tegurisique (9 CS 414). Other Indians from Telica mentioned were Xaquantona and Tegua (9 CS 442).

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Telica survived in 1548 as encomienda # 63, with 100 tributary Indians, owned by the children of Luis de Guevara, and with 410 inhabitants.

ETHNIC STATUS: Maribio.

P3.26
NAME OF VILLAGE: Abangasca.

LOCATION: About five km west of Sutiaha. There are two comarcas presently listed on the topographical map of Leon designated Abangasca norte and Abangasca sur at that location. Abangasca was the location noted by Oviedo (Cronistas 3: 444) as the place where the largest confrontation took place between the army of Francisco Hernandez and the Maribios Indians. It is also the place where assassins hired by Pedro de los Rios hacked away part of Sheriff Luis de Guevara's face (5 CS 358). It apparently was the main thoroughfare to the port of El Realejo.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Abangasca was identified as a Maribios village and located next to, (or part of) the Maribios village of Ybaltega (9 CS at 442). In the original encomienda that Padrias granted to Francisco de Castañeda on August 23, 1529, mentioned was the grant of one-half of the Indians of the plaza of Abangasca (CS 91). Indians of the plaza of Abangasca-Ybaltega that were taken by Francisco de Castañeda to Peru included Topagua, Soche, and Diego. Sworn testimony was taken regarding the removal of those Indians of the caciques and principales of the plaza of Abangasca, named Juan and Mateo, using Miguel Martin as interpreter (CS 476-477). Other Indians taken by Castañeda to Peru from Abangasca include: Tereza, Juana, Quisno, Abspapa, Meza, Domingo, Tamagaz Jandi, Indiqui, Anbatoto, and Nety (9 CS 413-414).

Abangasca and Cindega were placed close together in the interrogatorios found at (9 CS 490); Ozilo was mentioned as a principal of Cindega and also of Abangasca. Ozilo was also mentioned as a principal of Cindega at (9 CS 512). Herman Nieto's encomienda, mentioned at 9 CS 155, also included the plaza of "Ocuana" Cindega in his encomienda. Rodrigo de Contreras granted the encomienda of Abangasca to his son, Diego de Contreras, on August 2, 1537 (14 CS 169).

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Abangasca survived in 1548 as encomienda # 193, with 40 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 165 inhabitants. In 1529 the plaza of Abangasca contained 200 tributary Indians, and after that the village had been decimated by either disease or starvation (2 CS 101 et seq). Abangasca had suffered an 80 % decrease in population of tributary Indians and most probably general population as well between 1529 and 1548.

ETHNIC STATUS: Maribio.

P3.27
NAME OF VILLAGE: Panga.


INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Panga was mentioned in a deed of encomienda issued by Rodrigo de Contreras to Juan Durreta on June 30, 1538, after having taken the encomienda away from his enemy Diego Sanchez (9 CS 114-115). In the Act of Possession the return of service mentioned the caciques of Panga as Uzelo and Malina. In litigation to get back his encomiendas, Diego Sanchez mentioned Panga and Astatega together as plazas in his encomienda (9 CS at 140).

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Panga survived as encomienda # 55, with 30 tributary Indians, owned by Diego Sanchez (He got the encomienda back either through the actions of Judge Pineda or Oyder Herrera), and with 125 inhabitants.

ETHNIC STATUS: Probably Maribio.

P3.28
NAME OF VILLAGE: Utega.

LOCATION: Unclear, probably near Quezalague (9 CS 4).

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No information.
inhabitants; (6) # 84, with 80 tributary Indians, owned by Alonso de Torrejon and with 330 inhabitants. Total population of Cindega: 1,592 Indians.

ETHNIC STATUS: Maribio.

P.3.25
NAME OF VILLAGE: Telica (Telia)

LOCATION: Close to or on the present day location of the village of Telica.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Telica is mentioned as being in the province of the Maribios (9 CS 442) and as being owned by Francisco Tellez (9 CS 85). Several Indians of Telica were asked questions in a legal proceeding. An interpreter, named Miguel Martin, was used and the Indians of Abangasca, another Maribios pueblo, and Telica answered the questions together (9 CS 477), thus indicating that they may have been speaking a common language. Francisco de Castañeda took Indians with him to Peru when he left Nicaragua in May of 1535. Those Indians, all from Telica, were named: Aguatanote, Teguano, and Teguirisque (9 CS 414). Other Indians from Telica mentioned were Xaquantona and Tegua (9 CS 442).

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Telica survived in 1548 as encomienda # 63, with 100 tributary Indians, owned by the children of Luis de Guevara, and with 410 inhabitants.

ETHNIC STATUS: Maribio.

P.3.26
NAME OF VILLAGE: Abangasca.

LOCATION: About five km west of Sutiaba. There are two comarcas presently listed on the topographical map of Leon designated Abangasca norte and Abangasca sur at that location. Abangasca was the location noted by Oviedo (Cronistas 3: 444) as the place where the largest confrontation took place between the army of Francisco Hernandez and the Maribios Indians. It is also the place where assassins hired by Pedro de los Rios hacked away part of Sheriff Luis de Guevara's face (5 CS 358). It apparently was the main thoroughfare to the port of El Realejo.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Abangasca was identified as a Maribios village and located next to, (or part of) the Maribios village of Ybaltega (9 CS at 442). In the original encomienda that Padranas granted to Francisco de Castañeda on August 26, 1529, mentioned was the grant of one-half of the Indians of the plaza of Abangasca (91). Indians of the plaza of Abangasca-Ybaltega that were taken by Francisco de Castañeda to Peru included Topagua, Soche, and Diego. Sworn testimony was taken regarding the removal of those Indians of the caciques and principales of the plaza of Abangasca, named Juan and Mateo, using Miguel Martin as interpreter (CS 476-477). Other Indians taken by Castañeda to Peru from Abangasca include: Tereza, Juana, Quisno, Abaspapa, Meza, Domingo, Tamagaz Jandi, Indiqui, Anbatoto, and Nete (9 CS 413-414).

Abangasca and Cindega were placed close together in the interrogatorios found at (9 CS 490); Ozilo was mentioned as a principal of Cindega and also of Abangasca. Ozilo was also mentioned as a principal of Cindega at (9 CS 512). Herman Nieto's encomienda, mentioned at 9 CS 155, also included the plaza of "Ocuma" Cindega in his encomienda. Rodrigo de Contreras granted the encomienda of Abangasca to his son, Diego de Contreras, on August 2, 1537 (14 CS 169).

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Abangasca survived in 1548 as encomienda # 193, with 40 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 165 inhabitants. In 1529 the plaza of Abangasca contained 200 tributary Indians, and after that the village had been decimated by either disease or starvation (2 CS 101 et seq). Abangasca had suffered an 80 % decrease in population of tributary Indians and most probably general population as well between 1529 and 1548.

ETHNIC STATUS: Maribio.

P.3.27
NAME OF VILLAGE: Pangua.


INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Pangua was mentioned in a deed of encomienda issued by Rodrigo de Contreras to Juan Duraneta on June 30, 1538, after having taken the encomienda away from his enemy Diego Sanchez (9 CS 114-115). In the Act of Possession the return of service mentioned the caciques of Pangua as Uzelo and Malina. In litigation to get back his encomiendas, Diego Sanchez mentioned Pangua and Astatega together as plazas in his encomienda (9 CS at 140).

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Pangua survived as encomienda # 55, with 30 tributary Indians, owned by Diego Sanchez (He got the encomienda back either through the actions of Judge Pineda or Oydo Herrera), and with 125 inhabitants.

ETHNIC STATUS: Probably Maribio.

P.3.28
NAME OF VILLAGE: Utega.

LOCATION: Unclear, probably near Quezalhuegue (9 CS 4).

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No information.
OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Utega, or the two Utegas, were granted to Bishop Alvarez Osorio to assist in his support, along with the plaza of Cacaluaque (assumed to be the present day Quezalgueque). Francisco de Castañeda briefly mentioned the village Dutega (assumed to be De Utega)(2 CS 121). Bishop Francisco de Mendavia also was granted those villages to assist in his support. When he died, his brother, acting Bishop and Dean Pedro de Mendavia used those villages for support for 17 months until he got in a struggle with Rodrigo de Contreras over the control of the church and civil government in Nicaragua. Contreras took those villages away from Mendavia and gave them to his son Pedro de Contreras on December 16, 1541 (4 CS at 173). The deed of encomienda recited that included in the encomienda were the "two Utegas" (one may also have been called Utega Zimba, 14 CS at 168), all in the jurisdiction of Leon in the province of the Maribios.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Utega survived in 1548 as a village subject to two encomiendas: (1) # 21, with 25 tributary Indians, owned by Felipe Mercado, and with 104 inhabitants; (2) # 35, with 22 tributary Indians, owned by Alvaro de Zamora, and with 90 inhabitants. Total number of inhabitants of Utega was about 200 Indians.

ETHNIC STATUS: Maribio.

P3.29
NAME OF VILLAGE: Ygualtega Ybalega, Ybatega

LOCATION: In the province of the Maribios (9 CS 423); probably alongside the village of Abangasca.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: The plaza of Ybatega is mentioned as in the province of the Maribios, and one of the Indians was named Papa. Soche was mentioned as a principal of the plaza of Abangasca-Yvaltega (9 CS 442). For mention of Indians taken to Peru by Castañeda, see P3.25, above.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Ygualtega survived in 1548 as encomienda # 16, with 22 tributary Indians, owned by Alonso Mendes, and with 90 inhabitants.

ETHNIC STATUS: Maribio.

P3.30
NAME OF VILLAGE: Iguala

LOCATION: No direct reference. It was mentioned together with Ibalega (Ygualtega) and as possibly twin villages, or galpones and as lying in the province of the Maribios (9 CS 422).

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: The reference at 9 CS 422 has to do with an Indian named Juana Yazaeno, who died apparently in Peru. She had been taken from Ybalega-Igula to Peru by Francisco de Castañeda as a servant. The context of the legal proceeding was a suit to forfeit the bond that had been posted by Luis de Guevara, a friend of Castañeda's, to guarantee the return of the Indians taken out of Nicaragua. Igualga was later named as part of the encomienda that Rodrigo de Contreras awarded to his son Diego de Contreras, 14 CS 169 (August 2, 1537). The language in the deed of encomienda mentions the major caciques as Francisco, Miquisti, Maca, and Acosca, with Maca, third in the list of caciques pertaining to Igualga, which also was third in the list of plazas.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Either extinct, or considered part of the encomienda #16, which pertained to Ygualtega, P3.25, above.

ETHNIC STATUS: Maribio.

P3.31
NAME OF VILLAGE: Mistega

LOCATION: Three leagues (15 km) from El Realejo, probably east or south east (near a water source) (2 CS at 262).

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Mistega is one of the villages mentioned as a large village and has the most complete history of its encomienda of any village during the contact period. Oviedo mentioned Mistega in the context of naming some of the largest villages and politically powerful caciques in Nicaragua. The others he listed were Tezutagua, Nicaragua, and Nicoya (Cronistas 3: 306-307). Pedrarias granted, on August 26, 1529, Francisco de Castañeda a large encomienda (2 CS 51). Mistega was described as being comprised of the galpones of: (1) Astacoani, and the principal named Teyoa; (2) Chamologongoa and the principal named Hueyac; (3) Estanziego, and the principal named Olin; (4) Cozcatega, and the principal named Matac; (5) Escogalpon, and the principal named Escoblan; (6) Tepaya and the principal named Alzagoncone; (7) Coalccke and the principal named Agat; (8) Otgalapangoa, and the principal named Tezatoto. These galpones totaled 600 tributary Indians, or 2,460 inhabitants. Castañeda later made Mistega his headquarters; it was the scene of a confrontation between Castañeda and Crown treasurer Diego de la Tobilla that almost ended in a fight to the death between the men. That dispute was preserved in IN RE DISPUTE BETWEEN FRANCISCO DE CASTAÑEDA AND PEDRARIAS DAVILA, BISHOP OSORIO, AND DIEGO DE LA TOBILLA, 2 CS 219, (November 16, 1529).

Bishop Alvarez Osorio visited Mistega and noted in August of 1529 that one of the galpones of Mistega was of the Guazama language (2 CS 95). That galpon is identified elsewhere as Otgalapangoa or Otagalpanega (9 CS 442) or Cotogalpanega "of the plaza of Guazama" (9 CS 413), verified at 9 CS 413. He also noted that there were only 321 tributary Indians, not 600 as mentioned in the deed of encomienda.

Castañeda was probably in agreement with Alvarez Osorio and caused to be filed a title search and history of the encomienda he was granted by Pedrarias, including the pueblo of
OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Utega, or the two Utegas, were granted to Bishop Alvarez Osorio to assist in his support, along with the plaza of Cacaluxaque (assumed to be the present day Quezalteague). Francisco de Castañeda briefly mentioned the village Dutega (assumed to be De Utega)(2 CS 121). Bishop Francisco de Quintana also was granted those villages to assist in his support. When he died, his brother, acting Bishop and Dean Pedro de Mendavía seized those areas for support for 17 months until he got in a struggle with Rodrigo de Contreras over the control of the church and civil government in Nicaragua. Contreras took those villages away from Mendavía and gave them to his son Pedro de Contreras on December 16, 1541 (14 CS at 173 ). The deed of encomienda recited that included in the encomienda were the "two Utegas" (one may also have been called Utegazimba, 14 CS at 168), all in the jurisdiction of Leon in the province of the Maribios.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Utega survived in 1548 as a village subject to two encomiendas: (1) # 21, with 25 tributary Indians, owned by Felipe Mercado, and with 104 inhabitants; (2) # 35, with 22 tributary Indians, owned by Alvaro de Zamora, and with 90 inhabitants. Total number of inhabitants of Utega was about 200 Indians.

ETHNIC STATUS: Maribio.

P.3.29
NAME OF VILLAGE: Ygualtega Ybaltega, Ybatega

LOCATION: In the province of the Maribios (9 CS 423); probably alongside the village of Abangasca.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: The plaza of Ybatega is mentioned as in the province of the Maribios, and one of the Indians was named Papa. Soche was mentioned as a principal of the plaza of Abangasca-Yaltega (9 CS 442). For mention of Indians taken to Peru by Castañeda, see P 3.25, above.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Ygualtega survived in 1548 as encomienda # 16, with 22 tributary Indians, owned by Alonso Mendes, and with 90 inhabitants.

ETHNIC STATUS: Maribio.

P.3.30
NAME OF VILLAGE: Iguala

LOCATION: No direct reference. It was mentioned together with Ybalega (Ygualtega) and as possibly twin villages, or galpones and as lying in the province of the Maribios (9 CS 422).

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: The reference at 9 CS 422 has to do with an Indian named Juana Yeznesno, who died apparently in Peru. She had been taken from Ybalega-Iguala to Peru by Francisco de Castañeda as a servant. The context of the legal proceeding was a suit to forfeit the bond that had been posted by Luis de Guevara, a friend of Castañeda's, to guarantee the return of the Indians taken out of Nicaragua. Iguala was later named as part of the encomienda that Rodrigo de Contreras awarded to his son Diego de Contreras, 14 CS 169 (August 2, 1537). The language in the deed of encomienda mentions the major caciques as Francisco, Miquisit, Maca, and Acosca, with Maca, third in the list of caciques pertaining to Iguala, which also was third in the list of plazas.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Either extinct, or considered part of the encomienda # 16, which pertained to Ygualtega, P.3.29, above.

ETHNIC STATUS: Maribio.

P.3.31
NAME OF VILLAGE: Mistega

LOCATION: Three leagues (15 km) from El Realejo, probably east or south east (near a water source) (2 CS at 262).

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Mistega is one of the villages mentioned as a large village and has the most complete history of its encomienda of any village during the contact period. Ovidio mentioned Mistega in the context of naming some of the largest villages and politically powerful caciques in Nicaragua. The others he listed were Tezutaga, Nicaragua, and Nicoya (Cronistas 3: 306-307). Pedrarias granted, on August 26, 1529, Francisco de Castañeda a large encomienda (2 CS 51). Mistega was described as being comprised of the galpones of: (1) Astaconzi, and the principal named Teyoa; (2) Chamologongga and the principal named Hueyac; (3) Estanzingo, and the principal named Olin; (4) Cozcatega, and the principal named Matac; (5) Escolgogpan, and the principal named Escoalan; (6) Tepaga and the principal named Alzagoancone; (7) Coolcance and the principal named Agat; (8) Otagolpanega, and the principal named Tetzotato. These galpones totaled 600 tributary Indians, or 2,460 inhabitants. Castañeda later made Mistega his headquarters; it was the scene of a confrontation between Castañeda and Crown treasurer Diego de la Tobilla that almost ended in a fight to the death between the men. That dispute was preserved in the Royal Dispute between Francisco de Castañeda and Pedrarias Davila, Bishop Osorio, and Diego de la Tobilla, 2 CS 219, (November 16, 1529).

Bishop Alvarez Osorio visited Mistega and noted in August of 1529 that one of the galpones of Mistega was of the Guazama language (2 CS 95). That galpon is identified elsewhere as Otagolpanega or Otagolpanega (9 CS 442) or Cogolpanega "of the plaza of Guazama" (9 CS 413), verified at 9 CS 413. He also noted that there were only 321 tributary Indians, not 600 as mentioned in the deed of encomienda.

Castañeda was probably in agreement with Alvarez Osorio and caused to be filed a title search and history of the encomienda he was granted by Pedrarias, including the pueblo of
Mistega. That diligence, 2 CS 102, (September 6, 1529) documented the perceived stinginess of Pedrarias in granting Castañeda the encomiendas listed.

Just a year and a half earlier Mistega had a larger population. Lopez de Salcedo was said to have had 4,000 or 5,000 tributary Indians in 1527. That included 2,000 tributary Indians of Nicaoya as well as the encomienda of Mistega. That would have meant that Mistega also had about 2,000 tributary Indians, or about 8,200 inhabitants. But by September 1529 it probably had only 1500 inhabitants (2 CS at 104). Consistent with other reports there was either a famine or an epidemic, or both, that killed a lot of Indians in 1528-1529. Castañeda noted that the Indians of Mahometonbo, another of his encomiendas, had less than 500 tributary Indians; Abangasca, another of his encomiendas, above, did not have 40 tributary Indians. The fact of the death of many Indians in 1528-1529 was also recited in a few of the encomiendas of the islands in the gulf of Fonseca, noted below, and by Pedrarias in 1528.

Mistega also mentioned by Oviedo as having a "sacred swing" in its plaza (Cronistas 3: 468). In that passage Oviedo noted that the swing was used by both Chorotegas and Nahua, who called the swing "comelagatoazte." He apparently did not know the Chorotega name for the swing.

After Castañeda left Nicaragua in May of 1535 the encomienda of Mistega was granted by Rodrigo de Conterras to Pedro Gonzales Calvillo. When Calvillo died the encomienda of Mistega was granted by Rodrigo de Conterras to his wife, Maria de Peñalosa (14 CS 166, May 6, 1539). At the Act of Possession the caciques of Mistega present were Ziesogat and Maquil. Other caciques of Mistega were named as Tequeixit and Yaqquin (9 CS 476-477).

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Mistega is not found in the tascacion of 1548, with the exception of "Guazama" (encomienda # 20, with 40 tributary Indians, owned by Hernando de Haro, with 170 inhabitants, mentioned below), which in all probability was the galpon of Otalgalpanega, since it is the only location that is identified throughout the Coleccion Somoza as the place of "Guazama" speakers. It was either extinct, or is listed as Mastega, encomienda # 186, with 150 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 440 inhabitants. If Guazama is added back into "Mistega," the total population in 1548 was about 610 Indians, a decrease in population of 92% from the earliest population figures from 1527-1528.

ETHNIC STATUS: UNCLEAR. Fowler identified Mistega as being Nicaragua or Nahua (Fowler 1989:226), citing Llorong. There is no clear cut statement, with the exception of Alvarez Oroio's statement about the presence of Guazamas, that identifies Mistega with any ethnic group. Two bits of evidence, however, tend to support the identification of Mistega with the Maribios. First, its location would place it very close to Pozoltega and Chichigalpa, both Maribios settlements. Second, in the sworn testimony taken of two chiefs of Mistega, Tequeixit and Yzquin (9 CS 476-477) they used the same interpreter, Miguel Martin, who had been employed elsewhere as a translator of Maribios, and only Maribios, and not either Chorotega or Nicaragua. There is no other information known to the author regarding the ethnic status of Mistega. While not overpowering, Mistega should probably be placed among the Maribios until other, conflicting information is found.

P3.32
NAME OF VILLAGE: Gualteveo

LOCATION: Unclear. Gualteveo was described as being seven leagues (35 km) from Cindega (9 CS 513). No other information is known as to its location. The encomiendas of Gualteveo, # 13 and 31 include a tribute of salt and fish, indicating a location somewhere between the Pacific Ocean and Lake Managua, close enough to get fresh fish to Leon.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: The village was mentioned repeatedly in the lawsuit of THE CROWN v. MATEO LEZCANO, 9 CS 481. Lezcano had at least three encomiendas, Cindega, Gualteveo, and Mamey. Lezcano was accused of mistreating the Indians by removing the cacique of Cindega, Don Diego from power, and making him herd cattle at Mamey, located one league from Leon Viejo. Lezcano was also accused of forcing Indian women to travel from their village of Cindega seven leagues to Gualteveo to spin cotton into thread.

An interesting document is found at 10 CS 64, where Yseo de Santiago, unrelenting enemy of Pedro de los Rios and Rodrigo de Conterras, supposedly waived all title, right, and interest to the encomienda of Gualteveo. This was most probably a complete forgery cooked up by Pedro de los Rios and scribe Martin Membrone, his favorite forger.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Gualteveo survived in 1548 as two encomiendas: (1) # 13, 100 tributary Indians, owned by Yseo de Santiago, widow of Mateo Lezcano, and with 410 inhabitants; (2) # 31, 37 tributary Indians, owned by Cervigon, and with 145 inhabitants. Total population of the village was 550 inhabitants.

ETHNIC STATUS OF THE VILLAGE: Unclear. There is no specific reference identifying Gualteveo with any specific ethnic group. The evidence is slight that Gualteveo was Maribios, but it was placed among the Maribios villages because of its identification with Lezcano and Cindega. Though not absolute, there appeared to be a tendency to grant encomenderos villages with like ethnic groups. Cindega, noted above, was clearly a Maribios village. Secondly, it would probably have made more sense for Lezcano to send the Indian women of Cindega to the probable Choroteva village of Mamay to spin thread if he wanted to send them to a Choroteva village which he owned, and which was closer to Leon than Gualteveo. He probably sent the Indian women to Gualteveo because they grew cotton and also spoke a common language, Maribio.
LOCATION: Unclear. Gualteveo was described as being seven leagues (35 km) from Cindega (9 CS 513). No other information is known as to its location. The encomiendas of Gualteveo, #13 and 31 include a tribute of salt and fish, indicating a location somewhere between the Pacific Ocean and Lake Managua, close enough to get fresh fish to Leon.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: The village was mentioned repeatedly in the lawsuit of THE CROWN v. MATEO LEZCANO, 9 CS 481). Lezcano had at least three encomiendas, Cindega, Gualteveo, and Maney. Lezcano was accused of mistreating the Indians by removing the cacique of Cindega, Don Diego from power, and making him herd cattle at Maney, located one league from Leon Viejo. Lezcano was also accused of forcing Indian women to travel from their village of Cindega seven leagues to Gualteveo to spin cotton into thread.

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ETHNIC STATUS OF THE VILLAGE: Unclear. There is no specific reference identifying Gualteveo with any specific ethnic group. The evidence is slight that Gualteveo was Maribios, but it was placed among the Maribios villages because of its identification with Lezcano and Cindega. Though not absolute, there appeared to be a tendency to grant encomiendas villages with like ethnic groups. Cindega, noted above, was clearly a Maribios village. Secondly, it probably would have made more sense for Lezcano to send the Indian women of Cindega to the probable Chorotega village of Maney to spin thread if he wanted to send them to a Chorotega village which he owned, and which was closer to Leon than Gualteveo. He probably sent the Indian women to Gualteveo because they grew cotton and also spoke a common language, Maribio.

P3.32
NAME OF VILLAGE: Gualteveo

ETHNIC STATUS: UNCLEAR. Fowler identified Mistega as being Nicaragua or Nahuat (Fowler 1989:226), citing Lthroop. There is no clear cut statement, with the exception of Alvarez Osorio's statement about the presence of Guazamas, that identifies Mistega with any ethnic group. Two bits of evidence, however, tend to support the identification of Mistega with the Maribios. First, its location would place it very close to Pozoltega and Chiwigalpa, both Maribios settlements. Second, in the sworn testimony taken of two chiefs of Mistega, Tequequit and Yzquin (9 CS 476-477) they used the same interpreter, Miguel Martin, who had been employed elsewhere as a translator of Maribios, and only Maribios, and not either Chorotega or Nicaragua. There is no other information known to the author regarding the ethnic status of Mistega. While not overpowering, Mistega should probably be placed among the Maribios until other, conflicting information is found.

P3.32
NAME OF VILLAGE: Gualteveo
Francisco de Castañeda granted Diego Sanchez two pueblos in encomienda, Pangua and Astatega (9 CS 140-141). Later Diego Sanchez tried to get Conterras removed as governor of Nicaragua. Conterras removed the encomiendas from Sanchez and gave them, including the encomienda of Astatega, "that is in the province of the Maribios" to one Pedro de la Palma (9 CS 110-111).

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Astatega survived in 1548 as encomienda # 54, with 60 tributary Indians, owned by Diego Sanchez. He had appealed his case to Mexico and came back with a Royal edict ordering Conterras to give him back his encomienda, which Conterras refused to honor. Either Odor Herrera or President Cerrato returned the encomienda to Sanchez. The village had 250 inhabitants. In 1548 the Maribios villages totaled about 5,700 inhabitants, compared to Bobadilla baptism 6,022 Indians in early 1529. Either the Spaniards were especially easy on the Maribios Indians, or Bobadilla did a rather incomplete job of baptizing in 1529. Perhaps the Maribios Indians were not so pliable as the Choroteegas in consenting to be counted and baptized.

PROVINCE OF THE NORTHERN NAHUAS

At the town of Tecotec, Bobadilla baptized 2,169 Indians, which was a far different figure from Oviedo's 20,000 inhabitants. The difference is unexplained. There were three identifiable Nicaragua speaking villages in northwest Nicaragua, Tezucatega, Chinandega, and Ayatega.

P.3.34
NAME OF VILLAGE: Tezucatega

LOCATION: Near or on the present day site of El Viejo (Cronistas 3: 428).

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: Bobadilla reported baptizing 2,169 Indians in the province of Tezucatega (Cronistas 3: 558).

OTHER REFERENCES TO TEZUCATEGA: The only "ethnography" written by Oviedo that he ever personally witnessed described the village of Tezucatega, presided over by the cacique Agateye (Cronistas 3: 428-434; 461-468). The Coleccion Somoza had few references to Tezucatega or to Agateye. Cibdad Real briefly mentioned the village of El Viejo as speaking corrupt Mexican or Nahua (Cronistas 1: 147). Oviedo stated that the Indians of Tezucatega spoke Nahua.

Pedrarias took the plaza of Tezucatega for his own encomienda. When he died his widow, Isabel de Bobadilla, was granted his encomienda by Juana La Loca (3 CS 134, January 31, 1532). When Isabel de Bobadilla died in October, 1539, her son-in-law, Governor Rodrigo de Contreras, granted that encomienda to his wife and Isabel de Bobadilla's daughter, Maria de Peñalosa (14 CS 170, December 17, 1540). At the Act of Possession three caciques of Tezucatega were present: (1) the Indio Cuzamate; (2) the Indio called Violante in Christian; and (3) an Indio named Quiat.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Tezucatega survived in 1548 as the village of Tezotzaci, encomienda # 49 with 10 tributary Indians, owned by Ana Ximenez, and with 41 inhabitants.

Encomienda # 191, identified as the village of Tezucatega, had 70 tributary Indians, was owned by the Crown, and had 290 inhabitants. The total population of Tezucatega, almost certainly Nahua speakers, was about 350 Indians.

ETHNIC STATUS: Nahua.

P.3.35
NAME OF VILLAGE: Ayatega

LOCATION: Ayatega was located 14 leagues from Leon viejo. That would place Ayatega a bit farther from Leon than either Tezucatega or Chinandega. In the absence of any other information Ayatega is placed in the vicinity of Tezucatega and Chinandega, the only two identifiable Nahua speaking villages in northwest Nicaragua.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Oviedo identified Ayatega as Nahua speaking (Cronistas 3: 57-58). The first encomendero of Ayatega was Gonzalo de los Rios. He left Nicaragua and Francisco de Castañeda awarded the village of Ayatega, along with the villages of Solosusnyta and the island of Petronila to Crown Treasurer Pedro de los Rios in encomienda on December 25, 1533 (5 CS 373-374).

Rios later made Ayatega his headquarters and executed many legal documents and jurats there, including his will (16 CS 42, November 23, 1541).

Because of the New Laws, (7 CS 333, November 19, 1542) Pedro de los Rios backdated a deed of encomienda to his wife Isabel de Bobadilla, and granted her the encomienda of the villages of Pozoltega, Potega, Ayatega, and Mahometonbo, in the jurisdiction of Leon (October 21, 1542, 11 CS 302). At the Act of Possession, "dated" October 22, 1542, the cacique of Ayatega, Pedro was present, as was his principal called Quialcoa.

Cibdad Real did not mention Ayatega in his 1586 report, suggesting that it was not located on the camino real from Honduras to Nicaragua. Ayatega does still appear as an encomienda of Subiata in the Tauscian of 1581.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Ayatega survived in 1548 as a village subject to three encomiendas (1): # 63, with 30 tributary Indians, owned by Peralvarez de Oviedo, and with 125 inhabitants; (2) # 76, with 16 tributary Indians, owned by Joan de Salamanca, and with 66 inhabitants; (3) #189 (probably Rios' old encomienda), with 30 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 125 inhabitants. Total population of the village of Ayatega was about 315 inhabitants.

ETHNIC STATUS: Nahua.

P.3.36
NAME OF VILLAGE: Chinandega.

LOCATION: Near by or at its present location, one league (five km) from El Viejo.
Francisco de Castañeda granted Diego Sanchez two pueblos in encomienda, Pangua and Astatega (9 CS 140-141). Later Diego Sanchez tried to get Contreras removed as governor of Nicaragua. Contreras removed the encomiendas from Sanchez and gave them, including the encomienda of Astatega, "that is in the province of the Maribios" to one Pedro de la Palma (9 CS 110-111).

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Astatega survived in 1548 as encomienda # 54, with 60 tributary Indians, owned by Diego Sanchez. He had appealed his case to Mexico and came back with a Royal edict ordering Contreras to give him back his encomienda, which Contreras refused to honor. Either Odyor Herrera or President Cerrato returned the encomienda to Sanchez. The village had 250 inhabitants.

In 1548 the Maribios villages totaled about 5,700 inhabitants, compared to Bobadillas baptizing 6,022 Indians in early 1529. Either the Spaniards were especially easy on the Maribios Indians, or Bobadilla did a rather incomplete job of baptizing in 1529. Perhaps the Maribios Indians were not so pliable as the Chorotegas in consenting to be counted and baptized.

PROVINCE OF THE NORTHERN NAHUAS

At the town of Ticogate Bobadilla baptized 2,169 Indians, which was a far different figure from Oviedo's 20,000 inhabitants. The difference is unexplained. There were three identifiable Nicaragua speaking villages in northwest Nicaragua, Tezutatega, Chinanage, and Ayatega.

P.3.34
NAME OF VILLAGE: Tezutatega
LOCATION: Near or on the present day site of El Viejo (Cronistas 3: 428).

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: Bobadilla reported baptizing 2,169 Indians in the province of Tezutatega (Cronistas 3: 558).

OTHER REFERENCES TO TEZUTATEGA: The only "ethnography" written by Oviedo that he ever personally witnessed described the village of Tezutatega, presided over by the cacique Agataye (Cronistas 3: 428-434; 461-468). The Coleccion Somoza had few references to Tezutatega or to Agataye. Cidudad Real briefly mentioned the village of El Viejo as speaking corrupt Mexicar or Nahua (Cronistas 1: 147). Oviedo stated that the Indians of Tezutatega spoke Nahua.

Pedrarias took the plaza of Tezutatega for his own encomienda. When he died his widow, Isabel de Bobadilla, was granted his encomienda by Juana La Loca (3 CS 134, January 31, 1532). When Isabel de Bobadilla died in October, 1539, her son-in-law, Governor Rodrigo de Contreras, granted that encomienda to his wife and Isabel de Bobadilla's daughter, Maria de Peñalosa (14 CS 170, December 17, 1540). At the Act of Possession three caciques of Tezutatega were present: (1) the Indio Cauzmathe; (2) the India called Violante in Christian; and (3) an Indio named Quiat.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Tezutatega survived in 1548 as the village of Tezotzac, encomienda # 49 with 10 tributary Indians, owned by Ana Ximenez, and with 41 inhabitants.

Encomienda # 191, identified as the village of Tezutatega, had 70 tributary Indians, was owned by the Crown, and had 290 inhabitants. The total population of Tezutatega, almost certainly Nahua speakers, was about 350 Indians.

ETHNIC STATUS: Nahua.

P.3.35
NAME OF VILLAGE: Ayatega
LOCATION: Ayatega was located 14 leagues from Leon viejo. That would place Ayatega a bit farther from Leon than either Tezutage or Chinantea. In the absence of any other information Ayatega is placed in the vicinity of Tezutage and Chinantea, the only two identified Nahua speaking villages in northwest Nicaragua.

INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Oviedo identified Ayatega as Nahua speaking (Cronistas 3: 57-58). The first encomendero of Ayatega was Gonzalez de los Rios. He left Nicaragua and Francisco de Castañeda awarded the village of Ayatega, along with the villages of Solusosnyta and the island of Petronila to Crown Treasurer Pedro de los Rios in encomienda on December 25, 1533 (5 CS 373-374).

Rios later made Ayatega his headquarters and executed many legal documents and jurats there, including his will (16 CS 42, November 23, 1541).

Because of the New Laws, (7 CS 333, November 19, 1542) Pedro de los Rios backdated a deed of encomienda to his wife Isabel de Bobadilla, and granted her the encomienda of the villages of Pozoltega, Potega, Ayatega, and Mahometombo, in the jurisdiction of Leon (October 21, 1542, 11 CS 302). At the Act of Possession, "dated" October 22, 1542, the cacique of Ayatega, Pedro was present, as was his principal called Quialcoa.

Cibdad Real did not mention Ayatega in his 1586 report, suggesting that it was not located on the camino real from Honduras to Nicaragua. Ayatega does still appear as an encomienda of Subtiava in the Tesoreria of 1591.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Ayatega survived in 1548 as a village subject to three encomiendas (1): # 63, with 30 tributary Indians, owned by Peralvarez de Oviedo, and with 125 inhabitants; (2) # 76, with 16 tributary Indians, owned by Joan de Salamanca, and with 66 inhabitants; (3) #199 (probably Rios' old encomienda), with 30 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 125 inhabitants. Total population of the village of Ayatega was about 315 inhabitants.

ETHNIC STATUS: Nahua.

P.3.36
NAME OF VILLAGE: Chinantea.
LOCATION: Near by or at its present location, one league (five km) from El Viejo.
INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Cibdad Real identified Chimanega as a Nahua speaking village (Chronistas I: 147-148). Oviedo made no mention of Chimanega. Chimanega was not subject to any controversies so little mention is found of Chimanega in the Coleccion Somosa.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Chimanega survived as encomienda # 43, with 160 Indians, owned by the children of Martin Jimbrevo, and with 660 inhabitants.

ETHNIC STATUS: Nahua.

If Oviedo's figure of 20,000 Indians in the province of Tezutaga in February of 1529 can be relied on, the presence of only 1325 Indians, the combined populations of Tezutaga, Ayacate, and Chimanega in 1548, would indicate a decrease in population of about 93% of the Nahua Indians in northwestern Nicaragua. It is unclear what Bobadilla's reported baptizing of 2,169 persons in the province of Tezutaga means when at almost the same time, early 1529, Oviedo claimed that there were 20,000 Indians present. Though the evidence is slim, it appears to have been very bad luck to be an Indian in an encomienda owned by Pedro de los Rios close by an ocean port (El Realjo).

ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF PRE-1548 ETHNOGRAPHIC DATA OF EARLY NICARAGUA.

Between the first extradas into Nicaragua noted above and the tasacion of 1548 there is a random scattering of ethnographic data, which was not organized in any pattern, but was found mostly in the reports to the Crown and the many lawsuits and residencias of the Coleccion Somosa. There is almost no description of folkways, agricultural techniques, or other cultural artifacts. The commonest place where information is found is in the interrogatorios having to do with lawsuits regarding encomienda, complaints to the Crown for the theft of encomiendas, and tax records of slavery.

Because of the nature of the information presented, the information is of necessity of fragmentary composition. When compared with the tasacion of 1548, and other contemporary sources, that fragmentary information discloses useful data about Indian populations and their location, absent any of the misleading concclusory statements of later sources. While the data is presented in a roughly chronological basis, more importance was placed organizing a body of data, rather than strictly adhering to a chronological presentation.

ADDITIONAL ETHNIC DATA

P4.1
NAME OF VILLAGE OR LOCATION: Isla de Tagajologala.

LOCATION: An island in Lake Nicaragua located next to, or near, Granada (1 CS 374, 411, July 13, 1528).

COMMENT: This was either one of the isletas close to modern day Granada, or it was the original name of the island of Zapateras. The passage is an answer to an interrogatorio and described the responsibility for the fort at Granada: "... y se sabe que para la fortaleza de granada de una isla que se llama tagajologala que esta junto con la ciudad y por alcalde de las dichas fortalezas a los dichos Martin Estete e Diego Texerina." The location of the island has a few obvious possibilities. The northernmost isleta, San Pablo, was made into a small fortress in the 1770's by the Spanish colonial administration. It is so small, however, that it could not harbor a permanent population of more than one family of fishermen. Squier found a large statues close by Granada on the island he called "Marscola" that is today called "Marcota". That site has never been systematically excavated. No vestigial remains of any fortresses are visible on the surface of the isleta. The third possibility is the island of Zapaters, located 10 miles south of Granada. There are the remains of two very large ceremonial sites, and several other smaller sites. Both Punta de las Figuras, on the northwest corner of the island, and Punta de Sonaspote on the northeastern corner of the island are the most likely candidates to be the fortresses briefly described in the passage.

THE ENCOMIENDAS IN THE GULF OF FONSECA.

The first attempt to remove Rodrigo de Conteras from office occurred in late 1537 or early 1538, when some of the citizens of Nicaragua, including Diego Sanchez, petitioned the Audiencia of Santo Domingo, which had appellate jurisdiction over Nicaragua, to send a judge of residencia to end Conteras' rule. This attempt was unsuccessful and later both Judge Herrera and Factor Martin Desquibel thought that Conteras had bribed either the judge sent, Dr. Blazquez, or his scribe, or both.

Part of the documents filed by Conteras in his defense were the diligencias found at 5 CS 348 (January 20, 1538). Included in those documents are six encomiendas that were located on the islands in the Gulf of Fonseca, first called the islands of Petronila by Gill Gonzalez (Chronistas 3: 294). Several encomenderos complained that slavery expeditions from San Miguel (located in modern day El Salvador) were decimating the Indians. To document their claims several deeds of encomiendas were included in the diligencias. In the preliminary discussion it was apparent that most of the slaving expeditions came from San Miguel and that Indians were taken mainly from the islands of Petronila and Mixoa (also written as Comixoa) (5 CS 360-361). It should also be noted that all encomiendas identified before the Tasacion of 1548 have been given an index number beginning with "PET" that represents a recognized encomienda that predates 1548.

Comixoa and Petronila were described as being located together in the gulf of Fonseca (5 CS 363). The galpones listed in #PE1, listed below, may be the galpones of Comixoa. From the descriptions the island of Petronila is probably known today as Isla Zacate Grande, Comixoa is probably known as isla el Tigre, the isla of Chinango #PE2, below is probably known today as isla Manguera. Abstracts of the deeds of encomienda are reproduced below. Lehmann (1920: 668, 718) identified both Manguera and Comixoa as Lenza place names.

#PE1
DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (5 CS 367).
Grantor: Pedrarias Davila.
Grantee: Juan de Morales

Plazas of:
P4.21: Omaguiamota; cacique named Guamu;
P4.22: Yomanguna; cacique named Macuna;
P4.23: Guzgalpanega; cacique named Amami;
P4.24: Nohuli; cacique named Capena;
INDIAN CONTACT AND TRIBUTE COLLECTED: No separate information.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: Cibdad Real identified Chilandega as a Nahua speaking village (Cronistas 1: 147-148). Oviedo made no mention of Chilandega. Chilandega was not subject to any controversies so little mention is found of Chilandega in the COLECCION SOMOZA.

STATUS OF THE VILLAGE IN 1548: Chilandega survived as encomienda # 43, with 160 Indians, owned by the children of Martin Minbreno, and with 660 inhabitants.

ETHNIC STATUS: Nahua.

If Oviedo’s figure of 20,000 Indians in the province of Tezutaga in February of 1529 can be relied on, the presence of only 1325 Indians, the combined populations of Tezutaga, Ayatega, and Chilandega in 1548, would indicate a decrease in population of about 93% of the Nahua Indians in northwestern Nicaragua. It is unclear what Bobadilla’s reported baptizing of 2,169 persons in the province of Tezutaga means when at almost the same time, early 1529, Oviedo claimed that there were 20,000 Indians present. Though the evidence is slim, it appears to have been very bad luck to be an Indian in an encomienda owned by Pedro de los Ríos close by an ocean port (El Realjo).

ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF PRE-1548 ETHNOGRAPHIC DATA OF EARLY NICARAGUA.

Between the first extradas into Nicaragua noted above and the tasaición of 1548 there is a random scattering of ethnohistoric data, which was not organized in any pattern, but was found mostly in the reports to the Crown and the many lawsuits and residencias of the Coleccion Somosa. There is almost no description of folkways, agricultural techniques, or other cultural artifacts. The commonest place where information is found is in the interrogatorios having to do with lawsuits regarding encomienda, complaints to the Crown for the theft of encomiendas, and tax records of slaving.

Because of the nature of the information presented, the information is of necessity of fragmentary composition. When compared with the tasaición of 1548, and other contemporary sources, that fragmentary information discloses useful data about Indian populations and their location, absent any of the misleading conclusory statements of later sources. While the data is presented in a roughly chronological basis, more importance was placed organizing a body of data, rather than strictly adhering to a chronological presentation.

ADDITIONAL ETHNIC DATA
P4.1 NAME OF VILLAGE OR LOCATION: Isla de Tagajoalgalpa.

LOCATION: An island in Lake Nicaragua located next to, or near, Granada (1 CS 374, 411, July 13, 1528).

COMMENT: This was either one of the isletas close to modern day Granada, or it was the original name of the island of Zapatera. The passage is an answer to an interrogatorio and described the responsibility for the fort at Granada: "... y se sabe que para la fortaleza de granada..." the location of the island has a few obvious possibilities. The northernmost isleta, San Pablo, was made into a small fortress in the 1770’s by the Spanish colonial administration. It is so small, however, that it could not harbor a permanent population of more than one family of fishermen. Squier found a large statues closed by Granada on the island he called "Penscola" that is today called "Marcota". That site has never been systematically excavated. No vestigial remains of any fortresses are visible on the surface of the isleta. The third possibility is the island of Zapatera, located 10 miles south of Granada. There are the remains of two very large ceremonial sites, and several other smaller sites. Both Punta de las Figuras, on the northwest corner of the island, and Punta de Sonasote on the northeastern corner of the island are the most likely candidates to be the fortresses briefly described in the passage.

THE ENCOMIENDAS IN THE GULF OF FONSECA.

The first attempt to remove Rodrigo de Contreras from office occurred in late 1537 or early 1539, when some of the citizens of Nicaragua, including Diego Sanchez, petitioned the Audiencia of Santo Domingo, which had appellate jurisdiction over Nicaragua, to send a judge of residencia to end Contreras’ rule. This attempt was unsuccessful and later both Judge Herrera and Factor Martin Desquibel thought that Contreras had bribed either the judge sent, Dr. Blazquez, or his scribe, or both.

Part of the documents filed by Contreras in his defense were the diligencias found at 5 CS 348 (January 20, 1538). Included in those documents are six encomiendas that were located on the islands in the Gulf of Fonseca, first called the islands of Petronila by Gil Gonzalez (Cronistas 3: 294). Several encomenderos complained that slaving expeditions from San Miguel (located in modern day El Salvador) were decimating the Indians. To document their claims several deeds of encomiendas were included in the diligencias. In the preliminary discussion it was apparent that most of the slaving expeditions came from San Miguel and that Indians were taken mainly from the islands of Petronila and Mixoa (also written as Comioxa)( 5 CS 360-361). It should also be noted that all encomiendas identified before the Tasaición of 1548 have been given an index number beginning with “PE” that represents a recognized encomienda that predates 1548.

Comioxa and Petronila were described as being located together in the gulf of Fonseca (5 CS 363). The galpones listed in #PE1, listed below, may be the galpones of Comioxa. From the descriptions the island of Petronila is probably known today as Isla Zacate Grande, Comioxa is probably known as isla el Tigre, the isla of Chinangar #PE2, below) is probably known today as isla Manguera. Abstracts of the deeds of encomienda are reproduced below. Lehmann (1920: 668, 718) identified both Manguera and Comioxa as Lenza place names.

#PE1 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (5 CS 367).
Grantor: Pedrarias Davila.
Grantee: Juan de Morales.

Plazas of:
P4.21: Omaguiamoto; cacique named Guamu;
P4.22: Yomanguina; cacique named Macuna;
P4.23: Guzgalpanega; cacique named Amami;
P4.24: Nohuli; cacique named Capena;
P4.25: Zuanagastona; cacique named Macoci; 
P4.26: Mazoco; cacique named Aguyay.

Additional information: Ten more Indians were included together with the rest to total 200 
tributary Indians, or 820 inhabitants.

Date: August 9, 1526.

STATUS OF THE PLAZAS IN 1548: Except for the possible encomiendas listed below, all of 
these villages were extinct by 1548.

Comment: Guzgalpanega, # P4.23, is phonetically similar to the name of the Guazama galpon at 
Mixtega, Otoagalpanega. Zuanagastona, # P4.25, is phonetically similar to the encomiendas 
Joanagasta, # 45, with 128 tributary Indians, owned by Blasco Porras de Leon, and with about 
550 inhabitants; Juanagastilla, # 46, with 24 tributary Indians, owned by Pedro Orejon, and with 
100 inhabitants; and Juanagastegua, # 41 ( included also Condega), with 105 tributary Indians, 
owned by Joan Gallego, and with 425 inhabitants. The locations of both Joanagasta and 
Juanagastilla are not certain. There is indirect evidence, though, that at least Joanagasta was a 
name of a Chondal village located one legua from Condega. See for example, the discussion of 
Condega and Juanagasta in the tasacion of 1548, LVIN 31, below, and its description and 
identification as a Chondal village, called Guixinaja, E# 57, in the tasacion of 1581. Another 
possibility is that these were names of small villages around the edge of the Gulf of Fonseca, 
possibly by the mouth of the Rio Negro or Rio Choluteca. That area includes the area covered 
by the Chondal territory identified in 1581.

#PE2. DEED OF ENCOMIENDA ( 5 CS 368).
Grantor: Pedrarias Davila.
Grantee: Cristobal Burgos and Alonso de Segovia.

Plazas of:
P4.27: Island of Chinagan
Additional Information: Chinagan was described as being, "...even with Caziguina...". Pedrarias 
granted 200 tributary Indians to each encomendero, 400 Indians in total, with 1620 inhabitants.

Date: November 24, 1530.

Status of the Plaza in 1548: Extinct.

#PE3. DEED OF ENCOMIENDA ( 5 CS 369).
Grantor: Francisco de Castañeda.
Grantee: Alcalde Hernando de Alcantara Botello.

Plazas of:
P4.28: "The island of Conzagua, with a Christian name of San Martin, that is in the island of 
Caziguina."

Date: July 5, 1532.

Additional Information: Castañeda granted this encomienda because of the great mortality of 
Indians.

Status of the plaza in 1548: Extinct.

#PE4. DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (5 CS 370).
Grantor: Francisco de Castañeda.
Grantee: Gonzalo de los Rios

Plazas of:
P4.29: "...the island of Colapatepet, in another name Caza, and in Christian, La Petronila, a plaza 
of Indians called Miangues."

Date: August 17, 1532.

Additional Information: Castañeda granted this encomienda to Rios because of the amount that 
he had spent on the conquest and many of his Indians had died that he had in other encomiendas. 
This encomienda was granted to supplement his income. The ethnic identity of the village was 
probably Chorotega, as noted from the linguistic information. Cibdad Real may have mentioned 
this island by calling it Cisaltepeel and identifying it at least partly as Nahua; the Nahua speakers 
had previously abandoned it and moved to El Viejo before he passed by in 1586 (Fowler 1989: 
60).

Status of the plaza in 1548: Extinct.

#PE5. DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (5 CS 372)
Grantor: Francisco de Castañeda.
Grantee: Pedro Gonzales Calvillo

Plazas of:
P4.29: the island of Colapatepet, also called Caza, and in Christian La Petronila, a plaza of 
Indians of that islanct called Mozozo.

Date: August 16, 1532.
P4.25: Zuanagastona; cacique named Macoci;
P4.26: Mazoco; cacique named Aguy.

Additional information: Ten more Indians were included together with the rest to total 200 tributary Indians, or 820 inhabitants.

Date: August 9, 1526.

STATUS OF THE PLAZAS IN 1548: Except for the possible encomiendas listed below, all of these villages were extinct by 1548.

Comment: Gugalpanega, # P4.23, is phonetically similar to the name of the Gualama galpon at Mistaga, Otogalpanega. Zuanagastona, # P4.25, is phonetically similar to the encomiendas Joanaagasta, # 45, with 128 tributary Indians, owned by Blasco Porras de Leon, and with about 550 inhabitants; Juanagastilla, # 46, with 24 tributary Indians, owned by Pedro Orejon, and with 100 inhabitants; and Juanagastega, # 41 (included also Condegga), with 105 tributary Indians, owned by Joan Galiego, and with 425 inhabitants. The locations of both Joanaagasta and Juanagastilla are not certain. There is indirect evidence, though, that at least Joanaagasta was a name of a Chondal village located one legua from Condegga. See for example, the discussion of Condegga and Juanagasta in the tasacion of 1548, LVIN 31, below, and its description and identification as a Chondal village, called Guaxinaja, E# 57, in the tasacion of 1581. Another possibility is that these were names of small villages around the edge of the Gulf of Fonseca, possibly by the mouth of the Rio Negro or Rio Choluteca. That area includes the area covered by the Chondal territory identified in 1581.

#PE.2. DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (5 CS 368).
Grantor: Pedrarias Davila.
Grantee: Cristobal Burgos and Alonso de Segovia.

Plazas of:
P4.27: Island of Chinagan
Additional Information: Chinagan was described as being, "...even with Caziguina...". Pedrarias granted 200 tributary Indians to each encomendero, 400 Indians in total, with 1620 inhabitants.

Date: November 24, 1530.

Status of the Plaza in 1548: Extinct.

#PE.3. DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (5 CS 369).
Grantor: Francisco de Castañeda.
Grantee: Alcalde Hernando de Alcantara Botello.

Plazas of:
P4.28: "The island of Conzagua, with a Christian name of San Martin, that is in the island of Coziagua."

Date: July 5, 1532.

Additional Information: Castañeda granted this encomienda because of the great mortality of Indians.

Status of the plaza in 1548: Extinct.

#PE.4. DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (5 CS 370).
Grantor: Francisco de Castañeda.
Grantee: Gonzalo de los Rios

Plazas of:
P4.29: "...the island of Colapatepet, in another name Caza, and in Christian, La Petronila, a plaza of Indians called Miangues."

Date: August 17, 1532.

Additional Information: Castañeda granted this encomienda to Rios because of the amount that he had spent on the conquest and many of his Indians had died that he had in other encomiendas. This encomienda was granted to supplement his income. The ethnic identity of the village was probably Chorotega, as noted from the linguistic information. Cibdad Real may have mentioned this island by calling it Cisaltepeli and identifying it at least partly as Nahua; the Nahua speakers had previously abandoned it and moved to El Viejo before he passed by in 1586 (Fowler 1989: 60).

Status of the plaza in 1548: Extinct.

#PE.5. DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (5 CS 372).
Grantor: Francisco de Castañeda.
Grantee: Pedro Gonzales Calvillo

Plazas of:
P4.29: the island of Colapatepet, also called Caza, and in Christian La Petronila, a plaza of Indians of that islanç called Mozozo.

Date: August 16, 1532.
Additional information: Castañeda awarded this encomienda to Gonzales because of the many Indians deaths that had apparently diminished his other encomiendas. This encomienda and the previous one, # P4.29 were obviously both on the island of Petronila. See comment above.

Status of the plaza in 1548: Extinct.

#PE6. DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (5 CS 373).
Grantor: Francisco de Castañeda.
Grantee: Pedro de los Ríos.
Plazas of:
P3.35 the plaza of Ayatega and its galpones (probably referring to Ayatega, noted above);
P4.31: the plaza and galpones of Solosusyta;
The galpones of the island of Petronila that were owned by Gonzalo de los Ríos, P3.29 above.

Date: December 25, 1533.

Additional Information: Castañeda gave this encomienda to Ríos because of his status as Crown treasurer.

Status of the Plazas in 1548: Ayatega survived as encomienda # 62, with 30 tributary Indians, owned by Peralvarez de Oviedo, and with 125 inhabitants; encomienda # 76, with 16 tributary Indians, owned by Joan de Salmanca, and with 66 inhabitants; and encomienda # 189, with 30 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 125 inhabitants. Total population of Ayatega was 316 inhabitants. Both Solosusyta and Petronila were extinct by 1548.

ENCOMIENDAS OF FRANCISCO DE CASTAÑEDA: MISTEGA, ABANGASCA, MAHOMETONBO.
When Francisco de Castañeda arrived in Nicaragua in early 1529 he was granted an encomienda by Governor Pedrarias Davila. Castañeda was upset because he felt the encomienda was too small, and so he took testimony about the history of the encomienda of Mistega (2 CS 102, September 6, 1529). Francisco Fernandez granted Mistega to alcalde ordinario Juan Talavera. Lopez de Salcedo removed Talavera and took Mistega for his own encomienda. Combined with other encomiendas, including Nicoya, Lopez de Salcedo had 4,500,000 tributary Indians in encomienda (2 CS 104). Since Nicoya had a reported 2,000 tributary Indians (See P1.2), the population of Mistega in 1529 would have been (assuming Lopez did not have any other sizable encomiendas) about 2,000 tributary Indians and about 8,200 inhabitants.

#PE7. DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (2 CS 91, August 26, 1529).
Grantor: Pedrarias Davila.
Grantee: Francisco de Castañeda.

Plazas of:
P3.31 Mistega, including the galpones:
P4.32(a) Astaconzi; principal Teyoa;
P4.32(b) Chamologanga; principal Hueyc;
P4.32(c) Estanzingoza; principal Olin;
P4.32(d) Cozacate; principal Mata;
P4.32(e) Escaloallocate; principal Escoalo;
P4.32(f) Tepegya; principal Alzahuacancon;
P4.32(g) Cacule; principal Agat;
P4.32(h) Otalgalpanega; principal Tezatotot.
This plaza totalled 600 tributary Indians.
P3.26 Abangasca. Castañeda was also awarded one-half of the plaza totalling 100 tributary Indians.
P3.18 Mahometonbo. Castañeda was also awarded this plaza.

Date: August 26, 1529.

Additional Information: Bishop Alvarez Osorio claimed that in 1529 there were only 321 tributary Indians in Mistega. He also noted that one of the galpones of Mistega spoke the Guazuma language. Castañeda complained that there were not 50 tributary Indians in Mahometonbo nor 40 tributary Indians in Abangasca by September, 1529. This was universally attributed to disease and/or famine. See generally the comments at P3.26.

Status of the Plazas in 1548:
P3.31 Mistega: Either extinct or listed as Mastega, encomienda # 186, with 440 inhabitants.
Otalgalpanega survived as Guazuma, encomienda # 20, with 170 inhabitants. Total population of Mistega was about 610 inhabitants.
P3.18 Mahometonbo was subject to two encomiendas, # 4 and 184, with 55 tributary Indians and 222 inhabitants.
P3.26 Abangasca was subject to encomienda # 193 with 40 tributary Indians and 165 inhabitants.

Comment: Mistega had plummeted from about 8,200 inhabitants in 1527 to 610 Indians, a decrease of about 92%. Both Abangasca and Mahometonbo had maintained their populations very close to the 1529 levels reported by Castañeda.

PE#8 Encomienda of Bartolome Tello. (9 CS 144).
Grantor: Francisco de Castañeda
Grantee: Bartolome Tello.
Additional information: Castañeda awarded this encomienda to Gonzales because of the many Indians deaths that had apparently diminished his other encomiendas. This encomienda and the previous one, # P4.29 were obviously both on the island of Petronila. See comment above.

Status of the plaza in 1548: Extinct.

#PE6. DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (5 CS 373).
Grantor: Francisco de Castañeda.
Grantee: Pedro de los Ríos.

Plazas of:
P3.35 the plaza of Ayatega and its galpones (probably referring to Ayatega, noted above);
P4.31: the plaza and galpones of Solosusyta;
The galpones of the island of Petronila that were owned by Gonzalo de los Ríos, P3.29 above.

Date: December 25, 1533.

Additional Information: Castañeda gave his encomienda to Ríos because of his status as Crown treasurer.

Status of the Plazas in 1548: Ayatega survived as encomienda # 62, with 30 tributary Indians, owned by Peralvare de Oviedo, and with 125 inhabitants; encomienda # 76, with 16 tributary Indians, owned by Joan de Salamanca, and with 66 inhabitants; and encomienda # 189, with 30 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 125 inhabitants. Total population of Ayatega was 316 inhabitants. Both Solosusyta and Petronila were extinct by 1548.

ENCOMIENDAS OF FRANCISCO DE CASTAÑEDA: MISTEGA, ABANGASCMA, MAHOMETONBO.

When Francisco de Castañeda arrived in Nicaragua in early 1529 he was granted an encomienda by Governor Pedrarias Davila. Castañeda was upset because he felt the encomienda was too small, and so he took testimony about the history of the encomienda of Mistega (2 CS 102, September 6, 1529). Francisco Fernandez granted Mistega to alcaldes ordinario Juan Talavera. Lopez de Salcedo removed Talavera and took Mistega for his own encomienda. Combined with other encomiendas, including Nicoya, Lopez de Salcedo had 4,5,000 tributary Indians in encomienda (2 CS 104). Since Nicoya had a reported 2,000 tributary Indians (See P1.2), the population of Mistega in 1527 would have been (assuming Lopez did not have any other sizable encomiendas) about 2,000 tributary Indians and about 8,200 inhabitants.

#PE7. DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (2 CS 91, August 26, 1529).
Grantor: Pedrarias Davila.
Grantee: Francisco de Castañeda.

P3.31 Mistega, including the galpones:
P4.32(a) Astaconzi; principal Teyoa;
P4.32(b) Chamologanga; principal Hueyac;
P4.32(c) Estanzingo; principal Olina;
P4.32(d) Cozagtega; principal Mata;
P4.32(e) Escalogpalon; principal Escoloan;
P4.32(f) Tepegya; principal Alzaguauncne;
P4.32(g) Coalcnec; principal Agat;
P4.32(h) Otalgalpanega; principal Tezatotot.
This plaza totalled 600 tributary Indians.

P3.26 Abangasca. Castañeda was also awarded one-half of the plaza totalling 100 tributary Indians.

P3.18 Mahometonbo. Castañeda was also awarded this plaza.

Date: August 26, 1529.

Additional Information: Bishop Alvarez Osorio claimed that in 1529 there were only 321 tributary Indians in Mistega. He also noted that one of the galpones of Mistega spoke the Guazuma language. Castañeda complained that there were not 50 tributary Indians in Mahometonbo nor 40 tributary Indians in Abangasca by September, 1529. This was universally attributed to disease and/or famine. See generally the comments at P3.26.

Status of the Plazas in 1548:

P3.31 Mistega: Either extinct or listed as Marsh, encomienda # 186, with 440 inhabitants.
Otalgalpanega survived as Guazuma, encomienda # 20, with 170 inhabitants. Total population of Mistega was about 610 inhabitants.

P3.18 Mahometonbo was subject to two encomiendas, #4 and 184, with 55 tributary Indians and 222 inhabitants.

P3.26 Abangasca was subject to encomienda # 193 with 40 tributary Indians and 165 inhabitants.

Comment: Mistega had plummeted from about 8,200 inhabitants in 1527 to 610 Indians, a decrease of about 92%. Both Abangasca and Mahometonbo had maintained their populations very close to the 1529 levels reported by Castañeda.

PE#8 Encomienda of Bartolome Tello. (9 CS 144).
Grantor: Francisco de Castañeda
Grantee: Bartolome Tello.
Plazas of:

P1.15 Monbacho. (Mentioned 9 CS 144).

Additional Information: None.

Date: Unknown, pre May, 1535.

Status of the Plaza in 1548: See discussion in P1.15, above.

Comment: It is unclear which of two different plazas named Monbacho in the tasación of 1548 are referred to in this encomienda. Tello brought a lawsuit against Contreras for the return of his encomienda, BARTOLOME TELLO v. RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS, 8 CS 382, (February 11, 1544). He won the lawsuit and was listed in 1548 as the encomendero of encomienda # 145, Monbach Mandapio.

ENCOMIENDAS OF PEDRARIA DAVILA.

There is no direct reference to the encomiendas of Pedrarias. After his death Queen Mother Juana La Loca awarded his widow, Isabel de Bobadilla, his encomiendas for the remainder of her life (3 CS 134, January 31, 1532). The villages named in that Royal edict are as follows:

#PE9 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (3 CS 134, January 31, 1532).

Grantor: Pedrarias Davila

Grantee: Pedrarias Davila

Plazas of:

P1.2 Necoia;
P1.5 Chira (Note the earlier reference, P1.5 is to the mines, not the plaza, of Chira.)
P3.34 Tezustega
P3.36 Chinandega.

Additional Information: After Isabel de Bobadilla's death, Governor Rodrigo de Contreras granted that encomienda, minus the plaza of Chinandega, to his wife (and Isabel de Bobadilla's daughter) Maria de Peñalosa, 14 CS 170, # PE25, noted below.

Date: Either 1526 or 1528.

Status of the Plaza in 1548:

P1.2 Necoia: Survived, see discussion in P1.2, above.
P1.5 Chira: Survived, see discussion in P1.5, above.

P1.34 Tezustega: Survived, see discussion in P3.34.
P3.36 Chinandega: Survived, see discussion in P3.36.

ENCOMIENDA OF HERNAN NIETO

One of the earliest settlers in Leon viejo was Herman Nieto, who came to Leon soon after the conquest (He is not mentioned in the list of conquistadores who entered Nicaragua with Francisco Hernández). He got along with both Pedrarias and Francisco de Castañeda, and fought with Rodrigo de Contreras, who removed his encomiendas. A mestizo son of his, Herman Nieto, assisted in the assassination of Bishop Valdivieso and was later executed in Panama for participating in the Contreras revolt. Nieto also was convicted of participating in the Contreras rebellion and was beheaded in Panama City in June, 1550. (IN RE THE SURVIVORS OF THE CONTRERAS REVOLT, 17 CS 5, 1550).

#PE 10 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (9 CS 156).

Grantor(s): Pedrarias Davila and Francisco de Castañeda.

Grantee: Herman Nieto.

Plazas of:

P4.33: Apastega-Tepustega (They are equivalent names 9 CS 156) (E# 36).
P4.34: Lazate and its galpones (Lazate= Zoquiqua?)
P4.35: Ocuma Cindega, probably Cindega P 3.24.
P4.36: Te islas, probably the islas of Petronila, #PE 1-6, above.

Additional Information: This encomienda is mentioned in the residencia of Rodrigo de Contreras (9 CS 1, 1544) as being stolen by Contreras and granted to one Miguel Diaz (9 CS at 155) Later Herman Nieto was listed as one of the encomenderos of Tepustega, encomienda # 36, with 100 tributary Indians, and 410- inhabitants. Tepustega has not been located, but it paid tribute of both salt and fish, so it must have not been far from Leon Viejo, possibly between Leon Viejo and the Pacific Ocean.

Date: Both awards of encomiendas to Nieto were made before June of 1555.

Status of the plaza(s) in 1548:

P4.33 Apastega. Survived as Tepustega, encomienda # 36.
P4.34 Extinct.
P4.35 Ocuma Cindega. Survived as Cindega, noted in P3.23, above.
P4.36: The islas of Petronila, extinct.

PE111 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (9 CS 144)

Grantor: Francisco de Castañeda (?)

Grantee: Luis de Guevara
Plazas of:

P1.15 Monbacho. (Mentioned 9 CS 144).

Additional Information: None.

Date: Unknown, pre May, 1535.

Status of the Plaza in 1548: See discussion in P1.15, above.

Comment: It is unclear which of two different plazas named Monbacho in the tasación of 1548 are referred to in this encomienda. Tello brought a lawsuit against Contreras for the return of his encomienda, BARTOLOMÉ TELLO v. RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS, 8 CS 382, (February 11, 1544). He won the lawsuit and was listed in 1548 as the encomendero of encomienda # 145, Manbach Mandapio.

ENCOMIENDAS OF PEDRARIAS DAVILA.

There is no direct reference to the encomiendas of Pedrarias. After his death Queen Mother Juana La Loca awarded his widow, Isabel de Bobadilla, his encomiendas for the remainder of her life (3 CS 134, January 31, 1532). The villages named in that Royal edict are as follows:

#PE9 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (3 CS 134, January 31, 1532).

Grantor: Pedrarias Davila

Grantee: Pedrarias Davila

Plazas of:

P1.2 Nicoya;
P1.5 Chira (Note the earlier reference, P1.5 is to the mines, not the plaza, of Chira.)
P3.34 Tezustega
P3.36 Chinandega.

Additional Information: After Isabel de Bobadilla’s death, Governor Rodrigo de Contreras granted that encomienda, minus the plaza of Chinandega, to his wife (and Isabel de Bobadilla’s daughter) María de Peñalosa, 14 CS 170, # PE25, noted below.

Date: Either 1526 or 1528.

Status of the Plaza in 1548:

P1.2 Nicoya: Survived, see discussion in P1.2, above.
P1.5 Chira: Survived, see discussion in P1.5, above.

P3.34 Tezustega: Survived, see discussion in P3.34.
P3.36 Chinandega: Survived, see discussion in P3.36.

ENCOMIENDA OF HERNAN NIETO

One of the earliest settlers in Leon viejo was Herman Nieto, who came to Leon soon after the conquest (He is not mentioned in the list of conquistadores who entered Nicaragua with Francisco Hernández). He got along with both Pedrarias and Francisco de Castañeda, and fought with Rodrigo de Contreras, who removed his encomiendas. A mestizo son of his, Herman Nieto, assisted in the assassination of Bishop Valdivieso and was later executed in Panama for participating in the Contreras revolt. Nieto also was convicted of participating in the Contreras rebellion and was beheaded in Panama City in June, 1550. (IN RE THE SURVIVORS OF THE CONTRERAS REVOLT, 17 CS 5, 1550).

#PE 10 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (9 CS 156).

Grantor(s): Pedrarias Davila and Francisco de Castañeda.

Grantee: Herman Nieto.

Plazas of:

P4.33 Apustega-Tepustega (They are equivalent names 9 CS 156) (#36).
P4.34 Lazate and its galpones (Lazate= Zoasquina?)
P4.35 Ocumia Cindegua, probably Cindegua P 3.24,
P4.36: Te islas, probably the islas of Petronila, # PE 1-6, above.

Additional Information: This encomienda is mentioned in the residencia of Rodrigo de Contreras (9 CS 1, 1544) as being stolen by Contreras and granted to one Miguel Díaz (9 CS at 155). Later Hernan Nieto was listed as the encomendero of Tepustega, encomienda # 36, with 100 tributary Indians, and 410- inhabitants. Tepustega has not been located, but it paid tribute of both salt and fish, so it must have not been far from Leon Viejo, possibly between Leon Viejo and the Pacific Ocean.

Date: Both awards of encomiendas to Nieto were made before June of 1555.

Status of the plaza(s) in 1548:

P4.33 Apustega. Survived as Tepustega, encomienda # 36.
P4.34 Extinct.
P4.35 Ocumia Cindegua. Survived as Cindegua, noted in P3.23, above.
P4.36: The islas of Petronila, extinct.

P#11 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (9 CS 144)

Grantor: Francisco de Castañeda (?)

Grantee: Luis de Guevara
Plazas of:
P4.37: Asolotega, probably Azolotega, encomienda # 65.
P4.39: Ysotague, possibly Ybailega P3.29.
P3.33: Astatega, P3.33
P4.40: Noloaque, encomienda # 66.
P3.30: Iguala, P3.30
P3.28: Yntega, or possibly Utega, P3.28. (9 CS 144)

Additional Information: This encomienda is mentioned in the residencia of Rodrigo de Contreras. Guevara was a crony of Castañeda and acted as Castañeda's attorney at Castañeda's residencia, IN RE RESIDENCIA OF FRANCISCO DE CASTAÑEDA, 4 CS 1 (1536). This encomienda was granted to Guevara probably by Castañeda.

Date: Before June, 1535.

Status of the plaza(s) in 1548: All of these pueblos were listed in the tasación of 1548, albeit as mostly very small encomiendas. Asolotega, # 65, had 70 tributary Indians, was owned by the children of Luis de Guevara, and had 290 inhabitants; Noloaque, encomienda # 66, had 13 tributary Indians, was owned by the children of Luis de Guevara, and had about 55 inhabitants. Asolotega has not been located. Noloaque is mentioned as lying in the province of Nagrando, and was probably not far away from Leon Viejo (1 CS 477). No information is known about the ethnic identity of either of these two pueblos. Most of the other pueblos mentioned in this encomienda were Maribios. More information is found in their respective, numbered paragraphs.

PE#12 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (9 CS 140).
Grantor: Francisco de Castañeda.
Grantee: Diego Sanchez

Plazas of:
P3.33: Astatage
P3.26: Pangua, (Mentioned 9 CS 140-141).

Additional Information: Diego Sanchez quarreled with both Castañeda and Contreras. After he left Nicaragua to appeal some of the judgements of Contreras, Rodrigo de Contreras gave his encomiendas to Juan Durreta and Pedro de la Palma.

Date: Before June, 1535.

Status of the plaza(s) in 1548: Both Astatage, P3.33 and Pangua, P3.27, survived, as noted in their respective paragraphs. Both were clearly Maribios villages. Diego Sanchez owned both encomiendas.

PE#13 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (9 CS 110).

Grantor: Rodrigo de Contreras
Grantee: Pedro de la Palma.

Plaza of:
P3.33: Astatage, (9 CS 110)
Date: September 30, 1538.

Additional Information: Former grantee was Diego Sanchez.

Status of the plaza in 1548: Astatage survived as noted in P3.32.

PE#14 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (9 CS 114).
Grantor: Rodrigo de Contreras.
Grantee: Juan Durreta.

Plaza of:
P3.27: Pangua; principals were Uzelo and Malana (9 CS 114)

Additional Information: Former Grantee was Diego Sanchez.

Date: June 13, 1538.

Status of the plaza in 1548: Pangua, P3.27 survived as noted in its paragraph.

PE#15 RENUNCIATION OF ENCOMIENDA OF YSALEVEO BY YSEO DE SANTIAGO.

This is a unique document since it is the only renunciation of encomienda found in the Coleccion Somora. It is almost surely a complete forgery since Yseo de Santiago was a bitter enemy of Contreras, especially after her husband, Mateo de Lezcano, who owned the village of Gualeveo, along with Maney and Cindega, died in jail in Leon Viejo. She was granted Gualeveo as an encomienda in the tasación of 1548, encomienda # 13.

Date of document: January 18, 1543 (10 CS 64).

PE#16 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (10 CS 67).
Grantor: Rodrigo de Contreras
Grantee: Martin de Mimbreño
Plazas of:
P4.37: Asolotea, probably Azolotea, encomienda # 65.
P4.39: Ysotague, possibly Ybailega P5.29.
P3.33: Astatega, P3.33
P4.40: Noloaque, encomienda # 66.
P3.30: Iguaya, P3.30
P3.28: Yntega, or possibly Utega, P3.28. (9 CS 144)

Additional Information: This encomienda is mentioned in the residencia of Rodrigo de Contreras. Guevara was a crony of Castañeda and acted as Castañeda's attorney at Castañeda's residencia, IN RE RESIDENCIA OF FRANCISCO DE CASTAÑEDA, 4 CS 1 (1536). This encomienda was granted to Guevara probably by Castañeda.

Date: Before June, 1535.

Status of the plaza(s) in 1548: All of these pueblos were listed in the tasacion of 1548, albeit as mostly very small encomiendas. Asolotea, # 65, had 70 tributary Indians, was owned by the children of Luis de Guevara, and had 290 inhabitants; Noloaque, encomienda # 66, had 13 tributary Indians, was owned by the children of Luis de Guevara, and had about 55 inhabitants. Asolotea has not been located. Noloaque is mentioned as lying in the province of Nagrado, and was probably not far away from Leon Viejo (1 CS 477). No information is known about the ethnic identity of either of these two pueblos. Most of the other pueblos mentioned in this encomienda were Maribios. More information is found in their respective, numbered paragraphs.

PE#14 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (9 CS 114).
Grantor: Rodrigo de Contreras.
Grantee: Juan Durreta.

Plaza of:
P3.27: Pangua; principals were Uzelo and Malena (9 CS 114)

Additional Information: Former Grantee was Diego Sanchez.

Date: June 13, 1538.

Status of the plaza in 1548: Pangua, P3.27 survived as noted in its paragraph.

PE#15 RENUNCIATION OF ENCOMIENDA OF GUALTEVEO BY YSEO DE SANTIAGO.

This is a unique document since it is the only renunciation of encomienda found in the Coleccion Somora. It is almost surely a complete forgery since Yseo de Santiago was a bitter enemy of Contreras, especially after her husband, Mateo de Lezcano, who owned the village of Gualteveo, along with Mamey and Cindega, died in jail in Leon Viejo. She was granted Gualteveo as an encomienda in the tasacion of 1548, encomienda # 13.

Date of document: January 18, 1543 (10 CS 64).

PE#16 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (10 CS 67).
Grantor: Rodrigo de Contreras
Grantee: Martin de Mimbre
Plazas of:

P4.41: Potega, encomienda # 188; principales (1) Pedro; (2) Quiaguito; (3) Cozomal
P4.42: Guazama, encomienda # 20, part of Mistega, P3.31; principales (1) Payabol, (2) Soclet-Gusque (10 CS 67).

Additional Information: Mimbreno was one of Contreras favorite forgers and was rewarded for his work. He killed at least one priest in the Easter Uprising of 1543 to defend Pedro de los Ríos and died in 1545 in Leon Viejo. His estate disappeared after his death. Potega has not been located, except that it was 13-15 leagues from Leon Viejo (5 CS at 107), perhaps located near Ayatega, which was 14 leagues from Leon viejo. It had 70 tributary Indians, was owned by the Crown, and had about 290 inhabitants. No information is known about its ethnic status. Information about Guazama is noted in paragraph P3.31 (Mistega). It had 166 inhabitants who spoke Guazama, an unknown language. The former grantee of the encomienda was Miguel Lucas, decedent.

Date: August 30, 1541.

Stare of the plazas in 1548: Potega survived, as noted above, as did Guazama, as noted in P3.31.

PE#17 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (14 CS 74).

Grantor: Pedrarías Davila or Lopez de Salcedo
Grantee: Diego Machuca de Zazuoz

Plazas of:

P3.11: Nindiri.
P3.12: Managua.

P4.43: Guazalniga on the island of Ometepe, also called Isla Grande, and also called Menguire Elayela (14 CS 74), possibly encomienda # 158, isla de Nicaragua.

Additional Information: Diego Machuca de Zazuoz was the first cousin of Rodrigo de Contreras and was in Nicaragua by at least 1528 or 1529, when Oviedo used Machuca’s encomienda of Nindiri as a base of operations to climb up the Masaya volcano. Machuca and Alonso Calero were appointed by Rodrigo de Contreras to find the mouth of the San Juan River in 1540. After that disastrous undertaking Machuca, Calero, and Contreras became mortal enemies. Contreras accused Calero of treason, a capital crime, in documents sent to Prince Phillip. Contreras removed the encomiendas of Machuca without a hearing.

Machuca’s widow, Catalina Gutierrez brought a lawsuit for the restitution of Machuca’s encomienda, CATALINA GUTIERREZ, VIUDA DE DIEGO MACHUCA DE ZUAZO v. RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS, 14 CS 74 (February 26, 1547). It is not known whether she was successful in the lawsuit and was awarded again Nindiri and the plaza of Guazalniga on the Isla de Nicaragua.

Date: Probably 1528, or before the administrations of Castañeda and Contreras.

Status of the plaza(s) in 1548:

P3.11: Nindiri was a Crown encomienda, # 178, with 300 tributary Indians and 1240 inhabitants.

P3.12: Managua, survived as noted in P3.12.

P4.43. Isla de Nicaragua survived with at least two encomiendas, # 158, with 114 tributary Indians, owned by Luis de la Rocha, and 470 inhabitants; and # 111, Moyogalpa, with 60 tributary Indians, owned by Joan Ysquierdo, and with 250 inhabitants.

PE#18 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (11 CS 325).

Grantee: Juan Xuaerez.

Plaza of:

P1.16: Nandame; principales Candamari and Mendone; (13 CS 339, 1528); in 1543 the principales were Pedro in Christian (he was a mestizo) and Yonboyne (other variations Anonboyne or Ysanboyne) the main cacique; other Indians present were Diomnyndoy, Zindingo, Nanyonbue, Arotety, Nacatime (possibly the cacique of Nindiri or another cacique with the same name) Potinario, Zetesfo Piron, and Urzayare (11 CS 325).

Additional Information: Sanchez received four different encomiendas for the pueblo of Nandame: (1) granted by Pedrarías on December 4, 1526, two-thirds of the tributary Indians of Nandame which totaled 500 tributary Indians (13 CS 340-341); (2) granted by Lopez de Salcedo on January 10, 1527 (13 CS 341-342); (3) granted by Pedrarías on October 20, 1528 (13 CS 337-338) two-thirds of the plaza of Nandame, which totaled 500 tributary Indians; (4) granted by Francisco de Castañeda, December 2, 1533 the last third of the tributary Indians of Nandame (13 CS 339-340). Encomiendas one, two, and three are the restatement of the same encomienda. Encomienda four, granted by Castañeda, was a new grant of the last third of the Indians of Nandame since the former encomendero of that last third, Alonso de Heredia, had left Nicaragua. The population of tributary Indians of Nandame in 1527 was 750 Indians, with about 3100 inhabitants.

Contreras took away the encomienda of Suarez and gave it to Juan Carballo. The second husband of Suarez’ widow, Juan Gallegos, brought suit for the restitution of the encomienda, JUAN GALLEGOS, GUARDIAN OF THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF JUAN SANCHEZ v. JUAN CARBALLO, 13 CS 304 (October 27, 1543). After several years of litigation Gallegos won the case.

Date: (1) December 4, 1526; (2) January 10, 1527; (3) October 20, 1528; and (4) December 2, 1533.
Plazas of:
P4.41: Potega, encomienda # 188; principales (1) Pedro; (2) Quiaguito; (3) Cozomal
P4.42: Guazama, encomienda # 20, part of Mystega, P3.31; principales (1) Payubot, (2) Socjet Gusgue (10 CS 67).

Additional Information: Mimbreno was one of Contreras favorite forgers and was rewarded for his work. He killed at least one priest in the Easter Uprising of 1543 to defend Pedro de los Ríos and died in 1545 in Leon Viejo. His estate disappeared after his death. Potega has not been located, except that it was 13-15 leagues from Leon Viejo (5 CS at 107), perhaps located near Ayatega, which was 14 leagues from Leon viejo. It had 70 tributary Indians, was owned by the Crown, and had about 290 inhabitants. No information is known about its ethnic status. Information about Guazama is noted in paragraph P3.31 (Mistega). It had 166 inhabitants who spoke Guazama, an unknown language. The former grantee of the encomienda was Miguel Lucas, decedent.

Date: August 30, 1541.

Stare of the plazas in 1548: Potega survived, as noted above, as did Guazama, as noted in P3.31.

PE#17 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (14 CS 74).

Grantor: Pedrarias Davila or Lopez de Salcedo
Grantee: Diego Machuca de Zuazo

Plazas of:
P3.11: Nindiri.
P3.12: Managua.
P4.43: Guazalnigala on the island of Ometepe, also called Isla Grande, and also called Minguire Elayela (14 CS 74), possibly encomienda # 158, Isla de Nicaragua.

Additional Information: Diego Machuca de Zuazo was the first cousin of Rodrigo de Contreras and was in Nicaragua by at least 1528 or 1529, when Oviedo used Machuca's encomienda of Nindiri as a base of operations to climb up the Masaya volcano. Machuca and Alonso Calero were appointed by Rodrigo de Contreras to find the mouth of the San Juan River in 1540. After that disastrous undertaking Machuca, Calero, and Contreras became mortal enemies. Contreras accused Calero of treason, a capital crime, in documents sent to Prince Phillip. Contreras removed the encomiendas of Machuca without a hearing.

Machuca's widow, Catalina Gutierrez brought a lawsuit for the restitution of Machuca's encomienda, CATALINA GUTIERREZ, VIUDA DE DIEGO MACHUCA DE ZUAZO v. RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS, 14 CS 74 (February 26, 1547). It is not known whether she was successful in the lawsuit and was awarded again Nindiri and the plaza of Guazalnigala on the Isla de Nicaragua.

Date: Probably 1528, or before the administrations of Castañeda and Contreras.

Status of the plaza(s) in 1548:
P3.11: Nindiri was a Crown encomienda, # 178, with 300 tributary Indians and 1240 inhabitants.
P3.12: Managua, survived as noted in P3.12.
P4.43: Isla de Nicaragua survived with at least two encomiendas, # 158, with 114 tributary Indians, owned by Luis de la Rocha, and 470 inhabitants; and # 111, Moyogalpa, with 60 tributary Indians, owned by Joan Ysquierdo, and with 250 inhabitants.

PE#18 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (11 CS 325).

Grantor: Pedrarias Davila, Lopez de Salcedo, Pedrarias Davila, and Francisco de Castañeda.
Grantee: Juan Suarez.

Plaza of:
P1.16: Nandaime; principales Candamari and Mendome, (13 CS 339, 1528); in 1543 the principales were Pedro in Christian (he was a mestizo) and Yonboyme (other variations Anonboyme or Ysnanboyme) the main cacique; other Indians present were Diamyndoy, Zindiendo, Nanyonbue, Arotrey, Nacatime (possibly the cacique of Nindiri or another cacique with the same name) Potrinario, Zetesos Piron, and Urazaray (11 CS 325).

Additional Information: Sanchez received four different encomiendas for the pueblo of Nandaime: (1) granted by Pedrarias on December 4, 1526, two-thirds of the tributary Indians of Nandaime which totaled 500 tributary Indians (13 CS 340-341); (2) granted by Lopez de Salcedo on January 10, 1527 (13 CS 341-342); (3) granted by Pedrarias on October 20, 1528 (13 CS 337-338) two thirds of the plaza of Nandaime, which totaled 500 tributary Indians; (4) granted by Francisco de Castañeda, December 2, 1533 the last third of the tributary Indians of Nandaime (13 CS 339-340). Encomiendas one, two, and three are the restatement of the same encomienda. Encomienda four, granted by Castañeda, was a new grant of the last third of the Indians of Nandaime since the former encomendario of that last third, Alonso de Heredia, had left Nicaragua. The population of tributary Indians of Nandaime in 1527 was 750 Indians, with about 3100 inhabitants.

Contreras took away the encomienda of Suarez and gave it to Juan Carballo. The second husband of Suarez' widow, Juan Gallegos, brought suit for the restitution of the encomienda, JUAN GALLEGOS, GUARDIAN OF THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF JUAN SANCHEZ v. JUAN CARBALLO, 13 CS 304 (October 27, 1543). After several years of litigation Gallegos won the case.

Date: (1) December 4, 1526; (2) January 10, 1527; (3) October 20, 1528; and (4) December 2, 1533.
Status of the plaza in 1548: Nandaime survived in 1548 as a village subject to three encomiendas: (1) 135, with 100 tributary Indians, owned by Bernardino de Miranda, and with 410 inhabitants; (2) 148, with 51 tributary Indians, owned by the children of Xuares, and with 206 inhabitants; and (3) 154, with 83 tributary Indians, owned by Juan Carballo, with 330 inhabitants. The total inhabitants of Nandaime in 1548 was 946 persons, a decrease of the 1527 population of about 70 percent.

PE#19 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (11 CS 91).
Grantor: Pedrarias Davila.
Grantee: Hernando Vega.
Plaza of: P4.44 Jalteva (100 tributary Indians) 11 CS 91.

Additional Information: Hernando Vega was granted an encomienda in the pueblo of Jalteva. He died and Contreras later took away the encomienda; acting governor Pedro de los Ríos then granted the encomienda to a third party, Juan de Hoyos (Royal edict of Pedro de los Ríos, dated January 23, 1543, 11 CS 103-105). Suit was brought by the guardian of the minor child of decedent, Juan Vega, RODRIGO ALONSO, GUARDIAN OF THE MINOR JUAN VEGA v. JUAN DE HOYOS 11 CS 77 (June 21, 1544). Alonso won the lawsuit.

Date: August 13, 1526.

Status of the plaza in 1548: Jalteva was subject to several encomiendas: (1) 106, 10 tributary Indians, owned by Joan Lozano, and with 41 inhabitants; (2) 118, 30 tributary Indians, owned by Juan Davila, and with 124 inhabitants; (3) 122, 15 tributary Indians, owned by Gonzalo Melgarrez, and with 62 inhabitants; (4) 124, 10 tributary Indians, owned by Christoval Sant Martin, and with 41 inhabitants; (5) 132, with 10 tributary Indians, owned by Alonso Ruiz, and with 41 inhabitants; (6) 143, 15 tributary Indians, owned by Texerina, and with 62 inhabitants; (7) 150, 14 tributary Indians, owned by Francisco Gutierrez, and with 58 inhabitants; (8) 152, 5 tributary Indians, owned by Francisco Sanchez, and with 21 inhabitants; (9) 156, an unknown number of Indians of several villages, and owned by Benito Diaz; (10) 163, 40 tributary Indians, owned by Juan de Hoyos (the subject of the above mentioned lawsuit), and with 164 inhabitants; (11) 166, 35 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 140 inhabitants; (12) 169, 8 tributary Indians, owned by Maucos Aleman, and with 34 inhabitants.

Pedrarias wrote the Crown in 1525 that Jalteva, where Granada was founded, had about 8,000 "naturales" or inhabitants (1 CS 128). In 1548 Jalteva had about 800 inhabitants, a decrease in population of about 90%. Other information about the specific encomienda of Hernando Vega shows that his encomienda of 100 tributary Indians in 1526 was 40 tributary Indians in 1548, a decrease of only 60%. There appears to be a tendency among the encomiendas of Granada to suffer slightly less decrease in population than the pueblos around Leon and that are closer to the port of El Realejo. Jalteva also has the most "mini" encomiendas, perhaps evidencing that those encomiendas were at one time much larger.

PE#20 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (12 CS 10).
Grantor: Unknown, either Pedrarias or Francisco de Castañeda.
Grantee: The sitting Bishop, Osorio, Francisco de Mendavia, and acting Bishop and Dean of Nicaragua Pedro de Mendavia from October 7, 1540 to December 16, 1541.
Plazas of:

P4.45a: Cazalque.
P4.45b: Alauque, a village of fishermen; no previous, or later reference (12 CS 8,10, November 1542) (Nolauque?).

Additional Information: Mendavia recited the fact of these two villages as being assigned to the sitting Bishop for his support in the Royal edict at 12 CS 8,10, which may or may not have been forged. In the deed of encomienda that granted the encomienda to his son, Rodrigo de Contreras, did not mention Alauque.

Date: From approximately 1531 to December 16, 1541.

Status of the Plaza(s) in 1548:
P4.45a survived as noted.
P4.45b was extinct.

Several encomiendas were owned by Rodrigo de Contreras and Pedro de los Ríos. The encomiendas of Contreras were listed in the case of MARIA DE PEÑALOSA v. THE CROWN, 14 CS 124 (August 22, 1548). The Audiencia de los Confines, through the efforts of both Odytio Diego de Herrera and Presidente Alonso de Cerrato, had removed the encomiendas that had been owned by Contreras, based upon the strong proofs that Contreras had obtained most of those encomiendas by theft and that they were put in the names of Contreras' family members by backdating the dates of the deeds of encomienda to avoid the confiscatory effect of the New laws (7 CS 333, November 19, 1542), and by forgery (11 CS 285, August 16, 1544). The Consejo de Las Indias did not return the encomiendas to the Contreras family. The only deed of encomienda of Pedro de los Ríos is found as part of the proofs of the fraudulent conveyances noted by Herrera (11 CS 285, 302-303, August 16, 1544). The encomiendas of the Contreras family and of Pedro de los Ríos are listed below.

PE#21 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (14 CS 168).
Grantor: Rodrigo de Contreras
Grantee: Pedro de Contreras, his son.
Plazas of:
Status of the plaza in 1548: Nandaim survived in 1548 as a village subject to three encomiendas: (1) # 135, with 100 tributary Indians, owned by Bernaldino de Miranda, and with 410 inhabitants; (2) # 148, with 51 tributary Indians, owned by the children of Xuaruez, and with 206 inhabitants; and (3) # 154, with 83 tributary Indians, owned by Juan Caballo, with 330 inhabitants. The total inhabitants of Nandaim in 1548 was 946 persons, a decrease of the 1527 population of about 70 percent.

PE#19 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (11 CS 91).
Grantor: Pedrarías Davila.
Grantee: Hernando Vega.
Plaza of:
P4.44 Jalteteva (100 tributary Indians) 11 CS 91.

Additional Information: Hernando Vega was granted an encomienda in the pueblo of Jalteteva. He died and Contreras later took away the encomienda; acting governor Pedro de los Ríos then granted the encomienda to a third party, Juan de Hoyos (Royal edict of Pedro de los Ríos, dated January 23, 1543, 11 CS 103-105). Suit was brought by the guardian of the minor child of decedent, Juan Vega, Rodrigo Alonso. GUARDIAN OF THE MINOR JUAN VEGA v. JUAN DE HOYOS 11 CS 77 (June 21, 1544). Alonso won the lawsuit.

Date: August 13, 1526.

Status of the plaza in 1548: Jalteteva was subject to several encomiendas: (1) # 106, 10 tributary Indians, owned by Joan Lozano, and with 41 inhabitants; (2) # 118, 30 tributary Indians, owned by Juan Davila, and with 124 inhabitants; (3) #122, 15 tributary Indians, owned by Gonzalo Melgarejo, and with 62 inhabitants; (4) # 124, 10 tributary Indians, owned by Christoval Sant Martin, and with 41 inhabitants; (5) # 132, with 10 tributary Indians, owned by Alonso Ruiz, and with 41 inhabitants; (6) # 143, 15 tributary Indians, owned by Telerina, and with 62 inhabitants; (7) # 150, 14 tributary Indians, owned by Francisco Gutierrez, and with 58 inhabitants; (8) # 152, 5 tributary Indians, owned by Francisco Sanchez, and with 21 inhabitants; (9) # 156, an unknown number of Indians of several villages, and owned by Benito Diaz; (10) # 163, 40 tributary Indians, owned by Juan de Hoyos (the subject of the above mentioned lawsuit), and with 164 inhabitants; (11) # 166, 35 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 140 inhabitants; (12) # 169, 8 tributary Indians, owned by Marcos Aleman, and with 34 inhabitants.

Pedrarías wrote the Crown in 1525 that Jalteteva, where Granada was founded, had about 8,000 "naturales" or inhabitants (1 CS 128). In 1548 Jalteteva had about 800 inhabitants, a decrease in population of about 90%. Other information about the specific encomienda of Hernando Vega shows that his encomienda of 100 tributary Indians in 1526 was 40 tributary Indians in 1548, a decrease of only 60%. There appears to be a tendency among the encomiendas of Granada to suffer slightly less decrease in population than the pueblos around Leon and that are closer to the port of El Realejo. Jalteteva also has the most "mini" encomiendas, perhaps evidencing that those encomiendas were at one time much larger.

PE#20 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (12 CS 10).
Grantor: Unknown, either Pedrarías or Francisco de Castañeda.
Grantee: The sitting Bishop, Osorio, Francisco de Mendavia, and acting Bishop and Dean of Nicaragua Pedro de Mendavia from October 7, 1540 to December 16, 1541.
Plazas of:
P4.45a: Cazalauque.
P4.45b: Alauque, a village of fishermen; no previous, or later reference (12 CS 8,10, November 1542) (Nolauque?).

Additional Information: Mendavia recited the fact of these two villages as being assigned to the sitting Bishop for his support in the Royal edict at 12 CS 8,10, which may or may not: have been forged. In the deed of encomienda that granted the encomienda to his son, Rodrigo de Contreras, did not mention Alauque.

Date: From approximately 1531 to December 16, 1541.
Status of the Plazas in 1548:
P4.45a survived as noted.
P4.45b was extinct.

Several encomiendas were owned by Rodrigo de Contreras and Pedro de los Ríos. The encomiendas of Contreras were listed in the case of MARÍA DE PEÑALOSA v. THE CROWN, 14 CS 124 (August 22, 1548). The Audiencia de los Confines, through the efforts of both Oydar Diego de Herrera and Presidente Alonso de Cerrato, had removed the encomiendas that had been owned by Contreras, based upon the strong proofs that Contreras had obtained most of those encomiendas by theft and that they were put in the names of Contreras' family members by backdating the dates of the deeds of encomienda to avoid the confiscatory effect of the New laws (7 CS 333, November 19, 1542), and by forgery (11 CS 285, August 16, 1544). The Consejo de Las Indias did not return the encomiendas to the Contreras family. The only deed of encomienda of Pedro de los Ríos is found as part of the proofs of the fraudulent conveyances noted by Herrera (11 CS 285, 302-303, August 16, 1544). The encomiendas of the Contreras family and of Pedro de los Ríos are listed below.

PE#21 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (14 CS 168).
Grantor: Rodrigo de Contreras
Grantee: Pedro de Contreras, his son.
Plazas of:
P3.28: Utega.

P4.46: Utegazimba, possibly part of Utega, since Utega had two encomiendas.

P4.45a: Quizalqueque, probably Cazaloaque, encomienda # 187 (14 CS 168).

P4.47: Chilitega, not mentioned before or afterward.

P4.48: Opetega, not mentioned before or afterward (Potega ?).

Additional Information: This deed purported to transfer the encomiendas of the towns mentioned because of vacancies caused by the death of Bishop Alvarez Osorio and one Alonso de Segovia.

Date: July 11, 1535.

Status of the Plaza(s) in 1548:

P3.28 probably survived as two encomiendas as noted in P3.27.

P4.45a survived as encomienda Quizaloaque, E# 187.

P4.47 and 4.48 became extinct or were merged into other encomiendas.

PE#22 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (14 CS 173).
Grantor: Rodrigo de Contreras
Grantee: Pedro de Contreras, his son.

Plazas of:

P4.45a Cazaloaque (probably modern day Quezalqueque), Encomienda # 187 (Cazaloaque), with 153 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 615 inhabitants. Cazaloaque was identified as a Maribios village, (14 CS 173).

P3.28: the two Utegas. Only one "Utega" is mentioned earlier and the other Utega may have been "Utegazimba", (14 CS 168).

P4.49: The Chondal Indians that were included in the village of Cazaloaque. (14 CS 173).

Date: December 16, 1541.

Additional Information: This deed of encomienda recited that it became vacant when the Bishop of Nicaragua, Francisco de Mendavia died, as it had been used since the days of Bishop Alvarez Osorio to support the Bishop of Nicaragua. Contreras allowed Don Pedro de Mendavia use the encomienda until he got into a dispute with Mendavia in December 1541. He obviously removed the encomienda out of spite and gave it to his son. This dispute is discussed in detail elsewhere by the author.

Survival of the plaza(s) in 1548:

P4.45a: Cazaloaque survived as noted above.

P3.28: The two Utegas survived as noted above.

P4.49: Nothing is known of the Chondal Indians mentioned in the encomienda.

PE#23 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (14 CS 166)
Grantor: Rodrigo de Contreras.
Grantee: Maria de Peñalosa, his wife.

Plazas of:

P3.31: Mistega; principales (1) Ziesgat and (2) Maquil (14 CS 166)

Additional Information: The encomienda of Mistega was vacated when its previous owner, Pedro Gonzales Calvillo, died.

Date: May 6, 1539.

Status of the Plaza(s) in 1548: Mistega survived as Mastega and Guazama as noted in P3.31.

PE#24 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (14 CS 169).
Grantor: Rodrigo de Contreras
Grantee: Diego de Contreras, his son.

Plazas of:

P3.26: Avangasca.
P4.50: Ysotaca, not mentioned before or afterward.
P3.29: Yguala.
P4.51: Mazacon, not mentioned before or afterward (14 CS 169)

Additional Information: The major caciques present at the Act of Possession were listed as Francisco, Migisti, and Maca a cosa. None of the caciques were listed as coming from any specific pueblo.

Date: August 2, 1537.

Status of the Plazas in 1548:


P3.28: Utega.

P4.46: Utegazimba, possibly part of Utega, since Utega had two encomiendas.

P4.45a: Quizalaoque, probably Cazaloaque, encomienda # 187 (14 CS 168).

P4.47: Chilitega, not mentioned before or afterward.

P4.48: Opetege, not mentioned before or afterward (Potega ?).

Additional Information: This deed purports to transfer the encomiendas of the towns mentioned because of vacancies caused by the death of Bishop Alvarez Osorio and one Alonso de Segovia.

Date: July 11, 1535.

Status of the Plaza(s) in 1548:

P3.28 probably survived as two encomiendas as noted in P3.27.

P4.45a survived as encomienda Quizalaoque, E# 187.

P4.47 and 4.48 became extinct or were merged into other encomiendas.

PE#22 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (14 CS 173).
Grantor: Rodrigo de Contreras
Grantee: Pedro de Contreras, his son.

Plazas of:

P4.45a Cazaluque (probably modern day Quezalguque), Encomienda # 187 (Cazaloaque), with 153 tributary Indians, owned by the Crown, and with 615 inhabitants. Cazaluque was identified as a Mattilos village, (14 CS 173).

P3.28: the two Utegas. Only one "Utega" is mentioned earlier and the other Utega may have been "Utegazimba", (14 CS 168).

P4.49: The Chondal Indians that were included in the village of Cazaluque. (14 CS 173).

Date: December 16, 1541.

Additional Information: This deed of encomienda recites that it became vacant when the Bishop of Nicaragua, Francisco de Mendavia died, as it had been used since the days of Bishop Alvarez Osorio to support the Bishop of Nicaragua. Contreras allowed Don Pedro de Mendavia use the encomienda until he got into a dispute with Mendavia in December 1541. He obviously removed the encomienda out of spite and gave it to his son. This dispute is discussed in detail elsewhere by the author.

Survival of the plaza(s) in 1548:

P4.45a: Cazaluque survived as noted above.

P3.28: The two Utegas survived as noted above.

P4.49: Nothing is known of the Chondal Indians mentioned in the encomienda.

PE#23 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (14 CS 166)
Grantor: Rodrigo de Contreras.
Grantee: Maria de Peñalosa, his wife.

Plazas of:

P3.31: Mistega; principales (1) Ziesgat and (2) Maquil (14 CS 166)

Additional Information: The encomienda of Mistega was vacated when its previous owner, Pedro Gonzales Calvillo, died.

Date: May 6, 1539.

Status of the Plaza(s) in 1548: Mistega survived as Mestega and Guazama as noted in P3.31.

PE#24 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (14 CS 169).
Grantor: Rodrigo de Contreras
Grantee: Diego de Contreras, his son.

Plazas of:

P3.26: Avangusca.
P4.50: Ysotaca, not mentioned before or afterward.
P3.29: Yguala.
P4.51: Mazarcon, not mentioned before or afterward (14 CS 169)

Additional Information: The major caciques present at the Act of Possession were listed as Francisco, Migiwi, and Maca a cosa. None of the caciques were listed as coming from any specific pueblo.

Date: August 2, 1327.

Status of the Plazas in 1548:
P3.26: Abangasca survived as noted above.
P4.50: Ysotaca was extinct.
P3.29: Yguaia was extinct.
P4.51: Marazcon was extinct.

PE#25 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (14 CS 170).
Grantor: Rodrigo de Contreras.

Grantee: María de Peñalosa, his wife.

Plazas of:
P1.2: Nicaoya: caciques (1) Nipopoyamot; (2) Moto; (3) una India Ynesica; (4) an Indio, Namayo.
P1.5: Chira: caciques (1) Catalina in Christian; (2) an Indio named Nogui.
P3.34: Tezuatega: caciques: (1) Cazamate; (2) an Indian named Violante in Christian; (3) an Indio named Quiat.

Additional Information: María de Peñalosa's mother, Isabel de Bobadilla, had died six months previous to the issuance of the deed of encomienda, on or about September 10, 1539. This deed of encomienda, minus the village of Chinandega, was issued to keep the encomienda in the family. See PE#8, above.

Date: December 17, 1540.

Status of the Plazas in 1548:
P1.2: Nicaoya survived.
P1.5: Chira survived.
P3.34: Tezuatega survived as noted.

PE#26 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (14 CS 174).
Grantor: Rodrigo de Contreras.

Grantee: Vasco de Contreras.

Plazas of:
P4.52: Monimbo: Principales (1) Botuy; (2) Nacay; (3) Mandati.
P4.53: Zagualpa: Principales (1) Socher; (2) Chicaegue.
P4.54: Motolyne Chondales of the city of Granada.

Additional Information: Both the caciques of Zagualpa and Motolyne Chondales were referred to as Chondales (14 CS at 176).

Date: April 15, 1542.

Status of the Plazas in 1548:
P4.52: Monimbo survived as part of greater Masaya.
P4.53: Zagualpa survived as part of greater Masaya.
P4.54: Motolyne Chondales was extinct or absorbed into the greater population of Granada.

REFERENCES TO INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS IN NORTHERN NICARAGUA

While there are many references to the mines and the seven mining towns established by the Spaniards, there are almost no concrete references to villages or Indians other than calling them Chondales. The only exception was one of the very early mining towns that was founded in either southern Honduras or northern Nicaragua, Caceres de la Frontera, also called Villahermosia by Benito Hurtado, sent by Pedrazas to hijack Caceres de la Frontera.¹⁰

Information about the location of that villa comes from the founding documents of the town, interrogatorios taken regarding its destruction, and Oviedo's mention of the route taken to arrive at the location of Caceres de la Frontera. Some of the unpaid royal fifth of taxes due for the branding of slaves are found in IN RE ACCOUNTING OF THE ESTATE OF PEDRO DE LOS RÍOS, 16 CS 7, 374 (September 17, 1550). More extensive listings are found in IN RE ACCOUNTING OF THE ESTATE OF CERECEDA, (17 CS 302 (1550), but the accounting of Indian brandings in IN RE RÍOS are unique because they also include where the Indians from that were being sold as slaves. Those accountings were for IOU's, not for amounts paid, and included 11 entries of Indians from the mines or garnación. No towns are listed, as they are for other regions in western Nicaragua.

A review of a map of western Nicaragua invites speculation about the path traveled to the mines. A natural corridor to the north central part of Nicaragua is the drainage of the Rio Viejo, which drains into Lake Managua about 30 km east of Leon viejo. Recent archaeological exploration has shown the river to be an almost continuous band of archaeological sites as one progresses upstream from the area around Sebaco (Espinosa, Gonzalez, and Rigat, 1994: 157, 162). Little evidence is found, in the tascación of 1548, however, that Spaniards traveled very far east of Leon Viejo; only one encomienda, Mescalez, # 28, with 14 tributary Indians, owned by Alonso Mendez, and with 55 inhabitants, located in the drainage of the Mescales river, has been located far to the east.

Oviedo gave enough details to have some idea of the route taken to the mines at Caceres de la Frontera. An abstract of his description to Caceres de la Frontera is as follows:

a. 5.1 From Leon Viejo travel six leagues to Olocotón; then
b. 5.2 travel six leagues to the first Quaxenicos (probably an unidentified ethnic group, possibly Putun Maya); then
c. 5.3 travel six leagues to other Quaxenicos; then
d. 5.4 travel three leagues to Palaangula; then
e. 5.5 travel six leagues to Anagua; then
f. 5.6 travel six leagues to Chalan; then
g. 5.7 travel six leagues to Guayape; then
h. 5.8 travel four leagues to Telpanega, "where the Indians killed Alonso Solis"; then
P3.26: Abangasca survived as noted above.
P4.50: Ysotaca was extinct.
P3.29: Yguala was extinct.
P4.51: Mazarcon was extinct.

PE#25 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (14 CS 170).
Grantor: Rodrigo de Contreras.
Grantee: María de Peñalosa, his wife.

Plazas of:
P1.2: Nicoya: caciques (1) Nipopoyamot; (2) Moto; (3) una India Ynesica; (4) an Indio, Namayo.
P1.5: Chira: caciques (1) Catalina in Christian; (2) an Indio named Nogu.
P3.34: Tezuatega: caciques: (1) Cazamate; (2) an Indian named Violante in Christian; (3) an Indio named Quiat.

Additional Information: María de Peñalosa's mother, Isabel de Bobadilla, had died six months previous to the issuance of the deed of encomienda, on or about September 10, 1539. This deed of encomienda, minus the village of Chinandega, was issued to keep the encomienda in the family. See PE#8, above.

Date: December 17, 1540.

Status of the Plazas in 1548:
P1.2: Nicoya survived.
P1.5: Chira survived.
P3.34: Tezuatega survived as noted.

PE#26 DEED OF ENCOMIENDA (14 CS 174).
Grantor: Rodrigo de Contreras.
Grantee: Vasco de Contreras.

Plazas of:
P4.52: Monimbo: Principales (1) Botoy; (2) Nacay; (3) Mandati.
P4.53: Zagualpa: Principales (1) Soccher; (2) Chicaezue.
P4.54: Motolyes Chondales of the city of Granada.

Additional Information: Both the caciques of Zagualpa and Motolyes Chondales were referred to as Chondales (14 CS at 176).

Date: April 15, 1542.

Status of the Plazas in 1548:
P4.52: Monimbo survived as part of greater Masaya.
P4.53: Zagualpa survived as part of greater Masaya.
P4.54: Motolyes Chondales was extinct or absorbed into the greater population of Granada.

REFERENCES TO INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS IN NORTHERN NICARAGUA

While there are many references to the mines and the seven mining towns established by the Spaniards, there are almost no concrete references to villages or Indians other than calling them Chondales. The only exception was one of the very early mining towns that was founded in either southern Honduras or northern Nicaragua, Caceres de la Frontera, also called Villahermosa by Benito Hurtado, sent by Pedrazas to hijack Caceres de la Frontera.10

Information about the location of that villa comes from the founding documents of the town, interrogatorios taken regarding its destruction, and Oviedo's mention of the route taken to arrive at the location of Caceres de la Frontera. Some of the unpaid royal fifth of taxes due for the branding of slaves are found in IN RE ACCOUNTING OF THE ESTATE OF PEDRO DE LOS RIOS, 16 CS 7, 374 (September 17, 1550). More extensive listings are found in IN RE ACCOUNTING OF THE ESTATE OF CERCEDA, (17 CS 302 (1550), but the accounting of Indian brandings in IN RE RIOS are unique because they also include where the Indians from that were being sold as slaves. Those accountings were for IOU's, not for amounts paid, and included 11 entries of Indians from the mines or garnición. No towns are listed, as they are for other regions in western Nicaragua.

A review of a map of western Nicaragua invites speculation about the path traveled to the mines. A natural corridor to the north central part of Nicaragua is the drainage of the Rio Viejo, which drains into Lake Managua about 30 km east of Leon viejo. Recent archaeological exploration has shown the river to be an almost continuous band of archaeological sites as one progresses upstream from the area around Sebaco (Espinosa, Gonzalez, and Rigat, 1994: 157, 162). Little evidence is found, in the tasación of 1548, however, that Spaniards traveled very far east of Leon Viejo; only one encomienda, Mescalé, # 28, with 14 tributary Indians, owned by Alonso Mendez, and with 55 inhabitants, located in the drainage of the Mescales river, has been located far to the east.

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a. 5.1 From Leon Viejo travel six leagues to Olocoton; then
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c. 5.3 travel six leagues to other Quaxenicos; then
d. 5.4 travel three leagues to Palangula; then
e. 5.5 travel six leagues to Anagauca; then
f. 5.6 travel six leagues to Chalan; then
g. 5.7 travel six leagues to Guayape; then
h. 5.8 travel four leagues to Telpanega, "where the Indians killed Alonso Solis"; then
i. 5.9 travel four leagues, "... mas hacia la parte de Leon en la provincia de Telpaneca, es donde mataron al dicho Hurtado y los otros espanoles en la dicha Villahermosa". (Cronistas 3:454-455).

While some of the Indian villages have disappeared, some of the names mentioned by Oviedo can be located. Olocoton, encomienda # 2, with 24 tributary Indians, owned by Francisco de Medina, and with 100 inhabitants, is a location northwest of Leon Viejo in the direction of Somotillo. That would indicate a trajectory not east toward the Rio Visio, but northwest to Somotillo and then perhaps north and then east.

A clue may be found in the Sonnenstorm map of 1863. It clearly shows a main route to northern Nicaragua that climbs the Sierra de la Botija north of Somotillo, follows the rim of that sierra, and then turns east in the area of Macquelloz and Santa Maria. One other clue may be that one of the only two encomiendas identified in northern Nicaragua, Limay, (modern day San Juan de Limay), (encomienda # 75, with 44 Indians, owned by Diego de Molina Polarcio, and with 180 inhabitants) is located in a natural depression just east a few kilometers from the rim of the sierra and would be plainly visible by a horseman riding the rim of the Sierra de la Botija.

Most of the other references in Oviedo's directions to Caceres de la Frontera have been lost in time. Anaguaca is mentioned once, at 1 CS 475, in a list of slaves taken by one of Lopez de Salcedo's men on the way from Trujillo, Honduras, to Leon Viejo. Guayape is also mentioned, as this was an early location of placer gold mining in the Olancho district of Honduras located far to the east and north of the Jalapa valley, and may not agree at all with the distances mentioned by Oviedo.

Cereceda placed Villahermosa fifty leagues from Leon Viejo and two leagues away from the site of Caceres de la Frontera (17 CS 430-431). He also placed Caceres de la Frontera almost exactly between Trujillo and Leon Viejo in the valley of Olancho in modern day Honduras. Of the two, Cereceda was a much more exact observer than Oviedo and his account was written in 1529 in Nicaragua, while Oviedo's was written close to twenty years later in Santo Domingo. The exact location of Caceres de la Frontera will probably be established by archaeological means if it still exists in a recognizable condition.

Of further interest in the founding of Caceres de la Frontera are the names of some of the villages mentioned in the Act of Possession (1 CS 133, May 12, 1526).

#P6.1
NAME OF VILLAGE: Agicala.
LOCATION: Valley of Olancho (?).

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: It was identified as lying in the provinces of Zumalacaranany Talaca and Cilpa.

DATE: May 20, 1526.

#P6.2
NAME OF VILLAGE: Telicachequiza
LOCATION: Close to the village of Canyipachequeza, which was "up valley", probably meaning west, a little more than one league from Escanilipa la Grande.

OTHER REFERENCES TO THE VILLAGE: This is apparently the exact location where Bartolome founded Caceres de la Frontera (1 CS 136).

One of the most useful source of information about the holding of encomiendas during the administration of Rodrigo de Contreras is a letter that was written by some of the disgruntled vecinos who controlled the Cabildo de Leon (11 CS 146, 152-153 June 24, 1544), probably at the urging of Oydor Herrera for use in Contreras' residencia and to assist in the several lawsuits for the return of encomienda that were being litigated. Mentioned within the jurisdiction of Nueva Segovia were the following:

#P6.3
NAME OF VILLAGE: Canyipachequeza.
LOCATION: See P 6.2, above.

OTHER MENTION OF THE VILLAGE: None.

#P6.4
NAME OF VILLAGE: Tostega.
LOCATION: Jurisdiction of Nueva Segovia, otherwise unknown.

OTHER MENTION OF THE VILLAGE: None.

#P6.5
NAME OF VILLAGE: Tosma.
LOCATION: Jurisdiction of Nueva Segovia, otherwise unknown.

OTHER MENTION OF THE VILLAGE: None.

#P6.6
NAME OF VILLAGE: Condugua.
LOCATION: Jurisdiction of Nueva Segovia, otherwise unknown.

OTHER MENTION OF THE VILLAGE: None.

#P6.7
NAME OF VILLAGE: Comanya.
LOCATION: Jurisdiction of Nueva Segovia, otherwise unknown.

OTHER MENTION OF THE VILLAGE: Not known, possibly encomienda # 24 Comayna and Niagalpa.
i. 5.9 travel four leagues, "... mas hacia la parte de Leon en la provincia de Telpaneca, es donde mataron al dicho Hurtado y los otros espanoles en la dicha Villahermosa". (Cronistas 3:454-455).

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#P6.3 NAME OF VILLAGE: Carylpachequeca.
LOCATION: See P 6.2, above.
OTHER MENTION OF THE VILLAGE: NONE

#P6.4 NAME OF VILLAGE: Tostega.
LOCATION: Jurisdiction of Nueva Segovia, otherwise unknown.
OTHER MENTION OF THE VILLAGE: None.

#P6.5 NAME OF VILLAGE: Toima.
LOCATION: Jurisdiction of Nueva Segovia, otherwise unknown.
OTHER MENTION OF THE VILLAGE: None.

#P6.6 NAME OF VILLAGE: Conkguila.
LOCATION: Jurisdiction of Nueva Segovia, otherwise unknown.
OTHER MENTION OF THE VILLAGE: None.

#P6.7 NAME OF VILLAGE: Comoyma.
LOCATION: Jurisdiction of Nueva Segovia, otherwise unknown.
OTHER MENTION OF THE VILLAGE: Not known, possibly encomienda # 24 Comayna and Niagalpa.
NAME OF VILLAGE: Amoya.

LOCATION: Jurisdiction of Nueva Segovia, otherwise unknown.

OTHER MENTION OF THE VILLAGE: None.

NAME OF VILLAGE: Tilgalpanega.

LOCATION: Jurisdiction of Nueva Segovia, or possibly Honduras, otherwise unknown. Possibly this is a reference to the village of Telpaneca. Telpaneca is located in the Rio Coco drainage west of the site of Nueva Segovia about 25 km. If the established route taken from Leon Viejo to Nueva Segovia included travel north from Leon Viejo along the rim of the Sierra de la Botica and then dropping down eastward into the Rio Coco drainage, which begins just east of the Sierra de la Botica, that route would "bump into" Telpaneca, which is located close by the confluence of the Rio Arrayan and Rio Coco.

OTHER MENTION OF THE VILLAGE: Possibly mentioned by Oviedo.

NAME OF VILLAGE: Zebaco (Sebaco).

LOCATION OF THE VILLAGE: Possibly close to the present site of Sebaco. Some colonial ruins exist about 6 km from the present site of Sebaco along the Rio Viejo. The community recollection is that Sebaco was originally located there where the ruins lie, and that the village was moved to the present location in the 1830s after a severe flood. Architect Mario Molina, former Director of National Patrimony, reports that the old church in present day Sebaco has characteristics of a later 18th century structure (personal communication, 1997).

OTHER MENTION OF THE VILLAGE: Zebaco is not mentioned as lying in the jurisdiction of Nueva Segovia, but as within the jurisdiction of Leon and being owned by the family of Rodrigo de Contreras. Without question the valley of Sebaco had and has the finest agricultural land lying north of Managua. It is relatively flat, at about 400 meters in altitude, and is well watered with two major rivers, the Rio Viejo and Rio Grande de Matagalpa, running through it. Espinosa, Gonzalez, and Rigat (1994) found the course of the Rio Viejo almost a continuous string of precolombian sites; many other sites have been noted in the press and will undoubtedly be catalogued. It certainly was a place of multiple villages. The surprising thing about Zebaco is that it is not found among the encomiendas of the tasación of 1548, even though it was mentioned as being an encomienda of the Contreras family in 1544. This is unexplained.

The ethnic status of Zebaco has also been the subject of some conjecture. The conventional wisdom is that Zebaco is a contraction of the word Cihua-Coatl, an Aztec goddess the woman serpent (Incer 1985: 458). There is, for example, a "Cihua-Coatl Centro de Capacitación para Mujeres" in Sebaco. Vasquez de Espinosa took a different view of Zebaco (Cronistas 2: 177, 195). Writing in 1623, he noted that Sebaco was the center of the province of the Chontales and where the Audiencia of Guatemala had placed a corregidor. He described the
Chontal Indians almost identically as had Oviedo, as calling someone a Chontal was the same as calling him a brute. Vasquez de Espinosa visited Nicaragua at least twice, in 1613 and 1621 and perhaps spoke from personal observation. The Tasación of 1581 does not mention the language of the encomiendas of Zebaco itself, but does mention at least two nearby villages who were "Naguat" speakers in 1581.

P # 7.1
NAME OF VILLAGE: Tabacaste

LOCATION OF VILLAGE: Not clear, possibly close to the present site of Nueva Segovia, close to Quilalf.

OTHER MENTION OF THE VILLAGE: The only mention of the village is in a report on the Indian war in Nueva Segovia in 1532. Governor Castañeda sent Capitan Diego de Castañeda to subdue the Chondal Indians. Castañeda spoke of attacking an Indian village named Tabacaste (4 CS 699, May 26, 1532).

P # 7.2
NAME OF VILLAGE: Mancarran

LOCATION OF VILLAGE: Not given, possibly the earliest reference to the islands of the archipelago of Solentiname, located in the south of Lake Nicaragua. The largest island there is called Mancarron.

OTHER MENTION OF THE VILLAGE: None. The only mention of "Mancarran" is found in the residencia of Rodrigo de Contreras (9 CS 1, June, 1544). The cacique of Mancarran, one Montape, arrived with a chief named Anbatonto (9 CS at 425, date not clear).

P. # 7.3 Totoa
NAME OF VILLAGE: Totoa

LOCATION OF VILLAGE: Probably close by Nagarando on the edge of Lake Managua

OTHER MENTION OF THE VILLAGE: This village is listed by Molina Arguello (1995) as one of the fishing villages of Leon Viejo, without giving any more details of the source of this citation. The only mention of Totoa in the Coleccion Somoza is found at 11 CS 153 where Totoa is listed as one of the encomiendas stolen by the Contreras family and listed as lying within the municipalidad of Leon. No other information is available.

By reviewing the documents of the earliest visitors to Nicaragua in the 1520's it is possible to obtain concrete data about many of the Indian pueblos that were extant at the beginning of colonization. Specific information was taken of the population of many of these villages, and the first wave of Spaniards, including Cereceda, Castañeda, Bobadilla, and Oviedo, left enough hard information to be able to reconstruct the location, ethnicity, and size of many of the villages and population centers that were in existence when the Spaniards came to Nicaragua. Much more information was found in the many lawsuits that were filed that required sworn statements of Indian that included ethnicity and location of various villages. The well-
documented journey through Nicaragua by Fray Cibdad Real in 1586 served to clear up many questions regarding the location and ethnicity of still more villages. By assigning village identification numbers to all citations and standardizing the information regarding each village it became possible for the first time to quantitatively study many Nicaraguan Indian villages through time, from the conquest in the 1520's through the censuses of 1548 and 1581.

As a measure of the cultural remnants of early Nicaragua that still exist in Nueva Segovia, the most common unit of measurement east of Ocotal is still the legua, which measures about 4 kilometers. Gold miners in that area still talk about their yields in gold panning in terms of tomines, with 1 1/2 tomines equaling one gram. This very closely describes the value of a tomine of 18 carat gold as noted in a related work on early gold mining in Nicaragua, Werner 1996.

For the curious, the closest estimate of the circumference of the Earth done by the ancients was the first recorded estimate of Eratosthenes, made about 200 B.C., which was off only about 500 miles. From this the idea of a degree of latitude at the equator of about 70 nautical miles was developed. Later estimates introduced error. Columbus’ estimate of the number of Roman miles in a degree of latitude, 56 2/3, was the most erroneous of all and about 25% less that exists in reality (Morrison 1970: 539). His success in finding the American continents which caused the social interaction which is the subject of this work, was done by blind luck, not by any ideas of navigation or geography that had any relation to reality. Columbus is the classic example of a glaze eyed fanatic (or nut) who got lucky. Or he had talked to someone who had already sailed to the Americas and had returned, a possibility discounted by Morrison, as much on faith as by any tangible rationality.

The vara is still the dominant unit of measure of length for the purchase of cloth in Managua. It is defined as 33 inches in length. The vara is also the basic unit for the definition of land measurements in Nicaragua, with one manzana, or 1.71 acres, being made up of 10,000 square varas.

The location of the Camino Real of 1586 is noted in the discussion of Cibdad Real, below, as well as noted on the map accompanying the discussion.

The geographical distribution of the major Indian groups at the onset of the conquest is found in Figure 3.

It is impossible to tell if the village was named Cangén or if it was the village of the cacique named Cangén as both terms are used in such a confused manner that it is impossible to tell which version is correct, and with many names listed in the early chronicles and the Colección Somosa. At any rate the name Cangén stuck to the village, as will be seen below.

The possibility exists that the Totoaque of 1548 was actually located by Leon Viejo, not San Jorge. The encomienda identified as Totoaque was located within the jurisdiction of Leon, not Granada, where it obviously was located. In several other instances villages are located within jurisdictions where they did not belong, such as Mayales, also described as being within the jurisdiction of Leon, and Managua, which was located within both the jurisdiction of Leon and Granada. Sloppy record keeping by the Audiencia de los Confines or transcription errors of clerks may have contributed to these obvious errors. In the absence of any concrete, conflicting evidence Totoaque will be placed within the village of Nicaragua.

It should be noted that Bernal Diaz del Castillo, the tough, factual, and best chronicist of the conquest of Mexico, wrote his True History out of disgust for the garbages and self-serving non-history that Gomara had written about the conquest of Mexico and Cortes.

The manner in which all early Spaniards used the word “Nicaragua” has served to confuse many later historians and writers. Very early, at least by 1526, “Nicaragua” was used to designate the colony founded by Gil Gonzalez, Francisco Hernandez and Pedrarias. Lopez de Salcedo tried briefly to call the colony the “Nuevo Reino de Leon” (1 CS 284, 1527). When discussing the region of early Nicaragua that was at that time governed by the cacique Nicaragua, Oviedo and others called the region the province of Nicaragua, thus introducing ambiguity. Lehmann jumped to the conclusion that Teoca was Tezutate and later writers have followed in this error (Pawler 1989:21). To further clarify the matter, Oviedo identified Teoca as lying within the jurisdiction of Granada, which was consistent with the later usage in the taxation of 1548, that divided up all encomiendas between those in the jurisdiction of Leon, northern and western Nicaragua, and those in the jurisdiction of Granada, those from Managua south to the Nicoya peninsula. Lastly, the towns mentioned by Dobalina as he traveled back to Leon obviously described a route that went northwest from the region of present day San Jorge to El Viejo (Tezutate) in northwest Nicaragua.

The designation “PE” meant a title of encomienda, or fragment thereof, that predates the taxación of 1548. The reproduced documents themselves include much helpful information.

The history of Caceres de la Frontera and Villahermosa is discussed in detail in Werner (1996).


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Chapter 4

THE TASACIÓN OF 1548

Without question, the most important document regarding ethnographic data of early Nicaragua is the tasación of 1548 (14 CS 357, November, 1548). It represents the first systematic compilation of information regarding the Indians of western Nicaragua that survived until 1548, and when utilized with other contemporary information, it allows the Indian villages to be recreated with surprising detail.1

In the past historians and archaeologists have had some difficulty in using the detail in the tasación of 1548 for two reasons. First, the inability to link each encomienda with a location and/or an ethnic identity rendered the tasación useless in terms of reconstructing the Indian populations and ethnic groups of early Nicaragua. And secondly, the arcane indexing system and misspelling made the reconstruction of Indian population centers difficult to locate and identify.

Perhaps the best manner to understand the difficulty experienced in utilizing the data found in the tasación of 1548 is by examining an example of the tasación, encomienda number one, the encomienda de Cuajivina (14 CS 357):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number 1:</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cuajivina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Zanbrano XL (40) Indians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leon de Nicaragua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"In the city of San Salvador of the province of Guatemala on the 24th day of November, 1548, by the senior president and oidores of the Royal Audiencia and Chancillería of His Majesty, that in the said city was taken the census and tax assessment of the pueblo of Cuajivina that is found in the jurisdiction of the city of Leon (Viejo) of the province of Nicaragua and that is granted in encomienda to Martin Zanbrano, resident of the said city; the Indians (of Cuajivina) are ordered that every year they are to plant four fagoras of corn seed in two fields, two fagoras of seeds in each field; and in the aforesaid two fields they are also to plant one fagora of beans; and they are to guard and care for the crop; and they are to plant one and a half fegoras of cotton seed, and they are to care for said seed, and are to give their encomendero 50 white cotton blankets of the usual size; and they are to give each year 50 carguillas of salt of the size that 10 carguillas make up one caga; and they are to give each year one dozen Castillian chickens; and each year 10 cántaros and 10 woven mats; and they are to give each year six cántaros of honey and one arroba of wax; and for four months, that is December, January, February, and March they are to give two Indians for service; and the encomendero is obliged during this time to give them food during this time of service and to teach them the Christian doctrine; and the Indians are to give no other thing and the encomendero is not to take the Indians anywhere, nor ask for any other tribute, under penalty of the laws and ordinances of His Majesty passed for the good governance of the Indians. El Licenciado Cerrato. El Licenciado Pedro Ramírez. El Licenciado Rogel." 2

Regarding the first problem, a suggested reconstruction of over 160 of the 198 encomiendas, including ethnic group, serves to give a realistic representation for the first time of early, historic Nicaraguan populations. Since the tasación itself is silent as to the location of each encomienda information from other sources was invaluable in determining the location and ethnicity of the great majority of Indian villages, most of which are now extinct. A similar problem stems from the fact that the number of Indians listed in each encomienda are tributary Indians, or heads of households. The total population of Indians of each village, then is a multiple of the number of tributary Indians. For the purposes of this work a multiplier factor of 4.1 was applied to the tributary Indians in order to derive the total population of Indians.3 And secondly, by grouping together encomiendas according to geographical location, much of the mystery of the tasación is explained.

The tasación was ordered taken by the Crown in 1547 (14 CS 295, November 23, 1547) and was undertaken with surprising speed. It was ordered taken because there had never been a systematic census of the Indians of Nicaragan taken previously and because the state of incomienda in Nicaragua, and the rest of the empire, was chaotic. The Crown issued its famous New Laws of 1542, (5 CS 333, November 20, 1542) including its ban on government officials from owning encomiendas and the general restrictions on granting new encomiendas (New Laws, sections 26-30). The fierce lobbying of the encomenderos quickly changed the royal mind, and in 1545 Charles V, or at least Prince Philip, performed a royal flip-flop and cancelled those same onerous provisions of the New Laws. The Crown promulgated two other royal edicts, 14 CS 330 (August 18, 1548) and 14 CS 340 (August 18, 1548), which reinstated the powers of the royal audiencias to grant new encomiendas.

No report exists regarding the actual process used to collect the information for the tasación. Lozoya (1920:105) hints that the Audiencia de los Confines sent three hacks to Nicaragua in 1547 remove the encomiendas from the Contreras family. Lozoya also notes that the Contreras family party believed that Bishop Valdivieso sent some letters to the Crown that fatally damaged the Contreras family's chances to regain their encomiendas after Judge Herrera removed them during the residencia of Rodrigo de Contreras.4 There is no specific proof of this; the letters of Valdivieso that have survived end in 1547 and do no; specifically document his allegations as to why the Contreras family should not retain their encomiendas." 5

At the time that the census was taken the newly appointed president of the Audiencia de los Confines was Lic. Alonso de Cerrato, Bartolome de las Casas' personal choice for the position, and was supposed to be a reform minded bureaucrat appointed to clean up the gigantic mess created by the first President of the Audiencia, Lic. Alonso Maldonado, who was a close friend of Contreras and related by marriage to Pedro de los Ríos, son-in-law of Rodrigo de Contreras.

The tasación was issued from San Salvador during the months of November and December, 1548 (14 CS 357). In all, 198 numbered encomiendas were listed. The listings were organized as encomiendas within the jurisdiction of the cities of Leon and Granada. Also listed the owner of the encomienda, the specific type of tribute to be given over to the encomendero, and a prohibition against exacting more tribute than that specified in the encomienda. The tribute consisted of both goods and services. The listed encomiendas define to a large degree the geographical extent of Spanish domination in western Nicaragua.

The specific types of goods and crops included within the encomiendas are summarized in Appendix Five, below, and give an accurate picture of the farming and handicraft activities of the Indian populations. They also indicate that certain goods tended to be produced by certain ethnic groups and certain crops, such as cacao, were also only produced by certain groups of Indians and were not universally grown.
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Martin Zabrano XL (40) Indians )
Leon de Nicaragua )

"In the city of San Salvador of the province of Guatemala on the 24th day of November, 1548, by the senior president and oidores of the Royal Audiencia and Chancillería of His Majesty; that in the said city was taken the census and tax assessment of the pueblo of Cuçivina that is found in the jurisdiction of the city of Leon (Viejo) of the province of Nicaragua and that is granted in encomienda to Martin Zabrano, resident of the said city; the Indians (of Cuçivina) are ordered that every year they are to plant four fanegas of corn seed in two fields, two fanegas of seed in each field; and in the aforesaid two fields they are also to plant one fanega of beans; and they are to guard and care for the crop; and they are to plant one and a half fanegas of cotton seed, and they are to care for said seed, and are to give their encomendero 50 white cotton blankets of the usual size; and they are to give each year 50 carguillas of salt of the site that 10 carguillas make up one caga; and they are to give each year one dozen Castilian chickens; and each year 10 cántaros and 10 woven mats; and they are to give each year six cántaros of honey and one arroba of wax; and for four months, that is December, January, February, and March they are to give two Indians for service; and the encomendero is obliged during this time to give them food during this time of service and to teach them the Christian doctrine; and the Indians are to give no other thing and the encomendero is not to take the Indians anywhere, nor ask for any other tribute, under penalty of the laws and ordinances of His Majesty passed for the good governance of the Indians. El Licenciado Ceratto. El Licenciado Pedro Ramírez. El Licenciado Rogel."

Regarding the first problem, a suggested reconstruction of over 160 of the 198 encomiendas in the text based on the ethnic group, serves to give a realistic representation for the first time of early, historic Nicaraguan populations. Since the tasación itself is silent as to the location of each encomienda information from other sources was invaluable in determining the location and ethnicity of the great majority of Indian villages, most of which are now extinct. A similar problem stems from the fact that the number of Indians listed in each encomienda are tributary Indians, or heads of households. The total population of Indians of each village, then is a multiple of the number of tributary Indians. For the purposes of this work: a multiplier factor of 4.1 was applied to the tributary Indians in order to derive the total population of Indians.5 And, secondly, by grouping together encomiendas according to geographical location, much of the mystery of the tasación is explained.

The tasación was ordered taken by the Crown in 1547 (14 CS 295, November 23rd, 1547) and was undertaken with surprising speed. It was ordered taken because there had never been a systematic census of the Indians of Nicaraguan taken previously and because the stain of incomienda in Nicaragua, and the rest of the empire, was chaotic. The Crown issued its famous New Laws of 1542, (5 CS 333, November 20, 1542) including its ban on government officials from owning encomiendas and the general restrictions on granting new encomiendas (New Laws, sections 26-30). The fierce lobbying of the encomenderos quickly changed the royal mind, and in 1545 Charles V, or at least Prince Philip, performed a royal flip-flop and cancelled those same onerous provisions of the New Laws. The Crown promulgated two other royal edicts, 14 CS 330 (August 18, 1548) and 14 CS 340 (August 18, 1548), which reinstated the powers of the royal audiencias to grant new encomiendas.

No report exists regarding the actual process used to collect the information for the tasación. Lozoya (1920:105) hints that the Audiencia de los Confines sent three hacks to Nicaragua in 1547 remove the encomiendas from the Contreras family. Lozoya also notes that the Contreras family believed that Bishop Valdivieso sent some letters to the Crown that fatally damaged the Contreras family's chances to regain their encomiendas after Judge Herrera removed them during the residency of Rodrigo de Contreras.6 There is no specific proof of this; the letters of Valdivieso that have survived end in 1547 and do no: specifically document his allegations as to why the Contreras family should not retain their encomiendas.6

At the time that the census was taken the newly appointed president of the Audiencia de los Confines was Lic. Alonso de Ceratto, Bartolome de las Casas' personal choice for the position, and was supposed to be a reform minded bureaucrat appointed to clean up the gigantic mess created by the first President of the Audiencia, Lic. Alonso Maldonado, who was a close friend of Contreras and related by marriage to Pedro de los Ríos, son-in-law of Rodrigo de Contreras.

The tasación was issued from San Salvador during the months of November and December, 1548 (14 CS 357). In all, 198 numbered encomiendas were listed. The listings were organized as encomiendas within the jurisdiction of the cities of Leon and Granada. Also are listed the owner of the encomienda, the specific type of tribute to be given over to the encomendero, and a prohibition against exacting more tribute than that specified in the encomienda. The tribute consisted of both goods and services. The listed encomiendas define to a large degree the geographical extent of Spanish domination in western Nicaragua.

The specific types of goods and crops included within the encomiendas are summarized in Appendix Five, below, and give an accurate picture of the farming and handicraft activities of the Indian populations. They also indicate that certain goods tended to be produced by certain ethnic groups and certain crops, such as cacao, were also only produced by certain groups of Indians and were not universally grown.
The major variables in the tasación are the villages and encomenderos; the tasación has been reorganized in two master lists according to these variables. Regular operating procedure was that in the larger villages the Indians were divided into two or more encomiendas and assigned to different encomenderos. In order to reconstruct the population of the entire village the various encomiendas of that village were placed together. The reconstructed villages give a clear idea as to the size of the villages in 1548 and a means to extrapolate backwards in time to recreate the populations of western Nicaragua in 1522. The reorganization of the encomiendas according to the encomendero allows the economic and political elite and early political coalitions of early Nicaragua to be identified, since in 1546 the only measure of wealth and power was ownership of encomienda. It also gives some clues as to the location of encomiendas since there was a tendency, not always followed, to give encomenderos villages or galpones clustered together or along a main road.

The tasación itself shows some evidence of clerical errors and sloppy accounting and at least two persons' work. It is obvious that the tribute amounts charged to each encomienda were calculated according to a fixed formula according to each product and the available population of the village. Within the jurisdiction of Leon that formula was applied uniformly; each village was taxed in equal proportion. In Granada, on the other hand, some villages were taxed very heavily in proportion to their population; either the tribute assessor was careless in his work or the tribute was based on larger population figures that existed earlier. There are also a few encomiendas that exacted very light tribute in comparison with their available populations. Those encomiendas were located on the east side of Lake Nicaragua and possibly represent population centers that were not very strongly under Spanish domination in 1548.15

The location and ethnic identity of the Indian pueblos has proved to be a much more uncertain task, with information scattered in various sources. The most important sources for locating villages and identifying ethnic groups are: (a) Cereceda's first entrada into Nicaragua; (b) Bobadilla's baptizing expedition in 1528; (c) Oviedo; (d) the ethnographic references in the Colección Somoza; (e) Cibdad Real; (f) Velasco; (g) Morel de Santa Cruz; (h) Lehmann; and (j) the Tasación of 1581.

Other sources bear mention. The favorite of many historians and linguists, Torquemada, proved to be of little use except to indicate that the Indians around San Jorge spoke Nahua and told some priest that they came from the north. Of much greater help was a large relief map and many topographical maps of Nicaragua. If one is to speak of geographic location a thorough knowledge of Nicaraguan geography is a necessity, as is the necessity of visiting as many sites as possible to gain an understanding of the relationship between sites and land forms. For example, it is obvious that while the encomiendas have been assigned a number from 1 to 198 they were listed in groups of either pueblos and encomiendas lying in close proximity or along a main road (the major Maribios pueblos were listed in this fashion), or according to the encomendero (such as Pedro de la Palma's two encomiendas, # 74 Yoaltezende and # 75 Limay) or a combination of the two methods.

(a). Cereceda's first entrada into Nicaragua from the south was valuable since he recorded the distances between villages and the number of people baptized in each village. He was a very exact accountant and his figures must be considered accurate.

(b). Bobadilla's baptizing expedition, undertaken in 1528 at the request of Pedrarias, is also quite valuable since he identified the number of persons baptized, gave some idea of the distances traveled and the names of villages, and the ethnic groups he encountered. Bobadilla's account partially overlaps the ground covered by Cereceda and serves to corroborate Cereceda and other major cronistas.

(c). Oviedo. Oviedo is the most quoted cronista and without a doubt not the most reliable. He listed the population of several population centers and always did so in round numbers, the only cronista to do so; all the rest used exact numbers. And except for the population figure of Tezutepe (20,000) and Masaya (100,000) he admitted that the population figures of Managua (40,000) and Mateare (12,000) he got second hand. He placed the population of Managua in 1528 at 1,200 inhabitants, less than what it was in 1548. Because some of the other matters he reported in his Historia Natural were either outright lies or intentional omissions obviously intended to mislead the reader, his population figures should be taken with caution.

(d). The references to the Colección Somoza proved invaluable in identifying population sizes and ethnic identities of Indians. The several hundred references found in the Colección are found in the relaciones and many lawsuits, both residencias and between Spanish vecinos, and are almost always given in reference to something else and are not given because someone has a vested interest in the truthfulness of the assertion of the fact of the location or ethnic identity of a particular pueblo.

(e) Cibdad Real. Though he traveled through Nicaragua in 1586, Cibdad Real's account is exacting and corroborates other, earlier information. He kept the most detailed information about the distances between villages and their ethnic identity and served to locate many Maribios villages that had been identified as Maribios in the Colección Somoza but were lacking in any information about their location. The account of the trip to Granada also served to corroborate the ethnic quality and location of many of the villages that still are found between Masaya and Granada; i.e. Catarina, San Juan de Oriente, Dirriomo and Dirirá.

(f) Velasco. Written at the end of the 16th century, Velasco's geography of the Spanish empire gave some idea of Spanish populations of the in the four Spanish cities, Leon, Granada, Realje, and Nueva Segovia. It also listed the encomiendas of Leon and Granada. That listing appears to be a poorly transcription copy of the tasación of 1548, as it contains much of the same information with a few changes.

(g). Morel de Santa Cruz. Newly appointed Bishop Morel took it upon himself to visit each parish in Nicaragua in 1751. He reported on his trip and gave many details, including the number of houses in each pueblo and their means of roof construction, paja or teja, to determine if they were Spanish or Indian populations. He also listed the names of some of the barrios of the larger cities, which allowed for a few of the encomiendas of 1548 (such as Mazagalpa, encomiendas # 34, 161, and # 195; and Dirigéa, encomienda # 101) to be finally located.

(h). Lehmann. Though written in 1920, Lehmann's magnus opus is still the most exhaustively researched reconstruction of the ancient languages of western Nicaragua. Unfortunately Lehmann did not have the Colección Somoza and so had to rely on much later sources, mostly in the 19th century, and Velasco's botched copy of the tasación of 1548, as a data base. His encyclopedic documentation did allow at least one encomienda, Nicopasya, encomienda # 174.
The major variables in the tasación are the villages and encomiendas; the tasación has been reorganized in two master lists according to these variables. Regular operating procedure was that in the larger villages the Indians were divided into two or more encomiendas and assigned to different encomenderos. In order to reconstruct the population of the entire village the various encomiendas of that village were placed together. The reconstructed villages give a clear idea as to the size of the villages in 1548 and a means to extrapolate backwards in time to recreate the populations of western Nicaragua in 1522. The reorganization of the encomiendas according to the encomendero allows the economic and political elite and early political coalitions of early Nicaragua to be identified, since in 1548 the only measure of wealth and power was ownership of encomienda. It also gives some clues as to the location of encomiendas since there was a tendency, not always followed, to give encomenderos villages or galpones clustered together or along a main road.

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to be approximately located, and corroborated many more. His reconstruction of the Chorotegan language and its close relationship with the Chisapanecan language assisted in clarifying the name of at least three encomiendas: # 89 Nabitio Yopomo, Pomonagarando # 98, and Mohomo # 110. The word "hupomo" in Chisapaneco means "the plaza of" (Lehmann 1920: 884).

(i) The Tasación of 1581. This unpublished document was very useful in reconstructing the villages of Managua, in finally identifying the Chontales villages, and in a scattering of other data, such as the villages around Sebaco. It also contains exact information about the size of each village, right down to each man, woman, and child, including in some instances their names. It is incomplete and lacks many village references, such as those of Masaya, Nueva Segovia, and Nicaoya, that obviously were in existence in 1581.

A RECONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN POPULATION CENTERS.

The restatement of the tasación of 1548 allows some of the larger villages and/or clusters of barrios, or galpones, to be reconstructed for that year. Oviedo commented that he noted several large cacicazgos: El Viejo, Mistega, Nicaoya, and the village of the cacique Nicaraguao. From the Coleccion Somotro and related cronistas cited above, the following approximation can be made of the main Indian population centers in 1548:

a. Leon Viejo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. LVIN 12 Mamey (Ch)</td>
<td>144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. LVIN 4 Momotombo (Ch)</td>
<td>226</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LVIN 5 Nabitia (Ch)</td>
<td>580</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. LVIN 75 Pomonagarando (Ch)</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Indian population</td>
<td>999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ethnic identity: Chorotegan

Estimated 1522 population: 20,000 (999 conversion factor of 0.05). Pedrarias Davila mentioned the population of Nagarando in 1525 at 15,000 "naturales".

In addition, 18 villages furnished fishermen or fish to Leon Viejo. Some of them, at least, may have been clustered around the shoreline north and south of Leon Viejo. Others, such as Pozoltega and Utega were Maribios villages which were several leagues from Leon. The fastest identified village from Leon Viejo was Totogalpa, which was located probably near or at the present day site of Totogalpa, Nueva Segovia. The villages are:

1. LVIN 5 Nabitia
2. LVIN 7 Huegalpa
3. LVIN 12 Mamey
4. LVIN 18 Utega
5. LVIN 19 Pozoltega
6. LVIN 21 Ayagala and Miagalpa
7. LVIN 22 Coocoyagua and Aqooyagua
8. LVIN 29 Tepustega
9. LVIN 31 Toxa
10. LVIN 32 Condega and Joanagastega
11. LVIN 33 Chianandega
12. LVIN 34 Totogalpa
13. LVIN 41 Chamalpan
14. LVIN 51 Azoltega
15. LVIN 52 Nocoque
16. LVIN 56 Managua
17. LVIN 63 Matarejo
18. LVIN 73 Tonaltega

b. Mistega

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. LVIN 10 Capotega</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. LVIN 7 Guazama</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LVIN 77 Mastega</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. LVIN 42 Tatamustega</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. LVIN 67 Estanguiz</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Population: 1003
Ethnic identity: Maribios (except Guazama)
Estimated 1522 population: 20,060 (1003/0.05)

No specific estimate has been found of the population of Mistega at the onset of the conquest.

c. Managua

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. LVIN 28 Mazagalpa</td>
<td>759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. LVIN 56 Managua</td>
<td>1087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. GVIN 1 Yatan</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. GVIN 3 Mulagalpa</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. GVIN 6 Achenpa</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. GVIN 15 Guatepe and Tonala</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. GVIN 50 Gicogalpa</td>
<td>185</td>
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(i) The Tasación of 1581. This unpublished document was very useful in reconstructing the villages of Managua, in finally identifying the Chontales villages, and in a scattering of other data, such as the villages around Sebaco. It also contains exact information about the size of each village, right down to each man, woman, and child, including in some instances their names. It is incomplete and lacks many village references, such as those of Masaya, Nueva Segovia, and Nicoya, that obviously were in existence in 1581.

A RECONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN POPULATION CENTERS.

The restatement of the tasación of 1548 allows some of the larger villages and/or clusters of barrios, or galpones, to be reconstructed for that year. Oviedo commented that he noted several large cacicazgos: El Viejo, Mistega, Nicoya, and the village of the cacique Nicaraguan. From the Coleccion Somotia and related cronistas cited above, the following approximation can be made of the main Indian population centers in 1548: viii

a. Leon Viejo

TABLE 4.1: THE VILLAGES OF LEON VIEJO

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. LVIN 75 Pomonagaranado (Ch)</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Indian population 999

Ethnic identity: Chorotegan

Estimated 1522 population: 20,000 (999/conversion factor of 0.05). viii Pedrarias Davila mentioned the population of Nagarando in 1525 at 15,000 "naturales".

In addition, 18 villages furnished fishermen or fish to Leon Viejo. Some of them, at least, may have been clustered around the shoreline north and south of Leon Viejo. Others, such as Pozote and Utega were Maribios villages which were several leagues from Leon. The fastest identified village from Leon Viejo was Totogalpa, which was located probably near or at the present day site of Totogalpa, Nueva Segovia. The villages are:

1. LVIN 5 Nabiti
2. LVIN 7 Huegagalpa
3. LVIN 12 Mamay

4. LVIN 18 Utega
5. LVIN 19 Pozote
6. LVIN 21 Ayugalpa and Miagalpa
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8. LVIN 29 Tepustechna
9. LVIN 31 Toa
10. LVIN 32 Condga and Joanagastega
11. LVIN 33 Chianagastega
12. LVIN 34 Totogalpa
13. LVIN 41 Chamalpan
14. LVIN 51 Azoltega
15. LVIN 52 Noosaque
16. LVIN 56 Managua
17. LVIN 63 Matareajo
18. LVIN 73 Tonaltega

b. Mistega

TABLE 4.2: THE VILLAGES OF MISTEGA

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<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1. LVIN 10 Capotega</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2. LVIN 7 Guazama</td>
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<td>91</td>
</tr>
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<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Population: 1003

Ethnic identity: Maribios (except Guazama)

Estimated 1522 population: 20,000 (1003/0.05)

No specific estimate has been found of the population of Mistega at the onset of the conquest.

c. Managua

TABLE 4.3: THE VILLAGES OF MANAGUA

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<td>7. GVIN 50 Gicogalpa</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total Population: 2598

Ethnic Identity: Chorotegan
Estimated population in 1522: 51,960 (2598/0.05)

Oviedo estimated, on what he had been told, that Managua at the onset of the conquest in 1524 had a population of 40,000.

d. Masaya
TABLE 4.4: THE VILLAGES OF MASAYA

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 2 Diriega</td>
<td>984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 18 Masaya</td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 54 Monimbo</td>
<td>574</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total population: 2173
Ethnic Identity: Chorotegan
Estimated population in 1522: 43,460 (2173/0.05)

In 1528 Oviedo estimated the population of the Masaya area as 100,000. The figure of 43,460 does not include many of the villages that surrounded the laguna de Masaya, but only those within the general area of the present day town of Masaya. If those other villages are entered into the calculations the population of the greater Masaya area slightly exceeds 100,000.

e. San Jorge
TABLE 4.5: THE VILLAGES OF SAN JORGEx

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 9 Xoxoya</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 37 Nicaragua</td>
<td>1368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 53 Tolgapa</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 55 Totoque</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total population 1835
Ethnic Identity: Nicaro
Estimated population in 1522: 36,700 (1835/0.05)

The Indians of San Jorge were counted twice, once by Cereceda and the second time by Bobadilla, who baptized 29,063 persons at San Jorge in the fall of 1528.

f. Tezuatega-Chinandega-Ayatega
TABLE 4.6: THE VILLAGES OF TEZUATEGA-CHINANDEGA-AYATEGA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 87 Tezuatega</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 33 Chinandega</td>
<td>656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 49 Ayatega</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 79 Potega</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Population: 1542
Ethnic Identity: Nahua
Estimated Population in 1522: 30,840 (1542/0.05)

When Oviedo visited the village of Tezuatega in 1528 he estimated the population of Tezuatega to be 20,000. The figure of 30,340 represents Tezuatega, and in addition the two Nahua villages of Ayatega and Potega, which may not have lain close enough to Tezuatega to be considered part of greater Tezuatega.

g. Granada-Jalteva
TABLE 4.7: THE VILLAGES OF JALTEVA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 7 Xalteba</td>
<td>882</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ethnic Identity: Chorotegan
Estimated Population in 1522: 5880 (882/0.15)

Pedrarias Davila wrote to the Crown in 1525 and estimated the population of the Indians of Granada to be about 8,000 "naturales". The discrepancy may lie in the fact that there were obviously fishing villages along the shore of Lake Nicaragua that may have pertained to any of about six encomiendas that had to furnish fishermen to the encomenderos of Granada. For reasons stated above those encomiendas were not included in the count for Jalteva.

The villages assessed fishermen and fish for Granada totaled 14 and were clustered from Masaya south. One encomienda, of the isla de Nicaragua, GVIN 39 was assessed two arrobas of fish every cuarenta. The fishing villages of Granada were:

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 22 Nontiba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 23 Marinalte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total Population: 2598

Ethnic Identity: Chorotegan
Estimated population in 1522: 51,960 (2598/0.05)

Oviedo estimated, on what he had been told, that Managua at the onset of the conquest in 1524 had a population of 40,000.

d. Masaya
TABLE 4.4: THE VILLAGES OF MASAYA

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Total population 1835
Ethnic Identity: Nicara
Estimated population in 1522: 36,700 (1835/0.05)

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Ethnic Identity: Chorotegan
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1. GVIN 7 Xalteba
2. GVIN 13 Guatepeque
3. GVIN 14 Niratia
4. GVIN 18 Masaya
5. GVIN 20 Manbacho and Susujeto
6. GVIN 22 Nontiba
7. GVIN 23 Marinalte
2. Chuiagalpa-Tacoxolgalpa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ethnic Identity: Unknown
Estimated Population in 1522: Unknown

The tribute assessments for these two villages were completely different than for villages in western Nicaragua. The assessments were very light when compared on a per capita basis with the rest of the assessments and indicate a possibly different ethnic group or at least groups not yet willing to pay high rates of tribute.

THE ENCOMENDEROS

The economic elite of early, colonial Nicaragua were the encomenderos. Since the colony had no more than 400-500 Spaniards, including men, women, and Spanish children, in residence up to 1550, their means of support was largely defined by the encomienda. Up to the end of the Contreras regime in 1544, when the encomiendas were concentrated in the hands of Contreras and his allies, and through the first tribute census and systematic recognition of the Nicaraguan encomiendas in 1548, President Cerrato of the Audiencia de los Confines, charged with making the census and tribute assessments, apparently tried to recognize existing ownership whenever possible and make redistribution in an even-handed manner. By identifying the two or three political groups and seeing how they were rewarded with the awarding of encomiendas, some specific idea of how Cerrato worked can be realized.

Among the colonists, two opposing groups were obvious: the Contreras-Rios alliance, and the reformers and enemies of the Contreras-Rios alliance. Arguably a third group existed, those who tried not to anger each of the other two groups. The identification of each of these three groups is fairly easily accomplished: members of the Contreras-Rios alliance included the immediate members of both families and their close relatives, their identified agents, and criados, and encomenderos who rendered favorable testimony in the many lawsuits that were generated by the Contreras-Rios administration. Members of the reformers and enemies of the Contreras alliance are equally easily identified: those that had their encomiendas taken away by Contreras or Rios, those that repeatedly tried to have Contreras removed by residencia, and those that rendered hostile information and interrogatorios in the many lawsuits of the Contreras era. How these two groups fared in the Cerrato backlash of 1548 should give a clear idea of who was in control of Nicaragua's economy in late 1548, four years after Contreras had been removed from power. Lastly, a comparison between the original invading army of Hernandez de Cordoba and the recognized encomenderos of 1548 should give an equally clear idea of just how realistic was the promise of quick riches for those that risked life and property to conquer the new territory of Nicaragua.

ANALYSIS OF ENCOMENDEROS

The work of President Cerrato and the Audiencia de los Confines can be better understood when the two active political groups are compared.
2. Chuiagala-Tacoxolgalpa

Total Population: 287

Ethnic Identity: Unknown
Estimated Population in 1522: Unknown

The tribute assessments for these two villages were completely different than for villages in western Nicaragua. The assessments were very light when compared on a per capita basis with the rest of the assessments and indicate a possibly different ethnic group or at least groups not yet willing to pay high rates of tribute.

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ANALYSIS OF ENCOMENDERS

The work of President Cerrato and the Audiencia de los Confines can be better understood when the two active political groups are compared.
TABLE 4.11 ENCOMENDEROS OF THE CONTRERAS-RÍOS ALLIANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Encomendero</th>
<th># of tributary Indians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EL 4 R. de Contreras B.</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 5 A. Botre</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 17 Children of Mimbreno</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 19 Madonado</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 22 P. Falma</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 28 P. Orejon</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 30 D. Contreras</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 36 Children of Guevara</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 37 A. Rodriguez</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 38 F. Nunez</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL D. Molina</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 41 F. Robles</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 43 A. Torrejon</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 44 A. c. Guevara</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 47 G. c. Toledo</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EG 14 F. Fuiz</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EG 17 L. de Guevara</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EG 30 F. Gutierrez</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EG 31 J. Carbillo</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EG 34 P. Falma</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EG 35 J. Hoyos</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EG 40 D. Bermudez</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of encomenderos: 22
Number of Indians per encomendero: 119

Number of tributary Indians: 2616

TABLE 4.12: ENCOMENDEROS IN THE ANTI-CONTRERAS GROUP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Encomendero</th>
<th># of Tributary Indians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EL 6 Pero Garcia</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 8 Yseo de Santiago</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 9 Joan Gallego</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 14 Heraundo de Haro</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 21 Zervigon</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 23 A. Zamora</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 24 H. Nieto</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 31 D. Sanchez</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 34 J. de Salamanca</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>18</td>
</tr>
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<td>EL 46 G. Cano</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 48 J. Alonso</td>
<td>(7) (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 50 Ochindoo</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. EG 5 P. Garcia  60
15. EG 8 J. Izquierdo  70
16. EG 15 G. de Malgarejo  75
17. EG 18 F. Romero  75
18. EG 23 B. de Miranda  100
19. EG 24 P. Sanchez  150
20. EG 25 D. de Pastrana  30
21. EG 26 Texerina  135
22. EG 27 B. Tello  130
23. EG 28 M. Alemán  105
24. EG 29 Children of Suarez  51
25. EG 32 B. Diaz  300
26. EG 36 G. Apines  92
27. EG 37 A. de Sevilla  42
28. EG 38 P. Fernandez  50

Total encomenderos: 28 2699 Tributary Indians

Number of Indians per encomendero 96.
Number of Tributary Indians in Nicaragua: 10,683
Number of encomenderos (not counting the Crown encomenderos): 89
Average number of Indians held by private encomenderos: 97
Average number of Indians per encomienda: 54

It is clear that Cerrato and the Audiencia made an attempt to correct past abuses of the Contreras regime. It is also clear that Cerrato made his decisions with little or no regard to the wrongdoings or complicity of the allies of Contreras family. Obviously, since the Contreras family lost their appeals in the Consejo de las Indias for the return of their encomiendas they did not get back their encomiendas. Several enemies of Contreras did regain their encomiendas, though partially through the decisions of cyndores Pineda and Herrera which were uniformly upheld on appeal.

One of the indirect results of Contreras’ machinations to recall Herrera back to Gracias a Dios before he could finish with his works is that many of the cronies of Contreras and Ríos apparently retained their encomiendas, regardless of how much skullduggery they did to obtain them. The only exceptions are a handful of cases where the wronged former owners of encomienda prosecuted their own lawsuits. In terms of size, the encomiendas of the Contreras-Ríos alliance were larger, 119 tributary Indians versus 97 for the anti group. It made good business sense to be a member of the Contreras-Ríos alliance.

Whether the size of the Nicaraguan encomiendas were sufficient to maintain an encomendero in comfortable circumstances is doubtful. Newson reported that the minimum number of tributary Indians needed to maintain a Spaniard with a reasonable standard of living was 500 pesos; to be considered rich an encomendero needed 1,000 pesos. None of the encomenderos in Nicaragua had encomienda rights for numbers of tributary Indians necessary to produce that wealth; at most the tribute exacted from the Indians allowed a very basic existence. The only means to gain wealth in early Nicaragua was from gold mining, or from slaving. 
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21. EG 26 Texerina 135
22. EG 27 B. Tello 130
23. EG 28 M. Aleman 105
24. EG 29 Children of Suarez 51
25. EG 32 B. Diaz 300
26. EG 36 G. Anpies 92
27. EG 37 A. de Sevilla 42
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Average number of Indians held by private encomenderos: 97
Average number of Indians per encomienda: 54

It is clear that Cerrato and the Audiencia made an attempt to correct past abuses of the Contreras regime. It is also clear that Cerrato made his decisions with little or no regard to the wrongdoing or complicity of the allies of Contreras family. Obviously, since the Contreras family lost their appeals in the Consejo de las Indias for the return of their encomiendas they did not get back their encomiendas. Several enemies of Contreras did regain their encomiendas, though partially through the decisions of oydores Pineda and Herrera which were uniformly upheld on appeal.

One of the indirect results of Contreras’ machinations to recall Herrera back to Gracias a Dios before he could finish with his works is that many of the clerics of Contreras and Ríos apparently retained their encomiendas, regardless of how much skullduggery they did to obtain them. The only exceptions are a handful of cases where the wronged former owners of encomienda prosecuted their own lawsuits.

In terms of size, the encomiendas of the Contreras-Ríos alliance were larger, 119 tributary Indians versus 97 for the anti group. It made good business sense to be a member of the Contreras-Ríos alliance.

Whether the size of the Nicaraguan encomiendas were sufficient to maintain an encomendero in comfortable circumstances is doubtful. Newson reported that the minimum number of tributary Indians needed to maintain a Spaniard with a reasonable standard of living was 500 pesos; to be considered rich an encomendero needed 1,000 pesos. None of the encomenderos in Nicaragua had encomienda rights for numbers of tributary Indians necessary to produce that wealth; at most the tribute exacted from the Indians allowed a very basic existence. The only means to gain wealth in early Nicaragua was from gold mining, or from slaving.
Lastly the utility of conquering Nicaragua as a means of gaining wealth should be considered. Uniformly, the instructions for awarding encomiendas emphasized that they should go first to those who helped in the conquest, and then to those vellinos who were quality people and who were married to Spanish women and who had their wives with them. The reality was that very few of the original members of Hernández invading army in 1524 were awarded encomiendas.

### Table 4.13: The Encomiendas of Survivors of the Conquering Army of Hernández de Córdoba, 1524.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENCOMENDERO</th>
<th># OF TRIBUTARY INDIANS</th>
<th>POLITICAL AFFILIATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. EL 10 Alonso Mendez</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. EL 12 Joan Gallegos</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. EL 26 Pedro Sanchez</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. EL 32 Joan de la Calle</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. EL 43 Alonso Torrejon</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. EG 4 Joan Lozano</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. EG 15 Gonzalo Melgarejo</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. EG 19 Alonso Ruiz</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. EG 25 Diego de Pastrana</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. EG 26 Txeirina</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. EG 33 Luis de la Rocha</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of that group, only one encomendero, Alonso Torrejon, was a member of the Contreras-Rios alliance, four were members of the anti group, and six were members of the neutral or unknown group. Of the 229 men who were members of Hernández invading army in 1524, only 11, or five percent, were encomenderos 24 years later. The great majority of the encomenderos were members of the second wave of Spaniards that came after the countryside was secure, or were the employees and cronies of Contreras and Rios. Conquering Nicaragua as a means to gain wealth was a fleeting dream.

In conclusion, by utilizing the large amount of specific information existent about Nicaragua’s Indian villages it is possible to reconstruct the villages found in the tascación of 1548 to a great degree, as to location, ethnicity, population size, and economic production. Various clusters of villages appear based upon this reconstruction, most of whom are now extinct, but some of which, such as the villages between Leon and Chinandega, and those found on the Meseta de los Pueblos, respose: remnants of pre-columbian villages that have survived to the present day. The reconstruction of the Indian villages also allows the determination of the economic elite among the Spaniards, those who received grants of encomiendas. By comparing the list of encomenderos with the known allies and enemies of the Contreras-Rios Alliance it is easy to perceive that President Cerrato did an even handed job of assigning encomiendas in 1548. And by comparing the list of encomenderos with the list of Spaniards who entered Nicaragua with the conquering army of Francisco Hernández de Córdoba it is clear that the dream of riches and encomiendas for the conquerors of Nicaragua was not very realistic—most of the encomenderos were men who came to Nicaragua in the second or third wave of colonists, and not the first wave of soldiers and adventurers who came largely from Panama.

---

1. The colony of Nicaragua in 1548, as defined by its 198 encomiendas, is found in Figure 1; the distribution of encomiendas from 1522 to 1548 is found in Figure 4.
2. For an explanation of this conversion factor, see Appendix Five, below.
3. See, for example, MARIA DE PEÑALOSA, ET AL v. THE CROWN, 14 CS 124 (August 24, 1548).
4. The correspondence of Herrera, on the other hand, gives sufficient and detailed information why he removed the encomiendas from the Contreras family. See, for example, 11 CS 285, (1548).
5. An annotated abstract of the Tascación of 1548 is found in its entirety in Appendix Five, below.
6. The ethnic identity of the pueblos on the east side of Lake Nicaragua is not mentioned anywhere. But the great disparity between the amount of tribute levied on Indian villages in western Nicaragua and that levied on the eastern villages make it clear that different rules for the determination of tribute were in force. Below, the Indians of those encomiendas and villages are referred to as periphery populations.
7. Regarding fishing villages, the tascación lists many villages that had to supply fishermen at Leon Viejo. Some of those villages were obviously close to the Spanish settlement. Some of the known villages that had to supply fishermen were some distance away from Leon Viejo, and for that reason have not been placed within the "Greater Leon Viejo" area.
8. Spacially, the villages listed are considered to be no more than one league, or 4.5 km, from the population center. The exception is Nabilit, which appears to have been an arc of settlements south of Leon Viejo that was about two leagues, at its southernmost point, from Leon Viejo. From the tribute lists and other citations it is obvious that Nabilit, or Imbithe, was economically associated with Nagrando-Leon Viejo, and is properly placed within the "Greater Leon Viejo" area.
9. For an explanation of the conversion factors used in calculating the 1522 populations, see the next subsection below.
10. Obviously San Jorge was not the Indian name of the cluster of Nahua villages at the present day site of San Jorge. The problem is that contemporary observers never gave a name for the congregation of villages. Cerceda, for example, only referred to the place of the village of the cacique Nicaragua. Benito Davila estimated that the name might be Tolgalpa, the name of one of the galpones. Only a century later did Torquemada come up with the name of Quauacapalca (Fowler 1989: 68) which may or may not have been a later embellishment. In any event there was no contemporary agreement on the correct name of the village of the cacique Nicaragua and so its later Spanish name is used.
11. Since both Pero Garcia and Pedro de la Palma had encomiendas in both Leon and Granada, 2 was taken away from the total number of private encomenderos (91) to arrive at the number of 89 private encomenderos.
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Chapter 5

COLONIAL TRIBUTES

The tribute assessment by the Audiencia de los Confines followed certain patterns that can be readily perceived when the assessments are summarized and analyzed. The assessors followed a uniform system of assessment based upon the family unit of the Indian villages. That systematic assessment discloses that the four main ethnic groups, Maribios, Chorotega, Nahua, and Chondal were all assessed tribute according to a common set of criteria. Another, different, system of tribute assessment was applied to several other Indian villages that from their identified location indicates that they may have been either of different ethnic identities and did not produce the "standard" Nicaraguan crops and products, or they were not under sufficient Spanish domination for the colonial authorities to be able to assess them the standard tribute products and amounts, or both. They are called periphery peoples since they were always found on the geographical peripheries of Spanish domination.

Though the Spanish assessors used the same system of assessments in Leon and Granada, the specific assessments disclose a quite uniform setting of tribute in the villages of Leon and a more arbitrary (in relation to the recorded number of tributary Indians) pattern of assessment in the villages of Granada. Since the variation in ratios of tribute varied both upwards and downwards, making the tribute heavier or lighter in relation to other like sized villages, the variation is due probably to carelessness of assessment rather than any intent to oppress the Indians in one village more than the Indians in other villages.

The customary tribute assessed against the main ethnic groups were annual amounts of corn, beans, cotton and its woven products, and salt. One encomienda #69 Chira, LVIN 58, was the only assessment for only one product, pottery. Three of those four products, corn, beans, and cotton, are all produced in the environments of western Nicaragua, i.e. dry deciduous forest or tropical savannah. None of the food crops of more humid areas to the east, such as yuca or pejibay, appear in the tribute lists. Cotton, particularly, is only grown in hot, dry plains with a part of the year in desert like conditions. That is the environment where the great majority of Nicaraguan Indians under Spanish domination lived in 1548. In cases where the four main tributary products were not assessed the village populations were comprised of less than 10 tributary families.

CORN PRODUCTION

Regarding corn, Zea mays (L) the colonial assessors used the fanega as the uniform measure, set the tribute at the ratio of eight tributary Indians, or families, for every fanega of corn to be planted, tended, and harvested. The size of the field was never recorded in the assessments, but mention was always made of the number of fields to be planted, varying between one and two. No set pattern of the number of fields appears, except that when the tributary Indians totaled more than 15 or so they were instructed to plant two fields of corn. In some encomiendas the Indians were instructed to plant beans in the same field as the corn while in others they were instructed to plant a separate field for beans, without relation to either size of corn or bean assessment or number of tributary Indians.
The Crown was not counted since it held 28 encomiendas with 2058 tributary Indians, which would skewed the numbers artificially toward the number of Indians per encomendero.

This number was calculated by dividing the number of Tributary Indians held by private encomenderos (10,683-2058=8625) by the number of private encomenderos (89).

This number was calculated by dividing the total tributary Indians (10,685) by the total number of encomiendas (198).

See, for example, SANCHEZ v. CONTRERAS, 9 CS 372, (1539); BARTOLOME TELLO v. RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS, 8 CS 382, (February 11, 1544); RODRIGO ALONSO, GUARDIAN OF THE MINOR JUAN VEGA v. JUAN DE HOYOS, 11 CS 77, (June 21, 1544); JUAN GALLEGOS, GUARDIAN OF THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF JUAN SANCHEZ v. JUAN CARBALLO, 13 CS 305 (October 27, 1545); CATALINA GUTIERREZ, VIUDA DE DIEGO DE MACHUCA DE ZUazo v. RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS, 14 CS 74 (1547); YSEDO DE SANTIAGO v. RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS (fragment, only referred to).

A complete annotated list and abstract of the encomenderos of the Tausación of 1548 is found in Appendix Six, below.

For the list of members of Hernandez army, see Melendez 1993: 133-143.

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BEAN PRODUCTION

Regarding beans, Phaseolus vulgaris (L), the assessors used the fanega as the unit of measure in the great majority of cases, while occasionally using the celemín or almund in cases of small encomiendas where the assessed beans to be planted was a fraction of a fanega. Beans were instructed to be planted in the same field as the corn or a different field and the assessments were quite variable, much more so than the corn assessments. Assessments ran from a low of 100 tributary Indians for one fanega of beans Comayna and Niagalpa, # 21 LVIN 20 to a high assessment of five tributary Indians for one fanega of beans to be planted, Diríomo, # 119, GVIN 19. The average was 40 tributary Indians for every fanega of beans to be planted.

COTTON PRODUCTION

Regarding cotton, Gossypium sp., as with beans, there was much variability in the assessments. The average was about 40 tributary Indians for every fanega of cotton seed to be planted and harvested. The highest assessment in the north was Utega, # 21, LVIN 18 Utega, with 12 tributary Indians for a fanega of cotton and in the south Diríomo, GVIN 19 with five tributary Indians for a fanega of cotton. Most of the cotton assessments also included the instruction that the Indians were to harvest the cotton and then weave it into various types of items, such as white sheets (mantas blancas), cotton blankets (lona), painted sheets (mantas pintadas), smaller cloths (telillas), spoons of thread (ovillos), cloth boots (alpargatas), and in a few instances hammocks (hamacas). Though the figures varied widely, production of 25 white sheets used 0.5 to one fanega of cotton seed.

The ratio of tributary Indians to each white sheet produced was approximately 1:1, with some small variation. All four major ethnic groups were equally assessed white cotton sheet production without any perceptible pattern favoring one group over another. Small cloths, or telillas, tended to be assessed against Chorotegan villages of Granada, but rather sporadically.

Indians were also instructed to produce painted sheets. The encomiendas that were assessed those sheets are as follows:

### TABLE 5.1: PAINTED SHEETS PRODUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Encomienda</th>
<th>Ethnic Identity</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mazagualpa #161</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>60 painted sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#195</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>60 painted sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zumbuzuaga #50</td>
<td>(?)</td>
<td>6 painted sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managua #123</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>100 painted sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auletba #106</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>30 painted sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatepe &amp; Tonala #114</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>60 painted sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xícogalpa #181</td>
<td>(Ch and N)</td>
<td>40 painted sheets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All of the identifiable encomiendas that produced painted sheets were Chorotegan. Zumbuzuaga may have been Chorotegan also, but there is no independent way to establish this. Painted sheets were produced at the approximate ratio of one painted sheet per tributary Indian, the same ratio as between tributary Indians and white sheet production.

Salt production centered around the carguilla, or five pounds of salt. Even where the Indian village was some distance from the Pacific Ocean, such as Moyogalpa, located on the island of Ometepe, the tributary Indians were expected to produce, or at least obtain, salt for payment of tribute. The usual assessment was five pounds of salt per 1.2 tributary Indians, with Amatega (#30 LVIN 25) with a typical assessment of 10 carguillas of salt for 10 tributary Indians and Utega (#21 LVIN 18) with an assessed salt tribute of 6 carguillas per tributary Indian. In several assessments the salt tribute was defined in multiples of cargas, which was probably a mistake of transcription.

CACAO PRODUCTION (Cacao theobroma):

Of the food grain products of the tasación of 1548 cacao was a minor tributary item in comparison with the other food grains. Fowler noted that the most used unit of measure of cacao production in Guatemala and Salvador was the xiquipil, a unit of 8,000 cacao beans that weighed about 8.7 (Fowler 1989: 162-163). Alone among the central American nations the tasación of 1548 defined assessments in Nicaragua in terms of fanegas, almundes (1/2 fanega) and celemínes (1/12 fanega) (Fowler 1989: 170).

Confusion exists regarding the Cronistas' reports about which ethnic groups cultivated cacao. Ovidio reported that only the Nicarao cultivated cacao (Fowler 1989: 169). Gonzara (1946: 283) reported that the Chorotega produced cacao. Fowler seems to favor Ovidio's position in that only the Nicarao produced cacao but notes that Bergman (1969: 95) noted, "the Cerrato tasacions indicate minor cacao cultivation in the Leon and Granada regions", (Fowler 1989: 170).

The tasación of 1548 clearly discloses that both Chorotega and Nicarao produced cacao and that the Maribis probably did not cultivate cacao, since none of the known Maribio villages were assessed any cacao tribute.

### TABLE 5.2: NICARAGUAN VILLAGES PRODUCING CACAO IN 1548

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Ethnic Identity</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ayatega #190</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>1 fanega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayatega #76</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>0.5 fanega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zapulco #109</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>2 almundes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua &amp; Guatigalpa #145</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>1 fanega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua #153</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>1 fanega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diríomo #119</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>2 celemínes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mombacho &amp; Susujeto #120</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>1 fanega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loma #120</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>4 almundes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dirianba #133</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>1 fanega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masitande #136</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>2 almundes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandapi Manbach #145</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>1 fanega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nandayme #154</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>1 fanega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyatega #</td>
<td>(U)</td>
<td>1 fanega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potega #188</td>
<td>(U)</td>
<td>1 fanega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maniati #90</td>
<td>(U)</td>
<td>0.5 fanega</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Production: 15 fanegas, 2 celemínes.
BEAN PRODUCTION

Regarding beans, Phaseolus vulgaris (L), the assessors used the fanega as the unit of measure in the great majority of cases, while occasionally using the celemín or almid in cases of small encomiendas where the assessed beans to be planted was a fraction of a fanega. Beans were instructed to be planted in the same field as the corn or a different field and the assessments were quite variable, much more so than the corn assessments. Assessments ran from a low of 100 tributary Indians for one fanega of beans Comayna and Niagalpa, # 21 LVIN 20 to a high assessment of five tributary Indians for one fanega of beans to be planted, Diricomo, # 119, GVIN 19. The average was 40 tributary Indians for every fanega of beans to be planted.

COTTON PRODUCTION

Regarding cotton, Gossypium sp., as with beans, there was much variability in the assessments. The average was about 40 tributary Indians for every fanega of cotton seed to be planted and harvested. The highest assessment in the north was Utega, # 21, LVIN18 Utega, with 12 tributary Indians for a fanega of cotton and in the south Diricomo, GVIN19 with five tributary Indians for a fanega of cotton. Most of the cotton assessments also included the instruction that the Indians were to harvest the cotton and then weave it into varieties of items, such as white sheets (mantas blancas), cotton blankets (lonas), painted sheets (mantas pintadas) smaller cloths (telillas), spoons of thread (ovillos), cloth boots (alpargatas), and in a few instances hammocks (hamacas). Though the figures varied widely, production of 25 white sheets used 0.5 to one fanega of cotton seed.

The ratio of tributary Indians to each white sheet produced was approximately 1:1, with some small variation. All four major ethnic groups were equally assessed white cotton sheet production without any perceptible pattern favoring one group over another. Small cloths, or telillas, tended to be assessed against Chorotegan villages of Granada, but rather sporadically.

Indians were also instructed to produce painted sheets. The encomiendas that were assessed those sheets are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Encomienda</th>
<th>Ethnic Identity</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mazagalpa #161</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>60 painted sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. *#195</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>60 painted sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Zumbuzaga #50</td>
<td>(?)</td>
<td>6 painted sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Managua #123</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>100 painted sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Xalteba #106</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>30 painted sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Guatépe &amp; Tonala #114</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>60 painted sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Xicogalpa #181</td>
<td>(Ch and N)</td>
<td>40 painted sheets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All of the identifiable encomiendas that produced painted sheets were Chorotegan. Zumbuzaga may have been Chorotegan also, but there is no independent way to establish this. Painted sheets were produced at the approximate ratio of one painted sheet per tributary Indian, the same ratio as between tributary Indians and white sheet production.

Salt production centered around the carguilla, or five pounds of salt. Even where the Indian village was some distance from the Pacific Ocean, such as Moyogalpa, located on the island of Ometepe, the tributary Indians were expected to produce, or at least obtain, salt for payment of tribute. The usual assessment was five pounds of salt per 1.2 tributary Indians, with Amatega (#30 LVIN 25) with a typical assessment of 10 carguillas of salt for 10 tributary Indians and Utega (#21 LVIN 18) with an assessed salt tribute of 6 carguillas per tributary Indian. In several assessments the salt tribute was defined in multiples of cargas, which was probably a mistake of transcription.

CACAO PRODUCTION (Cacao theobroma):

Of the food grain products of the tasación of 1548 cacao was a minor tributary item in comparison with the other food grains. Fowler noted that the most used unit of measure of cacao production in Guatemala and Salvador was the xiquipil, a unit of 6,000 cacao beans that weighed about 8.7 (Fowler 1989: 162-163). Alone among the central American nations the tasación of 1548 defined assessments in Nicaragua in terms of fanegas, almudes (1/2 fanega) and celemín (1/12 fanega) (Fowler 1989: 170).

Confusion exists regarding the Cronistas' reports about which ethnic groups cultivated cacao. Oviedo reported that only the Nicarao cultivated cacao (Fowler 1989: 169). Gonzara (1946: 283) reported that the Chorotega produced cacao. Fowler seems to favor Oviedo's position in that only the Nicarao produced cacao but notes that Bergman (1969:95) "noted, ... the Cerrato tasaciones indicate minor cacao cultivation in the Leon and Granada regions", (Fowler 1989: 170).

The tasación of 1548 clearly discloses that both Chorotega and Nicarao produced cacao and that the Maribios probably did not cultivate cacao, since none of the known Maribio villages were assessed any cacao tribute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Ethnic identity</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ayatega #190</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>1 fanega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ayatega #76</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>0.5 fanega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Zapulco #109</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>2 almudes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Nicaragua &amp; Guatigalpa #149</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>1 fanega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Nicaragua #153</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>1 fanega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Diricomo #119</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>2 celemines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Monbaco &amp; Susujeto #120</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>1 fanega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Loma #120</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>4 almudes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Dirianba #133</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>1 fanega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Masiande #136</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>2 almudes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Mandapio Manbach #145</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>1 fanega</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Ethnic identity</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12. Nandayme #154</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>1 fanega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Coyatega #</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>(U) 1 fanega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Potega #188</td>
<td>(U)(N?)</td>
<td>1 fanega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Maniati #90</td>
<td>(U)</td>
<td>0.5 fanega</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Production: 15 fanegas, 2 celemines
In native units this would be roughly equivalent to 76 zontles or xiquipiles. Salvadoran assessments in the Tasaición of 1548 totaled 5269 xiquipiles of cacao. Nicaraguan cacao production was about 1.5 percent of cacao production in the province of San Salvador in 1548.

As Fowler concluded, a comparison of Nicaraguan cacao production with that of El Salvador and Guatemala makes it clear that cacao was a much less important crop in Nicaragua that in those more northern portions of central America. Of the 15 identified encomiendas that were assessed cacao production five of the encomiendas were Nahua, seven were Chorotega, and three have not been identified regarding their ethnic identity.

The locations of cacao production can be identified in three clusters and one single encomienda. Potega and Ayatega were within a league or two of each other, were located possibly north of Chinandega a league or two, and they constituted the only three Nahua cacao producing encomiendas in the Chinandega region. Manaia was located by itself at or near the present site of Puerto Sandino and its ethnic identity is unknown. Capulco was possibly located between Masaya and San Jorge, and possibly Nahua, and, along with Nicaragua and Guatigalpa #149 and Nicaragua #153 were the southern Nicaraguan cluster of encomiendas around San Jorge.

The Chorotegan villages of Diriomo, Mombacho and Susujeto, Loma, Mandapio Mambach, Nandayme, Diranba, and Masitande were clustered on the meseta de los pueblos and on the south side of Mombacho adjacent to the meseta within about 25 km of each other.

Chiliproduction
Chili Production (Capsicum sp). Only one encomienda, # 158, the isla de Nicaragua, GVIN 39, also known as Ometepe, was assessed tribute consisting of the crop resulting from the planting of one almid, or 1/2 flax, of chili seeds.

PotterY Production
An analysis of assessed pottery tribute raises as many questions as it answers. One of the lingering issues of the archaeology of Gran Nicoya is whether any linkage can be established between specific ethnic groups and the known ceramic sequence. There can be no question that the extent of the known Chorotegan villages describe approximately the archaeological region known as Gran Nicoya. Since the precolombian ceramic sequence is quite well known some attempt has been made to link ceramic types and varieties to specific ethnic groups. This speculation has generally taken the form of trying to find some identifiable Nahua types and varieties, based upon erroneous ideas of the extent of settlement and influence of the Nicoya at the time of the conquest. Haberland identified Managua polychromes with the Nicoyans and suggested the presence of a Nicoya settlement to Leon Viejo, based upon specimens of Managua polychromes from a site near Leon Viejo.

Managua polychromes are a ceramic type about which almost nothing was written. Lothrop (1979: 209-212) first described Managua polichrome and noted its obvious similarity to Aztec tripod bowls from the valley of Mexico. Little is known about Managua polychromes except that it has been found at Managua and Leon Viejo. The problem with linking Managua polychromes to a Nahua settlement is that all documentary evidence is in agreement that Managua and Leon were both exclusively Chorotegan settlements at the time of the conquest.

The same problem exists with Vallejo polychromes, which appeared from about 1350 AD. until the coming of the Spaniards. Healy (1980: 140-152), Day and Abel-Vilor (1980), and Sweeney (1976: 39), among others have attempted to link in some fashion Vallejo polychromes with Nahua settlements. Healy, in examining potsherds from the San Jorge region, was clearly examining archaeological evidence from one of the two large Nahua settlements in Nicaragua at the time of the conquest. The other large, identified Nahua settlement, El Viejo-Chinandega-Ayatega, has not been systematically studied archaeologically, so it may be quite early to generalize about the identification of Vallejo polychromes with Nahua settlements.

Another problem with Vallejo polychromes is their widespread distribution throughout western Nicaragua, including areas clearly identified as Chorotegan. In areas on the outskirts of Masaya Vallejo polychrome, Papagalpo polychrome, and Sacasa striated potsherds predominate. And in all of the collections viewed by the author the predominant ceramic types are Papagalpo and Vallejo polychromes. Obviously the Vallejo polychromes were used by Chorotegan populations as well as Nahua speaking villages.

Lastly, the centers of pottery production found in the tasacion established that at least in 1548 the Nahua were not involved in pottery production and that the Chorotegas and Mariobios were clearly producing most or all of the pottery that was assessed as tribute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Ethnic identity</th>
<th>Tribute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Subiava #19</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>12 comales, 12 cantaros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Managua #34</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>6 comales, 6 ollas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Chira #70</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>1050[^2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Tatea #82</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>12 comales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Chorotegan production:</strong> 1098 pieces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Cindega #12</td>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>12 cantaros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#56</td>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>6 comales, 6 ollas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Guatitepe #13</td>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>12 comales, 12 cantaros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#31</td>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>6 comales, 6 cantaros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Utega #21</td>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>12 cantaros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Pozitelga #23</td>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>6 cantaros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Mazatega #47</td>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>6 cantaros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Mariobios production:</strong> 84 pieces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Cumiva #1</td>
<td>(U)</td>
<td>10 cantaros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#92</td>
<td>(U)</td>
<td>12 cantaros</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Lastly, the centers of pottery production found in the tasacion establish that at least in 1548 the Nahuas were not involved in pottery production and that the Chorotegas and Maribios were clearly producing most or all of the pottery that was assessed as tribute.

**TABLE 5.3: POTTERY PRODUCTION IN 1548**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Ethnic identity</th>
<th>Tribute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Subiava #19</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>12 comales, 12 cantaros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mazagalpa #34</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>6 comales, 6 ollas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Chira #70</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>1050+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Matere #82</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>12 comales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Chorotegan production:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1098 pieces</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Cinadega #12</td>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>12 cantaros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#56</td>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>6 comales, 6 ollas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Guatleveo #13</td>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>12 comales, 12 cantaros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#31</td>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>6 comales, 6 cantaros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Utega #21</td>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>12 cantaros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Pozolega #23</td>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>6 cantaros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Mazatega #47</td>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>6 cantaros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Maribios production:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>84 pieces</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Cucuna #1</td>
<td>(U)</td>
<td>10 cantaros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#92</td>
<td>(U)</td>
<td>12 cantaros</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. Coyatega #21  
(U)  
10 comales, 10 ollas

12. Comayna & 
Niagalpa #24  
(U)  
12 comales, 12 ollas

13. Cocooyagua & 
Agoyoagua #27  
(U)  
12 comales, 12 ollas

14. Malalaca #59  
(U) (Ch?)  
12 cantaros

15. Colima #33  
(U)  
12 tinajas de loza

16. Agagalpa #53  
(U)  
12 comales, 12 cantaros

17. Estanguiz #85  
(U) (M?)  
12 cantaros

18. Dematinio #87  
(U)  
12 cantaros

19. Toscoaga #93  
(U)  
6 comales, 6 ollas

Total production of unidentified encomiendas: 172 pieces

Ceramic production was most common among the Chorotegas, with the largest center of production being the island of Chira with 1,000 small pieces and 50 large water jars, or tinajas. The other known Chorotegan population centers such as Managua (Mayagalpa), Sultiava, and Matiare are also represented. Unexpectedly, the Maribios villages also produced substantial ceramics. The villages of Cindega, Gualtevo, Utiga, Pozoltega, and Mazatega were all clustered between Sultiava and Chinangena, a distance of about 25 km and all were assessed ceramic objects for tribute.

Surprisingly, neither of the two Nahua population centers, the village of Nicaragua and surrounding galpones and villages and Tezutega-Chinangena-Ayatega, were assessed any pottery production. An active imagination can supply any number of possible explanations for this absence. But the plain fact is that the Spaniards did not believe that the Nahua produced any ceramics of value to warrant their being included in tribute assessments. This, of course, flies in the face of conventional thought regarding the impact of the Nahua on western Nicaraguan Indian populations and who was producing pottery in 1548 and who was not.

PRODUCTION OF OTHER WOVEN AND PROCESSED FIBER ITEMS

The tasación also assessed tribute in the form of various woven and processed plant fiber products. Alpargatas, or cloth boots, were frequently named as tribute. They were made with soles of cabuya, or maguey, fibers, and were mentioned in Rodrigo de Contreras' ill-fated expedition to find the riches of the Desaguadero. The production of cloth boots probably represented a high degree of artisanship and skill in weaving, sewing and fitting the parts of the boots together.

**TABLE 5.4: ALPARGATA PRODUCTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Ethnic Identity</th>
<th>Number of pairs per annum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Nicoya #68</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#69</td>
<td>(CH)</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Manbacho &amp;</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susjeto #123</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Nomativa #134</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Niquenobono #142</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mandapio Manbach #145</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Nenderi #173</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>720\textsuperscript{vii}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Diriega #101</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Masaya #117</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Monimbo #198</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Chorotegan alpargata production: 2,340 pr per annum.

10. Mastega #116  
(M)  
120

11. Cazaloaque #187  
(M)  
240

Total Maribios alpargata production: 360 pr per annum.

12. Coyatega #15  
(U)  
120

13. Teotegua #77  
(U)  
50

Teotega #99  
(U)  
40

14. Tosta #38  
(U)  
40
expedition to find the riches of the Desaguadero. The production of cloth boots probably represented a high degree of artisanship and skill in weaving, sewing and fitting the parts of the boots together.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Ethnic Identity</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nicoya #68 (Ch)</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicoya #69 (CH)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manbacho &amp; Susjeto #120 (Ch)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomativa #134 (Ch)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niquenohono #142 (Ch)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandapio Manbach #145 (Ch)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nenderi #173 (Ch)</td>
<td>720⁹⁸</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diriega #101 (Ch)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masaya #117 (Ch)</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monimbo #198 (Ch)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Choroteagan alpargata production: 2,340 pr per annum.

10. Mastega #116 (M) | 120
11. Cazaloque #187 (M) | 240

Total Maribios alpargata production: 360 pr per annum.

PRODUCTION OF OTHER WOVEN AND PROCESSED FIBER ITEMS

The tasación also assessed tribute in the form of various woven and processed plant fiber products. Alpargatas, or cloth boots, were frequently named as tribute. They were made with soles of cabuya, or maguey, fibers, and were mentioned in Rodrigo de Contreras' ill-fated
15 Chamalpan #51 (U) 10
16. Chicogalpa #164 (U) 40
17. Soliata #183 (U) 12

Total production by unidentified ethnic groups: 312 pr per annum

18. Nicaragua & Guatigalpa #149 (N) 50
19 Nicaragua #159 (N) 40

Total production by Nicarao Indians: 90 pr per annum

In reviewing alpargata production it is obvious that the Chorotegan Indians, once again, produced the great majority of cloth boots, followed by the Maribios Indians. There is a relatively large group of unidentified villages that produced alpargatas, some of which are clustered sequentially with Maribios villages and may be Maribios. The small Nicarao production of alpargatas, coming from just two encomiendas located at the village of Nicaragua indicate the Spaniards did not think the Nicarao could produce very many alpargatas, at least in proportion to the production capabilities of the Chorotegans and Maribios.

HORSE TACK PRODUCTION

Ten villages were assessed production in xaquimas and cabestros, or hackamores and headstalls, used in place of an iron bit for the control of a horse or mule by the ride. From other assessments of raw materials in some of the tribute lists it is probable that the headstalls and hackamores were made of henequen or cabuya, or a combination of both.

| TABLE 5.5: HORSE TACK PRODUCTION |
|----------------|----------------|
| Village        | Ethnic Identity | Quantity of headstalls and hackamores per annum. |
| 1. Managua #123 | (Ch)            | 20                                              |
| 2. Marinalte #144 | (Ch)           | 12                                              |
| 3. Masitande #136 | (Ch)           | 12                                              |
| 4. Niquenohomo #142 | (Ch)         | 12                                              |
| 5. Mandapio-Mambach #145 | (Ch) | 12                                              |
| 6. Nontiba #125 | (Ch)            | 12                                              |
| Total Chorotegan production: | 80 sets |
| 7. Guazama #20 | (U) (M?)        | 22                                              |

8. Utega #21 (M) 20

Total Maribios production: 32 sets
9. Nicaragua & Guatigalpa #159 (N) 12

Total Nahua production: 12 sets
10. Comayna & Niagalpa #24 (U) 20

Total production by Unidentified Ethnic groups: 20 sets.

OTHER FIBER RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS.

A few other products and raw material production bear mention. The ubiquitous hammock, or hamaca, was assessed as tribute from a few villages.

| TABLE 5.6: HAMMOCK PRODUCTION |
|----------------|----------------|
| Village        | Ethnic Identity | Annual production |
| 1. Nicoya #68  #69 | (Ch)            | 10 5 |
| 2. Isla de Nicaragua #158 | (U) | 2 |
| 3. Nicopasaya #174 | (Ch)           | 2  |
| 4. Masaya #117 | (Ch)            | 2  |

Total Chorotegan production: 19 hamacas

Total production by unidentified ethnic groups: 2 hamacas

Lastly, the plaza of Nabitio Yopomo # 89 had to produce 12 sogas or ropes and Niquenohomo #142 had to produce four ropes for water wells.

RAW MATERIAL

Several villages were assessed amounts of raw henequen as part of their tribute.
15 Chamalpan #51  
16. Chicogalpa #164  
17. Solista #183  

Total production by unidentified ethnic groups: 312 pr per annum

18. Nicaragua & Guatigalpa #149  
19 Nicaragua #159  

Total production by Nicarao Indians: 90 pr per annum

In reviewing alpargata production it is obvious that the Chorotegan Indians, once again, produced the great majority of cloth boots, followed by the Maribios Indians. There is a relatively large group of unidentified villages that produced alpargatas, some of which are clustered sequentially with Maribios villages and may be Maribios. The small Nicarao production of alpargatas, coming from just two encomiendas located at the village of Nicaragua indicate the Spaniards did not think the Nicarao could produce very many alpargatas, at least in proportion to the production capabilities of the Choroteags and Maribios.

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<p>| TABLE 5.5: HORSE TACK PRODUCTION |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Ethnic Identity</th>
<th>Quantity of headstalls and hackamores per annum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Masitande #136</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Niquenohomo #142</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mandapio-Manbach #145</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Nontiba #125</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Chorotegan production: 80 sets

7. Guazama #20  
(M)  

Total Maribios production: 32 sets

9. Nicaragua & Guatigalpa #159  

Total Nahua production: 12 sets

10. Comayna & Niagalpa #24  

Total production by Unidentified Ethnic groups: 20 sets.

OTHER FIBER RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS.
A few other products and raw material production bear mention. The ubiquitous hammock, or hamaca, was assessed as tribute from a few villages.

<p>| TABLE 5.6: HAMMOCK PRODUCTION |</p>
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<th>Ethnic Identity</th>
<th>Annual production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>(U)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Nicopasaya #174</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Masaya #117</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Chorotegan production: 19 hamacas

Total production by unidentified ethnic groups: 2 hamacas

Lastly, the plaza of Nabitio Yopomo #89 had to produce 12 sogas or ropes and Niquenohomo #142 had to produce four ropes for water wells.

RAW MATERIAL
Several villages were assessed amounts of raw henequen as part of their tribute.
TABLE 5.7. HENEQUEN PRODUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Ethnic Identity</th>
<th>Quantity (arrobas = a) or quintales = q</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Coagalpa #139</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>10q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Niqenohomo #142</td>
<td>(Ch)</td>
<td>10a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mayales #141</td>
<td>(U)</td>
<td>20a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Isla de Nicaragua #158</td>
<td>(U)</td>
<td>60a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Nicaragua Anata #168</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Chuigalpa &amp; Tacaxolgalpa #177</td>
<td>(U)</td>
<td>10a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Zagualpa et al #156</td>
<td>(U)</td>
<td>60a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Henequen production: 10 quintals, 162 arrobas.

Of the villages assessed henequen as part of their tribute only two, Niqenohomo and Coagalpa, were Chorotegan, one, Nicaragua Anata was Nahua, and the rest were all of uncertain ethnic identity. Mayales and Chuigalpa were located in Chontales province and possibly were populated by Indians who were Chontales-Matagalpan in language and culture. Zagualpa is really a conglomeration of small encomiendas that include sites close by Masaya, Xalteva, and the Malacatoya river drainage in the present day province of Boaco, which may have been peopled by ethnic groups that were not one of the four main ethnic groups in western Nicaragua. That is also suggested by the great disparity between the tribute assessments in western Nicaragua and in some of the areas on the periphery of Spanish control: those encomiendas, such as Chuigalpa, Mayales, Zagualpa, and Limay in the north, were assessed a much smaller amount of tribute per capita than were any of the other encomiendas in the entire tasación.

PETATE PRODUCTION.

An unusual pattern of tribute assessment is found in the petate tribute. With the villages in the municipalidad of Leon almost every village has a petate assessment. Small villages had an assessment of six petates and larger villages and an assessment of 12 petates. There were only a few exceptions, such as Avajalpa and Miagalpa, #26 who had an assessment of 50 petates of various sizes, and Coyatega, #15, that had 10 petates assessed. In the villages of the municipalidad of Granada, however, only three villages out of 35, Diriambo, #133 (24 petates), Tipitapa, #137 (four petates), and the isla of Nicaragua #158 (6 petates) had petates to make for tribute. Either the Indians in southern Nicaragua did not know how to make good petates, or the tax assessor for the municipalidad of Granada did his work slightly different than his counterpart in northwestern Nicaragua. Total petate production for Nicaragua was 492 pieces; 458 were produced in the north and 34, or seven percent, were produced in the south. This anomaly remains unexplained.

The reconstructed tribute assessments for the villages of early, colonial Nicaragua disclose that the Chorotegas were the masters in artesanal production of vegetable fibers and pottery. That is the main distinguishing characteristic among the four main ethnic groups of eastern Nicaragua. For the production of foodstuffs there is a great deal of unanimity in the assessments of western and northern Nicaragua; when one ventures to the East Side of Lake Nicaragua a completely different pattern of foodstuff production emerges. Finally, long standing speculation about who really produced cacao is put to rest when it becomes clear that both the Chorotegas and Nahua produced small amounts of cacao. Clearly the production of cacao was of small import in Nicaragua, in contrast with the province of El Salvador, that produced almost 100 times as much cacao as Nicaragua in 1548.
### Table 5.7. Henequen Production

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Chapter 6

PREHISPANIC AND EARLY COLONIAL INDIAN POPULATIONS

In order to determine in some sense the population of western Nicaragua in 1525, three sets of information are necessary: the geographical extent of Spanish domination as determined by the tasación of 1548; the ratio of tributary males to the total population in the tasación of 1548; and the percentage of depopulation of Indian populations in the Spanish dominated areas from 1522 to 1548.

A. Geographical Extent of Spanish Domination in 1548. Though the Spaniards had traveled widely in the colonial of Nicaragua, their domination of Indian populations covered much less ground. The 198 encomiendas define an area that began in the northwest in the drainage of the Choluteca river and extended southward to the golf of Nicaoya south to the encomienda of Cangon, located 15 km northwest of the village of the cacique Paro and about 24 km southwest of the large village of the cacique of Nicaoya. Spanish domination extended northward on the west side of Lake Nicaragua, around Lake Managua and north to the base of the cordillera central in Esteli, defined by the village of Mescaze, in the east. The valley of Sebaco was not mentioned in the tasación, and probably was not under Spanish control, as it was in the tasación of 1581. Spanish domination did extend eastward around Lake Managua towards Boaco and included at least one village in the Malacatoya drainage, Tuestepet, or modern day Tuestepet. That domination continued around Lake Nicaragua to the east to include the encomiendas of Chigualpa and Mayales. North of Leon Viejo Spanish control included the valley of Limay and extended in an arc north and eastward to include the village of Totogalpa in the drainage of the Coco River. No encomienda has been identified in the area of Nueva Segovia, which was a functioning town in 1548, having been founded in 1543. The local Indians, who had a good record of defeating the Spaniards, may have been keeping the vizinos of Nueva Segovia too busy with surviving to have brought any Indians under domination.

Spanish domination of early colonial Nicaragua, then, covered a long strip of land in the modern day states of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, and perhaps El Salvador as well. Eastward expansion was only in its incipient stages in Chontales and Nueva Segovia and the great majority of Indians were clustered in the plains of Leon and around the shores of Lakes Nicaragua and Managua. That is the land area described by the Indian population groups during the period of 1522-1548, discussed herein.

B. The Ratio of Indian Populations To Tributary Males In the Tasación of 1548. The Colección Somoza and all other chronicles are devoid of any specific information about the relationship between tribute populations and total Indian populations. Newson (1987, 235-240) has given this subject the most exhaustive analysis of any historian and derived the ratio of 4.1 inhabitants for every tributary male counted in the tasación of 1581. Absent other information, the assumption of this work is that the population ratio of 4.1 inhabitants to tributary Indians was substantially the same in 1548 as in 1581; therefore this ratio was used to reconstruct the size of encomiendas, and Indian villages, represented in the tasación of 1548.
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Possibly suggesting that Comayna and Nisgalpa, as noted above, may have been located in northern Nicaragua and of different ethnic identity than the four main ethnic groups in western Nicaragua.

It is quite difficult to determine any sort of equivalency between xiquipiles and fanegas, since the fanega was a volumetric unit of measure and the xiquipil was a unit measure based upon the exact count of 8,700 cacao beans. If one can also roughly assume that a fanega would equal about 100 pounds and a xiquipil 8.7 kg it can be argued that a xiquipil was about 20 pounds, or one-fifth, of a quintal or fanega.

The exception is that the current northern limits of Gran Nicoya are considered to be Managua (Lange 1949-51). Unquestionably there were a string of Chorotenag villages that extended northeast of Managua to Subtava, which is where the Mariobos Indian villages began, i.e. Abangasca, Utega, Ygaltega, Cindeg, etc. There has been little systematic archaeological surveying in that area and hopefully that area will become better known.

A problem may exist in making generalizations based upon a relatively small sample of excavations. In 1528 the villages around San Jorge had at least 20,000 inhabitants, all identified as Nicarao. To the north and south were identified Chorotenag populations. It is unknowable whether the sample of pottery types examined by Healy were from Chorotenag or Nicara households, but the identified centers of potter manufacture, discussed below, raise doubt about assuming Vallejo polichromes were Nahua because they were found close by San Jorge.

Admittedly viewing collections of pottery without any provenance is a less than certain means of establishing frequencies of pottery types. The sheer volume of Vallejo polichromes in private collections suggests, at least, that there is a lot of Vallejo polichromes found by husqueiros that are sold to collectors.

The specific language of the encomienda noted, "... for tascado el pueblo y yela de chira que de la provincia de nicaragua questa en cabeza de su magestad mandaste a los naturales del dicho pueblo que den en cada uno cincuenta tvasajas de lona y den mill piezas pequenas de jereve cantares y ellas." (14 CS 404).

The assessment against Nenõde was quite high and divided between three caciques, don Juan, who was assessed 30 pr per month; don Pedro 20 pr per month; and don Diego 20 pr per month (14 CS 474).
C. The Percentage Of Indian Depopulation In Spanish Dominated Areas Between 1522 and 1548. The issue of Indian depopulation in Nicaragua up to 1550 has been the subject of much speculation. Newson, among others, estimated the depopulation at 92.4% (Newson 1987: 118). Others, some Nicaraguan historians, have estimated the depopulation to be of much less proportions, mainly because they did not believe that the ground had the carrying capacity for upwards of 600,000 Indians in the Spanish dominated portions of Nicaragua (Lorenzo Cardenal, personal communication, July, 1994). Enough sketchy information exists from the first decade of Spanish activity in Nicaragua to define some of the relationships and ratios between populations in the 1520's and in 1548, which are much more exact. Table 6.1 represents a summary of the quantitative reports of Spaniards through 1528. The population figures for 1548 are based upon the reconstruction of Indian villages and the use of Newson's multiplier to derive an estimate of total inhabitants of the villages in 1548.

TABLE 6.1: COMPARISON BETWEEN EARLIER POPULATION REPORTS AND THE TASACIÓN OF 1548

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pueblo Depopulation</th>
<th>Population in 1522</th>
<th>Population in 1548</th>
<th>Percentage of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Cangen</td>
<td>1118(c)</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Nicoya</td>
<td>6063</td>
<td>2640</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Masaya</td>
<td>100,000(o)</td>
<td>2768</td>
<td>97%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Marinalte</td>
<td>409(b)</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Lenderi</td>
<td>2917(b)</td>
<td>1240</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Manbacho</td>
<td>3241(b)</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Managua</td>
<td>40,000(o) 1116(b)</td>
<td>2598</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Matirari</td>
<td>12,000(o) 421(b)</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Nabiti</td>
<td>15,000(p)</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Xalteva</td>
<td>8,000(p)</td>
<td>882</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARIBIOS</td>
<td>6345(b)</td>
<td>Results not clear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Mazatega</td>
<td>230</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Chichigalpa</td>
<td>330</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. Pozoltega        | 593               |
15. Miaugalpa        | ?                 |
16. Cindega          | 1747              |
17. Telica           | 410               |
18. Abangasca        | 165               |
19. Pangua           | 125               |
20. Utega            | 103               |
21. Ygaltega         | 90                |
22. Astatega         | 250               |
23. Mistega ^        | 1003              |
24. Gualtevec        | 550               |

Nicarao
1. Tezutegua (c)20,000 2,168(b) 350 93%
2. Ayatega --- 316
3. Chinandega --- 660
4. Nicaragua 9018(c) 29063(b) 1800 96%

Though the data is scanty it is obvious from such diverse sources as Cerceda, Bobadilla, and Oviedo, that there was a substantial population decrease between 1522 and 1548. Regarding the Chorotegan villages the depopulation amounted to 95% in most instances. In three villages, Marinalte, Nicoya and Cangen, the depopulation was the least, with Xalteva at 88%, less than in Chorotegan villages farther north. With the Nasua, the only existing figures are for the villages of the cacique named Nicaragua, with 96% depopulation, and Tezutegua, with 93% depopulation. There is little information regarding the Maribios. Bobadilla reported that he baptized 6,346 Indians of the province of the Maribios, without naming any particular villages. How extensively he searched for Indians is not known, and this group is the only group that appears to be seriously under represented in Bobadilla's baptisms. For that reason his count of baptisms will not be used to derive Maribios Indian populations in 1522. Rather, the assumption is that Maribios Indian populations, since they were situated along side Chorotegan and Nicarao population centers from Subtiava to Tezutegua, and possibly to the Pacific coast, were vulnerable.
C. The Percentage Of Indian Depopulation In Spanish Dominated Areas Between 1522 and 1548. The issue of Indian depopulation in Nicaragua up to 1550 has been the subject of much speculation. Newson, among others, estimated the depopulation at 92.4% (Newson 1987: 118). Others, some Nicaraguan historians, have estimated the depopulation to be of much less proportions, mainly because they did not believe that the ground had the carrying capacity for upwards of 600,000 Indians in the Spanish dominated portions of Nicaragua (Lorenzo Cardenal, personal communication, July, 1994). Enough sketchy information exists from the first decade of Spanish activity in Nicaragua to define some of the relationships and ratios between populations in the 1520's and in 1548, which are much more exact. Table 6.1 represents a summary of the quantitative reports of Spaniards through 1528. The population figures for 1548 are based upon the reconstruction of Indian villages and the use of Newson's multiplier to derive an estimate of total inhabitants of the villages in 1548.

**TABLE 6.1: COMPARISON BETWEEN EARLIER POPULATION REPORTS AND THE TASACIÓN OF 1548**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pueblo Depopulation</th>
<th>Population in (^{11})</th>
<th>Population in (^{12})</th>
<th>Percentage of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Cangen</td>
<td>1522</td>
<td>1548</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1118(c) -</td>
<td>310</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Nicoya</td>
<td>6063</td>
<td>2640</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Masaya</td>
<td>100,000(o)</td>
<td>2768</td>
<td>97%(^{11})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Marinalte</td>
<td>409(b)</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Lenderi</td>
<td>2917(b)</td>
<td>1240</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Manbacho</td>
<td>3241(b)</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Managua</td>
<td>40,000(o) 1116(b)</td>
<td>2598</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Matirari</td>
<td>12,000(o) 421(b)</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Nabiti</td>
<td>15,000(p)</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Xalteva</td>
<td>8,000(p)</td>
<td>882</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARIBIOS</td>
<td>6345(b)</td>
<td>Results not clear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Mazatega</td>
<td>230</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Chichigalpa</td>
<td>330</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>9018(c) 29063(b)</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nicarao

1. Tezucatega (c)20,000 2,168(b) 350 93%
2. Ayatega --- --- 316
3. Chinandega--- 660
4. Nicaragua 9018(c) 29063(b) 1800 96%

Though the data is scanty it is obvious from such diverse sources as Cereceda, Bobadilla, and Oviedo, that there was a substantial population decrease between 1522 and 1548. Regarding the Chorotegas villages the depopulation amounted to 95% in most instances. In three villages, Marinalte, Nicoya and Cangen, the depopulation was the least, with Xalteva, at 88%, less than in Chorotegan villages farther north. With the Nakua, the only existing figures are for the villages of the cacique named Nicaragua, with 96% depopulation, and Tezucatega, with 93% depopulation. There is little information regarding the Maribios. Bobadilla reported that he baptized 6,346 Indians of the province of the Maribios, without naming any particular villages. How extensively he searched for Indians is not known, and this group is the only group that appears to be seriously under represented in Bobadilla's baptisms. For that reason his count of baptisms will not be used to derive Maribios Indian populations in 1522. Rather, the assumption is that Maribios Indian populations, since they were situated along side Chorotegan and Nicarao population centers from Subtiava to Tezucatega, and possibly to the Pacific coast, were vulnerable.
to the same causes of depopulation as were the Chorotegas and Nicaraos and therefore suffered similar decreases in population between 1522 and 1548. Among Indian populations a slight difference in pattern appears between the villages of Leon, down to and including Masaya, and the villages farther south, to Cangén. Those villages in the north tended to have a depopulation decrease of about 95% while the southern villages suffered a slightly less depopulation decrease, of about 85%.

In order to estimate the populations of preconquest Indian villages, then, two different numbers, or coefficients, of population reconstruction can be used according to the following formula:

\[ I(1522) = \frac{I(1548)}{CR} \]

where,

- \( I(1548) \) = total inhabitants living in the village in 1548
- \( I(1522) \) = total inhabitants living in the village in 1522
- \( CR \) = coefficient of reconstruction of Indian populations in 1522. The coefficient for the villages of Leon, and including Masaya, is 0.05, since those villages experienced an average 95% depopulation. The coefficient for the villages of Granada, is 0.15, since those villages experienced a bit less depopulation, or about 85%.

### TABLE 6.2: CHOROTEGAN VILLAGES AND ENCOMIENDAS IN NORTHERN NICARAGUA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 3 Sbitiava</td>
<td>902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 4 Momonotombo</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 5 Nabiti</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 12 Mamay</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 24 Malalaca</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 28 Mazagalpa</td>
<td>759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 54 Nicoya</td>
<td>2460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 55 Chira</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 56 Managua</td>
<td>2597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 65 Matreare</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 74 Nagarote</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 18 Masaya</td>
<td>1066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 2 Diriega</td>
<td>984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 54 Monimbo</td>
<td>574</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated Population in 1522: (11,4627/0.05)= 229,240

### TABLE 6.3: CHOROTEGAN VILLAGES IN SOUTHERN NICARAGUA

(Note: the coefficient of I(1548)/0.15 applies to these villages and encomiendas.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 4 Mazatepeque</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 6.4: MARBIOS VILLAGES AND ENCOMIENDAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
to the same causes of depopulation as were the Chorotegas and Nicaraq and therefore suffered similar decreases in population between 1522 and 1548.

Among Indian populations a slight difference in pattern appears between the villages of Leon, down to and including Masaya, and the villages farther south, to Cangas. Those villages in the north tended to have a depopulation decrease of about 95% while the southern villages suffered a slightly less depopulation decrease, of about 85%44.

In order to estimate the populations of preconquest Indian villages, then, two different numbers, or coefficients, of population reconstruction can be used according to the following formula:

\[ I(1522) = I(1548)/CR \]

where,

\[ I(1548) = \text{total inhabitants living in the village in 1548} \]

\[ I(1522) = \text{total inhabitants living in the village in 1522} \]

\[ CR = \text{coefficient of reconstruction of Indian populations in 1522. The coefficient for the villages of Leon, and including Masaya, is 0.05, since those villages experienced on the average 95% depopulation. The coefficient for the villages of Granada, is 0.15, since those villages experienced a bit less depopulation, or about 85%.} \]

**TABLE 6.2: CHOROTEGAN VILLAGES AND ENCOMIENDAS IN NORTHERN NICARAGUA**

(Note: The coefficient of \( I(1548)/0.05 \) applies to these villages.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 3 Subtiava</td>
<td>902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 4 Momotombo</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 5 Nabiti</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 12 Mamey</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 24 Malalaca</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 28 Mazagalpa</td>
<td>759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 54 Nicoya</td>
<td>2460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 55 Chira</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 56 Managua</td>
<td>2597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 65 Matreare</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 74 Nagarote</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 18 Masaya</td>
<td>1066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 2 Diriega</td>
<td>984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 54 Monimbo</td>
<td>574</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated Population in 1522: \((11,462/0.05) = 229,240\)

**TABLE 6.3: CHOROTEGAN VILLAGES IN SOUTHERN NICARAGUA**

(Note: the coefficient of \( I(1548)/0.15 \) applies to these villages and encomiendas.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 4 Mazatepeque</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE 6.4: MARIPOS VILLAGES AND ENCOMIENDAS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 5 Xinetopeque</td>
<td>492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 7 Xalteva</td>
<td>882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 8 Apapalota</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 10 Zapulco</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 11 Mohomo</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 13 Gautepeque</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 14 Niratia</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 16 Minarote</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 17 Xionbo</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 19 Dirimbo</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 20 Monbacho &amp; Susujeto</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 21 Naborima</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 22 Nontiba</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 23 Marinalte</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 24 Deria</td>
<td>1346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 25 Loma</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 26 Dirianba</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 27 Nomativa</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 28 Nandaima</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 29 Masitande</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 34 Niquenohomo</td>
<td>492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 35 Nandagio Manbach</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 37 Martinarote</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 40 Atotone</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 41 Chicogalpa</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 42 Cangam</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 43 Nandlayota</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 44 Tenami</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 45 Nandmamalata</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 46 Nicopasa</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 48 Nenderi</td>
<td>1230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 49 Centaudio</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 51 Monagalpa</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 53 Sollis</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal: 11,647

Estimated Population in 1522: \((11,647/0.15) = 77,647\)

Total Estimated Population of Identified Chorotegan Villages In 1522: 306,887.
TABLE 6:5 NAHUA VILLAGES AND ENCOMIENDAS IN NORTHERN NICARAGUA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. LVIN 8 Cindega</td>
<td>1747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. LVIN 11 Gualleveo</td>
<td>562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LVIN 14 Yguattega</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. LVIN 18 Utega</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. LVIN 19 Pozoltega</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. LVIN 37 Maratega</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. LVIN 58 Chichigalpa</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. LVIN 44 Astatega</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. LVIN 45 Pangua</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. LVIN 50 Telica</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. LVIN 10 Zapoteca</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. LVIN 51 Azolotea</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. LVIN 67 Estanguiz</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. LVIN 77 Mestega</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. LVIN 78 Cezalquique</td>
<td>668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. LVIN 81 Asangaica</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal of Inhabitants: 7,475

Estimated Population in 1522: (7475/0.05) = 149,500

TABLE 6:6 NAHUA VILLAGES AND ENCOMIENDAS IN SOUTHERN NICARAGUA

(Note: for the Nahua villages in southern Nicaragua the coefficient of I(1548)/0.15 is used, for the reasons stated above.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. LVIN 33 Chinandega</td>
<td>656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. LVIN 49 Ayatega</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LVIN 79 Potega(?)</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. LVIN 80 Tezatega</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal of Inhabitants: 1,542

Estimated Nahua inhabitants in northern Nicaragua in 1522: (1542/0.05) = 30,840.

OTHER POPULATIONS.

Evidence exists that there were at least two or three other pockets of different ethnic populations on the periphery of Spanish dominated Nicaragua in 1548. Those groups may be identified as the Uluas and the periphery peoples. Because of the sketchy information that exists regarding these groups no attempt has been made to estimate their 1522 populations.

a. Uluas. No specific mention of the Uluas is found in the Colección Somozano. Ciblad Real, however, noted that when he passed into Nicaragua from Honduras, he passed by two villages, Zumoto and Condega, that were "Ulua." From the geographical information he included in his report it is clear that his Condega was close to or located at the modern day border town of Guasaile, and that Zumoto was modern day Somotillo. Those two towns were probably mentioned in the tasación of 1548 as Condega and Joangasta, LVIN 32 (I=311). That encomienda included the traditional tribute that was assessed against the three main ethnic groups and included corn, beans, and cotton. It is the only place in the Colección Somozano where the word "milpa" is used to describe a field of cotton.

b. Periphery Peoples. The villages of Mayales GVIN 33 (I=1240), Chugalpa & Tacaxolgalpa GVIN 47 (I=287) were located on the eastern side of Lake Nicaragua and had tribute assessments completely different than those in the rest of Spanish dominated Nicaragua in 1548. The per capita assessments were the lowest of any of the 198 encomiendas in the tasación,
TABLE 6:5 NAHUA VILLAGES AND ENCOMIENDAS IN NORTHERN NICARAGUA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. LVIN 8 Cindega</td>
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<td>5. LVIN 19 Pozoltega</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. LVIN 37 Matatge</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. LVIN 8 Chichigalpa</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. LVIN 44 Astataga</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. LVIN 45 Pangua</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. LVIN 50 Telica</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. LVIN 10 Zapoteca</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. LVIN 51 Azolotea</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. LVIN 67 Estanguix</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. LVIN 77 Maztega</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. LVIN 78 Czalolauque</td>
<td>668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. LVIN 81 Abangasaca</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal of Inhabitants:</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,475</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated Population in 1522: (7475/0.05) = 149,500

TABLE 6:6 NAHUA VILLAGES AND ENCOMIENDAS IN SOUTHERN NICARAGUA

(Note: for the Nahua villages in southern Nicaragua the coefficient of I(1548)/0.05 is used, for the reasons stated above.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. LVIN 33 Chinandega</td>
<td>656</td>
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<td>2. LVIN 49 Ayatega</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LVIN 79 Potega(?)</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. LVIN 80 Tezatega</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal of Inhabitants:</strong></td>
<td><strong>1542</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated Nahua inhabitants in northern Nicaragua in 1522: (1542/0.05) = 30,840.

OTHER POPULATIONS.
Evidence exists that there were at least two or three other pockets of different ethnic populations on the periphery of Spanish dominated Nicaragua in 1548. Those groups may be identified as the the Uluas and the periphery peoples. Because of the sketchy information that exists regarding these groups no attempt has been made to estimate their 1522 populations.

a. ULUAS. No specific mention of the Uluas is found in the Coleccion Somosa. Ciblad Real, however, noted that when he passed into Nicaragua from Honduras, he passed by two villages, Zomoto and Condaga, that were "Ulua." From the geographical information he included in his report it is clear that his Condaga was close to or located at the modern day border town of Guasate, and that Zomoto was modern day Somotillo. Those two towns were probably mentioned in the tasacion of 1548 as Condaga and Joangastega, LVIN 32 (I=431). That encomienda included the traditional tribute that was assessed against the three main ethnic groups and included corn, beans, and cotton. It is the only place in the Coleccion Somosa where the word "milpa" is used to describe a field of cotton.

b. PERIPHERY PEOPLES. The villages of Mayales GVIN 33 (I=1240), Chiquita & Tcomegalpa GVIN 47 (I=287) were located on the eastern side of Lake Nicaragua and had tribute assessments completely different than those in the rest of Spanish dominated Nicaragua in 1548. The per capita assessments were the lowest of any of the 196 encomiendas in the tasacion,
produced no corn, beans, or cotton, and only produced henequen, some wax, and a few chickens. These periphery peoples, then, on the basis of their geographical distribution and tribute assessment, were probably not members of the four main ethnic groups of western Nicaragua, and may have been members of the macro-Chibchoid peoples later called "Chontales".

VILLAGES OF UNIDENTIFIED ETHNICITY

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Total Population in 1548</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. LVIN 1 Cucivina</td>
<td>492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. LVIN 6 Molacayoale</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LVIN 7 Huegalpa</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. LVIN 9 Xocotege</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. LVIN 15 Deaoraco</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. LVIN 20 Comayna &amp; Niagalpa</td>
<td>820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. LVIN 21 Ayagalpa &amp; Miatagalpa</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. LVIN 22 Coacoagyua &amp; Acoagyagua</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. LVIN 23 Mescales</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. LVIN 25 Atamata</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. LVIN 26 Tepanzinga</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. LVIN 27 Colima</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. LVIN 29 Topustega</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. LVIN 30 Teotega</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. LVIN 31 Tostia</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. LVIN 54 Totogalpa</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. LVIN 40 Zumbazuga</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. LVIN 41 Chamalpan</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. LVIN 43 Agagalpa</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. LVIN 46 Nepueno</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. LVIN 47 Tencogalpa</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal: 7,387

Estimated Population in 1522 (7387/0.05) = 147,740

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. GVIN 12 Moyogalpa</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. GVIN 30 Tiptapa</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. GVIN 39 Isla de Nicaragua</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal: 755

Estimated Population in 1522 (755/0.15) = 5033

A final estimate can now be made regard the total Indian population in western Nicaragua at the onset of the conquest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Estimated Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chorotega(northern)</td>
<td>229,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chorotega(southern)</td>
<td>77,647</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Chorotegas: 306,887
produced no corn, beans, or cotton, and only produced henequen, some wax, and a few chickens. These periphery peoples, then, on the basis of their geographical distribution and tribute assessment, were probably not members of the four main ethnic groups of western Nicaragua, and may have been members of the macro-Chibcheoid peoples later called "Chontales".

VILLAGES OF UNIDENTIFIED ETHNICITY

Unfortunately, the total body of documents consulted for this work did not result in the identification of the ethnicity of all of the encomiendas found in the taquila of 1548. In order to finally calculate the total population of Indians in Nicaragua in 1522, these encomiendas and pueblos are treated in a similar fashion as those identified villages of Leon and Granada: a reconstruction coefficient of 0.05 has been utilized for the Leon encomiendas, and 0.15 has been used for the encomiendas of Granada. Lastly, as has been obvious throughout the analysis of the taquila of 1548, the attribution of ethnic identity solely on the basis of a suffix or prefix appearing to be Nahua or Choroteeg is usually misleading and mostly wrong. Many of the Maribios and Chortegans villages, for example, had either Nahua or Matagalpa word endings, which probably led investigators in the past to erroneously conclude those villages were Nahua or Matagalpa, when they were indisputably Chortegans or Maribios. The method used in this work was to find some other corroborating fact before a village was identified with a suspected, particular ethnic group.

TABLE 6:8: UNIDENTIFIED VILLAGES OF LEON VIEJO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Total Population in 1548</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. LVIN 1 Cucivina</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. LVIN 6 Molaceoyale</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LVIN 7 Hueguagalpa</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. LVIN 9 Xocoteega</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. LVIN 15 Deacoraco</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. LVIN 20 Comayna &amp; Niagalpa</td>
<td>820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. LVIN 21 Ayagalpa &amp; Miagalpa</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. LVIN 22 Cacoayagua &amp; Agoayagua</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. LVIN 23 Mescalos</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. LVIN 25 Amatega</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. LVIN 26 Tepanzinga</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. LVIN 27 Colima</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. LVIN 29 Tepustega</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. LVIN 30 Teotega</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. LVIN 31 Tosta</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. LVIN 34 Totagalpa</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. LVIN 40 Zumbazugaya</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. LVIN 41 Chamalpan</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. LVIN 43 Agagalpa</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. LVIN 46 Nepuoemo</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. LVIN 47 Tencogalpa</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal: 7387

Estimated Population in 1522 (7387/0.05) = 147,740

TABLE 6:9: UNIDENTIFIED VILLAGES OF GRANADA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. GVIN 12 Muyogalpa</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. GVIN 30 Tiptapa</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. GVIN 39 Isla de Nicaragua</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal: 755

Estimated Population in 1522 (755/0.15) = 5033

A final estimate can now be made regard the total Indian population in western Nicaragua at the onset of the conquest.

TABLE 6:10: THE POPULATION OF WESTERN NICARAGUA IN 1522

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Estimated Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Chorotega(northern)</td>
<td>229,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Chorotega(southern)</td>
<td>77,647</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Chorotegans: 306,887
3 Maribios 149,500
4 Nahua (northern) 30,640
5 Nahua (southern) 36,180
Total Nahua: 67,620

Total of Chontales: 13,300
6 Periphery Peoples 10,180 (Limay, Chigalpa, Mayales)
7. Unidentified villages and encomiendas 152,773

Total Population in 1522 of Indians
In What Later Became The Colony Of Nicaragua: 699,660

It should be emphasized that the figure of 699,660 Indians is at most an approximate figure, regardless of its apparent exactitude. In order to check the approximate accuracy of this figure a comparison can be made with data that exists from contemporary observers and from modern interpretations of that data. There are three contemporary estimates of the population of at the onset of the conquest. Las Casas estimated that over a million Indians were living in the area that became colonized as Nicaragua. He noted that over 500,000 Indians had been exported as slaves, 500,000 had been killed in battles, 20,000-30,000 had died of famine, and that only 5,000 remained alive (Las Casas, 1992: 53-57). This is the double population estimated by Motolinia (Motolinia: 197). Diego de Herrera, the reformist judge who ended Contreras' political career, estimated that the pre-conquest population of Nicaragua was 600,000 and that in 1544 only 30,000 Indians remained (11 CS 384, December 24, 1544). This figure derives a figure closest to the analysis of this work. Herrera was an experienced judge and examiner of facts, as his letters amply attest, and his figures are probably the most accurate contemporary estimates of pre-conquest Indian populations that exist.

Among modern historians, Radell (1976), Sherman (1979), and McLeod (1973) have all concentrated on the early slave trade and have not dwelled on Indian populations. By implication Radell put the population of Nicaragua at over a million Indians, as did McLeod (Newson 1987:85). By looking at the ability of the land to support populations, Newson arrived at a reasonable estimate of Indian populations in western Nicaragua and Nicoya, based upon available agricultural technology, at 609,262 Indians, substantially the same figure as determined by this work and as estimated by Judge Herrera (Newson 1987:88).

DEPOPULATION

Just what were the causes of Nicaragua's disastrous depopulation between 1522 and 1548 is a subject that has provoked much discussion. In the most general sense it is inescapable that the implantation of Hispanic institutions in Nicaragua was the major cause of the destruction of almost all of the native populations in western Nicaragua. In later centuries such dramatic depopulation would be greeted with choice epithets, not the least of which would be "genocide". The usual justifications, the bringing of European culture and civilization to "uncivilized" hea-

thens, the introduction of Christianity to idolatrous canibals, have shown to have been flimsy excuses indeed. The major enemy of the Catholic church and all of the most humane qualities of Hispanic society was the first colonial Spanish administrations, who succeeded in destroying everything they touched- Catholic church, Indian populations, other Spaniards who opposed their rapacious and conscienceless activities, and the Crown's own laws.

In a more specific sense, the causes of Indian depopulation can be identified as: (a) warfare; (b) disease; (c) enslavement and the exportation of slaves to Panama and Peru; and (d) destruction of Indian societal welfare mechanisms.

(a) WARFARE. Padre Las Casas was the main proponent of warfare as one of the major causes of the depopulation of Nicaragua. He stated, "In the internal wars waged by the Spaniards another five or six hundred thousand souls perished up to the present time (Las Casas, 1994:56-57). The major document, that in all probability was written by a scribe under the command of Francisco Hernandez de Cordoba, that discussed the conquest of Nicaragua in 1524, has never been found. Pedrarías probably referred to it when he notified the Crown of the conquest of Nicaragua and establishment of the Spanish cities of Leon and Granada sometime in early 1523 (1 CS 128).

An insight into the fighting between the Spaniards and Indians, or rather the lack of it, can be found in the reportamiento of booby recorded by Hernandez in May of 1524. His men bad obtained from the Indians the sum of 135,724 pesos de buen oro (a weight measure that indicated gold of approximately 18 carats in purity) in the conquest and pacification of Nicaragua (Melendez 1993: 133-152). For that first successful entrada Hernandez' army totaled 229 men. Of these 229 men, two were listed as deceased (causes unknown): Sebastian Perez and Anton Mayor. It is doubtful, then, that there was much fighting at the onset of the conquest from the casualties listed in May of 1524.

The record of later fighting is sketchy, but it appears that the Indians rose up and tried to defeat the Spaniards by means of guerrilla warfare. Three sources bear mention. First, the testimonio produced by Benito Davila regarding his service to the Crown (3 CS 180, January 15, 1533). Davila, who was a participant in the later pacification of western Nicaragua, stated that he came as a rescue mission for Hernandez as the Indians were in rebellion and the Spaniards were in danger of being wiped out (3 CS 182-183). Lopez de Salcedo's interrogatories regarding the destruction of Caceres de la Frontera by Pedrarías' underling Benito Hurtado (1 CS 318, May 6, 1528) described a Leon on the point of destruction by the Indians when help arrived from Lopez de Salcedo's men. After Pedrarías had imprisoned Lopez de Salcedo in 1528 he caused to be recorded another set of interrogatories (1 CS 374, July 13, 1528) that described the Leon under the administration of Lopez de Salcedo to be equally at risk from an Indian attack. The vestiges slept with their horses saddled so that they could escape quickly, according the preserved testimony.

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In sum, there simply is no evidence of the massive slaughter of Indians complained of by Las Casas. Neither do the casualties recorded by the Spaniards give any evidence of 500,000 Indians killed in battle. By 1524 two Spaniards had died, from causes unknown. There were
3 Maribios
4 Nahua (northern)
5 Nahua (southern)
Total Nahua:

Total of Chontales:
6 Periphery Peoples
7. Unidentified villages

and encomiendas

Total Population in 1522 of Indians
In What Later Became The Colony Of Nicaragua:

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other Spaniards killed from 1525 until 1545, but with all of them the victims were either individually named or mentioned in groups, such as Benito Hurtado’s group (25), a group of Spaniards killed and eaten at Obocotón (7), Johan de Grijalva (17), and perhaps 50 killed in the uprising and fighting by Santa Maria de Buena Esperanza and Nueva Segovia.  

The total number of Spaniards killed in the conquest of Nicaragua cannot have exceeded more than 100 men. Had there been more, there would be evidence of the probate of their estates and correspondence with the Casa de Contratacion regarding their decedent’s estates and evidence of the auction of their goods to reduce their estates to money. Of this sort of evidence there is none.

(b) DISEASE. Without question, disease was a major contributor to the depopulation of Nicaragua. There is also evidence that major epidemics began early and spread quickly throughout Central America. Newson notes the first epidemic in Central America was in 1527, when smallpox decimated the Indians as far south as Panama (Newson 1987:119). Other epidemics were mentioned in Nicaragua in 1529 and 1531, which MacLeod suggested was Pneumonic plague (MacLeod 1973:98). This was followed by another epidemic in 1533 of measles which killed 6,000 Indians, which Francisco de Castañeda considered to be one-third of the Indians of Nicaragua (3 CS 272-278, January 5, 1533). Other, more secondary evidence exists that supports a great mortality of Indians in 1528-1529. Pedrarias awarded Francisco de Castañeda an encomienda of the village of Mistega, on August 26, 1529 (2 CS 91). Mistega was a very large village, named by Oviedo as one of the four largest caciques in Nicaragua and was composed of nine galpones or barrios. The deed of encomienda recited that there were 600 tributary Indians in the encomienda; Castañeda went to a great deal of work and expense completing a detailed title search of the encomienda of Mistega so that he could show that Pedrarias was niggardly in giving him Mistega since it had only a bit over 300 tributary Indians. The reason why the encomienda had so few tributary Indians was because they had died, as they had in the villages of Momotombo and Abangasa, two other villages that Castañeda possessed as encomiendas.

- Benito Davila, in his testimonio regarding his service to the Crown also mentioned that many Indians had died (by 1529) and that many encomiendas became worthless (2 CS 188-192). A third source mentioning the death of many Indians is found in the proofs of ownership and title histories of several encomiendas on islands in the gulf of Fonseca. Alonso de Segovia furnished encomienda titles for six encomiendas (5 CS 367, 1537, probably 1536). What is evident from those encomiendas is that in 1532 there was a major granting of new encomiendas by governor Francisco de Castañeda because several of the encomiendas previously granted had become worthless because the Indians had died. The solution was to grant encomiendas to the islands in the gulf of Fonseca.

There are no exact figures regarding Indian die out; only Castañeda’s figure of 6,000 Indians, being one-third of the Indian population of western Nicaragua, exists. What is clear is that there were three or four waves of epidemics of measles and possibly pneumonic plague that swept over Nicaragua from 1527 to 1533. That, more than any other single cause, may be what caused the disastrous decrease in Indian populations of Nicaragua.

(c) SLAVERY. More ink has been spent on speculating about the extent of Spanish slavery in Nicaragua than about any other possible cause of its depopulation. Las Casas reported that 500,000 Indian slaves had been exported to Panama and Perú (Las Casas, 1992: 55-57). Radell estimated that 450,000 slaves had been exported from 1527 to 1536 (Radell, 71-75). Oviedo estimated that 400,000 had died as a result of the slave trade (Newson 1987:105). Sherman disagreed and estimated the total slave trade out of Central America from 1524 to 1549 to have been 50,000 (Sherman 74-82). MacLeod noted that 200,000 Indians during the slave trade from Nicaragua was too conservative an estimate (MacLeod: 52). Newson settled on the figure of 200,000-500,000 as a reasonable figure of the slaves exported from Nicaragua up to 1542.

A major problem with treating the slave trade in generalities is that only fragmentary information exists about the Nicaraguan slave trade, all of it from the late 1520s and all of it very specific; none of this information appears to have been consulted by anyone in deriving general estimates of slave exportations.

Slavery during the 1520s was a completely legal enterprise under Spanish law that was regularly taxed at 20% of the sale price of the slave. In 1531 the Crown banned Indian slavery (3 CS 1, January 25, 1531), but vacillated several times before slavery was finally banned in the New Laws of 1542 (7 CS 333, November 19, 1542).

The only complete statement of Indian slavery in early Nicaragua is found in the audit of the accounting books and estate of Andres de Cereceda (IN RE CERECEDA, 17 CS 302 (1550). Cereceda recorded the tax receipts that resulted from the sale and branding of Indian slaves. Spanish law dictated that the fator and contador, or their representatives, be present when the Indian was turned into a slave, usually by branding the face with a “G” or an “R,” noting the slave was a slave “de guerra” or “de rescate”; women were described as being branded on the thigh. The event of the branding was a taxable event, the tax was established at 20% of the value of the slave. The process was very similar to the smelting of gold ore into gold bullion which also was a taxable event.

TABLE 6.1: SUMMARY OF TAXES ASSESSED AND INDIANS ENSLAVED FROM JULY, 1527 TO DECEMBER, 1528

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summary of Indian slaves taxed and paid</td>
<td>7,368p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary of Indian slaves taxed and unpaid</td>
<td>287p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Amount of Indian slaves taxed, paid</td>
<td>7,655p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average cost of assessment per Indian</td>
<td>$1.57p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate of Indians enslaved from July, 1527</td>
<td>7,645 Indians</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the early days of the colony Andres de Cereceda, as Crown accountant, kept accurate track of all moneys owing to the Crown. In his subsequent residencia undertaken by his successor and mortal enemy, Diego de la Tobilla, there was not found one grano of gold missing, which testifies to the accuracy and reliability of his books. Had there been any evidence of slave smuggling or embezzlement from the Crown coffers undoubtedly Cereceda would have been severely punished by the people who examined his books. The information on tax assessments and estimates of the number of Indians enslaved from July, 1527 to December, 1528, are as accurate as any source in existence. Since slavery was completely legal at that time
other Spaniards killed from 1525 until 1545, but with all of them the victims were either individually named or mentioned in groups, such as Benito Hurtado’s group (25), a group of Spaniards killed and eaten at Orocotan (7), Johan de Grijalva (17), and perhaps 50 killed in the uprising and fighting by Santa Maria de Bueno Esperanza and Nueva Segovia. The total number of Spaniards killed in the conquest of Nicaragua cannot have exceeded more than 100 men. Had there been more, there would be evidence of the probate of their estates and correspondence with the Casa de Contratacion regarding the decedent’s estates and evidence of the auction of their goods to reduce their estates to money. Of this sort of evidence there is none.

(b) DISEASE. Without question, disease was a major contributor to the depopulation of Nicaragua. There is also evidence that major epidemics began early and spread quickly throughout Central America. Newson notes the first epidemic in Central America was in 1527, when smallpox decimated the Indians as far south as Panama (Newson 1987:53). Other epidemics were mentioned in Nicaragua in 1529 and 1531, which MacLeod suggested was Pneumonic plague (MacLeod 1973:96). This was followed by another epidemic in 1533 of measles which killed 6,000 Indians, which Francisco de Castañeda considered to be the death of the Indians of Nicaragua (3 CS 272-278, January 3, 1533). Other, more secondary evidence exists that supports a great mortality of Indians in 1528-1529. Pedrarías awarded Francisco de Castañeda an encomienda of the village of Mistega, on August 26, 1529 (2 CS 91). Mistega was a very large village, named by Oviedo as one of the four largest cacicazgos in Nicaragua and was composed of nine galpones or barrios. The deed of encomienda recited that there were 600 tributary Indians in the encomienda; Castañeda went to a great deal of work and expense completing a detailed title search of the encomienda of Mistega so that he could show that Pedrarías was niggardly in giving him Mistega since it had only a bit over 300 tributary Indians. The reason why the encomiendas had so few tributary Indians was because they had died, as they had in the villages of Momotombo and Abangacsa, two other villages that Castañeda possessed as encomiendas. Benito Davila, in his testimonio regarding his service to the Crown also mentioned that many Indians had died (by 1529) and that many encomiendas became worthless (2 CS 188-192). A third source mentioning the death of many Indians is found in the proceedings of ownership and title histories of several encomiendas on islands in the gulf of Fonseca. Alonso de Segovia furnished encomienda titles for six encomiendas (5 CS 367, 1537, probably 1536). What is evident from those encomiendas is that in 1532 there was a major grant of new encomiendas by governor Francisco de Castañeda because several of the encomiendas previously granted had become worthless because the Indians had died. The solution was to grant encomiendas to the islands in the gulf of Fonseca.

There are no exact figures regarding Indian die out; only Castañeda’s figure of 6,000 Indians, being one-third of the Indian population of western Nicaragua, exists. What is clear is that there were three or four waves of epidemics of measles and possibly pneumonic plague that swept over Nicaragua from 1527 to 1533. That, more than any other single cause, may be what caused the disastrous decrease in Indian populations of Nicaragua.

(c) SLAVERY. More ink has been spent on speculating about the extent of Spanish slavery in Nicaragua than about any other possible cause of its depopulation. Las Casas reported that 500,000 Indian slaves had been exported to Panama and Perú (Las Casas, 1992: 55-57). Radell estimated that 450,000 slaves had been exported from 1527 to 1536 (Radell, 71-75). Oviedo estimated that 400,000 had died as a result of the slave trade (Newson 1987:105). Sherman disagreed and estimated the total slave trade out of Central America from 1524 to 1549 to have been 50,000 (Sherman 74-82). MacLeod noted that 200,000 Indians during the slave trade from Nicaragua was too conservative an estimate (MacLeod 52). Newson settled on the figure of 200,000-500,000 as a reasonable figure of the slaves exported from Nicaragua up to 1542.

A major problem with treating the slave trade in generalities is that only fragmentary information exists about the Nicaraguan slave trade, all of it from the late 1520’s and all of it very specific; none of this information appears to have been consulted by anyone in deriving general estimates of slave exportations. Slavery during the 1520’s was a completely legal enterprise under Spanish law that was regularly taxed at 20% of the sale price of the slave. In 1531 the Crown banned Indian slavery (3 CS 1, January 25, 1531), but it was again legal several times before slavery was finally banned in the New Laws of 1542 (7 CS 333, November 19, 1542).

The only complete statement of Indian slavery in early Nicaragua is found in the audit of the accounting books and estate of Andres de Cereceda (IN RE CERECEDA, 17 CS 302 (1550). Cereceda recorded the tax receipts that resulted from the sale and branding of Indian slaves Spanish law dictated that the fator and contador, or their representatives, be present when the Indian was turned into a slave, usually by branding the face with a "G" or an "R," noting the slave as a slave “de guerra” or “de rescate”; women were described as being branded on the thigh. The event of the branding was a taxable event, the tax was established at 20% of the value of the slave. The process was very similar to the smelting of gold ore into gold bullion which also was a taxable event.

TABLE 6:1 SUMMARY OF TAXES ASSESSED AND INDIANS ENSLAVED FROM JULY, 1527 TO DECEMBER, 1528.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tax Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summary of Indian slaves taxed and paid</td>
<td>7,368p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary of Indian slaves taxed and unpaid</td>
<td>287p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Amount of Indian slaves taxed and unpaid</td>
<td>7,655p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average cost of assessment per Indian</td>
<td>~1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate of Indians enslaved from July, 1527</td>
<td>7,645 Indians</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the early days of the colony Andres de Cereceda, as Crown accountant, kept accurate track of all monies owing to the Crown. In his subsequent residencia undertaken by his successor and mortal enemy, Diego de la Tolbía, there was not found one grano of gold missing, which testifies to the accuracy and reliability of his books. Had there been any evidence of slave smuggling or embezzlement from the Crown coffers undoubtedly Cereceda would have been severely punished by the people who examined his books. The information on tax assessments and estimates of the number of Indians enslaved from July, 1527 to December, 1528, are as accurate as any source in existence. Since slavery was completely legal at that time.
and Indians were quite numerous, it is probable that the figure of 7600 Indians represents an accurate number of the quantity of Indians that could be enslaved, processed, and exported by 150-200 Spanish on a yearly basis. It is probable that 7,600 or so Indians were exported from Nicaragua until the epidemics mentioned above decimated available indigenous populations.

During the 1530's the evidence of slaving expeditions is only found in Las Casas' reports since no evidence of slavery is mentioned later on in the Coleccion Sorozá. Las Casas reported that during the 1530's at least 37,000 Indians had been exported from Nicaragua (Newson, 1987: 105). Francisco Sanchez also charged governor Rodrigo de Contreras with allowing 2,000 slaves to be exported from Nicaragua in his unsuccessful attempt to end Contreras' regime with a residencia.141

The only contemporary prosecution for illegally exporting slaves is found in the case of THE CROWN v. BARTOLOME RUIZ Y OTROS, 2 CS 28 (July 3, 1529), where Ruiz, a ship captain and agent of the Pizarros and Almagros, shipped out 89 Indians and an unspecified number of Spaniards without going through the legal procedure to get a license to leave the port of El Realejo. By itself this doesn't prove much, and there are no other proofs of this sort in existence.

A more fertile bed of accusations should appear in the residencias of Rodrigo de Contreras, (9 CS 1, 1544) and Pedro de los Rios (10 CS 1, 1544). Both residencias were tied in Leon Viejo during June-August of 1544 by Judge and Oydor Diego de Herrera. Though Herrera probably started out neutral towards the Contreras administration, Contreras’ unsuccessful and crude attempts to bribe Herrera set him very much against Contreras and his allies. When Herrera found out the extent, complexity, and longevity of the corrupt and destructive regime of Contreras, he became Contreras’ most bitter enemy.142 Herrera also obviously loathed Rios, but he was a completely professional attorney and judge and was quite fair to both Contreras and Rios in his fact finding and rendering of verdicts. For example, Rios was charged by Herrera with permitting Diego de Castañeda to enslave an unlimited number of Indians in his attempt to re-establish a mining town in Nueva Segovia. Herrera found him guilty of that charge and of two other charges of permitting slaving operations.143 Contreras was charged with four counts (out of a 42 count criminal indictment) of permitting Indians to leave Nicaragua without proper permission and none had returned to Nicaragua. Herrera simply remitted this matter to the Consejo de las Indias and made no factual determination.

What is lacking in the voluminous file collected by Herrera is any sort of proof of large scale slaving taking place after 1535. Herrera tried very hard to find proofs, and had 43 ship’s manifests introduced into evidence, in the residencias of Contreras and Rios.144 A review of those ship’s manifests discloses that Contreras was guilty of letting vecinos leave Nicaragua and never collecting on the bonds they had to post to guarantee the return of Indians leaving Nicaragua. No large scale slave shipping exists in any of the manifests. The total number of Indians represented in those 44 ship’s manifests that left Nicaragua from May 27, 1539 to August 3, 1543, and never returned, did not exceed 200. The issue of the logistical problem in undertaking slavery in Nicaragua seems never to have been considered. For example, such matters as the few numbers of Spaniards in early Nicaragua, the Papagallo winds, and relatively few sailing ships and their small size all militate against the large scale slaving that various authors propose.

This does not agree at all with the prevailing view of 200,000 to 500,000 Indians exported from Nicaragua up to 1544 (Newson 1987: 105) ‘Two explanations are possible: either the shipping took place completely without any documentation and even Rios’ and Contreras’
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As noted in the discussion of the encomiendas, the possibility exists that Amasya may have been an encomienda in the vicinity of Nueva Segovia. There just is not enough information to come to a conclusion about this encomienda.

The four most obvious causes of depopulation, warfare, disease, slavery, and societal disintegration and collapse, will be considered below.

Sources as noted as follows: ((p)=Pedrasas Davila (1525); (o)=Oviedo (1528); (b)=Bobadilla (1528); (c)=Cereceda (1522).

The source of this information is the reconstruction of encomienda and village populations based upon the ratio of 1 tributary Indian for 4.1 total inhabitants.

This figure may have been inflated by Oviedo. In all of the population figures he noted he only spoke of round numbers and not exact numbers, as did the rest of the Spaniards. Oviedo had axes to grind and by inflating the numbers of Indians he saw by Masaya he was indirectly attacking his old adversary Pedrasas. He has the highest population figures of anyone and his numbers are most suspect. A more probable figure for Masaya is 55,360, based upon conversion factors noted below. The figure of 100,000 probably describes the population of the area surrounding Masaya for 15 km in each direction. See the accompanying map.

(footnote) Bombocho, 79%; Landeri, 65%; Iateva, 88%; but note Nicaraguan, with 96%.

For the rationale for the identification of villages and encomiendas see the preceding discussion of the taconazo of 1548, and accompanying map.

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The massacre of the governor of the original Costa Rica, Diego Gutierrez, was killed with about 18 men somewhere on the Atlantic coast, probably in present-day Costa Rica. Those casualties had nothing to do with the conquest of western Nicaragua. See the discussion of the discovery of the mouth of the Río San Juan elsewhere by the author.

See, for example, the report of the visit of Protector Alvarez Osorio to the village of Mistega on August 26, 1529, when he could only find 321 tributary Indians (2 CS 93).

While it is recognized that Spanish law recognized two types of slaves, esclavos de rescate, those who were found to be slaves when their masters were brought under Spanish control, and esclavos de guerra, those Indians enslaved because they had fought against Spanish authority, the taxing process and exportation of slaves were applied equally to both categories of slaves and so no difference is noted in the accounting noted below.

See also Newton 1987: 102-103.

Scattered throughout the Coleccion Somara are mention of unbranded slaves, indicating that either some of the Spaniards were kinder than others or that taxes were not collected on all slaves.

The actual tally sheets, translated into English, of the taxing process involved with the branding of new, Indian slaves during the period that Andres de Cereceda was Crown Accountant of Nicaragua are found in their entirety in Appendix Seven, below.

For an exhaustive analysis of his books, see IN RE ANDRES DE CERECEDA, 17 CS 302, (1550)

See, FRANCISCO SANCHEZ versus RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS, 6 CS 103, (July 1, 1540). It should be noted that Francisco Sanchez was a bitter enemy of Rodrigo de Conteras, as was Bartolome de Las Casas. Both were in Nicaragua during the years of 1535-1536 and both would have been privy to the same information and gossip. In all of the other documents written by or about Sanchez, he appeared to be factual and exact in his representations. It is therefore possible that the 37,000 Indians of Las Casas were in actuality the 2,000 Indians of Francisco Sanchez.

Contreras complained, in the grudge lawsuit that he later filed against Herrera, RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS versus DIEGO DE HERRERA, 15 CS 232 (June, 1548), that Herrera could be heard berating and screaming at witnesses who were giving perjured testimony to help Conteras at the preguita secretos, or preliminary examination of the evidence.

The complaints against Rios was relatively short, made up of seven counts. Herrera found Rios guilty of three of the counts, some of which were quite serious. Obviously, Herrera was trying to be fair.

Herrera also introduced into evidence the ship’s manifests of 28 other ships in the companion residence of Luis de Guevara, chief enforcer, bully-boy and aguacil of the Conteras group, 10 CS 472-519.
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Chapter 7

THE TASCACIÓN OF 1581: AN ABSTRACT AND SUMMARY

Little has been previously written specifically about the population dynamics of Nicaragua following the conquest, particularly after 1550. Only Newson (1987) has utilized the Tasación of 1581; unfortunately her very valuable work only summarizes data without the complete data base of the census being reproduced. The purpose of this chapter is to make readily available the data of the census without having to suffer through reading the original documents.

Census data makes for boring reading; nonetheless any historical or ethnographical work that attempts to explain and describe what happened in Nicaragua in the second half of the 16th century works in the dark without considering the population dynamics evidenced by the censuses of 1548 and 1581. Much history has been written in this manner and cannot of necessity accurately describe what happened in early, colonial Nicaragua. Anecdotal and allegorical references to a few memorable occurrences are no substitute for hard, demographic data. Any good history must contain both elements, events that define a time period and the quantitative information about the people living in those times. The second half of the 16th century merits closer study and hopefully this chapter will contribute to that end.

The documents comprising the Tasación of 1581 were printed from a microfilm made of the original documents in the Archives of the Indies in Seville, Spain. That microfilm was made at the request of Professor Eugenia Ibarra of the Universidad de Costa Rica by Sra. Ionina de Vecchio Ugalde, Costa Rican ambassador to Spain in 1989. A copy of that microfilm was graciously furnished by Professor Ibarra. The contents that microfilm were printed at the request of Dr. Fred Lange of the University of Colorado.

The reason for taking the census was to obtain a clear idea of tax assessments of the Indians in the colony of Nicaragua. The last reliable census had been made in 1548 by Presidente de la Audiencia Alonso de Cerrato. The data from that census is found in its entirety at 14 CS 357 and has been analyzed previously in this work. That census demonstrates that Cerrato administered the census in a rational manner in that the tribute assessments were based on ratios of Indians to products assessed in a generally uniform manner. The information about each of the 198 encomiendas is stated in a clear fashion; tribute assessments are stated using the same format throughout the census.

The contrast with the Tasación of 1581 is obvious. Governor Diego de Arrieta Cherino issued seven different cédulas to seven different teams of census takers. Each team, made up of the Crown official designated in the cédula and the chief church officer in the district to be tallied, generated seven different types of census information, depending on how closely they followed the directives of the governor. Those cédulas are as follows:

(1) page 50, authorizing Fernand Ortiz, vecino of Leon, to take the census of Potoltega and Chichigalpa;
(2) page 56, authorizing Don Francisco de Cecepedes, vecino of El Realejo, to take the census of El Realejo;
(3) page 61, authorizing el Bachiller Duarte de Salgado, vecino of Leon, to take the census of the province of Sutiaiba;
(4) page 71, cédula is illegible, possibly of the Diría area;
(5) page 132, authorizing Francisco de la ordeles Diez, vecino of Leon, to take the census of Chinandega;
(6) page 188, authorizing Gomez Palomino, vecino of Granada, to take the census of Managua;
(7) page 264, authorizing Francisco de Aguilar, de la province of Cebaco, to take the census of the province of Cebaco.

The most legible cédula, that authorized the census of the province of Cebaco, provided as follows:

Diego de Arrieta Cherino, governador y capitan general por su magestad de la provincia de Nicaragua, Nícoya, y Costa Rica; y por la presente cometo y mando a VOS, Francisco de Aguilar de la misión por mi nombrada de la provincia de Cebaco; que VOS y el muy Reverendo padre y vicario de la provincia os juntes y ambos conteyes y hagáis contar todo de los indios y yndios que en el pueblo por si y quien lo posee y los tributarios de cada pueblo y de las viudas cada uno y los viejos y niños por lo que de tal manera que que de una manera por contas y que en ellos no aya fraude ni enaño alguno por quanto por una su real cédula que originalmente queda en mi poder lo manda y en si mismo y os enformys si solteros pagan tributo y los tributarios que tributo pagan y en lo que estan tasaceles y el juez que los tasa y hechos con todo brevedad y con ciudado y vigencia a me los enviayes buena recada/ Para que los informe la en la de nuestra Señor y Rey Natural. Hecho en la ciudad de Leon en el diezdeles de mes en diciembre de Mil quinquientos ochenta

Firma

Diego de Arrieta Cherino

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 7.1: THE TASACIÓN OF 1581</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENCOMIENDAS OF THE DÍRIA REGION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Encomienda</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Diría</td>
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<td>E2 Diríanojutato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3 Diría</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These encomiendas, El-00 are not found in the legible tally sheets and probably comprise the majority of the illegible tally sheets.
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The documents comprising the Tasación of 1581 were printed from a microfilm made of the original documents in the Archives of the Indies in Seville, Spain. That microfilm was made at the request of Professor Eugenia Ibarra of the Universidad de Costa Rica by Sra. Ionina de Vecchio Ugalde, Costa Rican ambassador to Spain in 1989. A copy of that microfilm was graciously furnished by Professor Ibarra. The contents that microfilm were printed at the request of Dr. Fred Lange of the University of Colorado.

The reason for taking the census was to obtain a clear idea of tax assessments of the Indians in the colony of Nicaragua. The last reliable census had been made in 1548 by Presidente de la Audiencia Alonso de Cerato. The data from that census is found in its entirety at CS 357 and has been analyzed previously in this work. That census demonstrates that Cerato administered the census in a rational manner in that the tribute assessments were based on ratios of Indians to products assessed in a generally uniform manner. The information about each of the 198 encomiendas is stated in a clear fashion; tribute assessments are stated using the same format throughout the census

The contrast with the Tasación of 1581 is obvious. Governor Diego de Artieda Cherino issued seven different cédulas to seven different teams of census takers. Each team, made up of the Crown official designated in the cédula and the chief church officer in the district to be tallied, generated seven different types of census information, depending on how closely they followed the directives of the governor. Those cédulas are as follows:

(6) page 188, authorizing Gomez Palomino, vecino of Granada, to take the census of Managua;
(7) page 264, authorizing Francisco de Aguiar, de la province of Cebaco, to take the census of the province of Cebaco.

The most legible cédula, that authorized the census of the province of Cebaco, provided as follows:

Diego De Artieda Cherino, governador y capitan general por su magestad de la provincia de Nicaragua, Niconya, y Costa Rica; y por la presente coneto y mando a VOS, Francisco de Aguiar de la mision por mi nombrada de la provincia de Cebaco; que VOS y el muy Reverendo padre y vicario de la provincia os junte y ambos conteye y haganzos contando todo de los indios y yndios que en el pueblo por si y quien lo posee y los tribunarios de cada pueblo y de las viudas cada y los viejos y nifos por lo de tal manera que de una por contar y que en ellos no ay fraude ni engaño alguno por quanto por una su real cedula que originalmente queda en mi poder lo manda y ensi mismo ; y os ymformaes si solteros pagan tributo y los tribunarios que tributo pagan y en lo que estan tasacel y el pese que los tasa y hechos con todo brevedad y con ciudad y vigencia a me los envieys buena recada. Para que los informe la en la de nuestra Señor y Rey Natural. Hecho en la ciudad de Leon en el dia cesse del mes de diciembre de Mil quinientos ochenta.

Firma

Diego de Artieda Cherino

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 7.1: THE TASACIÓN OF 1581</th>
<th>ENCOMIENDAS OF THE DIRIA REGION</th>
<th>Ethn. Identity</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Encomienda</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tributary Indians</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total Inhabitants</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ethnic Identity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Diria</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>Mangue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2 Diriaojutato</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>Mangue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3 Diria</td>
<td>56?</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>Mangue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) page 50, authorizing Fernand Ortiz, vecino of Leon, to take the census of Pozoltega and Chichigalpa;
(2) page 56, authorizing Don Francisco de Cesepeades, vecino of El Realejo, to take the census of El Realejo;
(3) page 61, authorizing el Bachiller Duarte de Salgado, vecino of Leon, to take the census of the province of Sutiaiba;
(4) page 71, cédula is illegible, possibly of the Diria area;
(5) page 132, authorizing Francisco de la oredelos Diez, vecino of Leon, to take the census of Chinandega;

Firmas

Diego de Artieda Cherino

137
| E4 Diriá          | 59 | 216   | Mangue |                       |
| E5 otro Diriá     | 59 | 223   | Mangue |                       |
| E6 Diriomo       | 54 | 224   | Mangue |                       |
| E7 otro Diriomo   | 43 | 166   | Mangue |                       |
| E8 otro Diriomo   | 74 | 279   | Mangue |                       |
| E9 Nomatiba      | 74 | 262   | Mangue |                       |
| E10 otro Nomatiba | 62 | 240   | Mangue |                       |

Tribute Assessments of these villages: "Estos dan de tributo una manta que vale veinte rales, una gallina vale dos rales, y una cuartillo de miel que vale un real, un almud de sal. y sembran un almud de maíz y frijol."

**TABLE 7.2: THE ENCOMIENDAS OF THE PROVINCE OF NANDAYME**

| E11 No name, the assumption is that it is Nandayme (p. 4-6) | 66 | 265 | Mangue | No supporting tally sheets |
| E12 otro Nandayme (p. 27) | 23 | 81  | Mangue |                      |
| E13 otro Nandayme (p. 29) | 17 | 62  | Mangue |                      |
| E14 Miarote (p. 7) | 14 | 57  | Mangue |                      |
| E15 Noma (p. 21)   | 16 | 66  | Mangue |                      |
| E16 Dirimbori (p. 19) | 11 | 28  | Mangue |                      |
| E17 otro Miarote (p. 23) | 8  | 35  | Mangue |                      |

**TABLE 7.3: THE ENCOMIENDAS OF THE PROVINCE OF SUTIABA**

| E18 Mastiande (p. 18) | 2  | 13  | Mangue |
| E19 Xinoetepe (p. 9)  | 84 | 258 | Mangue |
| E20 otro Xinoetepe (p. 11) | 89 | 269 | Mangue |

*This encomienda does not appear in the Corpus Tauside and may have been included in the pueblo of Pozolteguia in the earlier census.*

<p>| E21 Pozolteguia (p. 52) | 40 | 151 | Maribios |
| E22 Abangasca (p. 52)   | 28 | 89  | Maribios |
| E23 Pozolteguia (p. 52)  | 56 | 221 | Maribios |
| E24 Mialagalpa (p. 52)  | 36 | 141 | Unknown  |
| E25 Tustega (p. 52)     | 13 | 51  | Unknown  |
| E26 Guazama (p. 53)     | 27 | 52  | Guazama  |
| E27 Chichigalpa (p. 54) | 72 | 290 | Maribios |
| E28 Maratega (p. 54)    | 40 | 155 | Maribios |
| E29 Ysolotege or Gulotege (p. 54) | 36 | 144 | Maribios ? |
| E30 Tostacacinte (p. 54) | 6  | 35  | Unknown  |
| E31 Tosta (p. 55)       | 45 | 130 | Unknown  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E4 Diriá</th>
<th>59</th>
<th>216</th>
<th>Mangue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E5 otro Diriá</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>Mangue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E6 Diriomo</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>Mangue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E7 otro Diriomo</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>Mangue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E8 otro Diriomo</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>Mangue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E9 Nomatiba</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>Mangue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E10 otro Nomatiba</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>Mangue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tribute Assessments of these villages: “Estos dan de tributo una manta que vale veinte reales, una gallina vale dos reales, y una cuartillo de miel que vale un real, un almud de sal. y sembran un almud de maíz y frijol.”

### TABLE 7.2: THE ENCOMIENDAS OF THE PROVINCE OF NANDAYME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E11 No name, the assumption is that it is Nandayme (p. 4-6)</th>
<th>66</th>
<th>265</th>
<th>Mangue</th>
<th>No supporting tally sheets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E12 otro Nandayme (p. 27)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>Mangue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E13 otro Nandayme (p. 29)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Mangue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E14 Minarote (p. ?)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Mangue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E15 Noma (p. 21)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Mangue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E16 Diriambari (p. 19?)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Mangue ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E17 otro Minarote (p. 23)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Mangue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 7.3: THE ENCOMIENDAS OF THE PROVINCE OF SUTIABA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E18 Mastande (p. 18)</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>Mangue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E19 Xintotepe (p. 9)</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>Mangue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E20 otro Xintotepe (p. 11)</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>Mangue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**This encomienda does not appear in the Croato Tauschán and may have been included in the pueblo of Pozoltega in the earlier century.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E32 Gualteveo</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>Maribios</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E33 Chamalpan</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Located close by el Realajo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E34 Agagalpa</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Located close by el Realajo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E35 Guanejaste</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Chondal</td>
<td>This village possibly was included in the same encomienda as Condega in the Tausacion of 1548. Since Condega is identified as a Chondal village Guanejaste is also identified as Chondal, absent other evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E36 Potega</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>Maribios ? Nahua ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E37 Mistega</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>Maribios</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E38 Ayatega</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Nahua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E39 Cozibina</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E40 Tepostega</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E41 Teoteca</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E42 otro Teoteca</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E43 Totagalpa</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E44 Colama</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E45 Omagua</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>This encomienda does not appear in the Cerrato.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E46 Ocozma</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Maribios ?</td>
<td>This encomienda may be the remnant of the encomienda Condega Ocozma mentioned in the Cerrato Tausacion. Since Condega was a Maribios village this encomienda is tentatively identified as a Maribios village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E47 Pangua</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Maribios</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E48 Gualteveco</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>Maribios</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E49 Chinandega</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>Nahua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E50 Tezatega</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>Nahua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E51 Tezatanguilla</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Nahua</td>
<td>This encomienda did not appear in the Cerrato Tausacion and was probably included as part of the pueblo of Tetzatega in the earlier census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E52 Mazagalpa</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>This encomienda is a mystery. Mazagalpa was one of the major encomiendas of greater Managua and is mentioned there below. Whether this was a book keeping error or a separate village in the Sololá area is unknown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E32 Gualteveo (p. 134)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>Maribios</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E33 Chamalpan (p. 136)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E34 Agagalpa (p. 137)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Located close by el Realajo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E35 Guanejaste (p. 138)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Chondal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This village possibly was included in the same encomienda as Condega in the Tassicón of 1548. Since Condega is identified as a Chontal village Guanejaste is also identified as Chontal, absent other evidence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E36 Potega (p. 139)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>Maribios</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nahua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E37 Miteg (p. 140)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>Maribios</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E38 Ayatega (p. 141)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Nahua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E39 Cozibina (p. 141)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E40 Tepostega (p. 142)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E41 Teotega (p. 142)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E42 otro Teotega (p. 143)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E43 Totagalpa (p. 144)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E44 Colama (p. 144)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E45 Onaguia (p. 145)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| E46 Ocozma (p. 145) | 11 | 31  | Maribios |
| E47 Pangua (p. 145) | 7  | 25  | Maribios |

This encomienda may be the remnant of the encomienda Condega Ocozma mentioned in the Cerrato Tassicón. Since Condega was a Maribios village this encomienda is tentatively identified as a Maribios village.

| E48 Gualteveo (p. 145) | 34 | 152 | Maribios |
| E49 Chinandege (p. 146) | 70 | 275 | Nahua |
| E50 Tezategua (p. 148) | 48 | 190 | Nahua |

| E51 Tezateguilla (p. 149) | 6  | 23  | Nahua |
| E52 Mazagalpa (p. 149)   | 34 | 131 | Unknown |

This encomienda did not appear in the Cerrato Tassicón and was probably included as part of the pueblo of Tezategua in the earlier census. This encomienda is a mystery. Mazagalpa was one of the major encomiendas of greater Managua and is mentioned there below. Whether this was a bookkeeping error or a separate village in the Sutialba area is unknown.
### TABLE 7.4: VILLAGES OF DIFFERENT GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS.

The villages listed in this section are from the Sebaco region north of Managua, the northwestern part of Nicaragua between present day Telica and Guanacaste, the peninsula of Cusigüina, and the mountainous northern region of Matagalpa and Jinotepe. This appears to be a bookkeeping creation with no other commonality identifiable between the different villages.

| E53 Cebaco (p 268) | 37 | 210 | Unknown | This encomienda was mentioned as owned by Rodrigo de Contreras in 1543 but was not mentioned by name in the Cerrato Tascación.
| E54 Migagalpa (p 270) | 15 | 31 | Unknown | This possibly may be another encomienda of Migagalpa.
| E55 Ystagalpa (p 271) | 9 | 69 | Unknown | This encomienda was not mentioned in the Cerrato Tascación.
| E56 Olocotón (p 172) | 12 | 47 | Chontal | |
| E57 Goaxínicos (p J72) | 10 | 40 | Chontal | |
| E58 Olomega (p 172) | 12 | 33 | Chontal | |
| E59 otro Olocotón (p 172) | 18 | 68 | Chontal | |
| E60 Cordega (p 172) | 21 | 85 | Chontal | |
| E61 Çomoto (p 172) | 52 | 169 | Chontal | |
| E62 Guazama | 22 | 81 | Guazama? | |
| E63 Cusivina | 12 | 47 | Unknown | |
| E64 otro Cusivina | 12 | 61 | Unknown | * que es junto con el otro.* |

The tribute assessed up to Encomienda 61, Çomoto, noted, "Estos Indios dan de tributo una manta listada que vale veinte reales; una gallina de castilla dos reales; media almidon de sal un real; media almidon de frijoles un real; siembran un almud de maíz de lo cojido.

### TABLE 7.5: ENCOMIENDAS OWNED BY VECINOS FROM GRANADA

| E69 Diriamba (p 16) | 41 | 155 | Mangue | |
| E70 Nandayotra (p 48) | 9 | 40 | Mangue | |
| E71 Papalota (p 71) | 18 | 61 | Unknown | |
| E72 Niquinohomo (p 32) | 171 | 740 | Mangue | |
| E73 Masatepe (p 57) | 34 | 125 | Mangue | |
| E74 otro Masatepe (p 39) | 48 | 185 | Mangue | |
| E75 Nanborima (p 42) | 48 | 174 | Mangue | |
| E76 Xalista (p 44) | 26 | 88 | Unknown, possibly Mangue. | This encomienda was probably located between Masatepe and the Masaya Laguna; it is still a place on that road called Xalista.
### TABLE 7.4: VILLAGES OF DIFFERING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS.

The village listed in this section are from the Sebaco region north of Managua, the northwestern part of Nicaragua between present day Telica and Guasaupe, the peninsula of Cociguita, and the mountainous northern region of Matagalpa and Jinotepe. This appears to be a book keeping creation with no other commonality identifiable between the different villages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E53 Cebaco (p. 268)</th>
<th>37</th>
<th>210</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>This encomienda was mentioned as owned by Rodrigo de Contreras in 1543 but was not mentioned by name in the Cerrato Tasación.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E54 Migagalpa (p. 270)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>This possibly may be another encomienda of Migagalpa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E55 Ystagalpa (p. 271)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>This encomienda was not mentioned in the Cerrato Tasación.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E56 Olocton (p. 172)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Chontal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E57 Guaxinicos (p. 172)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Chontal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E58 Olomega (p. 172)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Chontal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E59 otro Olocton (p. 172)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Chontal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E60 Cordega (p. 172)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Chontal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E61 Çomoto (p. 172)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>Chontal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E62 Guazama</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>Guazama</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E63 Cusivina</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>This encomienda was probably located between Masatepe and the Masaya Laguna as there is still a place on that road called Salada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E64 otro Cusivina</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>&quot; que es junto con el otro.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tribute assessed up to Encomienda 61, Çomoto, noted, "Estos Indios dan de tributo una manta listada que vale veinte reales; una gallina de castilla dos reales; media almud de sal un real; media almud de frijoles un real; siembran un almud de maíz de lo cojido."

### TABLE 7.5: ENCOMIENDAS OWNED BY VECINOS FROM GRANADA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E69 Diriamba (p. 16)</th>
<th>41</th>
<th>155</th>
<th>Mangue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E70 Nandayote (p. 48)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Mangue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E71 Papalota (p. 71)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E72 Niquinohomo (p. 32)</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>Mangue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E73 Masatepe (p. 57)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>Mangue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E74 otro Masatepe (p. 39)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>Mangue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E75 Nanborima (p. 42)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>Mangue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E76 Xalisa (p. 44)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>Unknown, possibly Mangue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E77 Nandamo (Nandamo?)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E82 Cícogalpa (p. 224)</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>Mangue and Nahuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E83 otro Cícogalpa (p. 250)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>Mangue and Nahuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E84 Telpanca (p. 234)</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>Mangue and Nahuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85 Xuist (p. 248)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Mangue and Nahuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E86 Mulagalpa or Muluagalpa (p. 252)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>Mangue and Nahuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E87 Mulagalpa (p. 256)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Mangue and Nahuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E88 Paynalol (p. 260)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Mangue and Nahuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E89 Atonpa (p. 262)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Mangue and Nahuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E80 Cocazamari (p. 204)</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>Mangue and Nahuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E81 Guataple (p. 214)</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>Mangue and Nahuaj</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE 76: ENCOMIENDAS OF THE PROVINCE OF MANAGUA**

The following encomiendas are included within the area of "greater" Managua. At the beginning of the tally sheets the encomiendas are specifically identified as lying within the province of Managua. Later they are not so identified. That they are all recorded by one person is obvious from the handwriting. Some of the encomiendas, such as Yatan, are located by Managua for the first time. The languages spoken in these villages present a problem. All cronistas who visited the Managua area identified the predominant language as Mangue. In 1586 Fray Cibdad Real identified the predominant language in Managua as Nahuaj. Both languages are noted for the area. Along with Subtiba and Joinepe it appears that greater Managua grew in size from the time of the Cerro Alto Tasajón in 1548 while the Indian population generally was one half of what it was in 1548. Along with the apparent disappearance of many smaller villages, Managua, along with Subtiba and Joinepe, may have attracted Indians of various languages and thus lost some of their original ethnic character by 1586.
TABLE 7-6: ENCOMIENDAS OF THE PROVINCE OF MANAGUA

The following encomiendas are included within the area of "greater" Managua. At the beginning of the tally sheets the encomiendas are specifically identified as lying within the province of Managua. Later they are not so identified. That were all recorded by one person is obvious from the handwriting. Some of the encomiendas, such as Yatan, are located by Managua for the first time. The languages spoken in these villages present a problem. All cronistas who visited the Managua area identified the predominant language as Mangue. In 1586 Fray Cibdyl Real identified the predominant language in Managua as Nahua. Both languages are noted for the area. Along with Subitaiba and Yalopo it appears that greater Managua grew in size from the time of the Cerrolo Tasacón in 1548 while the Indian population generally was one half of what it was in 1548. Along with the apparent disappearance of many smaller villages, Managua, along with Subitaiba and Yalopo, may have attracted Indians of various languages and thus lost some of their original ethnic character by 1586.

| E76 | Mazagalpa (p. 190) | 77 | 348 | Mangue and Nahua | This encomienda does not appear in the Cerrolo Tasacón. |
| E77 | Yatan (p. 200) | 23 | 69 | Nahua | This ethnic identification is based upon Lehmann who identified Yatan as meaning the place of "yautj or where coca is grown (Lehmann 1920: 310). |
| E78 | Cocazatani (p. 204) | 88 | 436 | Mangue and Nahua | This encomienda did not appear in the Cerrolo Tasacón. |
| E79 | Guatepe (p. 214) | 107 | 482 | Mangue and Nahua | It is unclear whether this encomienda was included in the Cerrolo Tasacón. |
| E80 | Íncogalpa (p. 224) | 54 | 238 | Mangue and Nahua | There is a mention in that census that would have placed Guatepe between Diriá and Xalteva. Whether there were two different encomiendas with this name is unknown. |
| E81 | Íncogalpa (p. 230) | 15 | 77 | Mangue and Nahua |
| E82 | Tepaneca (p. 234) | 133 | 570 | Mangue and Nahua | This name has confused historians for years since all identification of this encomienda has been where the present day town of Tepaneca is found in Madrid province. This encomienda is not found in the Cerrolo Tasacón. |
| E83 | Xuist (p. 248) | 16 | 70 | Mangue and Nahua | This encomienda does not appear in the Cerrolo Tasacón. |
| E84 | Mulagalpa (p. 252) | 22 | 103 | Mangue and Nahua |
| E85 | Mulagalpa (p. 256) | 12 | 58 | Mangue and Nahua |
| E86 | Paynan (p. 260) | 7 | 41 | Mangue and Nahua | This encomienda does not appear in the Cerrolo Tasacón. |
| E87 | Atonpa (p. 262) | 9 | 27 | Mangue and Nahua | This is probably a later spelling of the encomienda OVEN 6 Atonpa. |
TABLE 7.7: THE ENCOMIENDAS OF BOACO AND CENTRAL NICARAGUA

The next eight encomiendas were found in central Nicaragua. The location of the original Boaco, the location of the encomienda listed below, was about 50 km east of the present day city of Boaco. The town was moved in the 18th century due to pirate attacks. Mayale refers to both a major river in Chontales province that runs through the capital town of Juigalpa and a point of land nearby in Lake Nicaragua. Juigalpa and Coagalpa were twin encomiendas mentioned in the Cerrato Tascación and possibly located in the Malacatoya drainage in the area of Tucutepe. A single encomienda called "los Chontales" is listed consecutively and for that reason is placed in this group. The single listing of this encomienda is found only in the summary section and not in the tally sheets and so its actual location is unknown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E90</th>
<th>Chontales</th>
<th>Los</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chontal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Not listed in the Cerrato Tascación.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E91</th>
<th>Boaco (p 158)</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>188</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Unknown | This encomienda is not mentioned in the Cerrato Tascación. There is a single mention of Boaco at the onset of the conquest and then nothing more until this encomienda is listed. It may be located at a site still known as Boaco viejo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E92</th>
<th>Coyagalpa (p 160)</th>
<th>31</th>
<th>66</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E93</th>
<th>Coagalpa (p 162)</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>93</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E94</th>
<th>Zulhigalpa (p 164)</th>
<th>42</th>
<th>141</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>This encomienda is not mentioned in the Cerrato Tascación.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E95</th>
<th>Quiboga (p 168)</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>This encomienda does not appear in the Cerrato Tascación.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E96</th>
<th>Quiboga (169)</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>See note above.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E97</th>
<th>Mayale (p 170)</th>
<th>21</th>
<th>85</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>This encomienda was mentioned in the Cerrato Tascación GVIN 33. It was a very large encomienda, with 500 tributary Indians and about 1230 inhabitants. The tribute pattern was much different that of western Nicaragua and was much lighter per capita.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tribute Assessment for this group of encomiendas: "Estos Indios pagan de tributo una manta vale veinte reales; una gallina un real; un quartillo de miel, un real; ... y un quartillo de fríjoles medio real y entre todos seis petates que vale cada petate ocho reales más siembran un almidón de maíz."

TABLE 7.8: MORE ENCOMIENDAS OF THE PROVINCE OF SUTIAVA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E98</th>
<th>No name, it is assumed that it is Subtiava proper (p 63)</th>
<th>189</th>
<th>702</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mangue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E99</th>
<th>San Pedro (p 65)</th>
<th>43</th>
<th>187</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maribios</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E100</th>
<th>Yacocoyagua (p 65)</th>
<th>52</th>
<th>273</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unclear, possibly a mix of Nata and a few speaking either Chontal or Tiscacho, an unknown language.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This encomienda may be GVIN 21, Cocoyagua of the Cerrato Tascación. It had 70 tributary Indians and about 287 inhabitants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E101</th>
<th>Coyatega or Soyatega (p 66)</th>
<th>56</th>
<th>174</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maribios</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E102</th>
<th>Pozolteguilla (p 66)</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>74</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maribios</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 7.7: THE ENCOMIENDAS OF BOACO AND CENTRAL NICARAGUA

The next eight encomiendas were found in central Nicaragua. The location of the original Boaco, the location of the encomienda listed below, was about 50 km east of the present day city of Boaco. The town was moved in the 18th century due to pirate attacks. Mayale refers to both a major river in Chontales province that runs through the capital town of Juijalpa and a point of land nearby in Lake Nicaragua. Coyagalpa and Coagalpa were twin encomiendas mentioned in the Cerrato Tasación and possibly located in the Malacatoya drainage in the area of Tuistepe. A single encomienda called "los Chontales" is listed consecutively and for that reason is placed in this group. The single listing of this encomienda is found only in the summary section and not in the tally sheets and so its actual location is unknown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E90 Chontales</th>
<th>Los Chontales</th>
<th>Chontal</th>
<th>Not listed in the Cerrato Tasación</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E91 Boaco (p 158)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E92 Coyagalpa (p 160)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E93 Coagalpa (p 162)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E94 Zuligalpa (p 164)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E95 Quiboga (p 168)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E96 otro Quiboga (169)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E97 Mayale (p 170)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tribute Assessment for this group of encomiendas: “Estos Indios pagan de tributo una manta vale veinte reales; una gallina un real; un quintero de miel, un real; ... y un quintero de frijoles medio real y entre todos seis petates que vale cada petate ocho reales más siembran un almidón de maíz.”

### TABLE 7.8: MORE ENCOMIENDAS OF THE PROVINCE OF SUTIAVA

| E98 No name, it is assumed that it is Subtiava proper (p 63) | 189 |
| E99 San Pedro (p 65) | 43 |
| E100 Yacocoyagua (p 65) | 52 |
| E101 Coyatega or Soyatega (p 66) | 56 |
| E102 Pozolteguilla (p 66) | 20 |

This encomienda does not appear in the Cerrato Tasación and is the only one with a Christian name.

This encomienda may be LVIN 21, Cocoyagua of the Cerrato Tasación. It had 70 tributary Indians and about 287 inhabitants.

Maribios

147
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Encomienda</th>
<th>Header</th>
<th>Subheader</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E103 Xiquilapa (p. 66)</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>Matibios</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E104 Ayatega (p. 67)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Nahua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E105 Ayatega (p. 67)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Nahua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E106 Cindegaspipil (p. 68)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Nahua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E107 Paynaltega (p. 68)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E108 Acoqcaco (p. 68)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Nahua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E109 Distanquis (p. 68)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Matibios</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E111 La Villa de Realejo (p. 56)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E112 Guacacanyna (p. 272)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E113 Linaguina (p. 275)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Nahua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E114 Pinguina (p. 276)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Nahua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E115 Noma (p. 24)</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>Mangue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE 7.9: ADDITIONAL ENCOMIENDAS FOUND IN THE TASACHÍN OF 1581.**

Found in the tally sheets of the census are several villages that do not appear in the summary section. They are reproduced in the following table.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E103 Xiquilapa (p. 66)</th>
<th>84</th>
<th>282</th>
<th>Maribios</th>
<th>This encomienda does not appear in the Cerrato Tasación.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E104 Ayatega (p. 67)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Nahua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E105 Ayatega (p. 67)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Nahua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E106 Cindegasipil (p. 68)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Nahua</td>
<td>This may or may not have been one of the encomiendas of Cindega found in the Cerrato Tasación and its name may suggest a post-conquest migration of Pipil Indians to Nicaragua. There is no previous mention of Pipil Indians in Nicaragua.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E107 Paynaltega (p. 68)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E108 Acocaco (p. 68)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Nahua</td>
<td>This encomienda was possibly located three km outside of Subtiava on a hill called today Acocaco, where an old Spanish fort is located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E109 Distanguis (p. 68)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Maribios</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E111 La Villa de Realejo (p. 56)</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>88</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>This is the only Spanish town listed with encomiendas. The tally sheet appears to also list the names of the vecinos living there.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E112 Guzaacayna (p. 272)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>This pueblo was located somewhere between present day Sebaco and Jicotea. From the language used it was either close to Sebaco or by Jicotea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E113 Linaguina (p. 275)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Nahua</td>
<td>Linaguina and the next village Pinaguina were described as being close together and 2 1/2 leagues from Sebaco. Since the census takers were traveling toward Matagalpa it is possible that the present site of Chaguachillo is close to the site of these two villages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E114 Pinaguina (p. 276)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Nahua</td>
<td>See note above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E115 Noma (p. 24)</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>Mangue</td>
<td>This appears to be an encomienda left out of the summary section. The location is the same but the number of tributary Indians and total inhabitants is different.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE 7.9: ADDITIONAL ENCOMIENDAS FOUND IN THE TASACIÓN OF 1581.**

Found in the tally sheets of the census are several villages that do not appear in the summary section. They are reproduced in the following table.

| E110 otro Martinarote (p. 17) | 8   | 36   | Mangue |  |

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The population dynamics of 16th century Nicaragua are clearly seen when the census of 1548 is compared with that of 1581. Since many of the villages in the two censuses are easily identified as to both name and place, direct comparisons can be made. The population figures show a uniformly declining population, with a few centers growing in population.

**TABLE 7.10: COMPARISON BETWEEN THE TASACIÓNES OF 1548 AND 1581**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village Identification Number</th>
<th>1548 Tributary Total and Encomienda</th>
<th>1581 Tributary Total</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identification Number</td>
<td>Indians</td>
<td>Inhabitants</td>
<td>Indians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 1 Cucivina (2E)</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 2 Olocoton</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 3 Sutiava (2E)</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 4 Momnotombo (2E)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 5 Nabita (6E)</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>580</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 6 Malacecoyle</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 7 Huegagalpa</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 8 Cindega (7E)</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>1727</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LVIN 9</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>87</td>
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</table>

LVIN 10 Zapotega (2E) 39 160 Extinct
LVIN 11 Guatleveo (2E) 137 562 Guatleveo #32,48 91 409
LVIN 12 Maney 35 144 Extinct Probably Chocotega
LVIN 13 Coyagtega (2E) 180 738 Coyagtega #101 56 174 Maribiot
LVIN 14 Ygualtega 22 91 Extinct
LVIN 15 Deacozaco (2E) 76 312 Acocozaco #108 7 48 Spoke "mexicano" in 1581
LVIN 16 Guazama 40 164 Guazama #26,62 74 352
LVIN 17 Utega (2E) 47 194 Extinct
LVIN 18 Pozoltega (3E) 148 607 Pozoltega and Pozolteguiilla #21,22,102 116 446
LVIN 19 Comayna and Niagapala 200 820 Extinct
LVIN 20 Ayagalpa and Miagapala 60 246 Miagapala, #24,54 67 291
LVIN 21 Cocoayagu 70 287 Yacocoyagu, #100 52 273 This pueblo spoke both Tacachi, an
The population dynamics of 16th century Nicaragua are clearly seen when the census of 1548 is compared with that of 1581. Since many of the villages in the two censuses are easily identified as to both name and place, direct comparisons can be made. The population figures show a uniformly declining population, with a few centers growing in population.

**TABLE 7.10: COMPARISON BETWEEN THE TASACIÓNES OF 1548 AND 1581**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village Identification Number</th>
<th>Indians</th>
<th>Inhabitants</th>
<th>1548</th>
<th>1581</th>
<th>Encomienda and Reference Number</th>
<th>Tributary</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Encomienda and Reference Number</th>
<th>Tributary</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Comment</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>LVIN 1 Cucivina (2E)</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>Cucivina #39, 63, 64</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>LVIN 2 Olocoton</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>Olocoton #56, 59</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>Chontal</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LVIN 3 Sutiava (2E)</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>Sutiava #98</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>They spoke Maribios in much of the province of Sutiava</td>
<td></td>
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<td>LVIN 4 Momotombo (2E)</td>
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<td>LVIN 6 Malaecoyole</td>
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<td>LVIN 7 Huegagalapa</td>
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<tr>
<td>LVIN 8 Cindega (7E)</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>1727</td>
<td>Cindega Pipil #106</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>LVIN 10 Zapotega (2E)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LVIN 11 Gualteveo (2E)</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>Gualteveo #32, 48</td>
<td>91</td>
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<td>LVIN 12 Maneye</td>
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<td>LVIN 13 Coyatega (2E)</td>
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<td>738</td>
<td>Coyatega #101</td>
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<td>174</td>
<td>Maribios</td>
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<td>LVIN 14 Ygualtega</td>
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<tr>
<td>LVIN 15 Deazoaco (2E)</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>Aclezaco #108</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Spoke “mexicano” in 1581</td>
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<td>Guazama #26, 62</td>
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<td>LVIN 17 Utega (2E)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LVIN 18 Pozoltega (3E)</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>Pozoltega and Pozolteguilla #21, 22, 102</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LVIN 19 Comayna and Niagalpa</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LVIN 20 Ayagalpa and Miagalpa</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>Miagalpa, #24, 54</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>291</td>
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<tr>
<td>LVIN 21 Cocaloyagu</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>Yacocoyagu, #100</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>273</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This pueblo spoke both Tacachí, an...
| a | 25 | 328 | No written content provided. | 50 | 17 | Extinct

LVIN 27 Colima

LVIN 27 Mazagalpa (3E)

LVIN 28 Tepiste (3E)

LVIN 29 Tepiste

LVIN 30 Tosta

LVIN 31 Condega and Juangasta

LVIN 32 Chinandeg

LVIN 33 Totogalpa

LVIN 34 Ioangasta

LVIN 35 Ioangastilla

LVIN 36 Mazatepa

LVIN 37 Chichigalpa

LVIN 38 Tocota

LVIN 39 Zumb FIN

LVIN 40 Chamalpan

LVIN 41 Tatamustega

LVIN 42 Agagalpa

This was probably located close by El Realejo as Pedro de Alvarado signed an agreement here with Francisco de Castafeda in 1533 regarding shipping out Indian slaves.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>41</th>
<th>Extinct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 22 Mescales</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Extinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 23 Malalaque</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>Extinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 24 Amatega</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Extinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 25 Tepum??</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>LVIN 26 Colima</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>Colama # 44</td>
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<td>LVIN 27 Mazagalpa (3E)</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>Mazagalpa # 52,78</td>
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<tr>
<td>LVIN 28 Tepustega (3E)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>Tepestega</td>
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<td>LVIN 29 Totaaga</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>Totaega # 41,42</td>
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<tr>
<td>LVIN 30 Tosta</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>Tosta #31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 31 Condega and Juangasta</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>Condega, #60 and Guanajaste # 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 32 Chinandeg</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>Chinandeg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| unknown language or Chontales, and Mexican, or Nahua |

By 1581 this pueblo was probably incorporated into the colony of El Salvador or had died out.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>24</th>
<th>99</th>
<th>Totagalpa, # 43</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 33 Totagalpa</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>Totagalpa, # 43</td>
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<tr>
<td>LVIN 34 Juangasta</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>See LVIN 31, above. Probably spoke Chontales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 35 Juangaste</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>See LVIN 31, above. Probably spoke Chontales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 36 Mazatega</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>Mazatega # 28</td>
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<td>LVIN 37 Chichigalpa</td>
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<td>Chichigalpa, # 27</td>
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<td>LVIN 38 Tecoataca</td>
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<td>LVIN 39 Zumbunega</td>
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<td>66</td>
<td>Extinct</td>
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<td>LVIN 40 Chamalpan</td>
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<td>369</td>
<td>Chamalpan, # 53</td>
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<td>LVIN 41 Tatamustega</td>
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<td>91</td>
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<td>LVIN 42 Agagalpa</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>Agagalpa # 34</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| a | 155 | | Muritos |
|---|----|---|

| a | 23 | | Muritos |

| a, # 49 | Totagalpa, # 43 | See LVIN 31, above. Probably spoke Chontales |

This was probably located close by El Realejo as Pedro de Alvaredo signed an agreement here with Francisco de Castafeda in 1533 regarding shipping out Indian slaves.
| LVIN 43  | Astatega | 100 | 410 | Extinct | at El Realajo. |
| LVIN 44  | Pungua   | 30  | 125 | Extinct | Pungua, #47    |
| LVIN 45  | Nampue  | 10  | 41  | Extinct | Malibios      |
| LVIN 46  | Tencodalpa | 35 | 144 | Extinct |               |
| LVIN 47  | Nandaman | 28  | 115 | Extinct |               |
| LVIN 48  | Ayatea (3E) | 76 | 312 | Extinct | Located in the province of Sutiaba. This Pueblo spoke Nahuatl. |
| LVIN 49  | Tellela | 100 | 410 | Extinct or not reported | The present day village appears to be located where the ancient village of Tellela was located up to 1548. Its absence in the 1581 census is unexplained as it is doubtful that the village died out and then was reestablished in the same place with the same name. |
| LVIN 50  | Asotega | 70  | 287 | Extinct | Ysolotega, #29 |
| LVIN 51  | Noloque | 13  | 53  | Extinct |               |
| LVIN 52  | 8       | 33  | Extinct or not reported | See LVIN This |
| LVIN 53  | Nicoya  | 600 | 2460| Not Reported |
| LVIN 54  | Chira   | 60  | 246 | Not Reported |
| LVIN 55  | Manague | 306 | 1254| Not reported as Manague |
| LVIN 56  | Tustega | 12  | 49  | Tustega #25 | |
| LVIN 57  | Limay   | 44  | 197 | Extinct or not Reported under this name. |
| LVIN 58  | Ysolotezaende | 60 | 246 | Extinct or not reported under this name. |
| LVIN 59  | Buzgalpa | 22 | 90  | Extinct or not reported under this name. |
| LVIN 60  | Xocogala | 8   | 33  | Extinct or not reported under this name. |

**Cocoagua**

<p>| LVIN 43  | Astatega | 100 | 410 | Extinct | at El Realajo. |
| LVIN 44  | Pungua   | 30  | 125 | Extinct | Pungua, #47    |
| LVIN 45  | Nampue  | 10  | 41  | Extinct | Malibios      |
| LVIN 46  | Tencodalpa | 35 | 144 | Extinct |               |
| LVIN 47  | Nandaman | 28  | 115 | Extinct |               |
| LVIN 48  | Ayatea (3E) | 76 | 312 | Extinct | Located in the province of Sutiaba. This Pueblo spoke Nahuatl. |
| LVIN 49  | Tellela | 100 | 410 | Extinct or not reported | The present day village appears to be located where the ancient village of Tellela was located up to 1548. Its absence in the 1581 census is unexplained as it is doubtful that the village died out and then was reestablished in the same place with the same name. |
| LVIN 50  | Asotega | 70  | 287 | Extinct | Ysolotega, #29 |
| LVIN 51  | Noloque | 13  | 53  | Extinct |               |
| LVIN 52  | 8       | 33  | Extinct or not reported | See LVIN This |
| LVIN 53  | Nicoya  | 600 | 2460| Not Reported |
| LVIN 54  | Chira   | 60  | 246 | Not Reported |
| LVIN 55  | Manague | 306 | 1254| Not reported as Manague |
| LVIN 56  | Tustega | 12  | 49  | Tustega #25 | |
| LVIN 57  | Limay   | 44  | 197 | Extinct or not Reported under this name. |
| LVIN 58  | Ysolotezaende | 60 | 246 | Extinct or not reported under this name. |
| LVIN 59  | Buzgalpa | 22 | 90  | Extinct or not reported under this name. |
| LVIN 60  | Xocogala | 8   | 33  | Extinct or not reported under this name. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LVIN 43</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>410</th>
<th>Extinct</th>
<th>at El Realdeja.</th>
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<td>Astatega</td>
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<td>LVIN 44</td>
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<td>125</td>
<td>Pangua, # 47</td>
<td>7 25 Matibios</td>
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<td>Pangua</td>
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<td>LVIN 46</td>
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<td>144</td>
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<td>Tencogalpa</td>
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<tr>
<td>LVIN 47</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>Extinct</td>
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<tr>
<td>LVIN 48</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>Ayateca, # 381,104,105</td>
<td>23 93 Located in the province of Sutiaha. This pueblo spoke Nahua.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayateca (3E)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LVIN 49</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>Extinct or not reported</td>
<td>The present day village appears to be located where the ancient village of Telica was located up to 1548. Its absence in the 1581 census is unexplained as it is doubtful that the village died out and then was reestablished in the same place with the same name.</td>
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<td>287</td>
<td>Ysoloteaga, # 29</td>
<td>36 144</td>
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<td>Noloaque</td>
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<td>LVIN 52</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>See LVIN</td>
<td>This</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Cocoagua     |     |     |               |                |
| LVIN 53      | 600 | 2460| Not Reported  |                |
| Nicoya       |     |     |               |                |
| LVIN 54      | 60  | 246 | Not Reported  |                |
| Chira        |     |     |               |                |
| LVIN 55      | 306 | 1254| Not reported as Managua | Not listed, but see Guatepe, Macagalpa, and Telpanca, the main encomiendas of the greater area of Managua |
| Managua      |     |     |               |                |
| LVIN 56      | 12  | 49  | Tustega # 25  | 15 51          |
| Tustega      |     |     |               |                |
| LVIN 57      | 44  | 197 | Extinct or not Reported under this name. |                |
| Limay        |     |     |               |                |
| LVIN 58      | 60  | 246 | Extinct or not reported under this name. |                |
| Yealtezaende |     |     |               |                |
| LVIN 59      | 22  | 90  | Extinct or not reported under this name. |                |
| Husgalpa     |     |     |               |                |
| LVIN 60      | 8   | 33  | Extinct or not reported under this |                |
| Xocogalpa    |     |     |               |                |</p>
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<th>82</th>
<th>Olomega</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>33</th>
<th>Chontales</th>
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<td>LVIN 63 Diriando</td>
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<tr>
<td>LVIN 65 'Alateca</td>
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<td>LVIN 66 Estanguiz</td>
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<td>Matatlan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 70 Poymaltega</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Poymaltega # 107</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>This village was either located by Leon or Nueva Segovia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 71 Tosconga</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Extinct or not reported under this name.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 72 Tonaltega</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Extinct or not reported under this name.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 73 Naguiote</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>Not reported under this name.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 74 Pohonona garando</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Extinct or not reported under this name.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 75</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Extinct or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- This village was described precisely in 1586 at its present location and was probably in existence but not reported.
- The name probably meant in Manique, "the plaza of Naguiote."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LVIN 61</th>
<th>Olomega</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>82</th>
<th>Extinct or not reported under this name.</th>
<th>Chontales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 62</td>
<td>Matarejo</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>Extinct or not reported under this name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 63</td>
<td>Diriendo</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Extinct or not reported under this name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 64</td>
<td>Matare</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>Probably not extinct but not reported under this name.</td>
<td>This village survived in the same place of its present day location and so probably never was an extinct village. It was a Chorotega village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 65</td>
<td>'Alateca</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>Extinct or not reported under this name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 66</td>
<td>Estanguiz</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>Distanguiz #109</td>
<td>Matobos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 67</td>
<td>Nuecereño</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>Extinct or not reported under this name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 68</td>
<td>Dematínio</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>Extinct or not reported under this name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 69</td>
<td>Manistii</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>Extinct or not reported under this name.</td>
<td>Based on tribute assessments of caño, this village was either Chorote or Nahuai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 70</td>
<td>Paynateca</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Paynateca #107</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 71</td>
<td>Toscosa</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Extinct or not reported under this name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 72</td>
<td>Tonalteca</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Extinct or not reported under this name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 73</td>
<td>Nagate</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>Not reported under this name.</td>
<td>This village was described precisely in 1586 at its present location and so was probably in existence but not reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 74</td>
<td>Pomomona garando</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Extinct or not reported under this name.</td>
<td>This name probably means &quot;Mangue, the plaza of Nagate&quot; as that is its meaning in Chiapaneco. It was probably extinct by 1581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 75</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Extinct or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 76 Mastega</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>Mistega # 37</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 77 Cazaloasque</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>Probably not extinct but not reported under this name.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 78 Potega</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>Potega # 36</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 79 Tezuatega</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>Tezuatega # 50, 51</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 80 Abangasca</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>Abangasca # 22</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIN 81 Cosyaco</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>Extinct or not reported under this name.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE 7.11: THE ENCOMIENDAS OF GRANADA IN 1548 AND NEW ENCOMIENDAS OF 1581**

<p>| GVIN 1 Yatan | 18 | 74 | Yatan #79 | 23 | 69 | This encomienda was located in the Managua area in 1581, and possibly was there at the time of the conquest. |
| GVIN 2 Driega | 240 | 984 | Not reported under this name. |
| GVIN 3 Mulugalpa | 35 | 144 | Mulagalpa # 86 &amp; 87 | 12 | 58 | This encomienda was reported during much of the colonial period as a barrio of Manaya A street by that name is located close by the main plaza. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caguatoto</th>
<th>LVIN 76 Mastega</th>
<th>LVIN 77 Cazalosque</th>
<th>LVIN 78 Potega</th>
<th>LVIN 79 Tezuatega</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>130</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>533</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mistega # 37</td>
<td>Probably not extinct but not reported under this name</td>
<td>Potega # 56</td>
<td>Tezuatega # 50, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>155</td>
<td></td>
<td>153</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This may have included also Tatanustega. This was one of the four largest cacicazgos identified by Oviedo.

This Marbíos village was reported by Cidro Real in 1586 precisely at its present location and so was probably not an extinct village.

Ethnicity unclear, though it was usually mentioned in conjunction with the Nahua village of Ayateoa, and so possibly may have been Nahua.

This Nahua village was identified by Oviedo as perhaps the largest of the four major cacicazgos in existence in Nicaragua at the onset of the conquest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LVIN 80 Abangasca</th>
<th>LVIN 81 Cosyaco</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abangasca # 22
Extinct or not reported under this name
Possibly another encomienda of the village called Cocoyague or Acoymague.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GVIN 1 Yatan</th>
<th>GVIN 2 Drigega</th>
<th>GVIN 3 Mulagalpa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yatan #79</td>
<td>Not reported under this name.</td>
<td>Mulagalpa # 86 &amp; 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This encomienda was located in the Managua area in 1581 and probably was there at the time of the conquest.

This encomienda was reported during much of the colonial period as a barrio of Manay A street by that name is located close to the main plaza.

This encomienda was located in the Managua area in 1581 and probably was
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GVIN 4</th>
<th>Mazatepeque</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>205</th>
<th>Mazatepe #75,74</th>
<th>82</th>
<th>310</th>
<th>Chorotega village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 5</td>
<td>Xihotepeque</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>Xinotepe #19, 20</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>Chorotega village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 6</td>
<td>Aconopa</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Atonpa #89</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 7</td>
<td>Xalebepe</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>882</td>
<td>Extinct or unreported under this name.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Probably originally a Chorotega village but by 1581 Cibdad Real reported use of Nahua in Granada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 8</td>
<td>Apalota</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>Papalota #71</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 9</td>
<td>Xoxtota</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>Extinct or unreported under this name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This was one of the gañones of the village of the cacique Nicaragua.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 10</td>
<td>Zapalco</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>Extinct or unreported under this name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 11</td>
<td>Makomo</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>Extinct or unreported under this name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This may be a poorly transcribed version of &quot;Yopomo&quot;, Chiriqui for &quot;the place of&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 12</td>
<td>Moyogalpa</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>Not reported in 1581</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Moyogalpa was and is located on the island of Chirique and is its main</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

port. The Tausición of 1581 specifically mentioned that the encomiendas of the island in Lake Nicaragua were not included (Tausición 1581: 266).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GVIN 4</th>
<th>Masatepeque</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>205</th>
<th>Mazatepe #73,74</th>
<th>82</th>
<th>310</th>
<th>Chorotega village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 5</td>
<td>Xinotepequ</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>Xinotepe #19, 20</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>Chorotega village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 6</td>
<td>Achronpa</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Atonpa #89</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 7</td>
<td>Xalbeba</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>882</td>
<td>Extinct or unreported under this name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Probably originally a Chorotega village but by 1581 Cibdab Real reported use of Nahua in Granada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 8</td>
<td>Apapalota</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>Papalota #71</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
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<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 9</td>
<td>Xoxoya</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>Extinct or unreported under this name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This was one of the galpones of the village of the cacique Nicaragua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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<td>-----</td>
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<td>-----</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 10</td>
<td>Zapolco</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>Extinct or unreported under this name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>----------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 11</td>
<td>Mahorono</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>Extinct or unreported under this name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This may be a poorly transcribed version of &quot;Yopome&quot;, Chinapepeo for &quot;the plane of&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
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<td>-----</td>
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<td>----</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 12</td>
<td>Moyogalpa</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>Not reported in 1581</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Moyogalpa was and is located on the island of Xinotepe and is its main</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\*\*The Tassacién of 1581 specifically mentioned that the encomiendas of the island in Lake Nicaragua were not included (Tassacién 1581:266).\*\*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Massaya</th>
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<th>reported under this name.</th>
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<tr>
<td>GVIN 19 Diriomo</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>171 669</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GVIN 20 Susuja and Manbacho</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>Probably extinct due to a mudslide in 1571.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 21 Namborim a</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Namborima E# 75</td>
<td>48 174</td>
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<tr>
<td>GVIN 22 Nontiba</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>451</td>
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<tr>
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<td>85</td>
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<td>Extinct or not reported under this name.</td>
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<tr>
<td>GVIN 24 Daria</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>1346</td>
<td>Diriá E# 1,2,3,4,5</td>
<td>248 951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 25 Loma (Noma?)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>Noma E# 15, 115</td>
<td>70 290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 26 Diramba</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>Dirambori E# 16, 69</td>
<td>52 183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 27 Nomativa</td>
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<td>410</td>
<td>Nomativa E# 9,10</td>
<td>136 502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 28 Nandlama</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>Nandlama E# 11,12,13</td>
<td>106 408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 29 Mastaunde</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>Mastaunde E# 18</td>
<td>2 13</td>
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<td>GVIN 30 Tipitapa</td>
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<td>82</td>
<td>Extinct or not</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>GVIN 31 Coagalpa</td>
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<td>25 93</td>
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<td>31 66</td>
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<td>300</td>
<td>1230</td>
<td>Mayales E# 97</td>
<td>21 85</td>
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<td>120</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>Niquinohomo E# 72</td>
<td>171 740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 35 Manbacho and Mandapio</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>Extinct probably due to a mudslide in 1571.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 36 Nicaragua and Geptigalpa</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>1368</td>
<td>Extinct or not reported under this name.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 37 Martinarote</td>
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<td>123</td>
<td>Martinarote E# 111</td>
<td>8 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 38 Cagualpa et al</td>
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<td>1230</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 39 Isla de Nicaragua</td>
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<td>447</td>
<td>Not reported in the Tasación.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 40 Aotone</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>144</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Name</td>
<td>Reported Under This Name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 19</td>
<td>Dirimo</td>
<td>171</td>
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<tr>
<td>GVIN 20</td>
<td>Susujeto and Manbacho</td>
<td>171</td>
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<td>Nontiba</td>
<td>EXTINCT OR NOT REPORTED</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Marinalae</td>
<td>EXTINCT OR NOT REPORTED</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Daria</td>
<td>248</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 25</td>
<td>Loma (Noma?)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVIN 26</td>
<td>Diramba</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>-26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Since it is obvious that the Tasación of 1581 is an incomplete document, any comparisons between the Tasaciones of 1548 and 1581 must be limited to comparisons of the same villages in order to accurately calculate demographic changes. Newson (1987), for example, seems to have compared these two censuses without taking into consideration the incompleteness of the 1581 census in relation to that of 1548. The above table is a comparison of only identifiable villages in both censuses, excluding from comparison many villages of the 1548 census that had obviously disappeared, and also the villages of central and northern Nicaragua that are not found in the 1548 census.

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TABLE 7 13: ENCOMIENDAS AND POPULATION CENTERS THAT HAD INCREASED THEIR POPULATIONS IN 1581 IN RELATION TO THAT OF 1548.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Population Center</th>
<th>1548 Population</th>
<th>1581 Population</th>
<th>Percentage Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greater Managua (including the following encomiendas:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E78 Mazagalpa</td>
<td>E79 Yatan</td>
<td>E80 Cacaznati</td>
<td>E81 Guatepe (and Tonala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2598</td>
<td>2619</td>
<td>+1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,480</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| L80 Abangasca | 164 | 89 | -46% |
| G1 Yatan | 74 | 69 | -7% |
| G3 Mulugalpa | 144 | 58 | -60% |
| G4 Masatepeque | 205 | 310 | +50% |
| G5 Xinotepe | 492 | 527 | +7% |
| G6 Achenopa | 41 | 27 | -34% |
| G8 Apagalota | 246 | 68 | -72% |
| G15 Guatepe &amp; Tonala | 308 | 482 | +56% |
| G16 Minarote | 164 | 92 | -44% |
| G19 Diromo | 353 | 669 | +90% |
| G21 Naborima | 90 | 174 | +93% |
| G24 Daria | 1346 | 951 | -30% |
| G25 Loma | 164 | 490 | -76% |
| G26 Dietamba | 410 | 183 | -55% |
| G27 Nomativa | 410 | 502 | +72% |
| G28 Nandame | 930 | 408 | -56% |
| G29 Masitande | 144 | 13 | -91% |
| G31 Coagalpa | 287 | 93 | -68% |
| G32 Coyagalpa | 123 | 66 | -46% |
| G33 Mayales | 1230 | 85 | -93% |
| G34 Niquinohomo | 492 | 740 | +50% |
| G37 Martinarote | 123 | 36 | -70% |
| G43 Nandayotra | 111 | 40 | -64% |
| G50 Xicogalpa | 185 | 315 | +170 |
| G56 Managua | 2006 | 2619 | +77% |
| Totals: | 23,257 | 12,480 | -46% |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1548 Population</th>
<th>1581 Population</th>
<th>Percentage Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L80 Abangasca</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>-46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G1 Yatan</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>-7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G3 Mulugalpa</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>-60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4 Masatepeque</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>+50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G5 Xinotepe</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>+7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G6 Achenpa</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>-34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G8 Apaqalota</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>-72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G15 Guatepe &amp; Tonalá</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>+56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G16 Minarote</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>-44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G19 Diromo</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>+90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G21 Naborima</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>+93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G24 Daría</td>
<td>1346</td>
<td>951</td>
<td>-30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G25 Loma</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>+76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G26 Diriaha</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>-55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G27 Nomativa</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>+72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G28 Nandaimé</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>-56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G29 Masitande</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G31 Coagalpa</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>-68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G32 Coagalpa</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>-46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G33 Mayales</td>
<td>1230</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>-93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G34 Niquinohomo</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>+50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G37 Martinoro</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G43 Nandaya</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>-64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G50 Xicogalpa</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>+170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G56 Managua</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2619</td>
<td>+77%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals: 23,257 12,480 -46%

Since it is obvious that the Tascaciones of 1581 is an incomplete document, any comparisons between the Tascaciones of 1548 and 1581 must be limited to comparisons of the same villages in order to accurately calculate demographic changes. Newson (1987), for example, seems to have compared these two censuses without taking into consideration the incompleteness of the 1581 census in relation to that of 1548. The above table is a comparison of only identifiable villages in both censuses, excluding from comparison many villages of the 1548 census that had obviously disappeared, and also the villages of central and northern Nicaragua that are not found in the 1548 census.

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TABLE 7.13: ENCOMIENDAS AND POPULATION CENTERS THAT HAD INCREASED THEIR POPULATIONS IN 1581 IN RELATION TO THAT OF 1548.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Population Center</th>
<th>1548 Population</th>
<th>1581 Population</th>
<th>Percentage Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Greater Managua</td>
<td>2598</td>
<td>2619</td>
<td>+1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(including the following encomiendas):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E7/8 Mazagalpa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E79 Yatan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E80 Cacaznati</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E81 Guatepe (and Tonalá)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E82 Cucogalpa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E83 otro Cucogalpa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E84 Telpancra</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85 Xiust</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E86 Mulagalpa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E87 otro Mulagalpa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of the villages that increased in populations, most of them were either clustered on the meseta de los pueblos (Masatepeque, Xinotepe, Dirizio, Namborima, Loma, Nomativa, and Niquinohomo) or included within greater Managua (Guatopo and Tomala). Only a few villages in the Leon area grew or slightly increased their population: Olocoton, Guazama, Ayagalpa and Miagalpa, and Tustega). Olocoton was a Chontales village; Guazama was an original galpon of greater Mistega in 1522 and of uncertain ethnic identity; Ayagalpa and Miagalpa were located close to El Realejo; and Tustega has not been located. The villages on the meseta de los pueblos were totally or predominantly Chorotega.

Greater Managua saw the growth of entirely new barrios, or encomiendas, one with the name of Telpaneca (or possibly Tecpaneca), a name of possibly Mexican origin. That name does not appear before 1565, and may represent post conquest migrations or emigration of Nahua speakers to the Managua area. Other new barrios included Paynalan and Xuist. While the Managua of 1548 undoubtedly was a Chorotegan population center that predominately Oto-Mangue, the Managua of 1586 was a population center that spoke Nahua, as reported by Cibdad Real.

**TABLE 7.14: THE ENCOMIENDAS OF MANAGUA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Encomienda</th>
<th>Tributary Indians</th>
<th>Total Inhabitants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E78 Mazagalpa</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E79 Yatan</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E80 Cacaznati</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E81 Guatopo</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E82 Cigogalpa</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E83 otro Cigogalpa</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E84 Telpaneca (or Tecpaneca)</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85 Xuist</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E86 Mulagalpa</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E87 otro Mulagalpa</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E88 Paynalan</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E89 Atonpa</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTALS:**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>563</td>
<td>2619</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OTHER POPULATION CENTERS IN 1581**

The other major population center was greater Subtiava. Subtiava itself had dropped in population from 902 inhabitants in 1548 to 702 in 1581. Still, it was one of the largest population centers in Nicaragua in 1581. Greater Subtiava included many of the villages within about a 25 km radius of Subtiava and included many of the Marinio villages listed in the Tascas of 1548. The major Marinio population center of Cisdega had almost completely disappeared (E106 Cisdegapipil, with 11 inhabitants), and Mistega, one of the four largest caciqueros listed by Oviedo in 1528, had almost also totally disappeared, with only E 268&62 Guazama, with 352 inhabitants and E37 Mistega, with 155 inhabitants. Greater Subtiava, as described by the Tascas of 1581, totalled 1486 tributary Indians and 5675 total inhabitants. Ethnically, greater Subtiava was a mix of three or four different groups. Cibdad Real reported in 1586 that Subtiava itself was made of Mange speakers. The majority of encomiendas of greater Subtiava were Marinio villages. One village, Yacoyagua, had a few speakers who spoke Tacacho, an unknown language, and may or may not have spoken Chontales, as the reference is quite ambiguous. At least one village, Acoraco, spoke Nahua.

**TABLE 7.15: THE ENCOMIENDAS AND VILLAGES OF GREATER SUBTIAVA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village or Encomienda</th>
<th>Tributary Indians</th>
<th>Total Inhabitants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E88 Paynalan</td>
<td>E89 Atoma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 L20 Olocoton</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 L16 Guazama</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 L20 Ayagalpa &amp; Miagala</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 L56 Tustega</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 G4 Masatepeque</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 G5 Xinotepe</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 G19 Diriomo</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 G21 Namborima</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 G25 Loma</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 G29 Nomativa</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 G34 Niquinohomo</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>740</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E78 Mazagalpa</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E79 Yatan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>E80 Cacaznati</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E81 Guatapac</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E82 Cicogalpa</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E83 otro Cicogalpa</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E84 Telpaneca (or Tecpaneca)</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85 Xuist</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E86 Mulagalpa</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E87 otro Mulagalpa</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E88 Paynalan</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E89 Atoma</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals:</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>2619</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The other major population center was greater Subtiava. Subtiava itself had dropped in population from 902 inhabitants in 1548 to 702 in 1581. Still, it was one of the largest population centers in Nicaragua in 1581. Greater Subtiava included many of the villages within about a 25 km radius of Subtiava and included many of the Maribios villages listed in the Tasacion of 1548. The major Maribios population center of Cisdega had almost completely disappeared (E106 Cisdegapillip, with 11 inhabitants), and Mistega, one of the four largest cagazozos listed by Oviedo in 1528, had almost also totally disappeared, with only 2686 Guazama, with 352 inhabitants and E37 Mistega, with 155 inhabitants. Greater Subtiava, as described by the Tasacion of 1581, totalled 1486 tributary Indians and 5675 total inhabitants. Ethnically, greater Subtiava was a mix of three or four different groups. Cibdad Real reported in 1586 that Subtiava itself was made of Mangle speakers. The majority of encomiendas of greater Subtiava were Maribios villages. One village, Yacoyaguan, had a few speakers who spoke Tacacho, an unknown language, and may or may not have spoken Chontales, as the reference is quite ambiguous. At least one village, Acorazo, spoke Nahua.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village or Encomienda</th>
<th>Tributary Indians</th>
<th>Total Inhabitants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E21</td>
<td>Pozoltega</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E22</td>
<td>Abangasea</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E23</td>
<td>Pozoteguilla</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E24</td>
<td>Miagalpa</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E25</td>
<td>Tustega</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E26</td>
<td>Guazama</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E27</td>
<td>Chichigalpa</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E28</td>
<td>Mazatega</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E29</td>
<td>Ysoldetea</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>E30</td>
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<td>E31</td>
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<tr>
<td>E32</td>
<td>Gualteveo</td>
<td>57</td>
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<tr>
<td>E33</td>
<td>Chamalpan</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>E34</td>
<td>Agagalpa</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E35</td>
<td>Guanjaste</td>
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<td>Potega</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Teotega</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E42</td>
<td>otro Teotega</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>E45</td>
<td>Ormangua</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E46</td>
<td>Ocozama</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E47</td>
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<td>7</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>E53</td>
<td>Sutiava</td>
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<td>E59</td>
<td>San Pedro</td>
<td>43</td>
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<td>E100</td>
<td>Yacocoyagua</td>
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<td>E106</td>
<td>Cindegapipil</td>
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<td>E107</td>
<td>Paynaltega</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>E108</td>
<td>Acozaco</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>E109</td>
<td>Distanguis</td>
<td>13</td>
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</table>

**Totals:**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1486</td>
<td>5675</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Indian populations of Nagarote, Matiares, Jalteva, Masaya, Monimbo, Nindiri, Leon Viejo, Nicoya, Nueva Segovia, the islands of Lake Nicaragua, and Atotgalpa, the village of Nicaragua (present day San Jorge) are not reported in the Tasación of 1581, for unknown reasons. The Tasación itself mentions that the encomiendas of Nueva Segovia, Nicoya, and Solentaname are not included in the census. Unexplained is the absence of the encomiendas of Leon Viejo and Jalteva. Perhaps the Indian populations by Leon and Granada had disappeared by 1581. Obviously, the Indian populations of Masaya, Nindiri, Nagarote, and Matiares had not disappeared; either the census documents were not preserved or the census was not completed. The absence of these villages in the Tasación of 1581 is unexplained and little can be inferred from this absence, lacking other information.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E21 Pozoltega</th>
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<th>151</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E22 Abangasea</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E23 Pozotegua</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E24 Mlalpa</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>141</td>
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<td>E25 Tustega</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
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<td>E26 Guazama</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E27 Chichigalpa</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E28 Mazatega</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
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<td>E29 Ysotegua</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E30 Tosteacinte</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E31 Tosta</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E32 Gualteveo</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E33 Chamalpan</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E34 Agagalpa</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E35 Guanje</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>83</td>
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<tr>
<td>E36 Potega</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E37 Mistege</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E38 Ayatega</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E39 Cozibina</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E40 Tepotega</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E41 Totegea</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E42 otro Totegea</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E43 Totogalpa</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E44 Colama</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E45 Ormagna</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E46 Ocozoza</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E47 Pangua</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| E48 Gualseveo | 34 | 152 |
| E49 Chinandega | 70 | 275 |
| E50 Tezatega  | 48 | 190 |
| E51 Tezateguilla | 6  | 23  |
| E52 Mazagalpa | 34 | 131 |
| E98 Sutiava   | 189 | 702 |
| E99 San Pedro | 43 | 187 |
| E100Yacocoyagua | 52 | 273 |
| E101 Coyatega | 56 | 174 |
| E102 Pozotegeua | 20 | 74  |
| E103 Xiquilapa | 84 | 282 |
| E104 Ayatega  | 5  | 28  |
| E105 Ayatega  | 7  | 21  |
| E106 Cindegapil | 3  | 11  |
| E107 Paynaltega | 2  | 5   |
| E108 Acozaco  | 7  | 48  |
| E109 Distanguis | 13 | 67  |

Totals: 1486 5675

The Indian populations of Nagarote, Matia, Jalteva, Masaya, Monimbo, Nindiri, Leon Viejo, Nicoya, Nueva Segovia, the islands of Lake Nicaragua, and Atolgalpa, the village of Nicaragua (present day San Jorge) are not reported in the Tasación of 1581, for unknown reasons. The Tasación itself mentions that the encomiendas of Nueva Segovia, Nicoya, and Solentaname are not included in the census. Unexplained is the absence of the encomiendas of Leon Viejo and Jalteva. Perhaps the Indian populations by Leon and Granada had disappeared by 1581. Obviously, the Indian populations of Masaya, Nindiri, Nagarote, and Matia had not disappeared; either the census documents were not preserved or the census was not completed. The absence of these villages in the Tasación of 1581 is unexplained and little can be inferred from this absence, lacking other information.
TABLE 7.16: THE CHONTAL VILLAGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Tributary Indians</th>
<th>Total Inhabitants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E56 Olocoton</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E57 Guaxinicos</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E58 Olomega</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E59 otro Olocoton</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E60 Condega</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E61 Somoto</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>442</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 7.17: THE ENCOMIENDAS AND VILLAGES OF DIRIA

In both the Tasaciones of 1548 and 1581 the cluster of villages around Diria represented a sizeable Indian population. While Diria proper had lost population between 1548 and 1581 (1346 versus 951 inhabitants) “greater” Diria it still contained 20 encomiendas with 885 tributary Indians and 5256 total inhabitants. It was probably still predominantly Chorotega in ethnic identity as no known reference exists identifying this group of villages with any other Indian group until Britton identified the folk play El Guep ence, which originated in Diriamba or Masaya possibly in the 18th century.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Encomienda</th>
<th>Tributary Indians</th>
<th>Total Inhabitants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E1 Diria</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2 Dirianojutato</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3 Diria</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 7.18: THE VILLAGES OF CEBACO (SEBACO)

Unlike the Tasación of 1548, the census of 1581 clearly shows the extent of Spanish control extending into the mountainous regions of central and northern Nicaragua. If it can be assumed that no village under Spanish control was allowed to go free and not pay any tribute, then one can conclude that the region from modern day Sebaco to Jinotepe was only placed under Spanish dominion between 1548 and 1581. The area was very sparsely populated and all encomiendas were small. The majority of the encomenderos of these villages were listed as residents of Nueva Segovia, just south of modern day Quilalí. The ethnic identities of the villages of Cebaco are mostly unknown since there are few contemporary references that identify ethnic groups and little archaeological work has been done to date in the Sebaco area. One reference in the Tasación of 1581 identifies the villages of Linigua and Pinaguina as being Nahua speakers.
### TABLE 7.16: THE CHONTAL VILLAGES

Listed separately are the Chontales villages, with the exception of a very small encomienda, simply called “Los Chontales” (E 90) with 34 inhabitant and located somewhere within the ancient province of Boaco. The six Chontales encomiendas were located in a cluster in Chinandega province, from present day Guasaule (called then Condega), Somotillo (called then Somoto) Olocoton and Olomega, located about 10 miles north of present day Telica. They apparently were able to maintain their ethnic identity up to 1581, and possibly were remnants of an earlier putum Maya population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Tributary Indians</th>
<th>Total Inhabitants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E56 Olocoton</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E57 Guaxinicoc</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E58 Olomega</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E59 otro Olocoton</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E60 Condega</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E61 Somoto</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>125</strong></td>
<td><strong>442</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 7.17: THE ENCOMIENDAS AND VILLAGES OF DIRIA

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Encomienda</th>
<th>Tributary Indians</th>
<th>Total Inhabitants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E1 Diria</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2 Diriamontato</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3 Diría</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>885</strong></td>
<td><strong>3256</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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One reference in the Tasación of 1581 identifies the villages of Linagua and Pinagua as being Nahua speakers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Tributary Indians</th>
<th>Total Inhabitants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E53 Cebaco</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E65 Xicoteqa</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E66 Matagalpa</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E67 Solingalpa</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E68 Moliguina</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E112 Guazcuyra</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E113 Liniguina</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E114 Piniguina</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals:</strong></td>
<td><strong>244</strong></td>
<td><strong>1124</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE 7.19: THE VILLAGES AND ENCOMIENDAS OF BOACO AND THE PRESENT DAY PROVINCE CALLED CHONTALES**

As with the encomiendas of Sebacho, the extent of Spanish domination east of Lake Nicaragua is noted in the villages of Boaco. Though little information is available, the area may have experienced severe depopulation along with western Nicaragua. The encomienda of Mayales, for example, in 1548 had 1230 total inhabitants; in 1581 it had at most 85 inhabitants. The ethnic identity of the villages of Boaco and Chontales is unknown. No reference exists in the census specifically identifying a particular language in any of the villages. One mini-encomienda, E90, is called simply "Los Chontales" with no other information listed. Since the tribute assessments include woven goods in slightly different forms than the rest of the tribute assessments and tobacco is listed as a tributary item, the ethnic identity, and language, of the inhabitants of Boaco and Chontales may have been different than those of western Nicaragua. But not enough information exists to hazard a guess about who those Indians were in 1581.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Tributary Indians</th>
<th>Total Inhabitants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E96 oto Quiboga</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E97 Mayale</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals:</strong></td>
<td><strong>197</strong></td>
<td><strong>676</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tasación of 1581 depicts a much different Nicaragua than that of 1548. The population had plummeted by perhaps one third, many new pueblos are found for the first time, and a few, new barrios appeared in greater Managua. A few villages, mostly in the Meseta de los Pueblos, actually grew in population in relation to that of 1548, and Subtiaba remained another large, regional population center, even though it was smaller than it was in 1548. Spanish domination had finally reached Sebacho, Matagalpa and Xicotega, though all of those villages were tiny and of no economic consequence. Tribute patterns had changed completely, with the amount and type of tribute assessed in smaller amounts and less diverse forms. The ability to detect any ethnic differences in the tribute assessment was lost by the imposition of a few standard items, such as blue and white striped cloths about 15 feet long and four feet wide. The remaining Chontal villages were finally identified as to their ethnicity and some details about their subsistence economy were noted in a report about the Chontales; no other Indian group had such a report. The colony of Nicaragua by 1581 was a mere shadow of what it had been with the coming of the Spaniards in 1522, and it probably reached its nadir in population and productivity about the time that tasación was taken. Finally, many of the villages of western and northern Nicaragua, such as those around Nueva Segovia, Masaya, Nandayme, Leon proper, and San Jorge, are not found in the tasación, for some unknown reason. A complete picture of Nicaragua in 1581 still eludes description.

---

1. The colony of Nicaragua in 1581 as defined by its 115 encomiendas is found in Figure 2.
2. An annotated abstract of the 115 encomiendas of the entire Tasación of 1581 is found in Appendix Eight, below.
3. This number is the estimated population of total inhabitants of the village in 1548.
4. This is the actual number of inhabitants according to the Tasación of 1581.
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<tr>
<td>E112 Guacacuyn</td>
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<td>153</td>
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<td>E113 Linaguina</td>
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Chapter 8

PROPER NAMES OF CACIQUES, PRINCIPALES, AND OTHER INDIANS

An interesting cultural remnant of the various indigenous cultures in Nicaragua during the Contact Period, before 1548, are the actual, or proper names of various of the caciques, principales, and other Indians that are found in many contemporary documents. For various legal reasons it was necessary to include the names of specific Indians in various legal documents, principally encomienda titles and their accompanying acts of possession, Indian witnesses that gave formal testimony in various lawsuits, or victims in criminal cases, and Indians that appear in the ship manifests of various vessels that shipped out of El Realejo. Finally, some Indian names appear in the surety bonds that were filed by the Spaniards in order to obtain permission to export Indians from Nicaragua. To assist the reader in understanding the names the Nahua calendar is reproduced, along with equivalent words in both Spanish and Oto-Mangue. The names of Indians, given in Spanish, are, for the most part, not included in this list, for obvious reasons. Similarly, some of the names of noted caciques mentioned in the San Juan River district and the Sarre district of Costa Rica are omitted from this work. They will be included in a separate work regarding the history of the conquest and defeat of the Spaniards on the north coast of Costa Rica and the subsequent killing and roasting of the doomed governor of Costa Rica, Diego Gutierrez, in 1545. The reference numbers of the pueblos are the same ones used in Chapter Three of this work.

### TABLE 8.1: THE NAMES OF THE DAYS IN THE MEXICAN CALENDAR IN NAHUA WITH ITS EQUIVALENTS IN OTO-MANGUE AND SPANISH

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<td>Nangu</td>
<td>casa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Questpal</td>
<td>Nyukid</td>
<td>lagarto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Nyuku</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. At</td>
<td>Nimbu</td>
<td>agua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Nambi</td>
<td>perro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Occotate</td>
<td>Nambi (mono)</td>
<td>gorilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Nata-tigma (Chiapaneca)</td>
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Following are found the names of specific Indians, with other identifying information.

### THE NAHUAS

1. **Location**: El pueblo de Tooca, en la provincia del cacique llamado Nicaragua<br>**Date**: October, 1528, Interviewed by Fray Bobadilla<br>**Type of Document**: Interview<br>**Source**: *Cronistas* 3: 310 et seq<br>**Ethnicity**: Nahua<br>**Names**: (1) Chicoyonal, cacique; (2) Cipat, un viejo (gauque); (3) Minsay, cacique; (4) Taroteyda, viejo sacerdote excomulgado; (5) Coyevet, un indio gauque de 80 años.<br>**Reference**: P 3.3

2. **Location**: Xoxoyta, a pueblo o galpon of the pueblo of the cacique named Nicaragua<br>**Date**: September, 1528<br>**Type of Document**: Entrevista by Fray Bobadilla<br>**Source**: *Cronistas* 3: 324, et seq.<br>**Ethnicity**: Nahua<br>**Names**: (1) a cacique named Quizvit, señor de la plaza de Xoxoyta; (2) Astochinal, a man of 30 años.<br>**Reference**: P 3.3

3. **Location**: Tezutategua<br>**Date**: 1528 and 1540<br>**Type of Document**: 1528: Interview by Oviedo; 1540: an encomienda title and act of possession<br>**Source**: *Cronistas* 3: 461; 1540: 14 CS 170, 172<br>**Ethnicity**: Nahua<br>**Names**: 1528: Agatey; 1540: (1) an Indian named Caçunate; (2) a female Indian named Violante in Christian; (3) an Indian named Quiat<br>**Reference**: P 3.34<br>**Comment**: Indians named Yseyo y Perico were taken from Tezatategua and sent to Panama, 10 CS 67.

4. **Location**: Ayategua<br>**Date**: October 22, 1542
Chapter 8

PROPER NAMES OF CACIQUES, PRINCIPALES, AND OTHER INDIANS

An interesting cultural remnant of the various indigenous cultures in Nicaragua during the Contact Period, before 1548, are the actual, or proper names of various of the caciques, principales, and other Indians that are found in many contemporary documents. For various legal reasons it was necessary to include the names of specific Indians in various legal documents, principally encomienda titles and their accompanying acts of possession. Indian witnesses that gave formal testimony in various lawsuits, or victims in criminal cases, and Indians that appear in the ship manifests of various vessels that shipped out of El Realejo. Finally, some Indians names appear in the surety bonds that were filed by the Spaniards in order to obtain permission to export Indians from Nicaragua. To assist the reader in understanding the names the Nahuas calendar is reproduced, along with equivalent words in both Spanish and Oto-Mangue. The names of Indians, given in Spanish, are, for the most part, not included in this list, for obvious reasons. Similarly, some of the names of noted caciques mentioned in the San Juan River district and the Suarre district of Costa Rica are omitted from this work. They will be included in a separate work regarding the history of the conquest and defeat of the Spaniards on the north coast of Costa Rica and the subsequent killing and roasting of the doomed governor of Costa Rica, Diego Gutierrez, in 1545. The reference numbers of the pueblos are the same ones used in Chapter Three of this work.

TABLE 8.1: THE NAMES OF THE DAYS IN THE MEXICAN CALENDAR IN NAHUA WITH ITS EQUIVALENTS IN OTO-MANGUE AND SPANISH

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Following are the names of specific Indians, with other identifying information.

THE NAHUAS

1. Location: El pueblo de Tooca, en la provincia del cacique llamado Nicaragua
   Date: October, 1528, Interviewed by Fray Bobadilla
   Type of Document: Interview
   Source: Cronistas 3: 310 et seq
   Ethnicity: Nahua
   Names: (1) Chicoayanal, cacique; (2) Cipat, un viejo (guesque); (3) Miscayb, cacique; (4) Tázoteyda, viejo sacerdote excomulgado; (5) Coyevet, un indio guesque de 80 años.
   Reference: P 3.6

2. Location: Xoxoya, a pueblo o galpon de the pueblo de the cacique named Nicaragua
   Date: September, 1528
   Type of Document: Entrevista by Fray Bobadilla
   Source: Cronistas 3: 324, et seq.
   Ethnicity: Nahua
   Names: (1) a cacique named Quisivit, señor de la plaza de Xoxoya; (2) Astochinal, a man of 30 años.
   Reference: P 3.3

3. Location: Tezuzatega
   Date: 1528 and 1540
   Type of Document: 1528: Interview by Oviedo; 1540: an encomienda title and act of possession
   Source: Cronistas 3: 461; 1540: 14 CS 170, 172
   Ethnicity: Nahua
   Names: 1528: Agatete; 1540: (1) an Indian named Cačumate; (2) a female Indian named Violante in Christian; (3) an Indian named Qiat.
   Reference: P 3.34
   Comment: Indians named Yseo y Perico were taken from Tezuzatega and sent to Panama, 10 CS 67.

4. Location: Ayatega
   Date: October 22, 1542
THE CHOROTEGAS

7. Location: Nicoya
   Date: December 17, 1540
   Type of Document: Encomienda Title
   Source: 14 CS 170, 172
   Ethnicity: Chorotega
   Names: Principal: (1) Nipopoyamat; (2) Mato; (3) a female named Ynesica en Christian;
   (4) Namayo; Oviedo remembered that in 1528 el cacique de Nicoya was called "Namb" or "Nambi", dog in Oto-Mangue.
   Reference: P 1.2

8. Location: Nandayme
   Date: September 5, 1543
   Type of Document: Encomienda Title
   Source: 13 CS 326 et seq
   Ethnicity: Chorotega
   Names: caciques: (1) Anonboyne y Ynanboyme, cacique mayor; (2) Diomyndoy; (3) Zindinodo; (4) Nayonbue; (5) Aoreley; (6) Nacatime; (7) Potrínaito; (8) Zetao;
   (4) Piron; (10) Utzayye
   After the first act of possession there was another. 13 CS 338, on the 3rd day of March, 1529
   Named were the caciques of Nandayme called Candamari and Mendome. There was a third
   acta de possession, noted at 13 CS 467, on the 23rd of September, 1544. Present were the following caciques: (1) Nanbueme; (2) Nonboy
   (3) Tipeuta mochacho; (4) Mondoy yndio. Another act of possession at 13 CS 454 mentioned
   the caciques: (1) Pedro Niambeume; (2) Sinayo.
   Reference: P 1.16

9. Location: Diríá
   Date: October 22, 1542
   Type of Document: Encomienda Title
   Source: 11 CS 302
   Ethnicity: Chorotega
   Names: (1) Franquisquilla (possibly a woman); (2) Gonzalo
   Reference: P 3.6

10. Location: Monimbó
    Date: April 15, 1542
    Type of Document: Encomienda Title
    Source: 14 CS 174
    Ethnicity: Chorotega
    Names: (1) Botoy; (2) Nacy; (3) Mandati
THE CHOROTEGAS

7. Location: Nicoya
Date: December 17, 1540
Type of Document: Encomienda Title
Source: 14 CS 170, 172
Ethnicity: Chorotega
Names: Principales: (1) Nipopoyamot; (2) Mato; (3) a female named Ynesica en Christian; (4) Namayo; Oviedo remembered that in 1528 el cacique de Nicoya was called "Nambi" or "Nambi", dog in Oto-Mangue.
Reference: P 1.2

8. Location: Nandayme
Date: September 3, 1543
Type of Document: Encomienda Title
Source: 13 CS 326 et seq
Ethnicity: Chorotega
Names: caciques: (1) Anoboymes y Ynanboyme, cacique mayor; (2) Diomyndoy; (3) Zindimado; (4) Nayonboue; (5) Aroitiery; (6) Nacatime; (7) Potrinario; (8) Zetesos; (4) Piron; (10) Utzayre
After the first act of possession there was another. 13 CS 338, on the 3rd day of March,1529 Named were the caciques of Nandayme called Candomari and Mdome. There was a third acta de possession, noted at 13 CS 467, on the 23rd of September, 1544 Present were the following caciques: (1) Nanbume; (2) Nonboy (3) Tipuetu mohachos; (4) Mondoy yndio. Another act of possession at 13 CS 454 mentioned the caciques: (1) Pedro Niambumbe; (2) Siroyo.
Reference: P 1.16

9. Location: Diriá
Date: October 22, 1542
Type of Document: Encomienda Title
Source: 11 CS 302
Ethnicity: Chorotega
Names: (1) Franquisquilla (possibly a woman); (2) Gonzalo
Reference: P3.6

10. Location: Monimba
Date: April 15, 1542
Type of Document: Encomienda Title
Source: 14 CS 174
Ethnicity: Chorotega
Names: (1) Botoy; (2) Nacay; (3) Mandati
11 Location: Lenderi
Date: 1529
Type of Document: Oviedo’s work
Source: Cronistas 3: 385
Ethnicity: Chorotega
Names: The cacique of Lenderi was called Francisco in Spanish and Nacatama in Chorotega.
Reference: P 3.11
Comment: the encomienda in the tasacion of 1548, 14 CS 473, is the only encomienda that notes the proper names of the three caciques, Pedro, Juan, and Diego, that had responsibility for tribute production at Lenderi. It would appear that artisanal production was better organized at Lenderi than in all the other encomiendas.

12 Location: Chira
Date: April 8, 1541
Type of Document: Encomienda Title
Source: 14 CS 170, 172
Ethnicity: Chorotega
Names: (1) a female, called Catalina in Christian: (2) an Indian named Nogui
Reference: PE 25

13. Location: Xalteba
Date: August 20, 1541
Type of Document: Criminal proceeding against Alonso Calero
Source: 9 CS 161
Ethnicity: Probably Chorotega
Names: Tacol, cacique de Xalteba
Another mention of Indians from Xalteva is found at the act of possession of an encomienda on October 22, 1542, 11 CS 303; the Indians were named: (1) Coco; (2) Tochil.
Reference: P 4.44

14 Location: Nandapio (Nandapio Mombach)
Date: 8 de abril, 1529
Type of Document: Legal proceeding against Miguel Juan de Rivas, et al
Source: 2 CS 16, 21
Ethnicity: Probably Chorotega
Names: (1) a woman named Eçelo.
Reference: GVIN 35

15 Location: Maçatega

16 Location: Poçoltega
Date: October 22, 1542
Type of Document: Encomienda Title
Source: 11 CS 302, 304
Ethnicity: Maribios
Names: (1) Don Alonso, cacique; (2) Don Francisco Lopez, principal
Reference: P 3.21

17 Location: Cindega
Date: July 3, 1540
Type of Document: criminal proceeding, LA CORONA v. MATEO LEZCANO
Source: 9 CS 481
Ethnicity: Maribios
Names: (1) cacique Don Diego; witnesses against Lezcano: (2) un principal, Nyongua; (3) un principal, Ozilo; (4) un cacique, Migiristi; (5) un cacique, de Anbaco; (6) un principal, Quespal; (7) Myguysti; (8) Anbabanga (these last names could be repetitions of the preceding names: (9) Oqua; (10) Ayaca; (11) Samon; (12) Yulasco; (13) Yiquan; (14) Sondo; (15) Pican; (16) Yqan; (17) Yçile, principal; (18) Tegusiyaya, principal; (19) Mycana, principal; (20) Baco, principal Bascapa; (22) Ambacapo; (23) Cuxua; (24) Aquon; (25) Equey
(26) Egibocío “and in Maribio Nyongua”; (27) Talalegna, cacique
Reference: P 3.24

18 Location: Telica
Date: 1535 (the Indians taken by Francisco de Castañeda)
Type of Document: lawsuit, RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS v. LUIS DE GUEVARA
Source: 9 CS 411, 9 CS 414; 9 CS 442; mentioned at 9 CS 477
Ethnicity: Maribios
Names: (1) Aguatanate; (2) Teguano; (3) Teguriské; (4) Xaguantona; (5) Teguan. Another mention of Indian taken from Telica to Panamá, 10 CS 479, (1) Ybigalma; (2) Quisipi
Reference: P 3.25
Comment: It is possible that the names in four and five are repeated

19 Location: Abangasca
11 Location: Lenderi
Date: 1529
Type of Document: Oviedo’s work
Source: Cronistas 3: 385
Ethnicity: Chorotega
Names: The cacique of Lenderi was called Francisco in Spanish and Nacatame in Chorotega.
Reference: P3.11
Comment: the encomienda in the tasacion of 1548, 14 CS 473, is the only encomienda that notes the proper names of the three caciques, Pedro, Juan, and Diego, that had responsibility for tribute production at Lenderi. It would appear that artisanal production was better organized at Lenderi than in all the other encomiendas.

12 Location: Chira
Date: April 8, 1541
Type of Document: Encomienda Title
Source: 14 CS 170, 172
Ethnicity: Chorotega
Names: (1) a female, called Catalina in Christian; (2) an Indian named Nogui
Reference: PE 25

13 Location: Xalteba
Date: August 20, 1541
Type of Document: Criminal proceeding against Alonso Calero
Source: 9 CS 161
Ethnicity: Probably Chorotega
Names: Tacol, cacique de Xalteba
Another mention of Indians from Xalteva is found at the act of possession of an encomienda on October 22, 1542, 11 CS 303; the Indians were named: (1) Coco; (2) Tochil.
Reference: P4.44

14 Location: Nandapio (Nindapio Mombach)
Date: 8 de abril, 1529
Type of Document: Legal proceeding against Miguel Juan de Rivas, et al
Source: 2 CS 16, 21
Ethnicity: Probably Chorotega
Names: (1) a woman named Eçelo.
Reference: GVIN 35

THE MARIBIOS

15 Location: Maçatega

16 Location: Pocotega
Date: October 22, 1542
Type of Document: Encomienda Title
Source: 11 CS 302, 304
Ethnicity: Maribios
Names: (1) Don Alonso, cacique; (2) Don Francisco Lopez, principal
Reference: P 3.21

17 Location: Chindega
Date: July 3, 1540
Type of Document: criminal proceeding, LA CORONA v. MATEO LEZCANO
Source: 9 CS 481
Ethnicity: Maribios
Names: (1) cacique Don Diego; (2) witnesses against Lezcano: (2) un principal, Nyongua; (3) un principal, Ozilo; (4) un cacique, Migiristi; (5) un cacique, de Anasco; (6) un principal, Quespel; (7) Myguyisti; (8) Anbabanga (these last names could be repetitions of the preceding names: (9) Oaqua; (10) Ayaca; (11) Samoo; (12) Yulacu; (13) Yiquan; (14) Sindo; (15) Pician; (16) Yquam; (17) Ycle, principal; (18) Teguisaya, principal; (19) Yucana, principal; (20) Baco, principal Bascapa; (22) Anbicapo; (23) Cuxua; (24) Aquonu; (25) Equeye
(26) Eqiboqle “and in Maribio Nyongua”; (27) Talalegual, cacique
Reference: P 3.24

18 Location: Telica
Date: 1535 (the Indians taken by Francisco de Castañeda)
Type of Document: lawsuit, RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS v. LUIS DE GUEVARA
Source: 9 CS 411, 9 CS 414; 9 CS 442; mentioned at 9 CS 477
Ethnicity: Maribios
Names: (1) Aguatosate; (2) Teguano; (3) Teguirise; (4) Xaguantona; (5) Teguane. Another mention of Indian taken from Telica to Panama, 10 CS 479, (1) Ybicalma; (2) Quasqui
Reference: P3.25
Comment: it is possible that the names in four and five are repeated

19 Location: Abangasca
Date: 1535
Type of Document: Bond forfeiture against the bond filed by Francisco de Castañeda and guaranteed by Luis de Guevara, RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS v. LUIS DE GUEVARA.
Source: 9 CS 412 et seq., 442 et seq., 476 et seq., 9 CS 512, relative to Cindega.
Ethnicity: Maribios.
Names: (1) una índia, Teyoa y en christiano Juana La Zagala; (2) una yndia Tereza; (3) una yndia Juana; (4) un yndio, Quisno; (5) un yndio, Absapapu; (4) un yndio, Meça; (7) un yndio, Domingo; (8) un yndio Tamagaz Jandi; (5) un yndio Gasparillo; (6) un yndio Yndiqui; (11) un yndio Anbatoto; (12) un yndio Netey; (13) Oxiio, principal de Abangasca y Cindega.
Reference: P 3.26

20 Location: Pangua
Date: June 30, 1538
Type of Document: Encomienda Title and possession.
Source: 9 CS 114-115
Ethnicity: Maribios.
Names: (1) Uzeló, cacique; (2) Malina, cacique.
Reference: P 3.27

21. Location: Ygualtega
Date: April 3, 1536
Type of Document: Bond forfeiture lawsuit, see the above entry.
Source: 9 CS 442-443
Ethnicity: Maribios.
Names: (1) Soche, principal de Abangasca-Ygualtega; (2) principal, Topagwa; (3) principal, Diego; (4) Papa, natural; (5) Juana Cuexzo, deceased (9 CS 422).
Reference: P 3.29
Comment: It appears that Abangasca and Ygualtega were located close together.

22. Location: Iguala, (Yguala)
Date: August 2, 1537
Type of Document: Encomienda Deed and Possession
Source: 14 CS 169
Ethnicity: Maribios.
Names: (1) Juana Yazesno, dinta probably the same person mentioned above; (2) cacique Francisco; (3) Migistio, cacique; (4) Maca, cacique; (5) Cosca, cacique.
Reference: P 3.30
Comment: It seems that Iguala was located next to Ygualtega-Abangasca or was possibly another form of Ygualtega.

23 Location: Mistega
Date: 1529
Type of Document: Title history of the encomienda of Mistega.

Source: 2 CS 101
Ethnicity: Maribios, with the exception of Ootgalpanega, that was Guazama, an unknown language.
Names: (1) Astaconzi with the principal named Teyoa; (2) Chamologonga and with the principal named Hueys; (3) Estanzingoa and with the principal named Olin; (4) Chocategia with the principal named Matac; (5) Escogalpon with the principal named Escollan; (6) Topagya with the principal named Alzaguancone; (7) Coaccone with the principal named Agat; (8) Ootgalpanega with the principal named Tezatotot.

Other mention of Mistega: 9 CS 412-413: (1) Tesolo and in Christian Juanylo; 9 CS 476-477: (1) Tequesit; (2) Yzquin; (3) Tesolo.

Another mention of Mistega: encomienda deed and possession, 14 CS 166, (May 6, 1539).
Names: (1) cacique, Don Francisco; (2) Chisogat, principal; (3) Maquil, principal.
Reference: P 3.31

24 Location: Guazama
Date: September 15, 1541
Type of Document: Encomienda deed and possession
Source: 10 CS 69
Ethnicity: Guazama, an unknown language.
Names: (1) Papalotl, cacique; (2) Sochel, xochte.
Reference: LVIN 16
Comment: Guazama was the language of a galpon of Mistega called Ootgalpanega. It was identified by protecting Alvarez Osorio as a language different from the one in general use in Mistega.

25 Location: Astateca
Date: December 29, 1541
Type of Document: lawsuit, LA CORONA v. DIEGO ARIAS
Source: 10 CS 521
Ethnicity: Maribios.
Names: (1) Dzioito, murdered; (2) Cepal, witness; (3) Cindio Chontal, witness; (4) Tascate, witness; (5) Tapialeque (Tapialeque), witness; (6) Cindio Coagile, witness; (7) Chagni, witness; (8) Sendione, witness; (9) Tasquete, witness; (10) Chindeo Cahuyte, witness; (11) Cipeal; (12) Trascate.
Reference: LVIN 43

THE CHONDALAS

26 Location: Cagalula
Date: July 6, 1542
Type of Document: Encomienda Title and Possession
Source: 14 CS 174
Date: 1535
Type of Document: Bond forfeiture against the bond filed by Francisco de Castañeda and guaranteed by Luis de Guevara, RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS v. LUIS DE GUEVARA.
Source: 9 CS 412 et seq., 442 et seq., 476 et seq., 9 CS 512, relative to Cindega.
Ethnicity: Maribios
Names: (1) una índia, Teyoa y en christiano Juana La Zagala; (2) una índia Tereza; (3) una índia Juana; (4) un índio, Quisno; (5) un índio, Abasapau; (4) un índio, Meça; (7) un índio, Domingo; (8) un índio Tamagaz Jandí; (5) un índio Gasparillo; (10) un índio Yndlíqul; (11) un índio Anbatoto; (12) un índio Netey; (13) Ozi, principal de Abangasca y Cindega
Reference: P. 3.26

20 Location: Pangua
Date: June 30, 1538
Type of Document: Encomienda Title and possession.
Source: 9 CS 114-115
Ethnicity: Maribios
Names: (1) Uzeló, cacique; (2) Malina, cacique
Reference: P.3.27

21. Location: Ygualtega
Date: April 3, 1536
Type of Document: Bond forfeiture lawsuit, see the above entry.
Source: 9 CS 442-443
Ethnicity: Maribios
Names: (1) Soche, principal de Abangasca-Ygualtega; (2) principal, Topagua; (3) principal, Diego; (4) Papa, natural; (5) Juana Cuerozo, deceased (9 CS 422)
Reference: P.3.28
Comment: It appears that Abangasca and Ygualtega were located close together

22. Location: Iguala, (Yguala)
Date: August 2, 1537
Type of Document: Encomienda Deed and Possession
Source: 14 CS 169
Ethnicity: Maribios
Names: (1) Juana Yasenos, dufunta probably the same person mentioned above; (2) cacique Francisco; (3) Migistis, cacique; (4) Maca, cacique; (5) Cosca, cacique
Reference: P.3.30
Comment: It seems that Yguala was located next to Ygualtega-Abangasca or was possibly another form of Ygualtega

23 Location: Mistega
Date: 1529
Type of Document: Title history of the encomienda of Mistega

Source: 2 CS 101
Ethnicity: Maribios, with the exception of Otlagalpanega, that was Guazama, an unknown language.
Names: (1) Astaconzi with the principal named Teyoa; (2) Chamologonga and with the principal named Hueys; (3) Estanzingoa and with the principal named Olin; (4) Cozcatega with the principal named Matac; (5) Escogolalpon with the principal named Escolon; (6) Topagya with the principal named Alzaguencone; (7) Coacone with the principal named Agat; (8) Otlagalpanega with the principal named Tezatotot.
Other mentions of Mistega: 9 CS 412-413: (1) Tesolo and in Christian Juanillo; 9 CS 476-477: (1) Tequelet; (2) Yqzini; (3) Tesolo
Another mention of Mistega: encomienda deed and possession, 14 CS 166, (May 6, 1539).
Names: (1) cacique, Don Francisco; (2) Cisegat, principal; (3) Maquil, principal
Reference: P.3.31

24 Location: Guazama
Date: September 15, 1541
Type of Document: Encomienda deed and possession
Source: 10 CS 69
Ethnicity: Guazama, an unknown language
Names: (1) Papalotl, cacique; (2) Soclet, guegue
Reference: LVIN 16
Comment: Guazama was the language of a galpon of Mistega called Otlagalpanega. It was identified by protector Alvarez Osorio as a language different from the one in general use in Mistega.

25 Location: Astatega
Date: December 29, 1541
Type of Document: lawsuit, LA CORONA v. DIEGO ARIAS
Source: 10 CS 521
Ethnicity: Maribios
Names: (1) Ozi, murdered; (2) Cepal, witness; (3) Cindio Chontal, witness; (4) Tascuate, witness; (5) Tapalegu (Tatapalegu), witness; (6) Cindio Coahuilte, witness; (7) Maguini, witness; (8) Sendione, witness; (9) Tausque, witness; (10) Cindio Cahuyte, witness; (11) Cipael; (12) Trascuate
Reference: LVIN 43

THE CHONDALES

26 Location: Cagualpa
Date: July 6, 1542
Type of Document: Encomienda Title and Possession
Source: 14 CS 174
Ethnicity: Chondal
Names: (1) Socher, principal; (2) Chieque
Reference: P 453
Comment: The encomienda title identifies the village of Cagualpa as a Chondales Indian village, similar to the "motolyne chondales". The two villages were included in the municipalidad of Granada.

UNKNOWN GROUPS

27 Location: The islands in the golf of Fonseca
Date: August 9, 1526
Type of Document: Encomienda Title
Source: 5 CS 368
Ethnicity: Unknown
Names: The Plazas of: Omaguamanota; cacique llamado Guamul; Yomangulina; cacique llamado Macuna; Guzgalpanega; cacique llamado Amama; Nohuli; cacique llamado Capena; Zuanagastona; cacique llamado Macoci; Mazoco; cacique llamado Aguy.
Reference: PE 1

28 Location: Cosigüina
Date: February 28, 1541
Type of Document: lawsuit, LA CORONA v. ANDRES MEDRANO
Source: 10 CS 427
Ethnicity: Unknown
Names: (1) a woman, Soche, deceased; (2) Guayanolo, witness; (3) Limaz; (4) Nebelton; (5) Soche, witness; (6) Chísonate, cacique principal; (7) Chíta, witness; (8) Ninbo Tela, witness; (9) Ybigama.
Reference: LVIN 1

29 Location: Close to the mouth of the río San Juan
Date: September 3, 1541
Type of Document: Criminal case against Alonso de Horozco and Antonio de Nuruña
Source: 10 CS 252
Ethnicity: Unknown
Names: (1) Chontalejo
Reference: None

30 Location: El pueblo de Agataca, (location unknown)
Date: July 11, 1544
Type of Document: Fragment of lawsuit against Bartolome Goncales

Source: 9 CS 400
Ethnicity: Unknown
Names: Chocote
Reference: None

31 Location: Tonalteca (location unknown)
Date: March 8, 1535
Type of Document: Diligencias
Source: 4 CS 453 et seq.
Ethnicity: Unknown
Names: (1) a woman named Quical
Reference: LVIN 72

32 Location: Colama (possibly Colima, encomienda # 33, 14 CS 379)
Date: March 8, 1535
Type of Document: Diligencias
Source: 4 CS 453, 456
Ethnicity: Unknown
Names: (1) Juana Ochalcel; (2) Soche; (3) Iuanica; (4) Beatrizica
Reference: LVIN 26

33 Location: Island of Mancarran in Lake Nicaragua
Date: Shortly before June 1, 1544 (exact date not clear)
Type of Document: Residencia of Rodrigo de Contreras
Source: 9 CS 1, 9 CS 425
Ethnicity: Unclear
Names: the cacique of Mancarran, named Montape, with a chief named Anbatonta
Reference: P. 72

The inspection of many documents of the 16th century has disclosed the names of many Indian caciques and principales that lived and ruled in Nicaragua before 1548. A review of those names makes it obvious that two distinct phonetic patterns are found in those names. First, the proper names of Chorotega caciques and principales have little or no relation to names related to the Nahua, nor Nahautl, calendar; proper names of caciques and principales of the Nahua, Mixibios, and Chontales are taken in large part from the names of days of the Nahua calendar. The names "Flower" (Soche), "Death" (Migiste), "Deer" (Mazat), "Dog" (Izquindi), "Sun Movement" (Olin), and "Rain" (Quiauvit) were the most commonly cited proper names, with "Flower" in its many forms, i.e. Soche, Sochit, Socher, being the most common. At no place were Nahautl names found. What this interesting pattern discloses will most likely become known as more contemporary, colonial documents are discovered and examined.

4 The name list of the calendrical days of the Nahua comes from Squier: 1990. There is another version in lothrop, 1979: 71-72 that is different in some of its aspects from that of Squier. What is most important is that the proper names of the days are identical. The day names in Oto-Mangue were made by the author using the
Ethnicity: Chondal
Names: (1) Socher, principal; (2) Chiçgue
Reference: P 4.53
Comment: The encomienda title identifies the village of Cagualpa as a Chondales Indian village, similar to the "motolyne chondales". The two villages were included in the municipalidad of Granada.

UNKNOWN GROUPS

27 Location: The islands in the golf of Fonseca
Date: August 9, 1526
Type of Document: Encomienda Title
Source: 5 CS 368
Ethnicity: Unknown
Names: The Plazas of: Omguiamota; cacique llamado Guamul; Yomangila; cacique llamado Macuna; Gugalpanega; cacique llamado Amama; Nohuli; cacique llamado Capena; Zuanagastona; cacique llamado Macoci; Mazoco; cacique llamado Aguy.
Reference: PE 1

28 Location: Cosigüina
Date: February 28, 1541
Type of Document: lawsuit, LA CORONA v. ANDRES MEDRANO
Source: 10 CS 427
Ethnicity: Unknown
Names: (1) a woman, Soche, deceased; (2) Guayano, witness; (3) Limaz; (4) Nebelton; (5) Soche, witness; (6) Cisnone, cacique principal; (7) Cita, witness; (8) Ninbo Tela, witness; (9) Ybigama.
Reference: LVIN 1

29 Location: Close to the mouth of the río San Juan
Date: September 3, 1541
Type of Document: Criminal case against Alonso de Horozco and Antonio de Nurueña
Source: 10 CS 252
Ethnicity: Unknown
Names: (1) Chontalejo
Reference: None

30 Location: El pueblo de Agataça, (location unknown)
Date: July 11, 1544
Type of Document: Fragment of lawsuit against Bartolome Gonçales

Source: 9 CS 400
Ethnicity: Unknown
Names: Coçote
Reference: None

31 Location: Tonaltega (location unknown)
Date: March 8, 1535
Type of Document: Diligencias
Source: 4 CS 453 et seq.
Ethnicity: Unknown
Names: (1) a woman named Quical
Reference: LVIN 72

32 Location: Colama (possibly Colima, encomienda # 33, 14 CS 379)
Date: March 8, 1535
Type of Document: Diligencias
Source: 4 CS 453, 456
Ethnicity: Unknown
Names: (1) Juana Ochalchel; (2) Sochel; (3) Iuanica; (4) Beatrizica
Reference: LVIN 26

33 Location: Island of Mancarran in Lake Nicaragua
Date: Shortly before June 1, 1544 (exact date not clear)
Type of Document: Residencia de Rodrigo de Contreras
Source: 9 CS 1, 9 CS 425
Ethnicity: Unclear
Names: the cacique of Mancarran, named Montape, with a chief named Anbatonto
Reference: P. 72

The inspection of many documents of the 16th century has disclosed the names of many Indian caciques and principales that lived and ruled in Nicaragua before 1548. A review of those names makes it obvious that two distinct phonetic patterns are found in those names. First, the proper names of Chortega caciques and principales have little or no relation to names related to the Nahua, not Nahauil, calendar; proper names of caciques and principales of the Nahua, Mixibios, and Chontales are given in large part from the names of days of the Nahua calendar. The names "Flower" (Soche), "Death" (Migiste), "Deer" (Mazat), "Dog" (Iquiqui), "Sun Movement" (Olin), and "Rain" (Quiauvi) were the most commonly cited proper names, with "Flower" in its many forms, i.e. Soche, Sochit, Socher, being the most common. At no place were Nahauil names found. What this interesting pattern discloses will most likely become known as more contemporary, colonial documents are discovered and examined.

* The name list of the calendrical days of the Nahua comes from Squier. 1990. There is another version in Lohrecp, 1979: 7 1-72 that is different in some of its aspects from that of Squier. What is most important is that the proper names of the days are identical. The day names in Oto-Mangue were made by the author using the
Appendix 1

Information On The Chondales Indians Found In The Tasación of 1581,
page 181

E# 56 Olocoton, de Doña Isabel Cerrato

| Caciques   | = 2 ii
| 12 Casados x2 | = 24 iii
| Viudos     | = 3
| Muchachos  | = 18

Total: 47, reported 40 iv

E#57 Guaximaja, de Felipe Baltodano

| Caciques   | = 2
| Casados 10x2 | = 20
| Solteros   | = 2
| Viudos     | = 2
| Muchachos  | = 14

Total: 40, reported 38

E# 58 Olomega, de Doña Isabel de Cazada

| Cacique   | = 2
| Casados 12x2 | = 24
| Muchachos  | = 7

Total: 33, reported 31

E# 59 otro Olocoton junto con Olomega, de Antonio de Tapia

| Caciques   | = 2
| Casados 18 x2 | = 36
| Muchachos  | = 30

Total: 68, reported 66

E# 60 Condega, de Gomez Cezen de Meza
Appendix 1

Information On The Chondales Indians Found In The Tasación of 1581, page 181

E# 56 Olocoton, de Doña Isabel Cerrato

caciques = 2
12 casados x 2 = 24
viudos = 3
muchachos = 18

total: 47, reported 40

E# 57 Guaxinaja, de Felipe Baltodano

caciques = 2
casados 10x2 = 20
solteros = 2
viudos = 2
muchachos = 14

total: 40, reported 38

E# 58 Olomega, de Doña Isabel de Cazada

cacique = 2
casados 12x2 = 24
muchachos = 7

total: 33, reported 31

E# 59 otro Olocoton junto con Olomega, de Antonio de Tapia

caciques = 2
casados 18 x 2 = 36
muchachos = 30

total: 68, reported 66

E# 60 Condega, de Gomez Cezon de Meza
caciquestos  =  2
casados 21×2 = 42
viudos = 5
muchachos = 36

total: 85

Ed. 61 Somoto, de _______ Gaitan

caciquestos  =  2
casados 52×2 = 104
viuda = 1
muchachos = 62

total: 169, reported 167

Los Chontales*

Los pueblos de los Chontales de la ciudad de leon están distantes dellos 9 leguas. Es tierra llana y senagosa y de muchos Ríos y buenas aguas y son los siguientes:

Oloconón. Esta encomendada de doña Isabel Carrato tiene doce indios casados tres vueldos, diez y ocho muchachos. Por todas son quarenta personas de todas edades.

Guaxinija. que esta junto al pueblo de Oloconón. Esta encomendada de Felipé Baltadano tiene diez indios casados dos solteros y dos viudos y catorce muchachos que por todos son tresynta y ocho personas de todas edades.

Olomega. que esta encomendado de Isabel de Cuazada. tiene doce indios casados siete muchachos. son de todos tresynta y un personas de todas edades.

Otro pueblo llamado Oloconón. esta junto al pueblo de Olomega. esta encomendados de Antonio de Tapia. tiene diez y ocho indios casados tresynta muchachos que todos son sesenta y seis personas de todos edades.

Condega esta encomendados de Gómez Cazor de Meza. tiene veinte y un yndios casados cinco yndias viudas. tresynta y seis muchachos que son todos ochenta y tres personas de todas edades.

Comoto esta encomendado de Julio Gaytan. tiene cincuenta y dos yndios casados. una yndia viuda y sesenta y dos muchachos que son todos ciento y sesenta y siete personas de todas edades.

Todos estos pueblos están en distancias nueve leguas del camino real. Es tierra caliente y los yndios son chontales y visten mantas blancas. Don de tributo mantas listadas y gállinasa y mayas y frisesoles y sal y estamaneza. Cada yndio casado paga de tributo una manta listada de tres piéranas. Un almud de semantera de maya en dos sementeras. media almud de sal. media almud de frisesoles una gállinasa es lo que pagan cada yndio casado cada año y dos viudos y dos solteros pagan en el que un yndio casado fas los ellos de Palacios y situan (illegible) están estos los pueblos de la costa de la mar de sur tres leguas y por donde demas lejos cuatro. La costa es llana corren sudeste sudeste confinan con las montañas de la tagaygalpa. están los llanos aguas bastientes a la mar del sur. Es gente de media estatura. no tienen mñas (illegible) Las montañas ay pinos altos y robles. Y otros arboles diferentes y en parte de estas montañas se saca mucha hra y alquimia y teñentia. Por la parte del norte están los bertientes el cerro de San Juan que están las mñas de oro que boce la chuloteca estas están junto al pueblo de Condega. Los Ríos son abundantesimos de pescados de diferentes generos. Ay en ellos muchos caymanes. Ay en este tierra muchos venados puercos demonte y conejos y armados y graicas y perdiris y sostomizes figuieres y leones y adibes. Los yndios tienen pesquisas a los Ríos salinas de la seis salazining la costa. Los aves qua son bisto son garzas y los gaylanes y alcantas y palomas los caras y al norte los papagayos y catalyucas. Los montes ay (illegible) y cogen mucho miel a los pinares. Las abejas son diferentes de las de españa. son chicas y no hacen ruido y no asisten en colmenas sino en los troncos de los arboles ay muchos generas de ellas. La miel es azeda y para conservarla la cuenca. Los yndios de estos seis pueblos sienbran todas legumbreras y cogen melones y ucamiles y camotes batatas y pifias y platanos y tabaco y otras frutas. Estos los yndios hablan la lengua chontal como de (illegible) y posee lengua do derecho o ladino (illegible) lengua castellana que entendia. La otra lengua chontal. Les fue preguntado las leyes con que lego bernaban su ydendat y el orden que tenian el castio de los delitos y nadie pizen dar raiz nynguna. Todo esto vi y conte y. (illegible) por mandado y comisión de my señor Diego de Astida Cherinos. gobernador y capitain general. Por su magestad en estas provencias. Y lo firme de mj nombre de diez y nuebe dia de mes de diciembre de 81 az.

Foban Gaytan
Todos estos pueblos están en distancia nueve leguas del camino real. Es tierra caliente y los yndios son chontales y visten mantas blancas Don de tributo mantas listadas y gallinas y mayas y fríosolas y sal y estamaneza. Cada yndio casado paga de tributo una manta listada de tres piezas. Un almad de sementería de mays en dos sementerías. media almad de sal. media almad de fríosolas una gallina. es lo que pagan cada yndio casado cada año y dos viudas y dos solteros pagan en el lo que un yndio casado las ellos de Palacios y situan (Illegible). están estos los pueblos de la costa de la mar de sur tres leguas y por donde demas lejos quatro. La costa es llana corren sudeste sustrato confinan con las montañas de la tagayguá. están los llanos aguas bestias a la mar del sur. Es gente de media estatura. no tienen mñas (Illegible). Las montañas ay pinos altos y robles. y otros arboles diferentes y en parte de estas montañas se saca mucha breza y alquíran y tiemenfina. Por la parte del norte están los bertientes el cerro de San Juan que están las mñas de oro que borde la choluteca. estas están junto al pueblo de Condega. Los Ríos son abundantes y los de pescados de diferentes generos. Ay en ellos muchos caymanes. Ay en este tierra muchos venados puerco demunte y conejos y aznaudas y graficas y perdizes y codornizes figuros y leones y adlbes. Los yndios que tienen pazas a Rios salinas de la seis salzando la costa. Los aves que son bisto son garzas y los gaylanes y alcathraz y palomas los cañas y al norte los papagayos y catalycas. Los montes ay (Illegible) y coge mucho miel a los pinos. Las abejas son diferentes de las de españa. son chicas y no hacen ruido y no asienten en colmenas sino en los troncos de los arboles ay muchos generas de ellas. La miel es azeda y para conservarla la quezan. Los yndios de estos seis pueblos sienban todas legumbres y cogen melones y cucumis y calotes y batatas y piñas y platanos y tabaco y otras frutas. Estos los yndios hablan la lengua chontales como de (Illegible) y posee lengua de derecho o ladino (Illegible) lengua castellana que entendia. La otra lengua chontal. Les fue preguntado las leyes con que sego bernaban su ydendad y el orden que tenían el castigo de los delitos y nadie piezo dar razon ninguna. Todo esto vi y conte y. (Illegible) por mandado y comisión de m' señor Diego de Arístida Cherinos gobernador y capitan general. Por su magestad en estas provincias. Y lo firme de m' nombre de diez y nuebe día de mes de diciembre de 81 az.

Foban Gaytan
Appendix 2

A Deed of Encomienda dated April 15, 1542

DEED OF ENCOMIENDA
(14 CS 174)

Rodrigo de Contreras, governor and captain general by your Majesties in these provinces of Nicaragua, acting in the name of His Majesty and by virtue of the Royal powers contained therein that I have, I grant to you, Vasco de Contreras, the encomienda of the Indian cauciques and principales that now are, or will be from now on of the plazas of Monimbo and Chagualpa (also listed as Zagalapa) and Chimagalpa and Motoynes Chontales that are found in the jurisdiction of Granada, that were vacated and removed from the encomendero Francisco de la Pena by reason of his absence from Nicaragua, who was formerly a citizen of Granada,

Those villages I grant you in encomienda so that they may serve you and you may enjoy the fruits of their labors and that they may assist you in your estates, projects and farming and granaries and in mining for gold in the mines;

You are also obligated to do personally, or by means of a person appointed by you, to take charge of the Indians and set them at work and teach them things about our holy faith, and you are also to give them good treatment and to safeguard and comply with all orders and laws of the Crown regarding Indians and encomienda;

And if these things are not done it will be charged against the conscience of the person responsible for the Indians and will not be charged against the Crown nor against me in my official capacity as representative of the Crown in these matters and which I have granted you, Vasco de Contreras in encomienda of the aforesaid villages that were owned and possessed before by Francisco de la Pena;

And I order that the justices and inspectors of these parts compel you and your legal representatives to comply with all legal obligations of encomienda, and to punish you and begin legal proceedings against you and/or your legal representatives and that you be deprived of the possession of these villages in encomienda and in each one of them. Executed at Los Xaguyes and the Puerto de la Posesion (El Realejo) in the jurisdiction of Leon of this province of Nicaragua on April 15, 1542.

(signed) Rodrigo de Contreras, By power of Your Highness
(signed) Martin Minibeno, Scribe
A Deed of Encomienda dated April 15, 1542

DEED OF ENCOMIENDA
(14 CS 174)

Rodrigo de Contreras, governor and captain general by your Majesties in these provinces of Nicaragua, acting in the name of His Majesty and by virtue of the Royal powers contained therein that I have, I grant to you, Vasco de Contreras, the encomienda of the Indian caciques and principales that now are, or will be from now on of the plazas of Monimbo and Çaguala (also listed as Zaguala) and Chingalpa and Motofyles Chontales that are found in the jurisdiction of Granada, that were vacated and removed from the encomendero Francisco de la Pena by reason of his absence from Nicaragua, who was formerly a citizen of Granada,

Those villages I grant you in encomienda so that they may serve you and you may enjoy the fruits of their labors and that they may assist you in your estates, projects and farming and granaries and in mining for gold in the mines;

You are also obligated to do personally, or by means of a person appointed by you, to take charge of the Indians and set them at work and teach them things about our holy faith, and you are also to give them good treatment and to safeguard and comply with all orders and laws of the Crown regarding Indians and encomienda;

And if these things are not done it will be charged against the conscience of the person responsible for the Indians and will not be charged against the Crown nor against me in my official capacity as representative of the Crown in these matters and which I have granted you, Vasco de Contreras in encomienda of the aforesaid villages that were owned and possessed before by Francisco de la Pena;

And I order that the justices and inspectors of these parts compel you and your legal representatives to comply with all legal obligations of encomienda, and to punish you and begin legal proceedings against you and/or your legal representatives and that you be deprived of the possession of these villages in encomienda and in each one of them. Executed at Los Xagueyes and the Puerto de la Posesion (El Realejo) in the jurisdiction of Leon of this province of Nicaragua on April 15, 1542.

(signed) Rodrigo de Contreras, By power of Your Highness
(signed) Martin Minombre, Scribe
ACT OF POSSESSION

In the city of Leon of this province of Nicaragua on the 6th day of July, of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1542, before the very noble Captain Luis de Guevara, Lieutenant of the Governor and alcalde mayor in this province, and in my presence, Martin Mimbreno, Crown Scribe, and Public Scribe, of the number of this city, witnesses:

Before me appeared Senora Doña María de Peñalosa as mother and guardian and legitimate administrator of the estate and person of Vasco de Contreras, her minor son, who was also present, and they presented to me a deed of encomienda of the governor of this province, and then requested the assistance of the Lieutenant governor, Luis de Guevara, in taking possession of the villages named in the encomienda, and they also asked that Antonio Rodriguez, Juan Sanchez and Pedro de Aguilar, all present and citizens of this city of Leon, should act as witnesses;

Then, the aforesaid Lieutenant Governor, Luis de Guevara, having seen and read the aforesaid deed of encomienda, took the hand an Indian named Mado Botoy, and another Indian named Nacay, and another named Mandotí, caciques and principales of the pueblo of Monimbo; and two other Indians and principales, one named Sochet and the other Chicaequue of the pueblo of Zagalpa, named in the aforesaid deed of encomienda,

And then he gave their hands to the Senora Dona María de Peñalosa and the said Vasco de Contreras her son, who were present; and Guevara then said that he gave and delivered by his authority and in the name of other Indians of the said villages of Monimbo and Zagalpa Choncales and Motolines, contained in the deed of encomienda;

And he further said that Señora María de Peñalosa was truly in rightful legal possession of the encomienda and that María de Peñalosa and Vasco de Contreras were in peaceful and quiet possession of the aforesaid Indians, superior to the claims of any third party who may appear;

And the aforesaid María de Peñalosa and Vasco de Contreras requested that Lt. Governor Guevara act as witness to the taking of possession of the encomienda and create all necessary documents to that end, and all the named witnesses who witnessed this act of possession signed as witnesses

And I, Martin Mimbreno, Crown scribe and public scribe of the number of this city of Leon, was present with the aforesaid witnesses and with the aforesaid Lt. Governor that here signed his name, and the foregoing I have executed with my seal. A true copy.

signed,

Martin Mimbreno, public scribe.
ACT OF POSSESSION

In the city of Leon of this province of Nicaragua on the 6th day of July, of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1542, before the very noble Captain Luis de Guevara, Lieutenant of the Governor and alcalde mayor in this province, and in my presence, Martin Mimbreno, Crown Scribe, and Public Scribe, of the number of this city, witnesses:

Before me appeared Senora Doña María de Peñalosa as mother and guardian and legitimate administrator of the estate and person of Vasco de Contreras, her minor son, who was also present, and they presented to me a deed of encomienda of the governor of this province, and then requested the assistance of the Lieutenant governor, Luis de Guevara, in taking possession of the villages named in the encomienda, and they also asked that Antonio Rodriguez, Juan Sanchez and Pedro de Aguilar, all present and citizens of this city of Leon, should act as witnesses;

Then, the aforesaid Lieutenant Governor, Luis de Guevara, having seen and read the aforesaid deed of encomienda, took by the hand an Indian named Mado Botoy, and another Indian named Nacay, and another named Mandoti, caciques and principals of the pueblo of Monimbio; and two other Indians and principals, one named Sochez and the other Chicheguen of the pueblo of Zagalpa, named in the aforesaid deed of encomienda;

And then he gave their hands to the Senora Doña María de Peñalosa and the said Vasco de Contreras her son, who were present; and Guevara then said that he gave and delivered by his authority and in the name of other Indians of the said villages of Monimbo and Zagalpa Choncales and Motolines, contained in the deed of encomienda;

And he further said that Señora María de Peñalosa was truly in rightful legal possession of the encomienda and that María de Peñalosa and Vasco de Contreras were in peaceful and quiet possession of the aforesaid Indians, superior to the claims of any third party who may appear;

And the aforesaid María de Peñalosa and Vasco de Contreras requested that Lt. Governor Guevara act as witness to the taking of possession of the encomienda and execute all necessary documents to that end, and all the named witnesses who witnessed this act of possession signed as witnesses

And I, Martin Mimbreno, Crown scribe and public scribe of the number of this city of Leon, was present with the aforesaid witnesses and with the aforesaid Lt. Governor that here signed his name, and the foregoing I have executed with my seal. A true copy signed,

Martin Mimbreno, public scribe.

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1 This deed of encomienda was one of six deeds of encomienda offered as proof of the legitimate ownership of encomiendas of María de Peñalosa in her unsuccessful lawsuit to get back these encomiendas, MARÍA DE PEÑALOSA, ISABEL DE BOBAPU.E.A, PEDRO, DIEGO, AND VASCO DE CONTRERAS v. THE CROWN, 14 CS 124, (August 22, 1548). The deed was almost certainly a backdated forgery intended to maintain the encomiendas of the Contreras within the family after the promulgation of the New Laws, which banned Rodrigo de Contreras from owning any encomiendas. See, for example the letter and appellate brief of Ojador Diego de Herrera, 11 CS 285 Of the pueblos listed, Monimbo became encomienda # 198, owned by the Crown, with 140 tributary Indians; and a total population of 570 Indians; Zagalpa became encomienda # 197, owned by the Crown, with 20 tributary Indians and an Indian population of 82 Indians; # 156, Zagalpa and other pueblos, owned by Benito Díaz (7) with 300 tributary Indians; and a population of 1240 Indians, totaling about 1430 Indians of the village of Zagalpa. The villages of Chimalapa and Motolines are not listed in the taxation of 1548 and either disappeared or are included in other encomiendas, such as that of Zacuala. Motolines Choncales is one of the encomiendas that mentioned the presence of Chondales in western Nicaragua, in this case in southwestern Nicaragua.
Appendix 3

Statutory Provisions That Controlled The Granting and Administering of Encomiendas

A. LEGAL BASIS FOR GRANTING ENCOMIENDA

The original organic law for the colonization of Nicaragua was the Royal edict issued by King Ferdinand and Pedrarias for the conquest of Tierra Firme (1 CS 43, 1513). This edict was made applicable to Nicaragua by another Royal edict, (1 CS 256, June 19, 1527). The legal basis for encomienda was discussed in sections 9-12 of that edict:

Section 9
a. "And in the event that the Indians do want to come under our control and give us obedience, and they make war, you have to see that by no matter should you make war, when the Indians are not the aggressors, nor having harmed or threatened to harm our men, and although they may have committed (such acts) before breaking away you have to do your duty and do what is necessary so that they may come under our control; one or two or three or more times, as many times as you deem necessary, in conformity with how you have been instructed;"

b. "And you will take with you some Christians that know the native language, and by and through them you shall place the Indians under our control and authority, and the evil and deaths of men that come about as a result of war, and especially those Indians who are thus enslaved, and of this everyone should take notice, and cannot pretend to be ignorant, and so Christians can have a clear conscience, based upon what has been said before;"

c. "You are further ordered to discuss these matters with all of your men, because the Indians don't want to be put in encomiendas and this causes war and therefore you must discuss these matters for the good that it will bring, and in these matters it seems a better idea that for this the r.p. juan de quevedo, bishop of darien and his priests be utilized, since the priests can handle these matters with less passion since they have no possible personal or financial interests in these matters;"

Section 10

In the event that the Indians are given to encomiendas in the form of naborias, you have to make sure the ordenanzas, a copy of which you carry, are followed, because there has been much information about this, and that in such manner they should be better conserved and treated and better taught our Catholic faith, and for this reason you should not take any situation as trifling, and you are to see that things are done for the benefit of the Indians, and their health and conversion to the catholic faith, and it will be good for the Indians to be better treated and live contented with the Christians; the resolution of this is in this provision and in the preceding provisions and clearly states that the Indians are to be treated with love and intentional acts, and friendship, so that they will be attracted to our holy Catholic faith, and all forced acts and mistreatments are to be avoided whenever possible, because by this means our god is served and I want you to so serve me.

Section 11

a. "It is absolutely necessary that in Panama you act differently than Spaniards acted on Hispaniola, because there the Indians are poorly applied to work and they have always become accustomed to acting so, and we have seen on Hispaniola that the Indians flee to the mountains so that they don't have to work and they think they are better off there, and in Panama they can go inland, something they cannot do on Hispaniola, and they just have to leave their houses (to disappear); for this reason it seems very doubtful and difficult that you can place the Indians in encomiendas in the same manner as on Hispaniola, and in this project it seems to be a better idea to do so by means of peace and agreement, making the work easiest for all in this manner, that those that want to leave in peace and in concert with the christians, and with obedience and as vassals;"

b. "This you should do, and they should serve us and furnish a certain number of workers and not force all of the groups to work, only a fraction of the men in the village, such as a third or fourth or fifth, or workers under the control of the cacique, as these things are done on Hispaniola, and that these men work a month or two and then they may be allowed to return home and another group take their place, because in this manner they will work harder and suffer fewer deaths and hardships;"

c. "And if they have a lot of gold to mine in Panama, as they say, they should look for gold in the rivers and not make them dig in mines, because it will be easier for them to get accustomed to mining in the rivers first according to the manner described above, and afterwards, in the second wave of workers (vultura), they can be made to work in underground mines with less difficulty, because they will then be accustomed to mining, although underground mining is more work."

Section 13

You are to use the means stated above to place the indians in encomiendas, by one means or another, and thirdly, you are to require from each pueblo or each cacique a certain amount of gold each month or lunar month, as they indicate; and doing so you are to insure that they do not get into mischief and you are to have signals or signs in each village showing they are under control of the Crown, and also that they should carry on their persons identification to show that they are friendly and not hostile and are our vassals, and so they do not do harm to our people when paying tribute; and in this matter you are to judge how much gold is sufficient, since we are too far away here in spain to judge a sufficient amount of gold; you are to do so in the most advantageous manner you can."

While acting as governor of Nicaragua in 1527 Lopez de Salcedo planned to send Captain Gabriel de Rojas to find the mouth of the San Juan River. Lopez de Salcedo drafted a set of instrucciones (1 CS 284, 1527) for Rojas to guide him in the conquest of the San Juan River. Pedrarias returned to Nicaragua in early 1528 and the expedition never took place. Section 22 of those instrucciones provided as follows:

Section 22

"And you are also to inform me of the caciques and indians that you place in encomiendas so that I might know of this and confirm with the crown these encomiendas."
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b. And you will take with you some Christians that know the native language, and by and through them you shall place the Indians under our control and authority, and the evil and deaths of men that come about as a result of war, and especially those Indians who are thus enslaved, and of this everyone should take notice, and cannot pretend to be ignorant, and so Christians can have a clear conscience, based upon what has been said before;

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Section 22.

“...And you are also to inform me of the caciques and indians that you place in encomiendas so that I might know of this and confirm with the crown these encomiendas.”
The abuses of the colonial governments and encomenderos toward the Indians caused the Crown to issue its famous New Laws of 1542, 7 CS 333 (November 29, 1542). Germane to the discussion of encomienda are several provisions. Section 26 removed all encomiendas from governors and Crown officials and placed them under the control of the Crown; section 27 provided that all Indians held illegally were to placed under the control of the Crown; section 30 prohibited governors from granting any more encomiendas. Those provisions are noted below.

(7 CS 333): Section 26.

"Because the viceroys, governors, and their assistants, and crown officials and prelates, monasteries, hospitals, and houses of religious, as well as secular houses and the treasury of them and the offices of the Crown administration (real hacienda) and other persons favored by reason of their office, have continued to maintain Indians in encomiendas in a disorganized fashion, it is our will and it is hereby ordered that all of the enumerated encomiendas above be placed under the control of the Crown with all of the Indians that they possess, by whatever title held and for whatever reason held by viceroys, governors, or assistants, or any crown official of justice or of crown administration, houses of prelates and religion or of crown administration of hospitals, cofradías, or other similar entities, regardless of whether the Indians are being held in encomiendas by reason of said offices and although those above enumerated officials say they wish to resign their offices or government positions and remain with possessing the Indians; it won't matter because they must not fail to comply with this order.

Section 27.

It is hereby ordered that all persons who control Indians without any title, and only by their authority, have their indians removed, and the Indians are to be placed under the control of the Crown.

Section 30.
a) It is hereby ordered that from this day forward, no viceroy, governor, audiencia, discoverer, nor any other person, can grant or make encomiendas of Indians for any new provision, nor for renunciation, nor for donation, nor in any form whatsoever, nor means, nor for vacant, nor for inheritance; but when the person dies who owns the encomienda those Indians are to be placed under the control of the Crown; and the audiencias are empowered to investigate the particular facts about when such a person dies and true quality of that person, and his merits, and service, and how he treated the Indians that he possessed, and whether or not he left a widow and children or other heirs."

Because of the uproar and threats of rebellion that occurred as a result of the implementation of the New Laws of 1542, the Crown quickly backedpedaled and nullified the confiscatory provisions that had removed encomiendas from Crown officials and prohibited them from granting any more encomiendas. On August 18, 1548, Prince Philip issued two almost identical Royal edicts (14 CS 330 and 14 CS 340) that set forth the new rules for the Audiencia de los Confines on how to award vacated encomiendas. The edict 14 CS 330 is noted below.1

The Prince

1

"To the president and oidores of the royal Audiencia of the Confines, be it known that I issue a royal edict as follows: you should know by now that the king, Charles V, by means of a letter and royal provisions revoked the law that ordered that the encomiendas that were vacated because of the death of the original encomendero were to be placed under the control of the crown, I order that all of that is now changed and that the audiencia can award encomiendas that become vacated in the manner that the governors awarded encomiendas in the past, and it is approved that you do so and the governors did and now do and you are to award the encomiendas to those that assisted in the conquest and those that are married and whose wives live with them and who need the encomiendas for financial support; and for this I give you permission and license to from now on to grant encomiendas that become vacant in the provinces subject to your jurisdiction that can be granted as a result of the revocation of the former law that forbid this manner of granting encomiendas, according to the manner in which the governors used to grant encomiendas before the aforesaid law was enacted; and I also give you all ancillary powers to carry out this royal edict, keeping in mind that you are to prefer in your grants the conquistadores and married men who have served and have their wives with them.

Executed at Zaragoza on June 30, 1547, by I, the Prince, by order of the King, by Samano.

I have been informed that by means of this royal edict herein incorporated you are given the power and license to grant encomiendas of Indians that have become vacant in the Audiencia de los Confines from the above date forward; and encomiendas do not have to be placed under the control of the Crown when they become vacant, and you can grant encomiendas from the date of the revocation of the previous law, which date is October 20, 1545, according to the manner that the governors granted encomiendas, always keeping in mind that you are to favor original conquistadores and married men who have their wives with them who have given service to the crown.

Executed in Valladolid on the 18th of August, 1548, I, the Prince, by Samano."

B. EDICTS PROHIBITING THE TAKING OF ENCOMIENAS WITHOUT A HEARING

By 1533 the problem of governors acting arbitrarily by removing encomiendas from vecinos was recognized and the Crown addressed the problem in a Royal edict, dated October 25, 1533, (3 CS 304).

Don Carlos, etc, to you, our governors of the provinces of the Cape of Honduras and Las Higueras and Cozumel and Galizia of New Spain, and Nicaragua and each one of them, to you, whomsoever this edict is shown to and served upon, good health and grace be to you; be it known that we are informed that you have removed and taken away and are now taking away from vecinos and conquistadores of those aforesaid provinces the Indians that they have in encomiendas and you put them at your control, and those aforesaid vecinos and conquistadores are harmed thereby;
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Don Carlos, etc, to you, our governors of the provinces of the Cape of Honduras and Las Higueras and Cozumel and Galizia of New Spain, and Nicaragua and each one of them, to you, whomever this edict is shown to and served upon, good health and grace be to you; be it known that we are informed that you have removed and taken away and are now taking away from vecinos and conquistadores of those aforesaid provinces the Indians that they have in encomiendas and you put them at your control, and those aforesaid vecinos and conquistadores are harmed thereby;
and this matter having come on for discussion and review in the Consejo de las Indias, and it was agreed upon that we ought to issue this royal edict, so that you may well understand things perfectly.

It is therefore commanded and decreed that everyone and each one of you in your respective provinces and jurisdictions that you are put on notice of this royal edict and you are not to take or remove from the vecinos and conquistadores of your respective jurisdictions the pueblos of Indians that they now possess in encomienda without being heard by a judge and judged according to special enactments (fueros) and laws (derecho) regarding these matters;

And in the event that the sentence is appealed, the law of appeals governs those matters and you are to grant the claim of appeal so that the appeal may be pursued in the proper forum; and in the event that you do not comply with this edict we will command the president of our audiencia in New Spain to make this royal edict in full force and effect; and if this royal edict is not complied with by anyone there will be a fine of 10,000 maravedis imposed.

Executed in Monzón on October 25, 1533,

I, the King.

Countersigned by the Count of Beltran and Mercado.

C. INHERITANCE RIGHTS OF THE ENCOMENDEROS TO 1550.

As in any established society, the question of who can receive the property of deceased parents, siblings, and blood relatives, and how the title of that property is legally removed from the name of the deceased person and granted to the living heir, received detailed treatment in the Coleccion Somozas as vecinos and conquistadores began to die of old age. That treatment was consistent with the earlier law of inheritance that had first been promulgated in Book VI of Las Siete Partidas (1265) and the Leyes De Toro (1505). The first major Royal edict that set forth inheritance rights of the families of encomenderos, issued on October 18, 1539 (6 CS 64), stated as follows:

"ye: diego martin de lepe
the agreed upon law regarding the succession of the Indians (encomiendas).

Don Carlos, etc., to you that are or may be our governor of the province of Nicaragua, good health and grace; be it known that we command and give our letter and royal law signed by the empress and our queen, the beloved daughter and woman, may she rest in glory, said law sealed with our seal and issued by our Consejo de las Indias, as follows:

(Below follows the law regarding the tasacion of the Indians and the laws regarding inheritance rights of the wives and children of the conquistadores; and because the actual document addressed to Nicaragua was not found, the following document, thought to be similar, sent to New Spain, was inserted by editor Andés Vega Bolados—Author's Note.)

Don Carlos, etc., to you, Antonio de Mendoza, our governor of New Spain: and to the president of our royal Audiencia that resides in New Spain, and to you padre Iua de Zumarraga, Bishop of Mexico of our Consejo:

We are informed that because all of the Indians of that land are given in encomienda to diverse persons, and the tributes of those Indians have not been counted, nor a census taken regarding the amounts that the Indians of each pueblo have to pay the Spaniards that own their pertaining encomiendas, and that they have delivered and continue to deliver many things in greater quantity than they owe and can actually pay, and that there have occurred and continue many difficult circumstances of great harm and damage to the Indians; all of these circumstances would cease if there were a royally ordered census of tribute, and if it were known how much should be paid in tribute, in that amount and no more, in our royal estates as in the estates of private Spaniards that own encomiendas, or in any other manner;

and, because by experience it has appeared that after the oyeores of our Audiencia had a clear idea of the amounts of tribute due and payable because of a census the worst abuses have diminished; and, because from now on these abuses should cease, and discussing this matter in our royal consejo, it was agreed that we should order and command be means of this letter and law, for you, for the aforesaid reasons according to our royal will:

Section 1. We therefore order and command that if you see that there has not been a census of tribute (tasacion) and the Indians that are to pay said tribute, you are to get together in the city of Mexico and so all together you are to have a mass of the Holy Spirit in order to assist you in your understanding, and you are to give thanks and so that you act in a just and correct manner regarding that which you are by this letter charged to perform; and the aforesaid mass having been heard and celebrated, you are to promise and to solemnly swear before the priest that performed the mass, that you will perform the said tasks, without hate nor by means of influence you will see that the things will be performed that are contained therein, and having made this oath, you and the persons appointed by you in which you have confidence, and fear of God, are to personally see all of the pueblos that are in peace in that land, and encomiendas that are there, including royal encomiendas as well as encomiendas held by private persons, and you are to count the number of inhabitants and Indians of each pueblo, and the quality of land of those areas: you are to inform yourself of the amounts of tribute paid to caciques before the conquest, and how much they now pay to the Crown and to encomenderos, and the amounts that the Indians can realistically pay from now on to the Crown and encomenderos by our royal grace, and those that hold encomiendas by any other means, and after you are well informed of these matters, you and your group are to determine how much the Indians can realistically pay without causing them hardship, and this you are to do according to your conscience and God, having respect for the tributes that had to be paid, be they of the things that the Indians have or grow or raise on their lands, keeping in mind that these tributes shall not destroy the Indians;

Section 2. And so declared, you are to make an inventory of the aforesaid pueblos and inhabitants and of the tributes that you are to determine for the Indians so that they may know exactly what they must pay to the crown and to the encomenderos, and for the people now and in the future that may own encomiendas, preserving the crown's rightful share;

Section 3. And we further order and decree that from now on no Crown official or private party publicly or privately, directly or indirectly, or through a third party, may take nor take from the Indians, any other thing, save those amounts and things in your royal tasacion, under penalty that for the first offense if any excess amounts are taken the penalty shall be four times the amount
and this matter having come on for discussion and review in the Consejo de las Indias, and it was agreed upon that we ought to issue this royal edict, so that you may well understand things perfectly.

It is therefore commanded and decreed that everyone and each one of you in your respective provinces and jurisdictions that you are put on notice of this royal edict and you are not to take or remove from the vecinos and conquistadores of your respective jurisdictions the pueblos of Indians that they now possess in encomienda without being heard by a judge and judged according to special enactments (fueros) and laws (derecho) regarding these matters;

And in the event that the sentence is appealed, the law of appeals governs those matters and you are to grant the claim of appeal so that the appeal may be pursued in the proper forum; and in the event that you do not comply with this edict we will command the president of our audiencia in New Spain to make this royal edict in full force and effect; and if this royal edict is not complied with by anyone there will be a fine of 10,000 maravedis imposed.

Executed in Monzón on October 25, 1533,

I, the King,

Countersigned by the Count of Beltran and Mercado.

C INHERITANCE RIGHTS OF THE ENCOMENDEROS TO 1550.

As in any established society, the question of who can receive the property of deceased parents, siblings, and blood relatives, and how the title of that property is legally removed from the name of the deceased person and granted to the living heir, received detailed treatment in the Colección Somozas as vecinos and conquistadores began to die of old age. That treatment was consistent with the earlier law of inheritance that had first been promulgated in Book VI of Las Siete Partidas (1265) and the Leyes De Toro (1505). The first major Royal edict that set forth inheritance rights of the families of encomenderos, issued on October 18, 1539 (6 CS 64), stated as follows:

"te: diego martín de lepe
the agreed upon law regarding the succession of the Indians (encomiendas)."

Don Carlos, etc., to you that are or may be our governor of the province of Nicaragua, good health and grace; be it known that we command and give our letter and royal law signed by the empress and our queen, the beloved daughter and woman, may she rest in glory, said law sealed with our seal and issued by our Consejo de las Indias, as follows:

(Below follows the law regarding the tasaclón of the Indians and the laws regarding inheritance rights of the wives and children of the conquistadores; and because the actual document addressed to Nicaragua was not found, the following document, thought to be similar, sent to New Spain, was inserted by editor Andrés Vega Bolado-Author’s Note.)

Don Carlos, etc., to you, Antonio de Mendoza, our governor of New Spain: and to the president of our royal Audiencia that resides in New Spain, and to you padre Isaac de Zumarraga, Bishop of Mexico of our Consejo:

We are informed that because all of the Indians of that land are given in encomienda to diverse persons, and the tributes of those Indians have not been counted, nor a census taken regarding the amounts that the Indians of each pueblo have to pay the Spaniards that own their pertaining encomiendas, and that they have delivered and continue to deliver many things in greater quantity than they owe and can actually pay, and that there have occurred and continue many difficult circumstances of great harm and damage to the Indians; all of these circumstances would cease if there were a royally ordered census of tribute, and if it were known how much should be paid in tribute, in that amount and no more, in our royal estates as in the estates of private Spaniards that own encomiendas, or in any other manner;

and, because by experience it has appeared that after the oydeos of our Audiencia had a clear idea of the amounts of tribute due and payable because of a census the worst abuses have diminished; and, because from now on these abuses should cease, and discussing this matter in our royal consejo, it was agreed that we should order and command be means of this letter and law, for you, for the aforesaid reasons according to our royal will:

Section 1. We therefore order and command that if you see that there has not been a census of tribute (tasaclón) and the Indians that are to pay said tribute, you are to get together in the city of Mexico and so all together you are to have a mass of the Holy Spirit in order to assist you in your understanding, and you are to give thanks and so that you act in a just and correct manner regarding that which you are by this letter charged to perform; and the aforesaid mass having been heard and celebrated, you are to promise and to solemnly swear before the priest that performed the mass, that you will perform the said tasks, without hate nor by means of influence you will see that the things will be performed that are contained therein, and having made this oath, you and the persons appointed by you in which you have confidence, and fear of God, are to personally see all of the pueblos that are in peace in that land, and encomiendas that are there, including royal encomiendas as well as encomiendas held by private persons, and you are to count the number of inhabitants and Indians of each pueblo, and the quality of land of those areas; you are to inform yourself of the amounts of tribute paid to caciques before the conquest, and how much they now pay to the Crown and to encomenderos, and the amounts that the Indians can realistically pay from now on to the Crown and encomenderos by our royal grace, and those that hold encomiendas by any other means, and after you are well informed of these matters, you and your group are to determine how much the Indians can realistically pay without causing them hardship, and this you are to do according to your conscience and God, having respect for the tributes that had to be paid, be they of the things that the Indians have or grow or raise on their lands, keeping in mind that these tributes shall not destroy the Indians;

Section 2. And so declared, you are to make an inventory of the aforesaid pueblos and inhabitants and of the tributes that you are to determine for the Indians so that they may know exactly what they must pay to the crown and to the encomenderos, and for the people now and in the future that may own encomiendas, preserving the crown’s rightful share;

Section 3. And we further order and decree that from now on no Crown official or private party publicly or privately, directly or indirectly, or through a third party, may take nor take from the Indians, any other thing, save those amounts and things in your royal tasaclón, under penalty that for the first offense if any excess amounts are taken the penalty shall be four times the amount
taken, as if they had stolen from the royal treasury, and for the second time the loss of the encomienda and any other property right that that person may have to tribute, and he shall lose also one half of his estate for the royal treasury;

Section 4  We also order and decree that you are to leave a copy of the census in each pueblo that pertains to that pueblo, signed with your names, in the control of the local cacique or principal of that pueblo, and further you are to advise the cacique by means of an interpreter if necessary of the content of the census, and you are to furnish a copy of the census to the person in charge of collecting the tribute so that that person cannot claim ignorance of the census, and you our judges from now are charged with carefully overseeing the execution of the contents of this letter and law, and you are also to send to Spain by the first ship that sails a copy of the census along with a report of your activities that you have undertaken.

Section 5. And because it is our royal will that the persons who enjoy the fruits of the tribute of the Indians may wish to stay in those lands, it appears that they will be more willing to stay if they know that after they die that the widows and children of those persons will enjoy the benefits and fruits of the tributes that they had during their lives, we declare and order and command that having completed and put into effect the tribute census in conformity with this letter and law in the Indian pueblos the following is hereby decreed:

A. That when a Spanish colonist dies having possessed an encomienda and having in that land a legitimate son and born to a legitimate marriage, you are to grant that son those Indians that his father had in encomienda, so that he may possess them and give them work and teach them about our Holy Catholic faith, always safeguarding and following our laws and ordenanzas as we order them to be followed, especially regarding the protection of the Indians, which is why they were enacted, and with the obligation that until he be of legal age to bear arms for the Crown that he provide a substitute soldier (escudero) that will serve us in war, with the cost that was obligatory that his father pay;

B. And in the event that the married man died without leaving issue born of that legitimate marriage, you will assign that encomienda to the man’s widow; and if she remarries and her second husband has other Indians you are to give him one of the aforesaid repartimientos that he wants, and he can only possess the Indians that the widow may have;

C. The aforesaid encomienda of the Indians we order that it may be possessed for such time as our royal grace and will permits, according to how they are now held, and until we order something else for the good of the land and the preservation of the Indians of the land and the sustenance of the Spaniards of that land;

D. And you are to serve by town crier (pregonero) these laws in the plazas and marketts and other usual places in the Audiencia of Mexico and all other cities, villas, and places of that province, by pregonero, before a public scribe, so that no one can pretend ignorance.

Enacted in the Villa of Madrid on May 26, 1535. I, the Queen.

And now Sebastian Rodriguez in the name of Diego Martin de Lepe, Spanish colonist of the city of Leon that is in the province of Nicaragua, has related that he is one of the first conquistadores and inhabitants of Nicaragua, and that in remuneration for his services he was granted encomiendas of certain Indian villages, which he now possesses and he asks that we (the Crown) order in conformity with the above law herein incorporated that after his death his widow and children be awarded the encomienda according to the above law, it be and hereby is ordered and commanded that this law be followed and complied with in all of its provisions,

Given in the Villa of Madrid on October 18, 1539, I, the King, by Sancho.

Identical provisions for the following list of vecinos of Nicaragua:
Pero Gonzalez Calvillo, Alonso Perez Giron, Gonzalo Cano, Luis de Guevara, Mateo de Lezcano, Herman Nieto, Joan Carvalho, Joan de Quirones, Joan Gonzalez Gallego, and Joan Vazquez de Abila.

Comment: This provision sets forth the legal rights of inheritance of encomiendas, the most important source of wealth of early Nicaragua. The requests for the preservation of the encomiendas were probably sent to Spain because by 1539 Rodrigo de Contreras was actively engaged in stealing encomiendas, both from vecinos as well as dispossessing widows and orphans. The major source of wrongdoing found by Judge Diego de Herrera in Contreras’ residencia, 9 CS 1 (1546), was the systematic violation of this provision.
taken, as if they had stolen from the royal treasury, and for the second time the loss of the encomienda and any other property right that that person may have to tribute, and he shall lose also one half of his estate for the royal treasury;

Section 4. We also order and decree that you are to leave a copy of the census in each pueblo that pertains to that pueblo, signed with your names, in the control of the local cacique or principal of that pueblo, and further you are to advise the cacique by means of an interpreter if necessary of the content of the census, and you are to furnish a copy of the census to the person in charge of collecting the tribute so that that person cannot claim ignorance of the census, and you our judges from now are charged with carefully overseeing the execution of the contents of this letter and law, and you are also to send to Spain by the first ship that sells a copy of the census along with a report of your activities that you have undertaken.

Section 5. And because it is our royal will that the persons who enjoy the fruits of the tribute of the Indians may wish to stay in those lands, it appears that they will be more willing to stay if they know that after they die that the widows and children of those persons will enjoy the benefits and fruits of the tributes that they had during their lives, we declare and order and command that having completed and put into effect the tribute census in conformity with this letter and law in the Indian pueblos the following is hereby decreed:

A. That when a Spanish colonist dies having possessed an encomienda and having in that land a legitimate son and born to a legitimate marriage, you are to grant that son those Indians that his father had in encomienda, so that he may possess them and give them work and teach them about our Holy Catholic faith, always safeguarding and following our laws and ordinances as we order them to be followed, especially regarding the protection of the Indians, which is why they were enacted, and with the obligation that until he be of legal age to bear arms for the Crown that he provide a substitute soldier (escudero) that will serve us in war, with the cost that was obligatory that his father pay;

B. And in the event that the married man died without leaving issue born of that legitimate marriage, you will assign that encomienda to the man's widow; and if she remarries and her second husband has other Indians you are to give him one of the aforesaid repartimientos that he wants, and he can only possess the Indians that the widow may have;

C. The aforesaid encomienda of the Indians we order that it may be possessed for such time as our royal grace and will permits, according to how they are now held, and until we order something else for the good of the land and the preservation of the Indians of the land and the sustenance of the Spaniards of that land;

D. And you are to serve by town crier (pregonero) these laws in the plazas and markets and other usual places in the Audiencia of Mexico and all other cities, villas, and places of that province, by pregonero, before a public scribe, so that no one can pretend ignorance.

Enacted in the Villa of Madrid on May 26, 1536. I, the Queen

And now Sebastian Rodriguez in the name of Diego Martin de Lepe, Spanish colonist of the city of Leon that is in the province of Nicaragua, has related that he is one of the first conquistadores and inhabitants of Nicaragua, and that in remuneration for his services he was granted encomiendas of certain Indian villages, which he now possesses and he asks that we (the Crown) order in conformity with the above law herein incorporated that after his death his widow and children be awarded the encomienda according to the above law; it be and hereby is ordered and commanded that this law be followed and complied with in all of its provisions,

Given in the Villa of Madrid on October 18, 1539, I, the King, by Sarnano.

Identical provisions for the following list of vecinos of Nicaragua:
Pero Gonzalez Calvillo, Alonso Perez Giron, Gonzalo Cano, Luis de Guerva, Mateo de Lezcano, Herman Nieto, Joan Carvallo, Joan de Quinones, Joan Gonzalez Gallego, and Joan Vazquez de Abila."

Comment: This provision sets forth the legal rights of inheritance of encomienda, the most important source of wealth of early Nicaragua. The requests for the preservation of the encomiendas were probably sent to Spain because by 1539 Rodrigo de Contreras was actively engaged in stealing encomiendas, both from vecinos as well as dispossessing widows and orphans. The major source of wrongdoing found by Judge Diego de Herrera in Contreras' residencia, 9 CS 1 (1544), was the systematic violation of this provision.
Appendix 4

Correspondence Between President of the Audiencia de los Confines Alonso López de Cerrato and Charles V Regarding Inheritance Rights of Heirs of Encomenderos, Including Female Children Of Age.

Letter that the president and oidores of the Royal Audiencia de los Confines wrote to the Crown requesting direction in the compliance of several royal edicts, including the reassigning and testate and intestate succession of encomiendas, 15 CS 63 (May 21, 1549).

"Because it seemed to us that having the capital of the Audiencia located in Gracias a Dios (Honduras) was completely ineffectual and because we could not comply with Crown orders located there we decided to move the Audiencia to Guatemala City because it is the centralized and principal city of the province, since it has more Spaniards and Indians than anywhere else and more of everything else....

Regarding the succession of the Indians when an encomendero dies, something that happens every day, there are many differences of opinion and doubts about how to handle this situation and so it behooves your Highness to declare some laws and guidelines to your royal servants, and so for the good of everything and the population, here are some hypothetical situations that need to be clarified:

A. There is a royal provision that states that if an encomendero dies and he leaves a son in these Indies that he shall be granted the encomienda of his father and if the encomendero only leaves a son you grant the encomienda to his widow (here possibly meaning minor son; otherwise this passage does not make sense); and if an encomendero dies and leaves surviving him many sons it is not clear if we should grant the encomiendas to all the sons or to the eldest son, and if the mother does not remarry whether we should grant her some of the benefits ("frutos", probably meaning usufruct) of the encomienda.

B. Also, if an encomendero dies and leaves a son and daughters it is also unclear whether we should grant the encomienda to only the son or to the son and daughters.

C. Also, it is unclear if an encomendero dies leaving only daughters whether we should grant the encomienda to only the eldest daughter or to all of the daughters.

D. Also, it is unclear if when an encomendero dies leaving sons and the encomienda is given to one of the sons and that son dies, whether the encomienda should be granted to the other sons or should be declared vacant.

E. Another unclear matter has to do with the New Laws, one provision of which orders that all of the encomiendas of Indians held by justice officials and of the royal hacienda be placed under the control of the Crown. In this province this provision was not enforced until a short time ago, and all pertaining encomiendas were placed under the control of the Crown. Later there came an other Royal Edict that orders that we are to make new grants of encomiendas of the encomiendas removed from Crown officials because of the revoked provisions of the New Laws.
Appendix 4

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"Because it seemed to us that having the capital of the Audiencia located in Gracias a Dios (Honduras) was completely ineffectual and because we could not comply with Crown orders located there we decided to move the Audiencia to Guatemala City because it is the centralized and principal city of the province, since it has more Spaniards and Indians than anywhere else and more of everything else......

Regarding the succession of the Indians when an encomendero dies, something that happens every day, there are many differences of opinion and doubts about how to handle this situation and so it behooves your Highness to declare some laws and guidelines to your royal servants, and so for the good of everything and the population, here are some hypothetical situations that need to be clarified:

A. There is a royal provision that states that if an encomendero dies and he leaves a son in these Indias that he shall be granted the encomienda of his father and if the encomendero only leaves a son you grant the encomienda to his widow (here possibly meaning minor son; otherwise this passage does not make sense); and if an encomendero dies and leaves surviving him many sons it is not clear if we should grant the encomiendas to all the sons or to the eldest son, and if the mother does not remarry whether we should grant her some of the benefits ("frutos", probably meaning usufruct) of the encomienda.
B. Also, if an encomendero dies and leaves a son and daughters it is also unclear whether we should grant the encomienda to only the son or to the son and daughters.
C. Also, it is unclear if an encomendero dies leaving only daughters whether we should grant the encomienda to only the eldest daughter or to all of the daughters.
D. Also, it is unclear if when an encomendero dies leaving sons and the encomienda is given to one of the sons and that son dies, whether the encomienda should be granted to the other sons or should be declared vacant.
E. Another unclear matter has to do with the New Laws, one provision of which orders that all of the encomiendas of Indians held by justice officials and of the royal hacienda be placed under the control of the Crown. In this province this provision was not enforced until a short time ago, and all pertaining encomiendas were placed under the control of the Crown. Later there came an other Royal Edict that orders that we are to make new grants of encomiendas of the encomiendas removed from Crown officials because of the revoked provisions of the New Laws.
We are unclear whether we are to maintain the encomiendas removed because of the revoked New Law in the Crown control or if we are to make new grants of these encomiendas because the law that was the basis of their removal from crown officials was revoked.  

Signed, el licenciado Cerrato. El licenciado Pedro Ramírez.

Royal Edict issued July 7, 1550, directed to the President and oidores of the Royal Audiencia de los Confines, answering their letter of enquiry of May 21, 1549.

"The King.

President and oidores of our Royal Audiencia de los Confines, I read your letter of May 21 last year of 1549 in which you report the relocating of the capital to Guatemala City from Gracias a Dios, and this is fine with me because of what you say about the condition of the roads; and regarding the tasación of the Indians of San Salvador; and also that you found many Indians being held as slaves, and in conformity with the law you released all of them and heard cases, as you did when you returned to Santiago de Guatemala.

iii. We saw your notes that you made regarding the doubts and unclear matters that you say you encounter every day in the Audiencia regarding the succession of the Indians (encomienda) when some encomendero dies and I hope to send satisfactory answers to those questions and doubts.

v. In as much as you say that there is a Royal provision that states that if some encomendero dies and leaves a son surviving him in the Indies that son should be granted the encomienda of his father, and if he does not leave a surviving son his widow should be granted the encomienda, and if an encomendero dies leaving surviving him many sons and you are unclear whether you should grant the encomienda to only the eldest son or to all of the sons, and if the widow does not remarry whether she should be granted some of the fruits (usufruct) of the encomienda, we declare as follows: that when it occurs that such a person dies that you are to grant the Indians (encomienda) that person leaves to his primogenito (eldest) son, who will then be obligated to support his siblings while they are unable to support themselves, and he is to support his mother also as long as she does not remarry, and this law you will enforce and safeguard in the provinces subject to the Audiencia, keeping in mind that the support shall be according to the quality of the persons involved and the quantity of the encomiendas and the need of the persons that have to be supported.

vi. Another matter to be clarified has to do with the situation where an encomendero dies leaving a son and daughters surviving him, and you ask the Crown to clarify if the Indians are to be granted only to the son or to the son and daughters, we order and declare that in such a situation you are only to grant the encomienda to the son and he is to be in charge of the support of his sisters, even though he may be younger than his sisters in the aforesaid case.

vii. Another matter to be clarified has to do with the situation where an encomendero dies leaving only daughters surviving him, and you ask the Crown to clarify how the encomienda is to be distributed, we declare that in the absence of a son that you grant the encomienda to the eldest daughter with the same duties to support her siblings, including if she marries, being of age within one year of the grant, as if she is not of age when this should occur (?) she is to be granted the Indians with the same responsibilities that her father had.

viii. Another matter to be clarified has to do with the situation where an encomendero dies leaving surviving sons and one of the sons is granted the encomienda and he subsequently dies, whether the remaining sons should be granted the encomienda or it should be declared vacant, we order and declare as follows: in that situation you are not to grant the encomienda to any of the other brothers, and it is left up to your discretion to grant the encomienda to another brother of the decedent brother if you wish, or to another person that appears to be justly entitled to an encomienda, but you are not to give the encomienda to any of your underlings (criados) or creditors under any circumstances or by any means.

ix. Another matter to be clarified has to do with the situation where the New Law ordered that all encomiendas of royal officials be removed and placed under the control of the Crown, and this provision was not executed in the province of Guatemala until just recently, and then another Edict was issued that ordered the Audiencia to grant those encomiendas after the revocation of the New Law, and we had ordered that you were to have placed all of the vacated Indians under the control of the Crown, and you now are unclear if those Indians of the Crown officials that after the revocation were taken from those Crown officials, but before the news of the revocation of the New Law was known, should remain under the Crown or be given in encomiendas, we order and declare that all those Indians that were taken from the governors and Crown officials of the provinces of that Audiencia shall stay and remain under the control of the Crown and they are not to be granted to any person.

Comment: This royal edict clarified all of the questions raised by President Cerrato in his earlier letter cited above. The Crown recognized the right of primogeniture and the Anglo-American doctrine of necessities in matters of family support. The legal and bureaucratic nightmare created by the issuance and then revocation of section 26 of the New Laws of 1542 was clarified by the Crown deciding that those Indians that had been placed under the control of the Crown, even those that had been removed after the prior law had been revoked but before that fact was known in the Audiencia, should remain under the control of the Crown.
We are unclear whether we are to maintain the encomiendas removed because of the revoked New Law in the Crown control or if we are to make new grants of these encomiendas because the law that was the basis of their removal from crown officials was revoked.

Signed, el licenciado Cerrato El licenciado Pedro Ramirez

Royal Edict issued July 7, 1550, directed to the President and oidores of the Royal Audiencia de los Confines, answering their letter of enquiry of May 21, 1549

"The King.

President and oidores of our Royal Audiencia de los Confines, I read your letter of May 21 last year of 1549 in which you report the relocating of the capital to Guatemala City from Gracias a Dios, and this is fine with me because of what you say about the condition of the roads; and regarding the tasación of the Indians of San Salvador; and also that you found many Indians being held as slaves, and in conformity with the law you released all of them and heard cases, as you did when you returned to Santiago de Guatemala.

iii. We saw your notes that you made regarding the doubts and unclear matters that you say you encounter every day in the Audiencia regarding the succession of the Indians (encomienda) when some encomendero dies and I hope to send satisfactory answers to those questions and doubts.

v. In as much as you say that there is a Royal provision that states that if some encomendero dies and leaves a son surviving him in the Indies that son should be granted the encomienda of his father, and if he does not leave a surviving son his widow should be granted the encomienda, and if an encomendero dies leaving surviving him many sons and you are unclear whether you should grant the encomienda to only the eldest son or to all of the sons, and if the widow does not remarry whether she should be granted some of the fruits (usufruct) of the encomienda, we declare as follows: that when it occurs that such a person dies that you are to grant the Indians (encomienda) that person leaves to his primogenito (eldest) son, who will then be obligated to support his siblings while they are unable to support themselves, and he is to support his mother also as long as she does not remarry, and this law you will enforce and safeguard in the provinces subject to the Audiencia, keeping in mind that the support shall be according to the quality of the persons involved and the quantity of the encomiendas and the need of the persons that have to be supported.

vi. Another matter to be clarified has to do with the situation where an encomendero dies leaving a son and daughters surviving him, and you ask the Crown to clarify if the Indians are to be granted only to the son or to the son and daughters, we order and declare that in such a situation you are only to grant the encomienda to the son and he is to be in charge of the support of his sisters, even though he may be younger than his sisters in the aforesaid case.

vii. Another matter to be clarified has to do with the situation where an encomendero dies leaving only daughters surviving him, and you ask the Crown to clarify how the encomienda is to be distributed, we declare that in the absence of a son that you grant the encomienda to the eldest daughter with the same duties to support her siblings, including if she marries, being of age within one year of the grant, as if she is not of age when this should occur (?) she is to be granted the Indians with the same responsibilities that her father had.

viii. Another matter to be clarified has to do with the situation where an encomendero dies leaving surviving sons and one of the sons is granted the encomienda and he subsequently dies, whether the remaining sons should be granted the encomienda or if it should be declared vacant, we order and declare as follows: in that situation you are not to grant the encomienda to any of the other brothers, and it is left up to your discretion to grant the encomienda to another brother of the decedent brother if you wish, or to another person that appears to be justly entitled to an encomienda, but you are not to give the encomienda to any of your underlings (criados) or creditors under any circumstances or by any means.

ix. Another matter to be clarified has to do with the situation where the New Laws ordered that all encomiendas of royal officials be removed and placed under the control of the Crown, and this provision was not executed in the province of Guatemala until just recently, and then another Edict was issued that ordered the Audiencia to grant those encomiendas after the revocation of the New Law, and we had ordered that you were to have placed all of the vacated Indians under the control of the Crown, and you now are unclear if those Indians of the Crown officials that after the revocation were taken from those Crown officials, but before the news of the revocation of the New Law was known, should remain under the Crown or be given in encomiendas, we order and declare that all those Indians that were taken from the governors and Crown officials of the provinces of that Audiencia shall stay and remain under the control of the Crown and they are not to be granted to any person.

Comment: This royal edict clarified all of the questions raised by President Cerrato in his earlier letter cited above. The Crown recognized the right of primogeniture and the Anglo-American doctrine of necessities in matters of family support. The legal and bureaucratic nightmare created by the issuance and then revocation of section 26 of the New Laws of 1542 was clarified by the Crown deciding that those Indians that had been placed under the control of the Crown, even those that had been removed after the prior law had been revoked but before that fact was known in the Audiencia, should remain under the control of the Crown.
Appendix 5
The Tasación of 1548

Reference Keys of the Tasación of 1548

In order to compress information about the tasación of 1548 these symbols are presented. Regarding the ethnicity of the village the following code is used: U means unknown ethnicity; G means Gsuzama; Ch means Chochrome; N means Nahua; M means Maribios; UI means Ulma; Chi means Chondal. Regarding the location of the village, L means the village has been located; NL means the village has not been located. The title holder of record of the encomienda is also listed.

The Indian villages of the tasación of 1548 are listed as being included within either the municipalidad of Leon or Granada; in a few instances it is very possible that the Audiencia de los Confines mixed up some villages and included villages from the municipalidad of Granada with those of Leon, and vice versa. Those instances are noted in the discussion of each village. Each village has been given a village identification number (VIN) that is preceded with an "L" meaning it is listed from within the municipalidad of Leon or a "G" meaning it is listed from within the municipalidad of Granada. The symbol "#" refers to the registration number given the encomienda in the tasación; "TP" refers to the number of tributary Indians listed in the encomienda; and "T" refers to the total number of Indian inhabitants in the encomienda or the village. The villages that are located may be found on the accompanying map.

Lastly, it should be noted that this reconstruction of the tasación of 1548 is most inexact and undoubtedly contains errors. It does represent a statement based on all available information of one version of a reconstruction of early Nicaraguan Indian populations. Where assumptions have been made an effort has been made to state those assumptions so that the reader may judge for himself or herself the correctness of those assumptions.

Information Regarding Measurement Units in the Tasación

In order to understand the units and measuring systems found in the Tasación a few introductory remarks should be made regarding 16th century units of measure, and how information is generally found in the tasación. The three main seed crops mentioned are corn, beans, and cotton. A forth crop, cacao was also mentioned, but much less frequently, and so it must be considered to have been a minor crop. A fifth seed crop, aji, or chilli pepper, is mentioned once. When seed crops are listed, as in five fanegas of corn, the clear intent was that the Indians of that encomienda were to plant, care for, and harvest those 5 fanegas of seeds and give that harvest over to the encomendero. Two other fibrous crops are also mentioned, cabuya, a Maribios word for mauguey (Lehmann 1920: 973), and hennequin. It cannot be determined if those crops were harvested wild or from cultivated plants.

The dry units of measure for the four seed crops mentioned are:
a. Fanega- this unit for measuring corn was equal to about 1.5 bushels and weighed about 100 pounds (Barnes et al 1981: 69, 73).
b. Almud- this unit was said to equal to 1/12 fanega, or about 4.2 quarts (Barnes et al 1981: 69). This use of this unit of measurement in context with celenmies does not make sense in the

COLLECTION

Fowler has suggested that the almud was 1/2 of fanega (Fowler 1989: 170). It is clear that in the tasación of 1581 the almud was 1/12 of a fanega. Celenmies- this unit was also used and was defined as 1/12 of a fanega, but in terms of land area; its precise volumetric definition is unclear (Barnes et al 1981: 72).

Measurements for honey was in arrobas, or about 25 pounds (Barnes et al 1981: 73). Measurement for wax, almost certainly beeswax, was by the quintal, or 100 pounds (Barnes et al 1981: 73).

Measurements for salt production were not so clear. The unit of most assessments of salt production was the cardilla, defined as 10 cardillas to the carga. In a few encomiendas, however, the cardilla was defined as four cardillas to the carga. In still other encomiendas the tribute was defined in terms of cargas, not cardillas (which was probably a clerical error). The size of the carga is not stated. The assumption in this work is that the carga was equal to 50 pounds (Barnes et al 1981: 73). That would make a cardilla weigh about five pounds.

The Villages on the Municipalidad of Leon

1. LVIN 1 Cucivina (U/L approximately))
   #1 Martin Zambrana: TL= 40
   I = 164

   Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
   (2) 1 fanega of beans
   (3) 1.5 fanegas of cotton
   (4) 50 cardillas of salt
   (5) 1 dozen chickens
   (6) 10 cantaros
   (7) 10 petates
   (8) 6 cantaros of honey
   (9) 1 arroba of wax
   (10) 2 Indians for services

   # 92 Juan Dennes
   TL= 60
   I = 246

   Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
   (2) 1 fanega of beans
   (3) 2 fanegas of cotton
   (4) 70 white sheets
   (5) 80 cardillas of salt
   (6) 1 dozen petates
   (7) 1 dozen cantaros
   (8) 10 cantaros of honey
   (9) 2 arrobas wax
   (10) 3 Indians for service
Appendix 5

The Tasación of 1548

Reference Keys of the Tasación

In order to compress information about the tasación of 1548 these symbols are presented. Regarding the ethnicity of the village the following code is used: U means unknown ethnicity; G means Guazuma; Ch means Chorotea; N means Nahua; M means Mariabos; Ul means Ulma; Ch means Chondal. Regarding the location of the village, L means the village has been located; NL means the village has not been located. The title holder of record of the encomienda is also listed.

The Indian villages of the tasación of 1548 are listed as being included within either the municipalidad of Leon or Granada; in a few instances it is very possible that the Audiencia de los Confines mixed up some villages and included villages from the municipalidad of Granada with those of Leon, and vice versa. Those instances are noted in the discussion of each village. Each village has been given a village identification number (VIN) that is preceded with an "L" meaning it is listed from within the municipalidad of Leon or a "G" meaning it is listed from within the municipalidad of Granada. The symbol "#" refers to the registration number given the encomienda in the tasación; "TP" refers to the number of tributary Indians listed in the encomienda; and "T" refers to the total number of Indian inhabitants in the encomienda or the village.

Lastly, it should be noted that this reconstruction of the tasación of 1548 is most inexact and undoubtedly contains errors. It does represent a statement based on all available information of one version of a reconstruction of early Nicaraguan Indian populations. Where assumptions have been made an effort has been made to state those assumptions so that the reader may judge for himself or herself the correctness of those assumptions.

Information Regarding Measurement Units in the Tasación

In order to understand the units and measuring systems found in the Tasación a few introductory remarks should be made regarding 16th century units of measure, and how information is generally found in the tasación. The three main seed crops mentioned are corn, beans, and cotton. A forth crop, cacao was also mentioned, but much less frequently, and so it must be considered to have been a minor crop. A fifth seed crop, aji, or chili pepper, is mentioned once. When seed crops are listed, as in five fanegas of corn, the clear intent was that the Indians of that encomienda were to plant, care for, and harvest those 5 fanegas of seeds and give that harvest over to the encomendero. Two other fibrous crops are also mentioned, cabuya, a Mariabos word for maguey (Lehmann 1920: 973), and henequen. It cannot be determined if those crops were harvested wild or from cultivated plants.

The dry units of measure for the four seed crops mentioned are:

a. Fanega- this unit for measuring corn was equal to about 1.5 bushels and weighed about 100 pounds (Barnes et al 1981: 69, 73).

b. Almud- this unit was said to equal to 1/12 fanega, or about 4.2 quarts (Barnes et al 1981: 69). This use of this unit of measurement in context with celenmias does not make sense in the

Collection Fowler has suggested that the almud was 1/2 of fanega (Fowler 1989: 170). It is clear that in the tasación of 1581 the almud was 1/12 of a fanega.

c. Celenmin- this unit was also used and was defined as 1/12 of a fanega, but in terms of land area; its precise volumetric definition is unclear (Barnes et al 1981: 72).

Measurements for honey was in arrobas, or about 25 pounds (Barnes et al 1981: 73).

Measurements for wax, almost certainly beeswax, was by the quintal, or 100 pounds (Barnes et al 1981: 73).

Measurements for salt production were not so clear. The unit of most assessments of salt production was the cargulla, defined as 10 cargullias to the carga. In a few encomiendas, however, the cargullias was defined as four cargullias to the carga. In still other encomiendas the tribute was defined in terms of cargas, not cargullias (which was probably a clerical error). The size of the carga is not stated. The assumption in this work is that the carga was equal to 50 pounds (Barnes et al 1981: 73). That would make a cargulla weigh about five pounds.

The Villages on the Municipalidad of Leon

1. LVIN 1 Cucivina (U)/(L approximately))

# 1 Martin Zambrana: Tl= 40

I= 164

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 1 1/2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 50 cargullias of salt
(5) 1 dozen chickens
(6) 10 cantaros
(7) 10 petates
(8) 6 cantaros of honey
(9) 1 arroba of wax
(10) 2 Indians for services

# 92 Juan Denves Tl= 60

I=246

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 70 white sheets
(5) 80 cargullias of salt
(6) 1 dozen petates
(7) 1 dozen cantaros
(8) 10 cantaros of honey
(9) 2 arrobas wax
(10) 3 Indians for service
# 40 (Zuavina) The Crown, formerly
Cristobal Garcia  
Tl= 20  
I= 82

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn  
(2) 0.5 fanegas of beans  
(3) 2 cedermes of cotton  
(4) 20 white sheets  
(5) 20 carguillas of salt

TI total = 120 
I total = 492

Comment: The encomiendas of Cucuvina probably refer to populations on the peninsula of Cosiguina. The only pre-1548 mention of Cosiguina is a lawsuit of THE CROWN v. ANDRES MEDRANO (10 CS 427, February 25, 1541), where a Spaniard burned to death an Indian woman for not working hard enough. Lehmann gives some indication that Cucuvina may have been populated by Maribios Indians since the Maribios word for Cosiguina is Gisihuina (Lehmann 1902:963), phonetically very close to the name listed in encomiendas #1, #40 and #92, rather than the Chontal "Cosiguina" (Incer 1985:293). Encomienda #40, Zuavina, is included because of its phonetic similarity to the other two encomiendas. "Zuavina" is not found in any other source known to the author. The tribute exacted makes it clear that the encomiendas were located in dry, deciduous forest and savannahs, exactly the habitat of the peninsula of Cosiguina.

Cross references: None.

2  

LVIN 2 Olocoton (Chl) (L)
#2 Francisco de Medina  
Tl= 24  
I= 99

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn  
(2) 1 fanega of beans  
(3) 1 Indian for service  
(4) 0.5 fanega of cotton  
(5) 25 white sheets  
(6) 20 carguillas of salt  
(7) 6 chickens

Comment: Olocoton was the site of an early massacre of Spaniards. Oviedo reported that, "...the Crown treasures of Lopez de Salcedo, Alonso de Peralta, another Spaniard named Zuniga, two servants, a brother named Baezas, six or seven in total, were killed and eaten, including their horses." (Cronistas 3: 442). Olocoton is listed on the Sonnenstein map of 1863 as lying a bit south and east of Somotillo on the main road, which is probably where the village of Olocoton was located. Olocoton is also mentioned by Oviedo as lying on the route from Leon Viejo to the site of the massacred villa of Caceres de la Frontera (Cronistas 3:454-455). The ethnic identity of Olocoton was established by the Tasación of 1581 as being Chondal (Tasación 1581: 172-174). The site lies on the northern fringe area of the Maribios. The volcano close by the hot springs of San Jacinto is also called Olocoton (Incer 1985: 445). The only other reported instance of Indians eating Spaniards and horses is the massacre of Benito Hurtado and his band of men at Villa Hermosa in 1527. Those Indians were identified as Chondales.

Cross References: P 5.1.

3. LVIN 3 Subtiava (Ch) (L)
#3 Francisco de Castrillo  
Tl= 60  
I= 246

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn  
(2) 1 fanega of beans  
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 70 white sheets  
(5) 1 dozen chickens  
(6) 1 dozen petates  
(7) 80 carguillas of salt  
(8) 3 Indians for service

#19 Francisco Tellez  
Tl= 160  
I= 656

Tribute: (1) 16 fanegas of corn  
(2) 5 fanegas of beans  
(3) 5 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 200 white sheets  
(5) 300 carguillas of salt  
(6) 2 Indians for fishing  
(7) 18 petates  
(8) 1 dozen cantaros  
(9) 1 dozen comunales

TI total = 220  
I total = 902

Comment: Subtiava was identified as a Chorotean speaking population by Cibdad Real (Cronistas 1: 151). Squier's extensive linguistic study of Maribios, which he undertook while he
# 40 (Zuavina) The Crown, formerly Cristobal Garcia

Tl= 20
I= 82

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 cedemines of cotton
(4) 20 white sheets
(5) 20 carguillas of salt

TI total = 120
I total = 492

Comment: The encomiendas of Cucuquina probably refer to populations on the peninsula of Cosiguina. The only pre-1548 mention of Cosiguina is a lawsuit of THE CROWN v. ANDRES MEDRANO (10 CS 427, February 25, 1541), where a Spaniard burned to death an Indian woman for not working hard enough. Lehmann gives some indication that Cucuquina may have been populated by Matrías Indians since the Matrías word for Cosiguina is Gihuquina (Lehmann 1902:963), phonetically very close to the name listed in encomiendas #1, #40 and #92, rather than the Chontal "Cosiguina" (Ince 1985:293). Encomienda # 40, Zuavina, is included because of its phonetic similarity to the other two encomiendas. "Zuavina" is not found in any other source known to the author. The tribute exacted makes it clear that the encomiendas were located in dry, deciduous forest and savannahs, exactly the habitat of the peninsula of Cosiguina.

Cross references: None.

2. LVIN 2 Olocoton (Chl) (L)
   # 2 Francisco de Medina
   Tl= 24
   I= 99

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 1 Indian for service
(4) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(5) 25 white sheets
(6) 20 carguillas of salt
(7) 6 chickens

Comment: Olocoton was the site of an early massacre of Spaniards. Oviedo reported that, "... the Crown treasured of Lopez de Salcedo, Alonso de Peralta, another Spaniard named Zuniga, two servants, a brother named Baezas, six or seven in total, were killed and eaten, including their horses." (Cronistas 3:442). Olocoton is listed on the Sonnenstein map of 1863 as lying a bit south and east of Somotillo on the main road, which is probably where the village of Olocoton was located. Olocoton is also mentioned by Oviedo as lying on the route from Leon Viejo to the site of the massacred villa of Caceres de la Frontera (Cronistas 3:454-455). The ethnic identity of Olocoton was established by the Tasación of 1581 as being Chontal (Tasación 1581: 172-174). The site lies on the northern fringe area of the Matrías. The volcano close by the hot springs of San Jacinto is also called Olocoton (Ince 1985: 445). The only other reported instance of Indians eating Spaniards and horses is the massacre of Benito Hurrado and his band of men at Villa Hermosa in 1527. Those Indians were identified as Chondales.

Cross References: P 5.1.

3. LVIN 3 Subtiava (Ch) (L)
   #3 Francisco de Castrillo
   Tl= 60
   I= 246

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 70 white sheets
(5) 1 dozen chickens
(6) 1 dozen petates
(7) 80 carguillas of salt
(8) 3 Indians for service

#19 Francisco Tellez

Tl= 160
I= 656

Tribute: (1) 16 fanegas of corn
(2) 5 fanegas of beans
(3) 5 fanegas of cotton
(4) 200 white sheets
(5) 300 carguillas of salt
(6) 2 Indians for fishing
(7) 18 petates
(8) 1 dozen cantaros
(9) 1 dozen comales

TI total = 220
I total = 902

Comment: Subtiava was identified as a Chorotegan speaking population by Cibdad Real (Cronistas 1:151). Squier’s extensive linguistic study of Matrías, which he undertook while he
stayed in Leon in 1850 negotiating a canal treaty with the Nicaraguan government and called "Subtiava", is undoubtedly the result of Maribios populations moving into Subtiava after 1586, the date of Cibdad Real's visit. It should also be mentioned that two Maribios settlements, Ygualtega and Abangasca, were located just a few km west of Subtiava, so the presence of Maribios speakers in Subtiava in 1850 is completely understandable.

Cross reference: Abangasca LVIN 80 and Ygualtega LVIN 14

4. LVIN 4 Mahometombo (Momotombo) (Ch) (L)
   #4 Rodrigo de Contreras
   Biedma Tl= 35
   I= 144
   Tribute: (1) 2 Indian fishers
           (2) 2 Indians for services
           (3) 60 white sheets
           (4) 1 dozen petates
           (5) 1 dozen cantaros

   # 184 The Crown Tl= 20
   I= 82
   Tribute: (1) 12 pairs of alpargatas

   TT total= 55
   I total= 226

   Comment: and Cross reference: see discussion in P 3.18 above. Morel de Santa Cruz reported that the town of Pueblo Nuevo (it was renamed La Paz Centro in the 1860's) had an original Indian name of Momotombo (Morel de Santa Cruz: 12). Molina Arguezzo (1973) reported that Momotombo was founded in the 17th century out of the remnants of Indians still residing in the Leon viejo area. La Paz Centro is located about 30 km or about 6 leagues southwest of Leon Viejo, a bit farther than the Mahometombo reported by both Castañeda and Oviedo. The tribute charged against Momotombo seems to indicate a close proximity to Lake Managua.

#8 (Mabriti) (Ch) (L)
Pedro Garcia Tl= 4
I= 17
Tribute: (1) 1 Indian for service during summer.

#57 (Mabritio) (Ch)(L)
Joan de la Calle Tl= 18
I= 74
Tribute: (1) 5 fanegas of corn
           (2) 0.5 fanega of cotton
           (3) 18 white sheets
           (4) 15 cargillas of salt
           (5) 6 petates
           (6) 5 cantarillos of honey
           (7) 2 Indians for service

#58 (Nabitio) (Ch) (L)
Joan de la Calle Tl= 11
I= 46
Tribute: (1) 3 celemenes of cotton
           (2) 11 white sheets yearly
           (3) 3 celemenes of beans
           (4) 6 chickens

#89 (Nabitio Yopomo) (Ch) (L)
Geronimo de Toledo Tl= 60
I= 246
Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
           (2) 2 fanegas of cotton
           (3) 70 white sheets
           (4) 10 cargillas of salt
           (5) 12 petates
           (6) 6 chickens
           (7) 12 sogas
           (8) 3 Indians for 4 months service.

#95 (Mabritianagrando) (Ch) (L)
The Crown Tl= 20
I= 82
Tribute: (1) 2 semeneteras of corn (7)
           (2) 0.5 fanegas of beans
           (3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
           (4) 20 white sheets
           (5) 12 chickens
stayed in Leon in 1850 negotiating a canal treaty with the Nicaraguan government and called "Subtiava", is undoubtedly the result of Maribios populations moving into Subtiava after 1586, the date of Cibdad Real's visit. It should also be mentioned that two Maribios settlements, Yguatapa and Abangasca, were located just a few km west of Subtiava, so the presence of Maribios speakers in Subtiava in 1850 is completely understandable.

Cross reference: Abangasca LVIN 80 and Yguatapa LVIN 14

4. LVIN 4 Mahometombo (Momotombo) (Ch) (L)
   #4 Rodrigo de Contreras
   Biedma
   TL: 36
   L: 144
   Tribute: (1) 2 Indian fishers
   (2) 2 Indians for services
   (3) 60 white sheets
   (4) 1 dozen petates
   (5) 1 dozen cantarros

#184 The Crown
   TL: 20
   L: 82
   Tribute: (1) 12 pairs of alpargatas

TL total: 55
L total: 226

Comment: and Cross reference: see discussion in P 3.18 above. Morel de Santa Cruz reported that the town of Pueblo Nuevo (it was renamed La Paz Centro in the 1860's) had an original Indian name of Momotombo (Morel de Santa Cruz: 12). Molina Arguello (1973) reported that Momotombo was founded in the 17th century out of the remnants of Indians still residing in the Leon viejo area. La Paz Centro is located about 30 km or about 6 leagues southwest of Leon Viejo, a bit farther than the Mahometombo reported by both Castañeda and Oviedo. The tribute charged against Momotombo seems to indicate a close proximity to Lake Managua.

5. LVIN 5 Nabitia (Ch) (L)
   #5 Rodrigo de Contreras
   Biedma
   TL: 6
   L: 25
   Tribute: (1) 1 Indian for service during summer.
   (2) 1 Indian fisher during Cuaresma

#8 (Mabiti) (Ch) (L)
Pedro Garcia
TL: 4
L: 17
Tribute: (1) 1 Indian for service during summer.

#57 (Mabilio) (Ch) (L)
Joan de la Calle
TL: 18
L: 74
Tribute: (1) 5 fanegeas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanege of cotton
(3) 18 white sheets
(4) 15 cargillas of salt
(5) 6 petates
(6) 5 cantarillos of honey
(7) 2 Indians for service

#58 (Nabiti) (Ch) (L)
Joan de la Calle
TL: 11
L: 46
Tribute: (1) 3 celerines of cotton
(2) 11 white sheets yearly
(3) 3 celerines of beans
(4) 6 chickens

#89 (Nabityo Yopomo) (Ch) (L)
Geronimo de Toledo
TL: 60
L: 246
Tribute: (1) 6 fanegeas of corn
(2) 2 fanegeas of cotton
(3) 70 white sheets
(4) 10 cargillas of salt
(5) 12 petates
(6) 6 chickens
(7) 12 sogas
(8) 3 Indians for 4 months service.

#95 (Mabitianagrando) (Ch) (L)
The Crown
TL: 20
L: 82
Tribute: (1) 2 sementeras of corn (7)
(2) 0.5 fanegeas of beans
(3) 0.5 fanege of cotton
(4) 20 white sheets
(5) 12 chickens
#86 (Mabitia) (Ch) (L)
The Crown
TI= 22
I= 90
Tribute: (1) 2 sementeras of corn (7)
(2) 0.5 fanega of beans
(3) 4 celenimes of cotton
(4) 20 white sheets

TI total= 141
I total= 580

Comment and Cross reference: See P 3.14 and 3.17, above. The tribute and name Mabitianagarando suggest a string of villages close by the shore of Lake Managua extending towards the site of Leon Vieju. A site of extensive potsherds, identified as "Mabitie", was recently located 2 km north of Nagarote, about 2 1/2 km from the shore of Lake Managua, close to a place locally called Punta Moabitia. Cibdad Real reported that the village of Mabitie was located one half league, probably north, from Nagarote. That is precisely the spot that is now identified as "Mabitie".

6 LVIN 6 Molacecoyale (U) (NL)
#6 Rodrigo de Rocos
TI= 30
I= 123
Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas to be planted in 2 sementeras, probably of corn.

Cross reference and Comment: Nothing else is known about this encomienda.

7 LVIN 7 Haegalpalpa (U) (NL)
#7 Antonio Botte
TI= 30
I= 123
Tribute: (1) 2 Indians for service during the summer.
(2) 1 Indian fisher during Cuaresma
(3) 40 white sheets

Cross reference and Comment: Nothing else is known about this encomienda.

8 LVIN 8 Cindega (M) (L)

#9 Ysabel Velez
TI= 20
I= 82
Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 20 white sheets
(4) 20 cargillas of salt
(5) 2 Indians to serve food.

#12 Ysco de Santiago
TI= 100
I= 410
Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 4 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 20 white sheets
(5) 12 petates
(6) 12 cantaros
(7) 2 fishers during Cuaresma
(8) 200 cargillas of salt
(9) 5 Indians to serve food.

#22 Diego de Caceres
TI= 64
I= 263
Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 80 white sheets
(5) 100 cargillas of salt
(6) 2 Indians during summer
(7) 2 fishers during Cuaresma
(8) cabuya (msguey) to make 80 pairs of alpargatas
(9) 12 chickens

#56 Diego Sanchez
TI= 45
I= 165
Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 1 fanega of cotton
(4) 30 white sheets monthly
(5) 40 cargillas of salt
(6) 6 cantaros
(7) 6 comales
(8) 6 petates
(9) 2 Indians for service
#9 Ysabel Velez  
TI = 20  
I = 82  

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn  
(2) 2 fanegas of beans  
(3) 20 white sheets  
(4) 20 cargillas of salt  
(5) 2 Indians to serve food.

#12 Yece de Santiago  
TI = 100  
I = 410  

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn  
(2) 4 fanegas of beans  
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 20 white sheets  
(5) 12 petates  
(6) 12 cantaros  
(7) 2 fishers during Cuaresma  
(8) 200 cargillas of salt  
(9) 5 Indians to serve food.

#22 Diego de Caceres  
TI = 64  
I = 263  

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn  
(2) 2 fanegas of beans  
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 80 white sheets  
(5) 100 cargillas of salt  
(6) 2 Indians during summer  
(7) 2 fishers during Cuaresma  
(8) cabuya (mesguey) to make 80 pairs of alpagartas  
(9) 12 chickens.

#56 Diego Sanchez  
TI = 45  
I = 165  

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn  
(2) 1 fanega of beans  
(3) 1 fanega of cotton  
(4) 30 white sheets monthly  
(5) 40 cargillas of salt  
(6) 6 cantaros  
(7) 6 comales  
(8) 6 petates  
(9) 2 Indians for service.

Comment and Cross reference: See P 3.14 and 3.17, above. The tribute and name Mabitia suggest a string of villages close by the shore of Lake Managua extending towards the site of Leon Viejo A site of extensive potsherds, identified as "Imabite", was recently located 2 km north of Nagarote, about 2 1/2 km from the shore of Lake Managua, close to a place locally called Punta Moabita. Cibdad Real reported that the village of Mabiti was located one half league, probably north, from Nagarote. That is precisely the spot that is now identified as "Imabite".

6 LVIN 6 Molacecoyale (U) (NL)  
#6 Rodrigo de Rocos  
TI = 30  
I = 123  

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas to be planted in 2 sementeras, probably of corn.

Cross reference and Comment: Nothing else is known about this encomienda.

7 LVIN 7 Haegagalpa (U) (NL)  
#7 Antonio Botte  
TI = 30  
I = 123  

Tribute: (1) 2 Indians for service during the summer.  
(2) 1 Indian fisher during Cuaresma  
(3) 40 white sheets

Cross reference and Comment: Nothing else is known about this encomienda.

8 LVIN 8 Cindega (M) (L)
Comment and Cross Reference: The encomienda of Cindegazmba has been added to the other encomiendas of Cindega based upon the similarity of the name. Ibarra (1994: 240) suggests that this may be a Pipil "galpon" of Cindega. See P 3.23; for a reference to "Ozuma Cindega" possibly a variant of Cindegazmba, see P 4.34. When Cibdad Real traveled through this part of Nicaragua in 1586 he noted the presence of three villages, all Maribios, named "Cinandega", located in the same place that "Cindegaza" had been earlier described. Those villages were located about one league apart. This suggests that the Maribios villages, at least, were quite strung out, similar to the string of plazas of Managua that Oviedo described that extended along the coast of Lake Managua for several km. Cindega was located close by Abangasca since Indians could easily walk to Cindega from Abangasca (9 CS 490)

Cross Reference: P 3.24

9. LVIN 9 Xocoteaga (U) (NL)
#10 Ysabel Velez
Tl= 21
I= 87
Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(3) 20 white sheets
(4) 20 carguillas of salt
(5) 12 chickens
(6) 2 Indians to serve food

Comment and Cross reference: Nothing else is known about this encomienda.

10. LVIN 10 Capoteaga (U) (NL)
#11 Ysabel Velez
Tl= 19
I= 78
Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(3) 20 white sheets
(4) 20 carguillas of salt
(5) 12 chickens
(6) 2 Indians to serve food

#88 Gonzalo Cano
Tl= 20
I= 82
Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 1 fanega of cotton
(4) 20 white sheets
(5) 20 carguillas of salt
(6) 1 dozen chickens
(10) 36 chickens

#73 Francisco Nunez  TIE= 80  I= 328

Tribute: (1) 10 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 100 white sheets
(5) 100 cargillas of salt
(6) 4 Indians for service
(7) 36 chickens
(8) 1 Indian fisher

# 17 (Cindegazmiba)
Diego de Ayala  TIE= 40  I= 164

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(3) 1 fanega of cotton
(4) 50 white sheets
(5) 50 cargillas of salt
(6) 3 Indians for summer

# 84 (Cindegua)
Alonso Torrejon  TIE= 80  I= 328

Tribute: (1) 10 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 100 white sheets
(5) 6 petates
(6) 36 chickens
(7) 100 cargillas of salt
(8) 4 Indians for service during summer

TI total= 428
T total= 1747

Comment and Cross Reference: The encomienda of Cindegazmiba has been added to the other encomiendas of Cindega based upon the similarity of the name. Ibarra (1994: 240) suggests that this may be a Pipil “galpon” of Cindega. See P 3.23; for a reference to “Ozuma Cindega” possibly a variant of Cindegazmiba, see P 4.34. When Clidad Real traveled through this part of Nicaragua in 1586 he noted the presence of three villages, all Marbios, named “Cinandega”, located in the same place that “Cindega” had been earlier described. Those villages were located about one league apart. This suggests that the Marbios villages, at least, were quite string out, similar to the string of plazas of Managua that Oviedo described that extended along the coast of Lake Managua for several km. Cindega was located close by Abangasca since Indians could easily walk to Cindega from Abangasca (9 CS 490)

Cross Reference: P 3.24

9. LVIN 9 Xocoteua (U) (NL)
#10 Ysabel Velez  TIE= 21  I= 87

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(3) 20 white sheets
(4) 20 cargillas of salt
(5) 12 chickens
(6) 2 Indians to serve food

Comment and Cross reference: Nothing else is known about this encomienda.

10. LVIN 10 Capotega (U) (NL)
#11 Ysabel Velez  TIE= 19  I= 78

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(3) 20 white sheets
(4) 20 cargillas of salt
(5) 12 chickens
(6) 2 Indians to serve food

#88 Gonzalo Cano  TIE= 20  I= 82

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 1 fanega of cotton
(4) 20 white sheets
(5) 20 cargilla of salt
(6) 1 dozen chickens
Comment: These encomiendas were possibly one of the galpones of the much larger village of Mistega, P3.31 (d) Cozaq-teca. It is also possibly the site of the first repartimiento of the booty of Francisco Hernandez in May of 1524. Melendez listed the site as Zoatega (a site near or at San Jorge, see below) and also as "Hacotega" (Melendez, 1993: 142).


11 LVIN 11 Gualteveo (M) (L)
#13 Yseo de Santiago
TI= 100
I= 410
Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 120 white sheets
(5) 12 petates
(6) 12 cantaros
(7) 12 ollas
(8) 2 fighers
(9) 200 carguillas of salt
(10) 3 Indians to serve food daily.

#31 Cervigon
TI= 37
I= 152
Tribute: (1) 2 semeteras of corn(?)
(2) 1 semeterna of beans(?)
(3) 1 fanega of cotton
(4) 40 white sheets
(5) 50 carguillas of salt
(6) 3 Indians for summer
(7) 6 petates
(8) 6 cantaros
(9) 6 cornales

TI total = 137
I total = 562

Comment and Cross reference: See P 3.32

12 LVIN 12 Maney (Ch) (L)
#14 Yseo de Santiago
TI= 35
I= 144
Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
(2) 40 white sheets
(3) 2 fighers during Cuaresma

Comment: Maney was a village where Mateo de Leczano had a cattle farm. It was located one league, or about 4.5 km from Leon Viejo (9 CS 514-515) (direction unknown). It was also located 12 leagues from Cindegua/ Abangasca (9 CS 513). It was mentioned in a lawsuit, THE CROWN v. MATEO LEZCANO, 9 CS 481. Leczano was accused of removing the casique of Cindegua, don Diego, from power, and making him herd cattle on Leczano’s cattle farm at Maney. Maney was definitely located one league, or 4.5 km from Leon Viejo. It is identified as a Chorotega village on the assumption that since Nagrando, Momotombo, and the Inahite cluster of villages were definitely identified as Chorotega villages, Maney was probably Chorotega also. The other possibility is that Maney was Malibios, since don Diego obviously spoke Malibios and may have been placed at Maney because he could speak the “local language.” More recent scholarship by Dr. Carlos Molina may have clarified the location of Maney. In the November 11, 1995 issue of “Nuevo Amanecer Cultural” (issue number 792) the weekly supplement of El Nuevo Diaario, Molina published a rare map of Leon Viejo drawn by Oviedo. When the Spanish Royal Academy published the famous 1855 version of Oviedo’s magnum opus, they did some editing and left out some text and drawings. From the drawing reproduced in El Nuevo Amanecer Cultural it is obvious that the name of the volcano located next to Leon Viejo was not Momotombo, but Maney, or, in Oviedo’s words, “El Infierno de Mamea” Lake Managua is also called “Laguna Ayagualo.” The obvious inference is that Maney, or Mamea, was located very close to the volcano now named Momotombo, about 5 km from the ruins of Leon Viejo. Further prospecting may locate the village of Maney either by the shore of Lake Managua, or perhaps by a series of lakes called Las Playitas.


13 LVIN 13 Cozytega (Soyatega) (M) (NL)
#15 Lope Zunazo
TI= 80
I= 328
Tribute: (1) 8 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 1 fanega of cotton
(4) 100 white sheets
(5) 50 carguillas of salt
(6) 2 fighers during fishing season
(7) 10 petates
(8) 10 ollas (pans)
(7) 2 Indians for service

TI total = 39
I total = 160

Comment: These encomiendas were possibly one of the galpones of the much larger village of Mistega. *P3.31 (d) Cozatega*. It is also possibly the site of the first repartimiento of the booty of Francisco Hernandez in May of 1524. Melendez listed the site as Zostega (a site near or at San Jorge, see below) and also as "Hacotega" (Melendez, 1993: 142).

Cross reference: *P 3.31, PE 7.*

11 LVIN 11 Gualteveo (M) (L)
#13 Yseo de Santiago
TI = 100
I = 410

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 120 white sheets
(5) 12 petates
(6) 12 cantaros
(7) 12 ollas
(8) 2 fischers
(9) 200 carguillas of salt
(10) 3 Indians to serve food daily.

#31 Cervigon
TI = 37
I = 152

Tribute: (1) 2 semeteras of corn(?)
(2) 1 semetera of beans(?)
(3) 1 fanega of cotton
(4) 40 white sheets
(5) 50 carguillas of salt
(6) 3 Indians for summer
(7) 6 petates
(8) 6 cantaros
(9) 6 cornales

TI total = 137
I total = 562

Comment and Cross reference: See *P 3.32*

12 LVIN 12 Maney (Ch) (L)
#14 Yseo de Santiago
TI = 35
I = 144

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
(2) 40 white sheets
(3) 2 fischers during Cuanesma

Comment: Maney was a village where Mateo de Lecano had a cattle farm. It was located one league, or about 4.5 km from Leon Viejo (9 CS 514-515) (direction unknown). It was also located 12 leagues from Cindega/Abangasca (9 CS 515). It was mentioned in a lawsuit, THE CROWN v. MATEO LEZCANO, 9 CS 481. Lecano was accused of removing the casiquè of Cindega, don Diego, from power, and making him herd cattle on Lecano's cattle farm at Maney. Maney was definitely located one league, or 4.5 km from Leon Viejo. It is identified as a Chorote village on the assumption that since Nagrando, Momotombo, and the Inahtite cluster of villages were definitely identified as Chorote villages, Maney was probably Chorote also. The other possibility is that Maney was Machius, since don Diego obviously spoke Machius and may have been placed at Maney because he could speak the "local language." More recent scholarship by Dr. Carlos Molina may have clarified the location of Maney. In the November 11, 1995 issue of "Nuevo Amanecer Cultural" (issue number 792) the weekly supplement of *El Nuevo Diario*, Molina published a rare map of Leon Viejo drawn by Oviedo. When the Spanish Royal Academy published the famous 1855 version of Oviedo's magnum opus, they did some editing and left out some text and drawings. From the drawing reproduced in *El Nuevo Amanecer Cultural* it is obvious that the name of the volcano located next to Leon Viejo was not Momotombo, but Maney, or, in Oviedo's words, "El Infiero de Mamea." Lake Managua is also called "Laguna Ayayagulo." The obvious inference is that Maney, or Mamea, was located very close to the volcano now named Momotombo, about 5 km from the ruins of Leon Viejo. Further prospecting may locate the village of Maney either by the shore of Lake Managua, or perhaps by a series of lakes called Las Playitas.


13 LVIN 13 Cozatega (Soyatega) (M) (NL)
#15 Lope Zunazo
TI = 80
I = 328

Tribute: (1) 8 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 1 fanega of cotton
(4) 100 white sheets
(5) 50 carguillas of salt
(6) 2 fischers during fishing season
(7) 10 petates
(8) 10 ollas (pans)
(9) 10 comales
(10) 1 fanega of cacao
(11) 36 chickens
(12) 10 pairs of alpargatas monthly (120 pt yearly)

#25 (Coyatega) Rodrigo de Contreras Biedma
TI = 100
I = 410

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 4 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 50 white sheets every 4 months (150 sheets yr)
(5) 200 carguillas of salt
(6) 2 fishers during Cuaresma
(7) 6 chickens for Christmas
(8) 6 Indians to serve during summer.

TI total = 180
I total = 738

Comment: Nothing is known about the encomienda or village of Coyatega. It is possible that it may be a misspelling of Zapotega, LVIN 12, above. Since the village of Soyatega was identified as a Maribios village in the Tasación of 1581, it has been identified as a Maribios village.

15 LVIN 15 Deacotazo (Acozaco)(N7) (L)
#18 Joan Gallego
TI = 40
I = 164

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 50 white sheets
(5) 50 carguillas of salt
(6) 2 Indians to fish and serve.

#176 Juan de Hoyos (N) (L)
TI = 36
I = 148

Tribute: (1) 1 fanega of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 30 tepillas
(5) 3 cantaros of honey
(6) 15 carguillas of salt

TI total = 76
I total = 312

Comment and Cross reference: These two encomiendas were placed together because of the similarity of their phonetic sound. One #18 is listed within the municipio of Leon and the other (#176) is found in the municipio of Granada, which may be a clerical error. A possible location for Deacotazo is a prominent small mountain located 2 km outside of Subtiaba, named now Acosaco. In the late 19th century a fortress was built there that over looked the entire plains where Leon is located. Squier (1973: 304-306) mentioned the remains of a large platform, possibly a temple, on a mountain overlooking Leon about 3 leagues away from Leon, which may be a reference to Acosaco. The Tasación of 1581 noted that Acozaco, encomienda # 108, was located in the provincia of Sutiaba and spoke "mexicano" or Nahua.

16 LVIN 16 Guazama (G) (L)
#20 Hernandez de Haro
TI = 40
I = 164

Tribute: (1) 2 sementeras of corn (?)
(9) 10 comales
(10) 1 fanega of cacao
(11) 36 chickens
(12) 10 pairs of alpargatas monthly (120 pt yearly)

#25 (Coyatega) Rodrigo de Contreras Biedma
TI= 100
I= 410

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 4 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 50 white sheets every 4 months (150 sheets yr)
(5) 200 carguillas of salt
(6) 2 fishers during Cuaresma
(7) 6 chickens for Christmas
(8) 6 Indians to serve during summer.

TI total= 180
I total= 738

Comment: Nothing is known about the encomienda or village of Coyatega. It is possible that it may be a misspelling of Zapotega. LVIN 12, above. Since the village of Soyatega was identified as a Maribios village in the Tasaciion of 1581, it has been identified as a Maribios village.

14 LVIN 14 Ygaltega (M) (L) 
#16 Alonso Mendez
TI= 22
I= 91

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 25 white sheets
(5) 2 Indians during summer to serve food

Comment: Ygaltega and Iguala were both spoken of as lying within the province of the Maribios (9 CS 422). Ygaltega was spoken of as lying close to or next to the village of Abangasca.


15 LVIN 15 Deacozaco (Acozaco)(N?) (L)
#18 Joan Gallego
TI= 40
I= 164

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 50 white sheets
(5) 50 carguillas of salt
(6) 2 Indians to fish and serve.

#176 Juan de Hoyos (N) (L)
TI= 36
I= 148

Tribute: (1) 1 fanega of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 30 teñillas
(5) 3 cantaros of honey
(6) 15 carguillas of salt

TI total= 76
I total= 312

Comment and Cross reference: These two encomiendas were placed together because of the similarity of their phonetic sound. One #18 is listed within the municipio of Leon and the other (# 176) is found in the municipio of Granada, which may be a clerical error. A possible location for Deacozaco is a prominent small mountain located 2 km outside of Subtiaba, named now Acosasco. In the late 19th century a fortress was built there that overlooked the entire plains where Leon is located. Squier (1973: 304-306) mentioned the remains of a large platform, possibly a temple, on a mountain overlooking Leon about 3 leagues away from Leon, which may be a reference to Acosasco. The Tasaciion of 1581 noted that Acozaco, encomienda # 108, was located in the provincia of Sutiaba and spoke "mexicano" or Nahuatl.

16 LVIN 16 Guazama (G) (L)
#20 Hernandeo de Haro
TI = 40
I= 164

Tribute: (1) 2 sementeras of corn (?)
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 50 white sheets
(6) 6 petates
(7) 3 Indians to serve during summer
(8) 12 chickens
(9) 12 headstalls (cabestros)

Comment: Guazama was either the name of the language or the name of the plaza of the locale included in this encomienda. The plaza of Guazama was originally called the calpon of Ontagalpanega of the pueblo of Mistega (See P 3.30, above; see also 9 CS 413, 442 for the positive identification of Guazama). Bishop Osorio noted that the Indians of Guazama spoke a different language than Chorotea, Nahua, or Chondal, for which he had interpreters. One may ask if Guazama is another variant of Guaxenicos, inhabitants of two villages in northern Nicaragua identified by Oviedo and thought by Lehmann to be Putum Maya. Mistega was located three leguas, or about 15 km from Realejo, probably on the old road that ran between Leon Viejo and Realejo. Francisco de Castañeda made Mistega his base of operations and there were occasional pregnes of ships' departures read at Mistega.

Cross references: P 3.31, PE # 16

17 LVIN 17 Utega (M) (L)
#21 Felipe Mercado
Tl= 25
I= 103

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 3 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 150 white sheets
(5) 6 Indians to serve
(6) 12 chickens at Christmas
(7) 12 petates
(8) 12 cantaros
(9) 150 carguillas of salt
(10) 2 fishers for Cuaresma
(11) 20 jaquimas and headstalls

#35 Alvaro de Camora
Tl= 22
I= 91

Tribute: (1) 23 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 ½ fanegas of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 25 white sheets
(5) 20 carguillas of salt

(6) 2 Indians to serve during summer

Tl total = 47
I total = 194

Comment and Cross reference: Utega was described as being close to the village of Quezaltasque in the province of the Maribios (9 CS 4). Encomienda # 21 is one of the most onerous to be paid by any village in early Nicaragua. There was either a clerical error, a massive die out of Indians, or some other cause to make the tribute at least six times the tribute ordered paid by other encomiendas of like size. There is one reference to an earlier encomienda that included the village of Utegazimba, possibly the same village.

Cross reference: See P 3.28; for Utegazimba see P 4.46

18 LVIN 18 Pozoltega (M) (L)
#23 Children of M. Mimbreno
Tl= 70
I= 290

Tribute: (1) 8 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 80 white sheets
(5) 100 carguillas of salt
(6) 6 chickens for Christmas
(7) 6 petates
(8) 6 cantaros
(9) 2 fishers during Cuaresma and summer
(10) 4 Indians to serve

#64 Children of L. Guevara
Tl= 18
I= 75

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 6 celemínes of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 18 celemínes each year (7) (possible clerical error)
(5) 2 Indians for service

#190 The Crown
Tl= 60
I= 246

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(2) 1 fanega of beans  
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton  
(4) 50 white sheets  
(6) 6 petates  
(7) 3 Indians to serve during summer  
(8) 12 chickens  
(9) 12 headstalls (cabestros)  

Comment: Guazama was either the name of the language or the name of the plaza of the locale included in this encomienda. The plaza of Guazama was originally called the galpon of Onzagalpanega of the pueblo of Mistega (See P 3.30, above; see also 9 CS 413, 442 for the positive identification of Guazama). Bishop Osorio noted that the Indians of Guazama spoke a different language than Chorotega, Nahua, or Chondal, for which he had interpreters. One may ask if Guazama is another variant of Guaxenicos, inhabitants of two villages in northern Nicaragua identified by Oviedo and thought by Lehmann to be Putum Maya. Mistega was located three leguas, or about 15 km from Realejo, probably on the old road that ran between Leon Viejo and Realejo. Francisco de Castañeda made Mistega his base of operations and there were occasional preguntes of ships' departures read at Mistega.

Cross references: P 3.31, PE # 16

17. **LVIN 17 Utega (M) (L)**  
#21 Felipe Mercado  
\[ \text{Tf=} \ 25 \]  
\[ \text{I=} \ 103 \]

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn  
(2) 3 fanegas of beans  
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 150 white sheets  
(5) 6 Indians to serve  
(6) 12 chickens at Christmas  
(7) 12 petates  
(8) 12 cantaros  
(9) 150 carguillas of salt  
(10) 2 fisheiros for Guaresma  
(11) 20 jaquimas and headstalls

#35 Alvaro de Camara  
\[ \text{Tf=} \ 22 \]  
\[ \text{I=} \ 91 \]

Tribute: (1) 23 fanegas of corn  
(2) 1 5 fanegas of beans  
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton  
(4) 25 white sheets  
(5) 20 carguillas of salt  

(6) 2 Indians to serve during summer  

\[ \text{Tf total} = 47 \]  
\[ \text{I total} = 194 \]

Comment and Cross reference: Utega was described as being close to the village of Quezalasueque in the province of the Mariobis (9 CS 4). Encomienda # 21 is one of the most onerous tributes to be paid by any village in early Nicaragua. There was either a clerical error, or a massive die out of Indians, or some other cause to make the tribute at least six times the tribute ordered paid by other encomiendas of like size. There is one reference to an earlier encomienda that included the village of Utegasimba, possibly the same village.

Cross reference: See P 3.28; for Utegasimba see P 4.46

18. **LVIN 18 Pozoltega (M) (L)**  
#23 Children of M. Mimbreno  
\[ \text{Tf=} \ 70 \]  
\[ \text{I=} \ 290 \]

Tribute: (1) 8 fanegas of corn  
(2) 1 fanega of beans  
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 80 white sheets  
(5) 100 carguillas of salt  
(6) 6 chickens for Christmas  
(7) 6 petates  
(8) 6 cantaros  
(9) 2 fisheiros during Guaresma and summer  
(10) 4 Indians to serve  

#64 Children of L. Guevara  
\[ \text{Tf=} \ 18 \]  
\[ \text{I=} \ 75 \]

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn  
(2) 6 celemises of beans  
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton  
(4) 18 celemises each year (7) (possible clerical error)  
(5) 2 Indians for service

#190 The Crown  
\[ \text{Tf=} \ 60 \]  
\[ \text{I=} \ 246 \]

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn  
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 30 white sheets every 4 months (90 per year)
(5) 24 chickens

TI total= 148
I total= 607


19 LVIN 19 Comayna and Niagalpa
(U or Chontal) (NL)

#24 Antonio Botre
TI= 200
I= 820

Tribute: (1) 16 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 sementeras of beans (?)
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 200 white sheets
(5) 200 carguillas of salt
(6) 2 fishers during Cuaresma
(7) 12 ceramic jars (ollas)
(8) 12 petates
(9) 12 comales
(10) 6 Indians to serve during summer
(11) 12 chickens
(12) 20 jaquimas and headstalls (cabestros)
(13) 2 Indians to herd cattle, if the encomendero had any cattle

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda. There is one reference to the encomiendas of the Contreras family in Nueva Segovia. The village of "Comoyna" was included as one of their villages. A problem with this reference is that the tribute mentioned in # 24 included salt and fish, tributary items not likely to come from Nueva Segovia, where there were no salt deposits. Obviously there were fish to be had in the Rio Coco, which flows close by the site of Nueva Segovia, but it seems highly impractical to pay tribute from 250 km in the mountains when the ocean was only 39 km from Leon Viejo. This anomaly is unexplained.

Cross references: P 6.7 and 6.8, 11 CS 146, 152-153, (June 24, 1544).

20 LVIN 20 Ayagalpa and Miagalpa (U) (L)

#26 Gonzalo Hernandez
TI= 60
I= 246

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 70 white sheets
(5) 50 petates of varas
(6) 1 fisher for Cuaresma
(7) 4 Indians to serve during the summer

Comment and Cross reference: Nothing is known about this encomienda. It may be the Miagalpa (Cronistas 1: 150) described by Ciudad Real. If so, it was most probably Maribios, as it lay in the middle of the Maribios territory. For that reason it is listed as a Maribios village.


21 LVIN 21 Cocooyagua and Agoayagua (N and CHL ?) (L)

#27 Gonzalo Hernandez
TI= 70
I= 287

Tribute: (1) 8 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 1 sementera of cotton (?)
(4) 80 white sheets
(5) 6 chickens during Christmas
(6) 100 carguillas of salt
(7) 12 petates
(8) 12 cantaros
(9) 1 fisher for Cuaresma
(10) 4 Indians to serve during summer

Comment and Cross Reference: Nothing is known about this encomienda. It may be an early reference to the village of Acocoyagua, listed in both the Tasacion of 1581 and mentioned by Ciudad Real in 1586. It was located very close to Sutiaba and spoke either "chontal" or Nahua or both according to the Tasacion of 1581. Ciudad Real mentioned that its inhabitants spoke "tacacho", an unknown language. Quite a bit of ink has been expended in the 20th century speculating about "tacacho". Maybe he was misinformed. It has been tentatively identified as being about 1/2 league, or 2 km, from Sutiaba.

22 LVIN 22 Mescaliz (U) (L)

#28 Alonso Mendez
TI= 14
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 30 white sheets every 4 months (90 per year)  
(5) 24 chickens

TI total= 148  
I total= 607

Comment and Cross reference: See P 3.21

19. **LVIN 19** Comayna and Niigalpa  
(U or Chontal) (NL)  

#24 Antonio Botre  
Tl= 200  
I= 829

Tribute:  
(1) 16 fanegas of corn  
(2) 2 sementeras of beans (?)  
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 200 white sheets  
(5) 200 carguillas of salt  
(6) 2 fishers during Cuaresma  
(7) 12 ceramic jars (ollas)  
(8) 12 petates  
(9) 12 comales  
(10) 6 Indians to serve during summer  
(11) 12 chickens  
(12) 20 jaquimas and headstalls (cabestros)  
(13) 2 Indians to herd cattle, if the encomendero had any cattle

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda. There is one reference to the encomiendas of the Contreras family in Nueva Segovia. The village of "Comayna" was included as one of their villages. A problem with this inference is that the tribute mentioned in #24 included salt and fish, tributary items not likely to come from Nueva Segovia, where there were no salt deposits. Obviously there were fish to be had in the Rio Coco, which flows close by the site of Nueva Segovia, but it seems highly impractical to pay tribute from 250 km in the mountains when the ocean was only 39 km from Leon Viejo. This anomaly is unexplained.

Cross references: P 6.7 and 6.8; 11 CS 146, 152-153, (June 24, 1544).

20. **LVIN 20** Ayagalpa and Miiagalpa (U) (L)

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#26 Gonzalo Hernandez  
Tl= 60  
I= 246

Tribute:  
(1) 6 fanegas of corn  
(2) 2 fanegas of beans  
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 70 white sheets  
(5) 50 patetas of varas  
(6) 1 fisher for Cuaresma  
(7) 4 Indians to serve during the summer

Comment and Cross reference: Nothing is known about this encomienda. It may be the Miiagalpa (Cronistas 1: 150) described by Cibdad Real. If so, it was most probably Maribios, as it lay in the middle of the Maribios territory. For that reason it is listed as a Maribios village.

Cross reference: P 3.23

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21. **LVIN 21** Cocoloyagua and Acoyagua (N and CHL?) (L)

#27 Gonzalo Hernandez  
Tl= 70  
I= 287

Tribute:  
(1) 8 fanegas of corn  
(2) 2 fanegas of beans  
(3) 1 sementera of cotton (?)  
(4) 80 white sheets  
(5) 6 chickens during Christmas  
(6) 100 carguillas of salt  
(7) 12 petates  
(8) 12 cantaros  
(9) 1 fisher during Cuaresma  
(10) 4 Indians to serve during summer

Comment and Cross Reference: Nothing is known about this encomienda. It may be an early reference to the village of Acocoyagua, listed in both the Tasacion of 1581 and mentioned by Cibdad Real in 1586. It was located very close to Sutiaba and spoke either "chontal" or Nahuara or both according to the Tasacion of 1581. Cibdad Real mentioned that its inhabitants spoke "tacacho", an unknown language. Quite a bit of ink has been expended in the 20th century speculating about "tacacho". Maybe he was misinformed. It has been tentatively identified as being about 1/2 league, or 2 km, from Sutiaba.

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22. **LVIN 22** Mescales (U) (L)

#28 Alonso Mendez  
Tl= 14
Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanegas of cotton
(15 white sheets

Comment and Cross reference: No specific site has been located for this encomienda. From the tribute it is obvious that it was located in dry, deciduous tropical forest and/or tropical savannah. It has been tentatively located by the Mescalas river, which is located at the southern end of the Cordilleran central north and a little west of the Sebaco valley. It represents the farthest eastern Spanish penetration north of Lake Nicaragua up, to 1548, that has been located. No encomienda has been located and identified in the Sebaco valley, even though there is one reference (11 CS 152-153) to the Contreras having an encomienda there in the early 1540's.

23. LVIN 23 Malalaca (Ch) (NL)
#29 Don Cristobal Maldonado
Tl= 55
I= 226

Tribute: (1) 5 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 semeteras of beans
(3) 1 5 fanega of cotton
(4) 70 white sheets
(5) 70 cargullas of salt
(6) 12 chickens at Christmas
(7) 12 patates
(8) 12 canaros
(9) 2 Indians for service during summer

Comment and Cross reference: This encomienda was probably located outside of present day Nicaragua. The “provincia” de Chorotega Malalaca was located around the golf of Fonseca and was the scene of Martín de Estete’s unsuccessful slaving expedition in 1529. A possible location for the encomienda could be in the Choluteca river drainage. For references to Chorotega Malalaca, see, for example, 1 CS 456, 463, 469 482, 506, 507.

Don Cristobal Maldonado was a member of the Maldonado family, a very powerful family in Central America at the onset of the colonization process. The first president of the Audiencia de los Conlunes appointed by the Crown was Alonso de Maldonado, who was married to a daughter of Francisco de Montejo, the first conquistador and governor of Yucatan (15 CS 83). They were possibly related at least by marriage to the Cueva family, a member of which was the wife of Pedro de Alvarado. The Cueva family was related by marriage to Pedro de los Ríos. The administrative actions of the Montejos, Maldonados, and Pedro de los Ríos proved similar since they stole as much as they could and destroyed everything that they touched, including Spaniards who did not bow to them and the indigenous cultures under their control. See, for example, president Cerrato’s devastating evaluation of the corruption and thievery of the Maldonado administration of the Audiencia de los Conlunes at 14 CS 344, September 28, 1548. Cristobal Maldonado obviously had nothing to do with Nicaragua and this encomienda may be one of those that set Bishop Valdivieso so implacably against the supposed reform president of the Audiencia de los Conlunes, Alonso de Cerrato.

24. LVIN 24 Amatega (U) (NL)
#30 Mari Gutierrez
Tl= 10
I= 41

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 3 celemines of beans
(3) 3 celemines of cotton
(4) 12 white sheets
(5) 10 cargullas of salt

Comment and Cross reference: Nothing is known about this encomienda.

25. LVIN 25 Tepanzinga (U) (NL)
#32 Pedro de la Palma
Tl= 12
I= 50

Tribute: (1) 3 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 30 white sheets
(5) 50 cargullas of salt
(6) 12 patates
(7) 2 Indians to serve during the summer

Comment: Tepanzinga was one of the original mining districts in the 1520's and was owned at one time by Pedro de Garavito, son of Capitan Andres Garavito. It was also mentioned in the criminal case of ISIDRO DE ROBLES v. ALONSO PEREZ DE VALER, 2 CS 178, 179, 80, 182, (September 21, 1529) when Perez de Valer broke into the house of Robles to steal an Indian girl from Tepanzinga. Castañeda also mentioned that the gold mines at Tepanzinga were abandoned in 1533 since they were a long way from Leon Viejo, difficult to supply, and all of the miners had left for Peru (city council minutes of Leon Viejo, June 16, 1533, 4 CS 701-704).

From the tribute it is obvious that Tepanzinga was located in country where cotton would grow, i.e. dry, tropical savannah and forest. There are old placer and lode mining remains in upper Chinandega province near the town of Villanueva, which was the site of small placer operations in the 18th century and it is possible that Tepanzinga was located somewhere in that area.
Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanegas of cotton
(15 white sheets

Comment and Cross reference: No specific site has been located for this encomienda. From the tribute it is obvious that it was located in dry, deciduous tropical forest and/or tropical savannah. It has been tentatively located by the Mescaleros river, which is located at the southern end of the Cordillera central north and a little west of the Sebaco valley. It represents the farthest eastern Spanish penetration north of Lake Nicaragua up, to 1548, that has been located. No encomienda has been located and identified in the Sebaco valley, even though there is one reference (11 CS 152-153) to the Contreas having an encomienda there in the early 1540s.

23. **LVIN 23 Malalaca (Ch) (NL)**
   #29 Don Cristobal Maldonado
   Tl= 55
   I= 226

Tribute: (1) 5 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 semneras of beans
(3) 1 5 fanega of cotton
(4) 70 white sheets
(5) 70 cargúllas of salt
(6) 12 chickens at Christmas
(7) 12 petates
(8) 12 cantaros
(9) 2 Indians for service during summer

Comment and Cross reference: This encomienda was probably located outside of present day Nicaragua. The "provincia" de Chorotega Malalaca was located around the golf of Fonseca and was the scene of Martin de Estete's unsuccessful slaving expedition in 1529. A possible location for the encomienda could be in the Choluteca river drainage. For references to Chorotega Malalaca, see, for example, 1 CS 456, 463, 469 482, 506, 507.

Don Cristobal Maldonado was a member of the Maldonado family, a very powerful family in Central America at the onset of the colonization process. The first president of the Audiencia de los Condes appointed by the Crown was Alonso de Maldonado, who was married to a daughter of Francisco de Montejo, the first conquistador and governor of Yucatan (15 CS 83). They were possibly related at least by marriage to the Cueva family, a member of which was the wife of Pedro de Alvarado. The Cueva family was related by marriage to Pedro de los Rios. The administrative actions of the Montejos, Maldonados, and Pedro de los Rios proved similar since they stole as much as they could and destroyed everything that they touched, including Spaniards who did not know to them and the indigenous cultures under their control. See, for example, president Cerrato's devastating evaluation of the corruption and thievery of the Maldonado administration of the Audiencia de los Conches at 14 CS 344, September 28, 1548. Cristobal Maldonado obviously had nothing to do with Nicaragua and this encomienda may be one of those that set Bishop Valdivieso so implacably against the supposed reform president of the Audiencia de los Conches, Alonso de Cerrato.

24. **LVIN 24 Amateca (U) (NL)**
   #30 Mart Gutierrez
   Tl= 10
   I= 41

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 3 celemines of beans
(3) 3 celemines of cotton
(4) 12 white sheets
(5) 10 cargúllas of salt

Comment and Cross reference: Nothing is known about this encomienda.

25. **LVIN 25 Tepanzinga (U) (NL)**
   #32 Pedro de la Palma
   Tl= 12
   I= 50

Tribute: (1) 3 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 0 5 fanega of cotton
(4) 30 white sheets
(5) 50 cargúllas of salt
(6) 12 petates
(7) 2 Indians to serve during the summer

Comment: Tepanzinga was one of the original mining districts in the 1520s and was owned at one time by Pedro de Garavito, son of Capitan Andres Garavito. It was also mentioned in the criminal case of ISIDRO DE ROBLES v. ALONSO PEREZ DE VALER, 2 CS 178, 179, 80, 182, (September 21, 1529) when Perez de Valer broke into the house of Robles to steal an Indian girl from Tepanzinga. Castañeda also mentioned that the gold mines at Tepanzinga were abandoned in 1533 since they were a long way from Leon Viejo, difficult to supply, and all of the miners had left for Peru (city council minutes of Leon Viejo, June 16, 1533, 4 CS 701-704). From the tribute it is obvious that Tepanzinga was located in country where cotton would grow, i.e. dry, tropical savannah and forest. There are old placer and lode mining remains in upper Chinandega province near the town of Villanueva, which was the site of small placer operations in the 18th century and it is possible that Tepanzinga was located somewhere in that area.
26 LVIN 26 Colima (U) (NL)

#33 Pedro de la Palma  
T= 80  
I= 328

Tribute: (1) 8 fanegas of corn  
(2) 1 sementera of beans  
(3) 1.5 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 100 white sheets  
(5) 50 carguillas of salt  
(6) 12 chickens for Christmas  
(7) 12 petates  
(8) 12 cantaros  
(9) 3 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Nothing is known about Colima except that it was owned by Pedro de la Palma, who was a close ally of Rodrigo de Contreras. It was close to Tepanzinga, or at any rate no more than one league from Tepanzinga, since the Indians of Colima were instructed to help with the fields of Tepanzinga: "...múndase a los naturales del dicho pueblo que en cada año vengan al pueblo de Tepanzinga y en el se hagan dos sementeras cada uno..." (14 CS 379).

27 LVIN 27 Mazagalpa (Ch) (L)

#34 Alvaro de Zamora  
T= 70  
I= 287

Tribute: (1) 8 fanegas of corn  
(2) 4 fanegas of beans  
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 80 white sheets  
(5) 24 chickens  
(6) 6 petates  
(7) 6 comales  
(8) 6 ollas  
(9) 3 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Mazagalpa was listed by Bishop Morel de Santa Cruz as an old barrio of Managua (Morel de Santa Cruz 1967:11). It was a large village or galpon of Managua and most likely was populated by Chorotegas. It was one of the few villages that produced painted sheets and the only place listed in the Coleccion Somoza that produced dug out canoes. It is also mentioned in the Tasacion of 1581 as being one of the barrios of Managua.

28 LVIN 28 Tepustega (U) (NL)

#36 Hernan Nieto  
T= 100  
I= 410

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn  
(2) 3 fanegas of beans  
(3) 150 white sheets  
(4) 6 petates  
(5) 6 cantaros and ollas  
(6) 100 carguillas of salt  
(7) 2 fishers for Cuaresma  
(8) 5 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda.

Cross reference: P 4.33
26. LVIN 26 Colima (U) (NL)
   #33 Pedro de la Palma
   Tt= 80
   I= 328

   Tribute: (1) 8 fanegas of corn
   (2) 1 sementera of beans
   (3) 1.5 fanegas of cotton
   (4) 100 white sheets
   (5) 50 carguillas of salt
   (6) 12 chickens for Christmas
   (7) 12 petates
   (8) 12 cantaros
   (9) 3 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Nothing is known about Colima except that it was owned by Pedro de la Palma, who was a close ally of Rodrigo de Contreras. It was close to Tepanzinga, or at any rate no more than one league from Tepanzinga, since the Indians of Colima were instructed to help with the fields of Tepanzinga: "...mandose a los naturales del dicho pueblo que en cada año vengan al pueblo de Tepanzinga y en el se hagan dos sementeras cada uno..." (14 CS 379).

27. LVIN 27 Mazagalpa (Ch) (L)
   #34 Alvaro de Zamora
   Tt= 70
   I= 287

   Tribute: (1) 8 fanegas of corn
   (2) 4 fanegas of beans
   (3) 2 fanegas of cotton
   (4) 80 white sheets
   (5) 24 chickens
   (6) 6 petates
   (7) 6 comales
   (8) 6 ollas
   (9) 3 Indians for service during summer

#161 Pedro de la Palma
   Tt= 55
   I= 226

   Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
   (2) 1 fanega of beans
   (3) 1 fanega of cotton
   (4) 60 painted sheets
   (5) 24 chickens
   (6) 10 carguillas of salt
   (7) 10 cantaros of honey
   (8) 1 Indian during Cuaraema

#195 Tienle Fuentes
   Tt= 60
   I= 246

   Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
   (2) 1 fanega of beans
   (3) 1 fanega of cotton
   (4) 60 painted sheets
   (5) All the Indians that worked in said sementeras were given food. The officials of his Majesty had to buy and give the said Indians buenas and acuales to make canoes.

   TT total= 185
   I total= 759

Comment: Mazagalpa was listed by Bishop Morel de Santa Cruz as an old barrio of Managua (Morel de Santa Cruz 1967:11). It was a large village or galpon of Managua and most likely was populated by Chorotegas. It was one of the few villages that produced painted sheets and the only place listed in the Coleccion Somoza that produced dug out canoes. It is also mentioned in the Tasacion of 1581 as being one of the barrios of Managua.

28. LVIN 28 Tepustega (U) (NL)
   #36 Hernan Nieto
   Tt= 100
   I= 410

   Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
   (2) 3 fanegas of beans
   (3) 150 white sheets
   (4) 6 petates
   (5) 6 cantaros and ollas
   (6) 100 carguillas of salt
   (7) 2 fishers for Cuaraema
   (8) 5 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda.

Cross reference: P 4.33
29. **LVIN 29** Taotega (Teotega) (U) (L)

| #37 Hernan Nieto | Tl= 100 | I= 410 |

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn  
(2) 3 fanegas of beans  
(3) 3 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 150 white sheets  
(5) 100 caraguillas of salt  
(6) 12 small petates  
(7) 50 pairs of alpargatas  
(8) 5 Indians for service during summer

| #39 Francisco Tellez | Tl= 45 | I= 185 |

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn  
(2) 1 fanega of beans  
(3) 1 fanega of cotton  
(4) 75 white sheets  
(5) 50 caraguillas of salt  
(6) 3 Indians for service during summer  
(7) 40 pairs of alpargatas  
(8) 12 petates

| #42 Joan Gallego | Tl= 50 | I= 205 |

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn  
(2) 2.5 fanegas of beans  
(3) 2.5 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 540 white sheets  
(5) 80 caraguillas of salt  
(6) 40 pairs of alpargatas  
(7) 1 fisher for Cuaresma  
(8) 4 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Teotega was located one league, or about 4.5 km, from Realejo, (2 CS 34). It is also where Isabel de Bobadilla, the widow of Pedrarias ran a cathouse using Indian girls to service the sailors visiting Realejo (6 CS 108). The main objection of the other colonists is that she maintained a monopoly on the trade and wouldn’t let them open other cathouses. Crown treasurer Juan Tellez Nunez had most of his assets at Teotega at the time of his death and probate of his estate. See, In Re Tellez, 6 CS 118, (May 3, 1533). It may be located just upstream from El Realejo. One early map shows an Indian village, only called “pueblo viejo”, located in that place.

30. **LVIN 30** Tosta (U) (NL)

| #38 Hernan Nieto | Tl= 90 | I= 369 |

Tribute: (1) 10 fanegas of corn  
(2) 2.5 fanegas of beans  
(3) 2.5 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 540 white sheets  
(5) 80 caraguillas of salt  
(6) 40 pairs of alpargatas  
(7) 1 fisher for Cuaresma  
(8) 4 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Little is known about this encomienda. The name means rabbit in Nahuatl and is one of the days found in the Nahuatl calendar (See Chapter Ten). Consistent with other usages that may indicate that Tosta was either Nahuatl or Matibas. Hernando de Soto had a small house, or hut in this pueblo. There was a fight between Spaniards as a result of a card game. One knifed the other, who died. See, THE CROWN (CASTANEDA) v PEDRO DE TORRES, 4 CS 531, (February 26, 1530). See also Duncan 1996: 97-108.

31. **LVIN 31** Condega and Joanagastea  
(Ulua and/or Chontal) (L)

| #41 Joan Gallego | Tl= 105 | I= 431 |

Tribute: (1) 14 fanegas of corn  
(2) 2 fanegas of beans  
(3) 3 fanegas of cotton in a milpa  
(4) 60 cotton sheets  
(5) for four months, December, January, February, and March, 8 Indians for service  
(6) 100 caraguillas of salt  
(7) each Pascua 12 chickens

TI total= 195  
I total= 800
29. **LVIN 29** Taotega (Teotega) (U) (L)

| #37 Hernan Nieto | T= 100 | L= 410 |

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 3 fanegas of beans
(3) 3 fanegas of cotton
(4) 150 white sheets
(5) 100 caraguillas of salt
(6) 12 small petates
(7) 50 pairs of alpargatas
(8) 5 Indians for service during summer

| #39 Francisco Tellez | T= 45 | L= 185 |

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 1 fanega of cotton
(4) 75 white sheets
(5) 50 caraguillas of salt
(6) 3 Indians for service during summer
(7) 40 pairs of alpargatas
(8) 12 petates

| #42 Joan Gallego | T= 50 | L= 205 |

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanegas of beans
(3) 1 fanega of cotton
(4) 75 white sheets
(5) 1 fisher during Cuaremesa
(6) 3 Indians to serve during summer
(7) 80 caraguillas of salt

**Total**: T = 195
I = 800

Comment: Teotega was located one league, or about 4.5 km, from Realejo, (2 CS 34) It is also where Isabel de Bobadilla, the widow of Pedrarias ran a cathouse using Indian girls to service the sailors visiting Realejo (6 CS 108). The main objection of the other colonists is that she maintained a monopoly on the trade and wouldn’t let them open other cathouses. Crown treasurer Juan Tellez Nunez had most of his assets at Teotega at the time of his death and probate of his estate. See, In Re Tellez, 6 CS 118, (May 3, 1533). It may be located just upstream from El Realejo. One early map shows an Indian village, only called “pueblo viejo”, located in that place.

30 **LVIN 30** Tosta (U) (NL)

| #38 Hernan Nieto | T= 90 | L= 369 |

Tribute: (1) 10 fanegas of corn
(2) 2.5 fanegas of beans
(3) 2.5 fanegas of cotton
(4) 540 white sheets
(5) 80 caraguillas of salt
(6) 40 pairs of alpargatas
(7) 1 fisher for Cuaremesa
(8) 4 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Little is known about this encomienda. The name means rabbit in Nahua and is one of the days found in the Nahua calendar (See Chapter Ten). Consistent with other usages that may indicate that Tosta was either Nahua or Mariobio. Hernando De Soto had a small house, or hut in this pueblo. There was a fight between Spaniards as a result of a card game. One knifed the other, who died. See, THE CROWN (CASTANEDA) v. PEDRO DE TORRES, 4 CS 531, (February 26, 1530). See also Duncan 1996: 97-108.

31 **LVIN 31** Condega and Ioanagastega
(Ulta and/or Chontal) (L)

| #41 Joan Gallego | T= 105 | L= 431 |

Tribute: (1) 14 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 3 fanegas of cotton in a milpa
(4) 60 cotton sheets
(5) for four months, December, January, February, and March, 8 Indians for service
(6) 100 caraguillas of salt
(7) each Pascua 12 chickens
(8) On Fridays and Cuacesma 2 Indian fishers

Comment: Condéga was almost certainly not the Condéga located in the mountains of Estelí province, but located close to or at the present day town of Guasamote. Cibdad Real noted that the northernmost village in the gobernación of Nicaragua traveling from Honduras along the golf of Fonseca was named Condéga. It should also be mentioned that Cibdad Real was able to travel, by foot, in one day from Condéga to the town of El Viejo. In order for him to have walked on one day from Condéga, Estelí province, to El Viejo would mean a journey of over 150 km, making Cibdad Real a man of iron legs. In the rivers near Condéga he noticed jumping or flying fish, probably the Anablop dorm, or "four eyed fish" (Villa 1962: 145). He identified the Indians of Condéga as Uluas, and noted that Zomoto, another Indian village, was located one league away. From the geographical description Zomoto was almost certainly modern day Somotillo. Joanagastega may be another variation of Juananostega, mountains mentioned at the onset of the conquest as the site of at least one battle with the Indians. The mountains of Juananostega may be the Sierras de las Botijas that begin to rise directly to the north of Somotillo and where are found several old mining towns such as San Francisco, San Pedro, and Cinco Pinos. In any event the language of the encomienda makes it clear that the Indians of Condéga had to help the Indians of Zomoto clear their fields for planting as well as do their own planting. This would indicate a distance between the two villages of probably not more than 10 km, similar to the distance between the encomiendas of Guatepe and Jaltéva, noted below in the encomiendas of the municipalidad of Granada. The Tasacon of 1581 further clarified the matter and identifies Condéga as a Chontales village. It should also be mentioned that the word milpa is only used once in the Colección Somotá when referring to this encomienda.

Cross reference: LVIN 60 Oloomega.

32 LVIN 32 Chinanagua (N) (L)
#43 Children of M. Mimbreño
T= 160
I= 656

Tribute: (1) 14 fanegas of corn
(2) 3 fanegas of beans
(3) 3 fanegas of cotton
(4) 180 white sheets
(5) 100 carguillas of salt
(6) 12 chickens for Christmas
(7) 2 fishers for Cuacesma
(8) 6 Indians for service in summer
(9) 12 pelettes

Comment: Chinanagua was undoubtedly a Nahua speaking village and was so identified by Cibdad Real in 1586. It is located exactly 1 league from El Viejo (Tezutaga).

Cross reference: P 3.36

33 LVIN 33 Totogalpa (U) (L)
#44 Pedro Sanchez
T= 24
I= 99

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 25 white sheets
(5) 6 pelettes
(6) 40 carguillas of salt
(7) 1 fisher for Cuacesma

Comment: Totogalpa was probably located where the present day town of Totogalpa is located in Madriz province. The presence of salt as tribute and the providing of 1 fisher does put this proposed location of Totogalpa in question as it is a long way from the ocean and from Leon Viejo. This anomaly is unexplained.

34 LVIN 34 Joanagastilla (Chl) (L)
#45 Blasco Porras de Leon
T= 78
I= 320

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 60 white sheets
(4) 50 carguillas of salt
(5) 3 Indians for service in summer

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda. It was probably located close by the following encomienda, Joanagastilla. Based upon Condéga being identified as a Chontales village in 1581 and Condéga and Joanagastilla being included in the same encomienda, this village is identified as being a Chontales village. It may be one of the villages identified by Oviedo in 1528, in describing the route to Villahermosa, Guaxinaja, and also called that in the Tasacon of 1581. From the tribute it is clear that the subsistence economy, and agricultural and atesanal production, of the Chontales was similar to that of the Chorotegas, Nahua, and Matibes Indians.

35 LVIN 35 Joanagastilla (Chl) (L)
#46 Pedro Otejon
T= 24
I= 99

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanegas of cotton
(4) 25 white sheets
(5) 25 carguillas of salt
(8) On Fridays and Cuaucesma 2 Indian fishers

Comment: Condega was almost certainly not the Condega located in the mountains of Estelí province, but located close to or at the present day town of Guasacate. Cibdad Real noted that the northernmost village in the gobernación of Nicaragua traveling from Honduras along the golf of Fonseca was named Condega. It should also be mentioned that Cibdad Real was able to travel by foot, in one day from Condega to the town of El Viejo. In order for him to have walked on one day from Condega, Estelí province, to El Viejo would mean a jaunt of over 150 km, making Cibdad Real a man of iron legs. In the river near Condega he noticed jumping or flying fish, probably the Anaboles dawii, or “four eyed fish” (Villa 1982: 145). He identified the Indians of Condega as Uulas, and noted that Zomoto, another Indian village, was located one league away. From the geographical description Zomoto was almost certainly modern day Sonotitlán. Joanagastilla may be another variation of Juananotsega, mountains mentioned at the onset of the conquest as the site of at least one battle with the Indians. The mountains of Juananotsega may be the Sierras de las Botijas that begin to rise directly to the north of Sonotitlán and where are found several old mining towns such as San Francisco, San Pedro, and Cinco Pinos. In any event the language of the encomienda makes it clear that the Indians of Condega had to help the Indians of Zomoto clear their fields for planting as well as do their own planting. This would indicate a distance between the two villages of probably not more than 10 km, similar to the distance between the encomiendas of Guatepe and Jaltéva, noted below in the encomiendas of the municipalidad of Granada. The Tasación of 1581 further clarified the matter and identifies Condega as a Chontales village. It should also be mentioned that the word milpa is only used once in the Colección Sonora when referring to this encomienda.

Cross reference: LVIN 60 Olomega.

32 LVIN 32 Chinandega (N) (L)
#43 Children of M. Mimbrano
TÎ= 160
I= 456

Tribute: (1) 14 fanegas of corn
(2) 3 fanegas of beans
(3) 3 fanegas of cotton
(4) 180 white sheets
(5) 100 carguillas of salt
(6) 12 chickens for Christmas
(7) 2 fishers for Cuaucesma
(8) 6 Indians for service in summer
(9) 12 petates

Comment: Chinandega was undoubtedly a Nahua speaking village and was so identified by Cibdad Real in 1586. It was located exactly 1 league from El Viejo (Tezucatega).

Cross reference: P 3.36

33. LVIN 33 Totogalpa (U) (L)
#44 Pedro Sanchez
TÎ= 24
I= 99

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 25 white sheets
(5) 6 petates
(6) 40 carguillas of salt
(7) 1 fisher for Cuaucesma

Comment: Totogalpa was probably located where the present day town of Totogalpa is located in Madriz province. The presence of salt as tribute and the providing of 1 fisher does put this proposed location of Totogalpa in question as it is a long way from the ocean and from Leon Viejo. This anomaly is unexplained.

34. LVIN 34 Joanagastilla (Chl) (L)
#45 Blasco Porras de Leon
TÎ= 78
I= 320

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 60 white sheets
(4) 50 carguillas of salt
(5) 3 Indians for service in summer

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda. It was probably located close by the following encomienda, Joanagastilla. Based upon Condega being identified as a Chontales village in 1581 and Condega and Joanagastilla being included in the same encomienda, this village is identified as being a Chontales village. It may be one of the villages identified by Oviedo in 1528, in describing the route to Villahermosa, Guaxinajá, and also called that in the Tasación of 1581. From the tribute it is clear that the subsistence economy, and agricultural and artisanal production, of the Chontales was similar to that of the Chorotegas, Nahua, and Matibes Indians.

35. LVIN 35 Joanagastilla (Chl) (L)
#46 Pedro Orejon
TÎ= 24
I= 99

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanegas of cotton
(4) 25 white sheets
(5) 25 carguillas of salt
(6) 2 Indians for service in summer

Comment: Nothing specifically is known of this encomienda. Since it is mentioned above as being included in the encomienda of Condega, it is tentatively identified as being Chontales also and located in the vicinity of Condega, or today's Guasaule. See also comments above in LVIN 34, Joanagansta.

36. **LVIN 36 Mazatega (M) (L)**
   #47 Pedro Orejon  
   Ti= 44  
   I= 181

   Tribute: (1) 6 faneegas of corn  
   (2) 1 fanega of beans  
   (3) 1 fanega of cotton  
   (4) 40 carguillas of salt  
   (5) 6 petates  
   (6) 6 catarros  
   (7) 3 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Mazatega was identified by Cibdad Real as a Maribios village and located two leagues from Chinasnega. Lehmann identified the word Mazatega as the name of a language related to Oto-Mangue (Lehmann 1920: 901-910).

Cross reference: **P 3.19**

37. **LVIN 37 Chicigalpa (M) (L)**
   #48 Ana Ximenez  
   Ti= 80  
   I= 328

   Tribute: (1) 8 faneegas of corn  
   (2) 3 faneegas of beans  
   (3) 2 faneegas of cotton  
   (4) 100 white sheets  
   (5) 12 petates  
   (6) 12 chickens during Christmas  
   (7) 20 capirotas  
   (8) 40 carguillas of salt  
   (9) 4 Indians to serve during summer

Comment: Chicigalpa was identified by Cibdad Real as a Maribios village and located on its present day location.

Cross reference: **P 3.20**

38. **LVIN 38 Tecotaca (N7) (L7)**
   #49 Ana Ximenez

39. **LVIN 39 Zumbahruga (U) (NL)**
   #50 Diego de Conteras  
   Ti= 16  
   I= 66

   Tribute: (1) 1.5 faneegas of corn  
   (2) 0.5 faneegas of beans  
   (3) 0.5 faneegas of cotton  
   (4) 10 capirotas  
   (5) 6 painted sheets

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

40. **LVIN 40 Chamalpan (U) (L)**
   #51 Diego de Conteras  
   Ti= 90  
   I= 369

   Tribute: (1) 10 faneegas of corn  
   (2) 2 faneegas of beans  
   (3) 2 faneegas of cotton  
   (4) 100 white sheets  
   (5) 100 carguillas of salt  
   (6) 12 petates  
   (7) 10 pairs of alpagatas  
   (8) 2 fishers during Cuatesma  
   (9) 12 chickens for Christmas  
   (10) 5 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Little is known of this encomienda. There is a site located just north of Realicho on the Pacific coast that is still called Chamalpan. The location is consistent with the tribute charged against the village of Chamalpan and is tentatively located there. The other alternative is a location north of the Rio Negro, by the Honduran border (Incer 1985: 412).

41. **LVIN 41 Tatamustega (U) (L)**  
   Ti= 22
(6) 2 Indians for service in summer

Comment: Nothing specifically is known of this encomienda. Since it is mentioned above as being included in the encomienda of Condega, it is tentatively identified as being Chontales also and located in the vicinity of Condega, or today's Guasaule. See also comments above in LVIN 34, Joamagasta.

36. LVIN 36 Mazateca (M) (L)  
   #47 Pedro Orejon  
   TL= 44  
   I= 181  
   Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn  
   (2) 1 fanega of beans  
   (3) 1 fanega of cotton  
   (4) 40 carguilas of salt  
   (5) 6 petates  
   (6) 6 mantas  
   (7) 3 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Mazateca was identified by Cibdad Real as a Maribios village and located two leagues from Chinandega. Lehmann identified the word Mazateca as the name of a language related to Oto-Mangue (Lehmann 1920: 901-910).

Cross reference: P 3.19

37. LVIN 37 Chichigalpa (M) (L)  
   #48 Ana Ximenez  
   TL= 80  
   I= 328  
   Tribute: (1) 8 fanegas of corn  
   (2) 3 fanegas of beans  
   (3) 2 fanegas of cotton  
   (4) 100 white sheets  
   (5) 12 petates  
   (6) 12 chickens during Christmas  
   (7) 20 capirotas  
   (8) 40 carguilas of salt  
   (9) 4 Indians to serve during summer

Comment: Chichigalpa was identified by Cibdad Real as a Maribios village and located on its present day location.

Cross reference: P 3.20

38. LVIN 38 Tecotaca (N?) (L7)  
   #49 Ana Ximenez

39. LVIN 39 Zumbarraga (U) (NL)  
   #50 Diego de Contreras  
   TL= 16  
   I= 66  
   Tribute: (1) 1.5 fanegas of corn  
   (2) 0.5 fanegas of beans  
   (3) 0.5 fanegas of cotton  
   (4) 10 capirotas  
   (5) 6 painted sheets

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

40. LVIN 40 Chimalpan (U) (L)  
   #51 Diego de Contreras  
   TL= 90  
   I= 369  
   Tribute: (1) 10 fanegas of corn  
   (2) 2 fanegas of beans  
   (3) 2 fanegas of cotton  
   (4) 100 white sheets  
   (5) 100 carguilas of salt  
   (6) 12 petates  
   (7) 10 pairs of alpagatas  
   (8) 2 fishes during Cuaresma  
   (9) 12 chickens for Christmas  
   (10) 5 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Little is known of this encomienda. There is a site located just north of Realejo on the Pacific coast that is still called Chimalpan. The location is consistent with the tribute charged against the village of Chimalpan and is tentatively located there. The other alternative is a location north of the Rio Negro, by the Honduran border (Incer 1985: 412).

41. LVIN 41 Tatamustega (U) (L)  
   TL= 22
#52 The Crown  
I= 91

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn  
(2) 0.5 fanega of cotton  
(3) 20 white sheets  
(4) 30 carguillas of salt

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda. It may have been located at or close to Mistega. It may be an encomienda of another variant of Mistega (2 CS 34).

42. **LVIN 42** Agagalpa (U) (L)  
#53 Diego Sanchez  
TI= 100  
I= 410

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn  
(2) 4 fanegas of beans  
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 150 white sheets  
(5) 100 carguillas of salt  
(6) 2 fishers for Cuaresma  
(7) 12 cantaros  
(8) 12 comales  
(9) 36 chickens  
(10) 12 petates for barbocoa (?)  
(11) 5 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda. In 1533 Alvarado and Francisco de Castañeda signed their peace agreement here so it was probably located close by El Rallejo.

43. **LVIN 43** Astatega (M) (L?)  
#54 Diego Sanchez  
TI= 100  
I= 410

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn  
(2) 1 fanega of beans  
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 25 white sheets  
(5) 3 Indians for service during summer  
(6) 36 chickens for Christmas

Comment: Astatega was a Maribios village that was subject to several encomiendas and litigation.


#54 Diego Sanchez  
TI= 30  
I= 125

Tribute: (1) 2 sermenteras of corn and the cotton that the encomendero got from the harvest  
(2) 30 white sheets  
(3) 20 carguillas of salt  
(4) 2 Indians for service  
(5) 24 chickens

Comment: Diego Sanchez mentioned Astataga and Pangua as plazas almost being situated together (9 CS 140). When Rodrigo de Contreras fought with Diego Sanchez he removed Sanchez' encomiendas, including Pangua. A new deed of encomienda was issued to Juan Durreta. At the livery of seizin (or its Hispanic equivalent) the caciques Uzelo and Malina were present (9 CS 414). It was clearly identified as a Maribios village. Cibadei Real did not mention the village in 1586, but it was listed as an encomienda in the Tasacion of 1581.

Cross reference: P 3.27, PE 12.

45. **LVIN 45** Nepuemo (U) (NL)  
#59 Juan de la Calle  
TI= 10  
I= 41

Tribute: (1) 3 celemines of cotton  
(2) 10 white sheets  
(3) 6 chickens

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

46. **LVIN 46** Tencogalpa (U) (NL)  
#60 Garcia de Rrecas  
TI= 35  
I= 144

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn  
(2) 0.5 fanegas of beans  
(3) 1 fanega of cotton  
(4) 36 white sheets  
(5) 50 carguillas of salt  
(6) 3 Indians for service  
(7) 12 chickens

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

47. **LVIN 47** Nandamayo (U) (NL)
Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn  
(2) 0.5 fanega of cotton  
(3) 20 white sheets  
(4) 30 carguillas of salt

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda. It may have been located at or close to Mistega. It may be an encomienda of another variant of Mistega (2 CS 34).

42 LVIN 42 Agagalpa (U) (L)  
#53 Diego Sanchez  
TI= 100  
I= 410

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn  
(2) 4 fanegas of beans  
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 150 white sheets  
(5) 100 carguillas of salt  
(6) 2 fishers for Cuaresma  
(7) 12 cantaros  
(8) 12 comales  
(9) 36 chickens  
(10) 12 petates for barbocoa  
(11) 5 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda. In 1533 Alvarado and Francisco de Castañeda signed their peace agreement here so it was probably located close by El Realejo.

43 LVIN 43 Astatega (M) (L?)  
#54 Diego Sanchez  
TI= 100  
I= 410

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn  
(2) 1 fanega of beans  
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 25 white sheets  
(5) 3 Indians for service during summer  
(6) 36 chickens for Christmas

Comment: Astatega was a Mariobios village that was subject to several encomiendas and litigation.


45 LVIN 45 Nepuerno (U) (NL)  
#59 Joan de la Calle  
TI= 10  
I= 41

Tribute: (1) 3 celemines of cotton  
(2) 10 white sheets  
(3) 6 chickens

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

46 LVIN 46 Tencogalpa (U) (NL)  
#60 Garcia de Rrcas  
TI= 35  
I= 144

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn  
(2) 0.5 fanegas of beans  
(3) 1 fanega of cotton  
(4) 36 white sheets  
(5) 50 carguillas of salt  
(6) 3 Indians for service  
(7) 12 chickens

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

47 LVIN 47 Nandamayo (U) (NL)
Tribute: (1) 3 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 30 white sheets
(5) 2 Indians for service 4 months a year

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

48. **LVIN 48 Ayttega (N) (L)**
#62 Peralvarez de Oviedo    TI= 30    I= 123
Tribute: (1) 3 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 30 white sheets
(5) 2 Indians for service for 4 months
(6) 12 chickens

76. **LVIN 48 Ayttega (N) (L)**
#76 Juan de Salamanca    TI= 16    I= 66
Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 0.5 fanegas of cotton
(4) 20 white sheets
(5) 20 carguilllas of salt
(6) 1 Indian for service for 4 months

Comment: Ayttega was one of three villages in northwestern Nicaragua that can be positively identified as Nahua speaking. It probably was a much larger village at the onset of the conquest, but suffered from being so close to the seaport of Realejo, where the Spanish dueño of Ayttega, Pedro de los Ríos, probably shipped out many of its inhabitants into slavery. It was listed in the Taxación of 1581 as being found in the provincia of Sutiaba.

Cross reference: **P 3.34**

49. **LVIN 49 Telia (Telica) (M) (L)**
#63 Children of M. Mimbreno    TI= 100    I= 410
Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of cotton
(3) 150 sheets
(4) 100 carguilllas of salt
(5) 2 fanegas of beans
(6) 5 Indians for service
(7) 12 petates
(8) 36 chickens

Comment: This village was located at or near the location of the village of the same name. There were reported one or two Indians murdered there by a Portuguese worker in the employ of Pedro de los Ríos (9 CS 674).

Cross reference: **P 3.25**

50. **LVIN 50 Azolotega (M) (L)**
#65 Children of L. Guevara    TI= 70    I= 287
Tribute: (1) 8 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 1 fanega of cotton
(4) 80 sheets
(5) 80 carguilllas of salt
(6) 2 fishers for Cuarezma
(7) 3 Indians for service
(8) 24 chickens
Tribute: (1) 3 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 30 white sheets
(5) 2 Indians for service 4 months a year

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

48. LVIN 48 Ayatega (N) (L)
#62 Peralvarez de Oviedo  Tl= 30
I=123

Tribute: (1) 3 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 30 white sheets
(5) 2 Indians for service for 4 months
(6) 12 chickens

Comment: Ayatega was one of three villages in northwestern Nicaragua that can be positively identified as Nahua speaking. It probably was a much larger village at the onset of the conquest, but suffered from being so close to the seaport of Ralejo, where the Spanish dueño of Ayatega, Pedro de los Ríos, probably shipped out many of its inhabitants into slavery. It was listed in the Taxación of 1581 as being found in the provincia of Suitia.

Cross reference: P 3.34

49. LVIN 49 Telia (Telica) (M) (L)
#63 Children of M. Minbreno  Tl= 100
I= 410

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of cotton
(3) 150 sheets
(4) 100 carguillas of salt
(5) 2 fanegas of beans
(6) 5 Indians for service
(7) 12 petates
(8) 36 chickens

Comment: This village was located at or near the location of the village of the same name. There were reported one or two Indians murdered there by a Portuguese worker in the employ of Pedro de los Ríos (9 CS 674).

Cross reference: P 3.25

50. LVIN 50 Azoloteca (M) (L)
# 65 Children of L. Guevara  Tl= 70
I= 287

Tribute: (1) 8 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 1 fanega of cotton
(4) 80 sheets
(5) 80 carguillas of salt
(6) 2 fishers for Guarezma
(7) 3 Indians for service
(8) 24 chickens
Comment: Azolotega may be a variant of Ozolotega, the name of one of the villages that was owned by Luis de Guevara during the administration of Pedrarias (9 CS 144). It was always listed next to the village of Astatega, indicating that it may have been located close to Astatega and Panga. An Indian leader, named Ozilo, called a principal, was listed as a representative of is located by Astatega and identified as a Maribios village. Tezolotega may be another variant of Azolotega. The cacique Tungema was the cacique of Mazatega and Tezolotega in 1537 (5 CS 134, February 3, 1537).

51 LVIN 51 Noloque (Ch?) (L2)
#66 Children of L. Guevara   T1= 13
L= 53

Tribute: (1) 4 fisher during Guaresma
(2) 2 Indians for service

Comment: This village was originally part of the encomienda of Luis de Guevara, granted by Francisco de Castro de la before 1535. From the tribute charged against the village it may have been located close to Leon Viejo along the shores of Lake Managua. It may also be a variant of the village of Aluaque, which was one of the villages assigned to the office of the Bishop of Nicaragua for the support of the church Molina Arguello listed it as a fishing village close to Leon Viejo (Molina Arguello: 1995)

Cross reference: P 4.40; for Aluaque PE 20, P 4.45b

52 LVIN 52 Cocoagua (U) (NL)
#67 Children of L. Guevara   T1= ?
L= ?

Tribute: (1) 1 dozen chickens

(Based on tribute, the size of the village was about 10 families.)

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda. It may be another spelling variant of the encomienda Cocoayagua, listed above.

53 LVIN 53 Nicoya (Ch) (L)
#68 The Crown     T1= 400

I= 1640

Tribute: (1) 30 fanegas of corn
(2) 10 fanegas of beans
(3) 200 cantaros of beans
(4) 4 quintales of wax
(5) 400 white sheets
(6) 10 hamacas
(7) 100 ovillos of cotton string
(8) 200 chickens
(9) 500 pairs of alpargatas
(10) 20 cargas of salt

#69 The Crown     T1= 200
L= 820

Tribute: (1) 15 fanegas of corn
(2) 5 fanegas of beans
(3) 100 cantaros of honey
(4) 3 quintales of wax
(5) 200 white sheets
(6) 5 hamacas
(7) 50 ovillos
(8) 100 chickens
(9) 250 pairs of alpargatas
(10) 10 cargas of salt

T1 total= 600
I total= 2460

Comment: These two encomiendas were the richest encomiendas in Nicaragua and show that president Cerrito was trying to follow, in some measure, the instrucciones he was given in the assignment of encomiendas (see 14 CS 330 and 340). They are included in the municipio of Leon, probably by clerical mistake, as they obviously describe the cacique and village of Nicoya, located in Guanacaste, and described by every cronista who passed by there.

Cross reference: P 1.2

54 LVIN 54 Chira (Ch) (L7)
Comment: Azolotega may be a variant of Osilotega, the name of one of the villages that was owned by Luis de Guevara during the administration of Pedrarias (9 CS 144). It was always listed next to the village of Astataga, indicating that it may have been located close to Astataga and Pangua. An Indian leader, named Ozillo, called a principal, was listed as a representative of Osilotega along with the cacique of Pangua, don Diego (9 CS 510). For these reasons Osilotega Astataga and Osilotega, may be another variant of Osilotega. The cacique Tungema was the cacique of Mazatega and Tezolotega in 1537 (5 CS 134, February 3, 1537).

51 LVIN 51 Noloaque (Ch?) (L2)

#66 Children of L. Guevara T1= 13
I= 53

Tribute: (1) I fisher during Guaresma
(2) 2 Indians for service

Comment: This village was originally part of the encomienda of Luis de Guevara, granted by Francisco de Castañeda before 1555. From the tribute charged against the village it may have been located close to Leon viejo along the shores of Lake Managua. It may also be a variant of the village of Alauque, which was one of the villages assigned to the office of the Bishop of Nicaragua for the support of the church. Molina Arguello listed it as a fishing village close to Leon viejo (Molina Arguello: 1995)

Cross reference: P 4.40; for Alauque PE 20, P 4.45b.

52 LVIN 52 Cocoagu (U) (NL)

#67 Children of L. Guevara T1= ?
I= ?

Tribute: (1) 1 dozen chickens

(Based on tribute, the size of the village was about 10 families.)

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda. It may be another spelling variant of the encomienda Cocoagu; listed above.

53 LVIN 53 Nicoya (Ch) (L)

#68 The Crown T1= 400

Comment: These two encomiendas were the richest encomiendas in Nicaragua and show that president Cerrito was trying to follow, in some measure, the instrucciones he was given in the assignment of encomiendas (see 14 CS 330 and 340). They are included in the municipio of Leon, probably by clerical mistake, as they obviously describe the cacique and village of Nicoya, located in Guanacaste, and described by every cronista who passed by there.

Cross reference: P 1.2

54 LVIN 54 Chira (Ch) (L7)
Tribute: (1) 50 tinajas (large earthen jars)
(2) 1,000 little pieces of jarros, cantaros, etc.

Comment: One of the mysteries is what kind of ceramics were produced at Chira. Lange reports (personal communication, June, 1995) that the most obvious choices for late polychrome blackware pottery, the kind described by both Francisco de Castañeda and Oviedo, are Muntillo applique and Castillo engraved (see generally Vinculado 13 no 1-2). Neutron activation has disclosed that both types of pottery were not produced from the soils of the island of Chira, located in the gulf of Nicoya, but from a location closer to La Cruz, close by the Nicaraguan border. Cerceda, in his original entrada in 1522 did not visit the island of Chira, but the mines of Chira, which may be the site where both types of blackware were produced. This is the only encomienda in Nicaragua that only produced one product, in this instance, pottery. Another possibility is that it may be a reference not to the island of Chira, but to the mines of Chira.

Cross reference: P 1.5

55 55 55 Managua (Ch) (L)
#71 Francisco Tellez  TI= 100
I= 41

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 4 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 150 white sheets
(5) 100 caraguillas of salt
(6) 2 Indians for fishing
(7) 5 Indians during summer
(8) 36 chickens

#123 Cristobal de San Martin  TI= 100
I= 410

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 4 fanegas of beans
(3) 3 fanegas of cotton
(4) 100 painted sheets
(5) 2 quintales of wax
(6) 16 cantaros of honey
(7) 100 caraguillas of salt
(8) 100 chickens

(9) 20 petates
(10) 20 jaquimas with cabestros
(11) 1 Indian fisher
(12) 6 chickens at Christmas
(13) 4 Indians for four summer months

#138 Diego de Pastrana  TI= 10
I= 41

Tribute: (1) 1 fanega of corn
(2) 1 celemín of cotton to produce 6 white sheets
(3) 2 celemínes of beans
(4) 6 chickens
(5) 1 cantaro of honey
(6) 4 caraguillas of salt

#157 The Crown  TI= 25
I= 103

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton to produce 25 white sheets
(4) 20 chickens

#160 Luis de la Rocha  TI= 30
I= 123

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 1 fanega of cotton to produce 20 white sheets
(4) 10 carugas of salt
(5) 4 cantaros of honey
(6) 1 arroba of wax
(7) 12 chickens

TI total= 306
I total= 1254

Comment: Including Mazagalpa, Managua was one of the largest Chorotegan population centers in Nicaragua. In 1581 the whole area was known as the provincia of Managua per
Tribute: (1) 50 tinajas (large earthen jars)
(2) 1,000 little pieces of jarros, cantaros, etc.

Comment: One of the mysteries is what kind of ceramics were produced at Chira. Lange reports (personal communication, June, 1995) that the most obvious choices for late polychrome blackware pottery, the kind described by both Francisco de Castañeda and Oviedo, are Munillo applique and Castillo engraved (see generally Vincu los 13 no. 1-2). Neutron activation has disclosed that both types of pottery were not produced from the soils of the island of Chira, located in the gulf of Nicoya, but from a location closer to La Cruz, close by the Nicaraguan border. Cereceda, in his original entrada in 1522 did not visit the island of Chira, but the mines of Chira, which may be the site where both types of blackware were produced. This is the only encomienda in Nicaragua that only produced one product, in this instance, pottery. Another possibility is that it may be a reference not to the island of Chira, but to the mines of Chira.

Cross reference: P 1.5

55. LVIN 55 Managua (Ch) (L)

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 4 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 150 white sheets
(5) 100 caguillas of salt
(6) 2 Indians for fishing
(7) 5 Indians during summer
(8) 36 chickens

#138 Diego de Pastrana

Tribute: (1) 1 fanega of corn
(2) 1 celemín of cotton to produce 6 white sheets
(3) 2 celemínes of beans
(4) 6 chickens
(5) 1 cantoar of honey
(6) 4 caguillas of salt

#157 The Crown

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton to produce 25 white sheets
(4) 20 chickens

#160 Luis de la Rocha

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 1 fanega of cotton to produce 20 white sheets
(4) 10 caguillas of salt
(5) 4 cantoars of honey
(6) 1 arroba of wax
(7) 12 chickens

TI total = 306
I total = 1254

Comment: Including Mazagalpa, Managua was one of the largest Chorotegan population centers in Nicaragua. In 1581 the whole area was known as the provincia of Managua and Managua per
se was not listed as the name of an encomienda. Also included within greater Managua in the Tase\textsuperscript{\textdegree}on of 1581 were Guatepe and Tonala, Yatan, both Xicogalpas, Achenopa, Mulugalpa, Xuist, and Topaneca (or Tecapanca).

Cross reference: P 3.12, Mazagalpa LVIN 27, Yatan, GVIN 1, Achenopa, GVIN 6, Mulugalpa, GVIN 3, Guatepe and Tonala, GVIN 15.

56 LVIN 56 Tustega (U) (NL)
  #72 Antonio Rodriguez Tl= 12
  I= 49

Tribute: (1) 1.5 fanegas of corn
(2) 3 tecelones of cotton to produce 12 white sheets
(3) 6 chickens
(4) 1 Indian for the four summer months
(5) 0.5 fanega of cacao

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

Cross reference: P 6.4

57. LVIN 57 Yoaltezende (U) (NL)
  #74 Diego de Molina Polanco Tl= 60
  I= 246

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 1.5 fanegas of cotton for 80 white sheets
(4) 80 carguillas of salt
(5) 3 Indians for service during 4 summer months
(6) 6 petates

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda. It was possibly located close by Limay, the next encomienda, known today as San Juan de Limay, and located in a deep valley in Estel province. It was owned by the same encomendero, an ally of Rodrigo de Contreras, as owned Limay.

58. LVIN 58 Limay (U) (L)
  #75 Diego de Molina Polanco Tl= 48
  I= 197

Tribute: (1) 2 Indians for service
(2) 6 petates
(3) 6 cantaros of honey
(4) 1 arroba of wax

Comment: This encomienda was probably located at or near the present day location of San Juan de Limay. It is accessible from the plains of Leon through a cut in the mountains that leads to the present day town of Acharspa and then to Limay. This route paralleled the Sierras de las Botijas and may give a clue as to the route taken by the Spaniards to Nueva Segovia, located just south of Quilil. The farthest identified encomiendas to the north are Limay and Totagalpa, LVIN 35, above, which describe an immanently practical route to Nueva Segovia. Both Yoaltezende and Limay were owned by Diego de Molina Polanco, an employee and ally of the Contreras-Rios political party, and their clustering in the tasación may mean that they were located close together or at least on the same route. The nature of the tribute charged against the village suggests that Limay was not any of the three major ethnic groups and may not have been very much under Spanish domination. The contrast in tribute between Yoaltezende and Limay, both roughly the same size, is obvious. The complete absence of cotton production when the fields around Limay are prime cotton country, suggests that the Indians around Limay did not customarily grow cotton. It may have been on the frontiers of "Chondal" country.

59. LVIN 59 Husgalpa (U) (NL)
  #77 Rafael de la Plaza Tl= 22
  I= 90

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 20 white sheets
(5) 20 carguillas of salt
(6) 1 Indian for service during the summer

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda.

60. LVIN 60 Xicogalpa (U) (NL)
  #78 Rafael de la Plaza Tl= 8
  I= 33

Tribute: (1) 1 Indian for services

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda.

61. LVIN 61 Olomega (Chl) (L)
  #79 Rafael de la Plaza Tl= 20
  I= 82

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanegas of beans

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda.
se was not listed as the name of an encomienda. Also included within greater Managua in the Tascón of 1581 were Guatapé and Tonala, Yatan, both Xicogalpas, Achohpa, Malugalpa, Xuit, and Telpaneca (or Tecpáneca).

Cross reference: P 312; Mazagapal LVIN 27, Yatan, GVIN 1, Achohpa, GVIN 6, Malugalpa, GVIN 3, Guatapé and Tonala, GVIN 15.

56 LVIN 56 Tustega (U) (NL)
   #72 Antonio Rodríguez
   Tl 12
   I= 49

Tribute: (1) 1 5 fanegas of corn
         (2) 3 cecelèmes of cotton to produce 12 white sheets
         (3) 6 chickens
         (4) 1 Indian for the four summer months
         (5) 0 5 fanega of cacao

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

Cross reference: P 6.4

57 LVIN 57 Yoaltezende (U) (NL)
   #74 Diego de Molina Polanco
   Tl 60
   I= 246

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
         (2) 2 fanegas of beans
         (3) 1 5 fanegas of cotton for 80 white sheets
         (4) 80 carguillas of salt
         (5) 3 Indians for service during 4 summer months
         (6) 6 petates

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda. It was possibly located close by Limay, the next encomienda, known today as San Juan de Limay, and located in a deep valley in Estel province. It was owned by the same encomendero, an ally of Rodrigo de Contreras, as owned Limay.

58 LVIN 58 Limay (U) (L)
   #75 Diego de Molina Polanco
   Tl 48
   I= 197

Tribute: (1) 2 Indians for service
         (2) 6 petates
         (3) 6 cantaros of honey
         (4) 1 arroba of wax

Comment: This encomienda was probably located at or near the present day location of San Juan de Limay. It is accessible from the plains of Leon through a cut in the mountains that leads to the present day town of Achupas and then to Limay. This route paralleled the Sieras de las Botijas and may give a clue as to the route taken by the Spanish to Nuevo Segovia, located just south of Quilandia. The farthest identified encomiendas to the north are Limay and Totogalpa, LVIN 35, above, which describe an immanently practical route to Nuevo Segovia. Both Yoaltezende and Limay were owned by Diego de Molina Polanco, an employee and ally of the Contreras-Rios political party, and their clustering in the tasson may mean that they were located close together or at least on the same route. The nature of the tribute charged against the village suggests that Limay was not any of the three major ethnic groups and may not have been very much under Spanish domination. The contrast in tribute between Yoaltezende and Limay, both roughly the same size, is obvious. The complete absence of cotton production when the fields around Limay are prime cotton country, suggests that the Indians around Limay did not customarily grow cotton. It may have been on the frontiers of "Chondal" country.

59 LVIN 59 Husgalpa (U) (NL)
   #77 Rafael de la Plaza
   Tl 22
   I= 90

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
         (2) 1 fanega of beans
         (3) 0 5 fanega of cotton
         (4) 20 white sheets
         (5) 20 carguillas of salt
         (6) 1 Indian for service during the summer

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda.

60 LVIN 60 Xicogalpa (U) (NL)
   #78 Rafael de la Plaza
   Tl 8
   I= 33

Tribute: (1) 1 Indian for services

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda.

61 LVIN 61 Olomega (Chl) (L)
   #79 Rafael de la Plaza
   Tl 20
   I= 82

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
         (2) 0 5 fanegas of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 20 white sheets
(5) 20 carguilas of salt
(6) 12 chickens
(7) 1 Indians for service during the summer months

Comment: Fowler (1989: 67) identified Olomega as a Nahua village based upon Cibdad Real's report (Cronistas 1: 145) that its inhabitants had abandoned the site and moved to El Viejo, a known Nahua village. This assumes that Nicaraguan villages were monoethnic, which of course was not the case. Lehmann raised the question of whether the place named was a reference to an old Olmec site (Lehmann 1920: 103). The place name of Olomega survived to be placed on Sonorenstein's 1863 map of Nicaragua. Olomega was located about 10 miles north of Telica, west a few miles from Olocoton. It was identified as a Chontales village in the Tasación of 1581

62. **LVIN 62 Matrarejo (U) (NL)**
   #80 Francisca de Robles    TIm= 26
   I= 107

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of beans
(2) 30 white sheets
(3) 1 fisher during Lent
(4) 2 Indians for services

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

63. **LVIN 63 Diriondo (U) (NL)**
   #81 Francisca de Robles    TIm= 24
   I= 98

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 25 white sheets
(5) 20 carguilas of salt
(6) 6 petates
(7) 6 cantaros of honey
(8) 1 arroba of wax
(9) 12 chickens
(10) 2 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda. It is possible that it is a clerical error and pertains to the village of Diriondo, which was located in the municipio of Granada and is situated alongside Diria on the Meseta de los Pueblos.

64. **LVIN 64 Matrare (Ch) (L)**
   #82 Francisca de Robles    TIm= 100
   I= 410

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 4 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton to produce 150 white sheets
(4) 2 Indian fishers on fish days (probably Fridays and Lent).
(5) 5 Indians for service during summer
(6) 12 chickens
(7) 20 cantaros of honey
(8) 2 arrobas of wax
(9) 12 petates
(10) 12 comales

Comment: Matrare was located where the modern day town of Malaire is located about 20 km west of Managua along the shores of Lake Managua.

Cross reference: **P 3.13**

65. **LVIN 65 Alatoca (U) (NL)**
   #83 Sebastian Picado    TIm= 18
   I= 74

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 3 celenimes of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 18 white sheets
(5) 2 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

66. **LVIN 66 Estanguiz (M) (NL)**
   #85 Alonso de Torrejon    TIm= 33
   I= 135

Tribute: (1) 2 fanega of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of beans
(3) 1 fanega of cotton
Comment: Fowler (1989: 67) identified Olomega as a Nahua village based upon Cibdad Real's report (Cronistas 1: 145) that its inhabitants had abandoned the site and moved to El Viejo, a known Nahua village. This assumes that Nicaraguan villages were monoethnic, which of course was not the case. Lehmann raised the question of whether the place named was a reference to an old Olmec site (Lehmann 1920: 1003). The place name of Olomega survived to be placed on Sondersen's 1863 map of Nicaragua. Olomega was located about 10 miles north of Telica, west a few miles from Olocoton. It was identified as a Chontales village in the Tasación of 1581.

62. **LVIN 62 Matrarejo (U) (NL)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#80 Francisco de Robles</th>
<th>Tl = 26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I = 107</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of beans
(2) 30 white sheets
(3) 1 fishe during Lent
(4) 2 Indians for services

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

63. **LVIN 63 Diriordo (U) (NL)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#81 Francisco de Robles</th>
<th>Tl = 24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I = 98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 25 white sheets
(5) 20 carguillas of salt
(6) 6 petates
(7) 6 cantaros of honey
(8) 1 arroba of wax
(9) 12 chickens
(10) 2 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda. It is possible that it is a clerical error and pertains to the village of Diriomno, which was located in the municipio of Granada and is situated alongside Dría on the Meseta de los Pueblos.

64. **LVIN 64 Matrare (Ch) (L)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#82 Francisco de Robles</th>
<th>Tl = 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I = 410</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 4 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton to produce 150 white sheets
(4) 2 Indian fishers on fish days (probably Fridays and Lent).
(5) 5 Indians for service during summer
(6) 12 chickens
(7) 20 cantaros of honey
(8) 2 arrobas of wax
(9) 12 petates
(10) 12 comales

Comment: Matrare was located where the modern day town of Maniare is located about 20 km west of Managua along the shores of Lake Managua.

Cross reference: P 3.13

65. **LVIN 65 Alatoca (U) (NL)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#83 Sebastian Picado</th>
<th>Tl = 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I = 74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 3 celemis of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 18 white sheets
(5) 2 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

66. **LVIN 66 Estanquiz (M) (NL)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#85 Alonso de Torrejon</th>
<th>Tl = 33</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I = 135</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tribute: (1) 2 fanega of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of beans
(3) 1 fanega of cotton
(4) 36 white sheets  
(5) 12 cantaros  
(6) 6 petates  
(7) 50 carguillas of salt  
(8) 12 chickens  
(9) 2 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda. It is possible that it is one of the galpones of Mistega, originally called Estanzingoa. It was identified in the Tesación of 1581 as being a Matiles village.

Cross reference: Mistega, PE 7, Estanzingoa P 3.31c.

67. LVIN 67 Necueneme (Ch) (L)  
#86 Ana de Guevara  
Tl= 40  
I= 165

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn  
(2) 1 fanega of beans  
(3) 1 fanega of cotton  
(4) 40 white sheets  
(5) 12 petates  
(6) 12 cantaros  
(7) 6 chickens  
(8) 6 cantaros of honey  
(9) 1 arroba of wax  
(10) 2 Indians for service

Comment: This encomienda was probably located on the north side of the volcano Momotombo near or at the site of present day Tecuahame, 15 kms north of Leon Viejo. See, for example, Cronistas 3: 375.

68. LVIN 68 Dematinio (U) (NL)  
#87 Francisco Peres de Leon  
Tl= 65  
I= 267

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn  
(2) 2 fanegas of beans  
(3) 1 fanega of cotton  
(4) 70 white sheets  
(5) 80 carguillas of salt  
(6) 3 Indians for service during summer  
(7) 12 petates  
(8) 12 cantaros  
(9) 12 cantaros of honey  
(10) 2 arrobas of wax

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

69. LVIN 69 Maniati (Maniaci) (U) (L)  
#90 Francisco Peres de Leon  
Tl= 20  
I= 82

Tribute: (1) 23 fanegas of corn  
(2) 2 Indians for service during summer  
(3) 6 petates  
(4) 12 chickens  
(5) 0.5 fanega of cacao  
(6) 12 ovillos of cotton thread, each one weighing 0.5 pound

Comment: Maniaci or Maniati was the name for the seaport where Puerto Sandino is located today. Hernando de Soto was given a reward of 200 pesos de buen oro for finding that port. Benito Davila, in a report to the Crown about his merits and service in the conquest of Nicaragua (3 CS 180, January 15, 1533) described the fierce warfare that sometimes occurred and his losing a horse during an Indian attack in the province he called Maniati, perhaps a variation of Maniaci (5 CS 182). There is no other reference to a place name in the Coleccion Sonora that is in any way similar to Maniaci, Maniati, Maniati.

70. LVIN 70 Paymaltega (U) (L)  
#91 Joan Alonso  
Tl= ?  
I= ?

(Based on tribute, the village was small, about 15 families.)  
Tribute: (1) 1 fanega of corn  
(2) 0.5 fanega of beans  
(3) 15 white sheets  
(4) 15 carguillas of salt  
(5) 6 chickens  
(6) 1 Indian for service during the summer
(4) 36 white sheets
(5) 12 cantaros
(6) 6 petates
(7) 50 carguillas of salt
(8) 12 chickens
(9) 2 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda. It is possible that it is one of the galpones of Mistega, originally called Estanzingoa. It was identified in the Tasación of 1581 as being a Matiles village.

Cross reference: Mistega, PE 7, Estanzingoa P 3.31c.

67 LVIN 67 Necueneme (Ch) (L)
#86 Ana de Guevara Tl= 40
I= 165

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 1 fanega of cotton
(4) 40 white sheets
(5) 12 petates
(6) 12 cantaros
(7) 6 chickens
(8) 6 cantaros of honey
(9) 1 arroba of wax
(10) 2 Indians for service

Comment: This encomienda was probably located on the north side of the volcano Momotombo near or at the site of present day Tecuaname, 15 kms north of Leon Viejo. See, for example, Cronistas 3: 375

68 LVIN 68 Dematinio (U) (NL)
#87 Francisco Peres de Leon Tl= 65
I= 267

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 1 fanega of cotton
(4) 70 white sheets
(5) 80 carguillas of salt

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

69 LVIN 69 Maniati (Maniaci) (U) (L)
#90 Francisco Peres de Leon Tl= 20
I= 82

Tribute: (1) 23 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 Indians for service during summer
(3) 6 petates
(4) 12 chickens
(5) 0.5 fanega of cacao
(6) 12 ovillos of cotton thread, each one weighing 0.5 pound

Comment: Maniaci or Maniati was the name for the seaport where Puerto Sandino is located today. Hernando de Soto was given a reward of 200 pesos de buen oro for finding that port. Benito Davila, in a report to the Crown about his merits and service in the conquest of Nicaragua (3 CS 180, January 15, 1533) described the fierce warfare that sometimes occurred and his losing a horse during an Indian attack in the province he called Maniani, perhaps a variation of Maniaci (3 CS 182). There is no other reference to a place name in the Coleccion Somavia that is in any way similar to Maniaci, Maniati, Maniani.

70 LVIN 70 Paimaltega (U) (L)
#91 Juan Alonso Tl= ?
I= ?

(Based on tribute, the village was small, about 15 families)

Tribute: (1) 1 fanega of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of beans
(3) 15 white sheets
(4) 15 carguillas of salt
(5) 6 chickens
(6) 1 Indian for service during the summer
Comment: Nothing further is mentioned of this encomienda in the Coleccion Somota. Sonnenstern have have located the site of Paynaltega in the last century. His map of Nicaragua (1863) clearly identified the ruins of Paynaltega as lying just north of Quitlali. He also noted, "En el departamento de Nueva Segovia se encuentran algunos lugares de poblaciones antiguas, en ruinas, como por ejemplo, la Ciudad Vieja de Segovia en el llano Coco, con los lugares de los antiguos pueblos Guatalí y Painaltega." (Bolivar Jurez 1995: 110). This site was visited by the author in March of 1996. There is a corn field with many river rocks that could have been monticules at one time. The site has been regularly cultivated for some time.

71. LVIN 71 Tosconga (U) (NL)
   #93 Ochoa de Orohondo
   Tl= 12
   I= 49

Tribute: (1) 1 fanega of corn
(2) 6 petates
(3) 6 ollas
(4) 6 comales

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda

72. LVIN 72 Tonaltega (U) (NL)
   #94 Catalina de Molina
   Tl= 40
   I= 164

Tribute: (1) 5 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 50 white sheets
(5) 12 petates
(6) 5 chickens
(7) 1 Indian fisher during fishing days, probably meaning every Friday and during Lent

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda. Because of the service of a fisherman it is probable that Tonaltega was located within one league of Leon Viejo.

73. LVIN 73 Nagarote (Ch) (L)
   #97 The Crown
   Tl= 30
   I= 123

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of beans
(3) 25 white sheets

(4) 10 cargas of salt

Comment: Nagarote was visited by Cibdad Real on May 28, 1586 (1 Cronistas: 152). He did not specifically identify Nagarote as Mungue speaking, though he did so identify Nahini, one half league, about 2.5 km as Mungue speaking. On the basis of proximity Nagarote is identified as being a Chorotega village. All cronistas were consistent in assuming all villages in western Nicaragua were Oto-Mungue speaking unless they specifically noted a different language.

74. LVIN 74 Pononagarando (Ch) (L)
   #98 The Crown
   Tl= 12
   I= 49

Tribute: (1) 0.5 fanega of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of beans
(3) 12 white sheets

Comment: This mini-encomienda of 12 families is all that was left alive of the village and caciquazo of Nagarando. As noted above, the prefix "pomo" is probably a variant of Napomo or Yopomo, which was Chilapance for "the plaza of". The only other encomienda to mention Nagarando is # 95 Mabitanagarando, incorporated into the discussion of Inabite, above. Pedurma Davila estimated the population of Nagarando at 15,000 "vecinos naturales" in 1524.

Cross reference: P 3.15.

75. LVIN 75 Caguatoto (U) (NL)
   #185 The Crown
   Tl= 6
   I= 25

Tribute: (1) 3 celemines of corn
(2) 6 white sheets

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda

76. LVIN 76 Mastega (Mistega?) (M) (L)
   #186 The Crown
   Tl= 130
   I= 433

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 4 fanegas of beans
(3) 150 white sheets
(4) 150 caiguillas of salt
Comment: Nothing further is mentioned of this encomienda in the _Coleccion Somotana_.

Sonnenstern have have located the site of Paynaltega in the last century. His map of Nicaragua (1863) clearly identified the ruins of Paynaltega as lying just north of Quilali. He also noted, "En el departamento de Nueva Segovia se encuentran algunos lugares de poblaciones antiguas, en ruinas, como por ejemplo, la Ciudad Vieja de Segovia en el llano Coco, con los lugares de los antiguos pueblos Gualali y Painaltega." (Bolivar Juarez 1995: 110). This site was visited by the author in March of 1996. There is a corn field with many river rocks that could have been montículos at one time. The site has been regularly cultivated for some time.

71. **LVIN 71** Toscoaga (U) (NL)
   #93 Ochoa de Orihondo
   T1= 12
   I= 49
   Tribute: (1) 1 fanega of corn
   (2) 6 petates
   (3) 6 ollas
   (4) 6 comales
   Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

72. **LVIN 72** Tonaltega (U) (NL)
   #94 Catalina de Molina
   T1= 40
   I= 164
   Tribute: (1) 5 fanegas of corn
   (2) 2 fanegas of beans
   (3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
   (4) 50 white sheets
   (5) 12 petates
   (6) 5 chickens
   (7) 1 Indian fisherman during fishing days, probably meaning every Friday and during Lent.
   Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda. Because of the service of a fisherman it is probable that Tonaltega was located within one league of Leon Viejo.

73. **LVIN 73** Nagarote (Ch) (L)
   #97 The Crown
   T1= 30
   I= 123
   Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
   (2) 0.5 fanega of beans
   (3) 25 white sheets
   Comment: Nagarote was visited by Cibdad Real on May 28, 1586 (1 Cronistas: 152). He did not specifically identify Nagarote as Mangue speaking, though he did so identify Nabiit, one half league, about 2.5 km as Mangue speaking. On the basis of proximity Nagarote is identified as being a Chorotega village. All cronistas were consistent in assuming all villages in western Nicaragua were Oto-Mangue speaking unless they specifically noted a different language.

74. **LVIN 74** Poronagarando (Ch) (L)
   #98 The Crown
   T1= 12
   I= 49
   Tribute: (1) 0.5 fanega of corn
   (2) 0.5 fanega of beans
   (3) 12 white sheets
   Comment: This mini-encomienda of 12 families is all that was left alive of the village and caciquarzo of Nagarando. As noted above, the prefix "pomo" is probably a variant of Napomo or Yopomo, which was Chilpaneca for "the plaza of". The only other encomienda to mention Nagarando is # 95 Mabitanagarando, incorporated into the discussion of Imabite, above. Pedraza Davila estimated the population of Nagrando at 15,000 "vecinos naturales" in 1524.


75. **LVIN 75** Caguato (U) (NL)
   #185 The Crown
   T1= 6
   I= 25
   Tribute: (1) 3 celemenes of corn
   (2) 6 white sheets
   Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

76. **LVIN 76** Mastega (Mistega?) (M) (L)
   #186 The Crown
   T1= 130
   I= 433
   Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
   (2) 4 fanegas of beans
   (3) 150 white sheets
   (4) 150 caguiillas of salt
(5) 120 pairs of alpargatas
Comment: The assumption is that Mastega is the remnant of Mistega, one of the four largest Indian populations in western Nicaragua at the onset of the conquest. The word “Mastega” is not found elsewhere in the Colección Somoza. Of the eight galpones listed in the deed of encomienda of 1529, at least three galpones can be found in the tasación: Guazama, Cozcatega, and Estanguiz.

Cross reference: P 3.30

77. LVIN 77 Cazaloaque (M) (L)
#187 The Crown
TL= 163
I= 668
Tribute: (1) 8 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of cotton
(3) 200 white sheets
(4) 36 chickens
(5) 200 carguillas of salt
(6) 240 pairs of alpargatas

Comment: Cazaloaque was probably located at or near the present site of Quezaltenango and was part of the encomiendas dedicated to support the Bishopric of Nicaragua. It was located in the middle of Mariobios country, one league south of Telica and east of Poizoltega. For that reason it is identified as Mariobios. The easternmost Mariobios village, Abangaseca is located several km east of Quezaltenango. The identified Mariobios village of Utega was located near Cazaloaque (9 CS 4).


78. LVIN 78 Potega (N?) (L)
#188 The Crown
TL= 70
I= 287

Tribute: (1) 8 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 100 white sheets
(5) 150 carguillas of salt
(6) 1 fanega of cacao

Comment: One is tempted to call Potega a Nahuat village since it is most often named in conjunction with Ayatega, a known Nahuat village. Potega was located 13 or 14 leagues from Leon Viejo, probably in the direction of El Viejo and Ayatega (5 CS 107).

(5) 10 cantaros of honey
(6) 1 quintal of wax
(7) 48 chickens
(8) 12 petates

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

Total Tributary Indians = 5,714
Total Indian Inhabitants = 22,913
The Villages of the Municipalidad of Granada

Explanatory Note: There is less specific information about the villages in the municipalidad of Granada than exists about the villages of Leon. All cronistas are uniform in that from Managua to present day San Jorge the Indian populations were Chorotegas. The only exceptions are found in a few, early encomiendas, noted above, that included Chontales Indians, and the large Nahua settlement at San Jorge. That was the logic used in the identification of the Indian villages of Granada. The other reason why there is less information about the encomiendas of Granada is that there were fewer lawsuits between Spaniards about those encomiendas and so less information was recorded about them.

1. GVIN 1 Yatan (Ch?) (L)
   #100 Pedro Menor
   Tl= 18
   I= 74
   Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
   (2) 0.5 fanega of beans
   (3) 0.5 fanega of cotton

Comment: There are no references to this encomienda in the Coleccion Somoc A. Lehmann suggested that the word “Yatan” was Nahua for “the place of the tobacco” (Lehmann 1920: 1008). Yatn was a substance that the cacique Nicaragua described to Gil Gonzalez that most probably was coca leaves (Fowler 1989: 108; Newson 1987: 52-53). Hence “Yatan” may have been the source where the warriors of Nicaragua grew coca bushes. The Tasacon of 1581 lists Yatan within the provincia of Managua and for that reason it is tentatively listed as a Chorotegan village.

2. GVIN 2 Diriega (Ch)(L)
   #101 The Crown
   Tl= 240
   I= 984
   Tribute: (1) 10 fanegas of corn
   (2) 4 fanegas of beans
   (3) 5 fanegas of cotton
   (4) 300 teillias
   (5) 50 cantares of honey
   (6) 8 arrobas of wax
   (7) 80 cugullas of salt
   (8) 250 pairs of alpargatas

Comment: This was the largest Nahuas village in northwestern Nicaragua and its cacique, called the Teyte, was an old man; hence the town became called El Viejo
(5) 120 pairs of alpargatas
Comment: The assumption is that Mastega is the remnant of Mistaega, one of the four largest Indian populations in western Nicaragua at the onset of the conquest. The word “Mastega” is not found elsewhere in the Colección Somoza. Of the eight galpones listed in the deed of encomienda of 1529, at least three galpones can be found in the tasación: Guazama, Cozmatepec, and Estanguiz.

Cross reference: P 3.30

77. LVIN 77 Cazaloaque (M) (L)
    #187 The Crown
    T= 163
    I= 668
    Tribute: (1) 8 fanegas of corn
             (2) 2 fanegas of cotton
             (3) 200 white sheets
             (4) 36 chickens
             (5) 200 carguillas of salt
             (6) 240 pairs of alpargatas

Comment: Cazaloaque was probably located at or near the present site of Quezaltenango and was part of the encomiendas dedicated to support the Bishopric of Nicaragua. It was located in the middle of the Maribios country, one league south of Telica and east of Poizolote. For that reason it is identified as Maribios. The easternmost Maribios village, Abangaseca is located several km east of Quezaltenango. The identified Maribios village of Utega was located near Cazaloaque (9 CS 4).


78. LVIN 78 Potega (N7) (L)
    #188 The Crown
    T= 70
    I= 287
    Tribute: (1) 8 fanegas of corn
             (2) 2 fanegas of beans
             (3) 2 fanegas of cotton
             (4) 100 white sheets
             (5) 150 carguillas of salt
             (6) 1 fanega of cacao

Comment: One is tempted to call Potega a Nahua village since it is most often named in conjunction with Ayatega, a known Nahua village. Potega was located 13 or 14 leagues from Leon Viejo, probably in the direction of El Viejo and Ayatega (5 CS 107).

(5) 10 cantaros of honey
(6) 1 quintal of wax
(7) 48 chickens
(8) 12 petates

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

Total Tributary Indians = 5,714
Total Indian Inhabitants = 22,913
The Villages of the Municipalidad of Grenada

Explanatory Note: There is less specific information about the villages in the municipalidad of Grenada than exists about the villages of Leon. All cronistas are uniform in that from Managua to present day San Jorge the Indian populations were Chorotegas. The only exceptions are found in a few, early encomiendas, noted above, that included Chontales Indians, and the large Nahua settlement at San Jorge. That was the logic used in the identification of the Indian villages of Granada. The other reason why there is less information about the encomiendas of Granada is that there were fewer lawsuits between Spaniards about those encomiendas and so less information was recorded about them.

1 GVINA Yatan (Ch?) (L)
#100 Pedro Menor
TIE 18
I 74
Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton

Comment: There are no references to this encomienda in the Colección Somoc A. Lehmann suggested that the word "Yatan" was Nahua for, "the place of the tobacco" (Lehmann 1920: 1008). Yat is a substance that the cacique Nicaragua described to Gil Gonzalez that most probably was coca leaves (Fowler 1989: 108; Newson 1987: 52-53). Hence "Yatan" may have been the source where the warriors of Nicaragua grew coca bushes. The Tasacion of 1581 lists Yatan within the provincia of Managua and for that reason it is tentatively listed as a Chorotegan village.

2 GVINA Diriega (Ch)(L)
#101 The Crown
TIE 240
I 984
Tribute: (1) 10 fanegas of corn
(2) 4 fanegas of beans
(3) 5 fanegas of cotton
(4) 300 telillas
(5) 50 cantares of honey
(6) 8 arrobas of wax
(7) 80 caraguillas of salt
(8) 250 pairs of alpargatas
(9) 120 chickens

Comment: Diriega was identified by Morel de Santa Cruz as an old barrio of Masaya (Morel de Santa Cruz 1967: 10). All that exists today of Diriega is a street name one block south of the main plaza of Masaya.

3 GVIN Mulagalpa (Ch and N) (L)
#102 Alonso de Horozco Tt= 35
I= 144

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanegas of beans
(3) 0.5 fanegas of cotton
(4) 30 white sheets
(5) 6 cantaros of honey
(6) 10 carguillas of salt
(7) 1 Indian fisher for fishing days and Lent

Comment: Nothing specific is known of this encomienda. In the Tasación of 1581 it is listed as one of the encomiendas of greater Managua.

4 GVIN Mazatepeque (Ch) (L)
#103 Miguel Lopez et al Tt= 50
I= 205

Tribute: (1) 5 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 1 fanega of cotton
(4) 40 telillas
(5) 40 cargas of salt (?)
(6) 10 cantaros of honey
(7) 0.5 quintal of wax
(8) 60 chickens
(9) 2 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Mazatepeque was located on or near the present site of Masatepe.

5 GVIN Xinotepeque (Xinotepe) (Ch) (L)
#104 Miguel Lopez et al Tt= 60
I= 246

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of corn

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda. The Tasación of 1581 listed it as lying within greater Managua.

6 GVIN Achonba (Ch and N) (L)
#105 Joan Lozano Tt= 10
I= 41

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 10 sheets
(4) 6 carguillas of salt

Comment: Xinotepe was located close to or at the present location of Xinotepe. Its square is laid out most similar to those of Nueva Segovia and Villa Nueva.

7 GVIN 7 Xalteba (Ch) (L)
(#106 Joan Lozano Tt= 10
I= 41

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 20 telillas
(5) 50 cantaros of honey
(6) 5 arrobas of wax
(7) 80 carguillas of salt
(8) 48 chickens
(9) 4 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Diriega was identified by Morel de Santa Cruz as an old barrio of Masaya (Morel de Santa Cruz 1967: 10). All that exists today of Diriega is a street name one block south of the main plaza of Masaya.
(9) 120 chickens

Comment: Diriega was identified by Morel de Santa Cruz as an old barrio of Masaya (Morel de Santa Cruz 1967: 10). All that exists today of Diriega is a street name one block south of the main plaza of Masaya.

3 GVIN 3 Mulagalpa (Ch and N) (L)
#102 Alonso de Horozco
Tl= 35
I= 144

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanegas of beans
(3) 0.5 fanegas of cotton
(4) 30 white sheets
(5) 6 cantaros of honey
(6) 10 carguilas of salt
(7) 1 Indian fisher for fishing days and Lent

Comment: Nothing specific is known of this encomienda. In the Tasación of 1581 it is listed as one of the encomiendas of greater Managua.

4 GVIN 4 Mazatepeque (Ch) (L)
#103 Miguel Lopez et al
Tl= 50
I= 205

Tribute: (1) 5 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 1 fanega of cotton
(4) 40 telillas
(5) 40 cargas of salt (?)
(6) 10 cantaros of honey
(7) 0.5 quintal of wax
(8) 40 chickens
(9) 2 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Mazatepeque was located on or near the present site of Masatepe.

5 GVIN 5 Xinotepeque (Xinotepe) (Ch) (L)
#104 Miguel Lopez et al
Tl= 60
I= 246

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of corn

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda. The Tasación of 1581 listed it as lying within greater Managua.

3 GVIN 6 Achonba (Ch and N) (L)
#105 Joan Lozano
Tl= 10
I= 41

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 10 sheets
(4) 40 carguilas of salt

Comment: Xinotepe was located close to or at the present location of Xinotepe. Its square is laid out most similar to those of Nueva Segovia and Villa Nueva.

6 GVIN 7 Xalteba (Ch) (L)
(1) #106 Joan Lozano
Tl= 10
I= 41
Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of beans
(3) 10 white sheets
(4) 0.5 fanega of cotton

(2)#118 Juan Davila
Tl= 30
I= 123

Tribute: (1) 2 Indian fishers during fish days and Lent
(2) 2 Indians for service
(3) 1 dozen esteras (?)

(3)#122 Gonzalo Melgarejo
Tl= 15
I= 62

Tribute: (1) 2 Indians for service during summer
(2) 8 capirotas

(4)#124 C de San Martin
Tl= 10
I= 41

Tribute: (1) 2 Indians for service during summer

(5)#132 Alonso Ruiz
Tl= 10
I= 41
Tribute: (1) 0.5 fanega of corn

(6)#143 Texerina
Tl= 15
I= 62
Tribute: (1) for 4 summer months 2 Indians to make roof tiles (tejas)

(7)#150 Francisco Gutierrez
Tl= 14
I= 57
Tribute: (1) 1 Indian for service every day
(2) 2 Indian fishers for Fridays and Lent

(8)#152 Francisco Sanches
Tl= 5
I= 21
Tribute: (1) 1 Indian for service during summer

(9)#163 Juan de Hoyos
Tl= 40
I= 164
Tribute: (1) 3 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(3) 30 white sheets
(4) 1 Indian fisher for Fridays and Lent
(5) 12 chickens
(6) 10 cantaros of honey
(7) 2 arrobas of wax
(8) 2 Indians for service during summer

(10)#166 The Crown
Tl= 35
I= 144
Tribute: (1) 30 painted sheets
(2) 6 chickens

(11)#169 Marcos Aleman
Tl= 8
I= 33
Tribute: (1) 1 Indian fisher for Fridays and Lent

(12)#171 Andres de Sevilla
Tl= 3
I= 12
Tribute: (1) every Sunday one carga of fruits

(13)#175 Luis de la Rrocha
Tl= 20
I= 82
Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 Indians for service during summer

TI total= 215
Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of beans
(3) 10 white sheets
(4) 0.5 fanega of cotton

(2)#118 Juan Davila
Tl= 30
I= 123

Tribute: (1) 2 Indian fishers during fish days and Lent
(2) 2 Indians for service
(3) 1 dozen esteras (?)

(3)#122 Gonzalo Melgarejo
Tl= 15
I= 62

Tribute: (1) 2 Indians for service during summer
(2) 8 capirotas

(4)#124 C de San Martin
Tl= 10
I= 41

Tribute: (1) 2 Indians for service during summer
(5)#132 Alonso Ruiz
Tl= 10
I= 41

Tribute: (1) 0.5 fanega of corn
(6)#143 Tecerina
Tl= 15
I= 62

Tribute: (1) for 4 summer months 2 Indians to make roof tiles (tejas)

(7)#150 Francisco Gutierrez
Tl= 14
I= 57

Tribute: (1) 1 Indian for service every day
(2) 2 Indian fishers for Fridays and Lent

(8)#152 Francisco Sanches
Tl= 5
I= 21

Tribute: (1) 1 Indian for service during summer
(9)#163 Juan de Hoyos
Tl= 40
I= 164

Tribute: (1) 3 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(3) 30 white sheets
(4) 1 Indian fisher for Fridays and Lent
(5) 12 chickens
(6) 10 cantaros of honey
(7) 2 arrobas of wax
(8) 2 Indians for service during summer

(10)#166 The Crown
Tl= 35
I= 144

Tribute: (1) 30 painted sheets
(2) 6 chickens

(11)#169 Marcos Aleman
Tl= 8
I= 33

Tribute: (1) 1 Indian fisher for Fridays and Lent
(12)#171 Andres de Sevilla
Tl= 3
I= 12

Tribute: (1) every Sunday one carga of fruits

(13)#175 Luis de la Rrocha
Tl= 20
I= 82

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 Indians for service during summer

TI total= 215
Comment: Jalteva represents the greatest concentration of mini-encomiendas of any Indian village in Nicaragua. It probably represents the remnants of earlier, larger encomiendas that were decimated by disease, disastrous expeditions to the Desaguadero, and to a much lesser extent, the enslavement of Indians.

Cross reference: P 4.41

8. GVIN 8 Apapalota (Ch) (NL)
#107 Pedro Garcia  TI= 60
  I= 246

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
(2) 1.5 fanegas of beans
(3) 1.5 fanegas of cotton
(4) 20 white sheets
(5) 36 chickens
(6) 50 carguillas of salt

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda.

9. GVIN 9 Xoxoya (N) (L)
#108 Joan Malvasi  TI= 60
  I= 246

Tribute: (1) 1 fanega of corn
(2) 6 cargas of salt (probably meaning carguillas)
(3) 4 estanquenas
(4) 4 capirotas

Comment: Xoxoya was identified as one of the plazas, or galpones, of Nahua Indians at the village of the cacique Nicaragua. An informant recently named one of the barrios of San Jorge as "Xoxoya" (personal communication, May, 1995). Considering the size of the village the tribute of corn is quite small.

Cross reference: P 3.3

10. GVIN 10 Zapulco (Ch) (L7)
#109 Maluenas  TI= 26
  I= 107

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda.

11. GVIN 11 Mohorno (Ch) (NL)
#110 Joan de Malvasi  TI= 40
  I= 164

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 1 fanega of cotton
(4) 40 teillas
(5) 12 cantaros of honey
(6) 1 quintal of wax
(7) 24 chickens
(8) 20 carguillas of salt

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda. The name is possibly a variation of the Chiapanek word "nahorno", which means "the plaza of". Thus this encomienda possibly means "the plaza".

12. GVIN 12 Moyogalpa (U) (L)
#111 Joan Ysquierdo  TI= 55
  I= 226

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 50 painted sheets
(5) 36 chickens
(6) 20 cargas (probably carguillas) of salt

Comment: Moyogalpa was probably located on or near the present town of Moyogalpa, located on the island of Ometepe, known generally in the 16th century as the "isla de Nicaragua". The
Comment: Jalteva represents the greatest concentration of mini-encomiendas of any Indian village in Nicaragua. It probably represents the remnants of earlier, larger encomiendas that were decimated by disease, disastrous expeditions to the Desaguadero, and to a much lesser extent, the enslavement of Indians.

Cross reference: P 4.41

8. **GVIN 8 Apapalota (Ch) (NL)**
   #107 Pedro García
   Tl= 60
   I= 246

   Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
   (2) 1 5 fanegas of beans
   (3) 1 5 fanegas of cotton
   (4) 20 white sheets
   (5) 36 chickens
   (6) 50 carguillas of salt

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda.

9. **GVIN 9 Xoxoyta (N) (L)**
   #108 Joan Malvasi
   Tl= 60
   I= 246

   Tribute: (1) 1 fanega of corn
   (2) 6 cargas of salt (probably meaning carguillas)
   (3) 4 estanzenas
   (4) 4 capirotos

Comment: Xoxoyta was identified as one of the plazas, or galpones, of Nahua Indians at the village of the cacique Nicaragua. An informant recently named one of the barrios of San Jorge as "Xoxoyna" (personal communication, May, 1995). Considering the size of the village the tribute of corn is quite small.

Cross reference: P 3.3

10. **GVIN 10 Zapulco (Ch) (L7)**
    #109 Maluenas
    Tl= 26
    I= 107

    Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
    (2) 1 fanega of cotton
    (3) 2 almudes of cacao
    (4) 20 capirotos
    (5) 15 carguillas of salt

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda.

11. **GVIN 11 Mohorno (Ch) (NL)**
    #110 Joan de Malvasi
    Tl= 40
    I= 164

    Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
    (2) 2 fanegas of beans
    (3) 1 fanega of cotton
    (4) 40 tepillas
    (5) 12 cantaros of honey
    (6) 1 quintal of wax
    (7) 24 chickens
    (8) 20 carguillas of salt

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda. The name is possibly a variation of the Chiapaneco word "nahorno", which means "the plaza of" Thus this encomienda possibly means "the plaza".

12. **GVIN 12 Moyogalpa (U) (L)**
    #111 Joan Ysquierdo
    Tl= 55
    I= 226

    Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
    (2) 2 fanegas of beans
    (3) 0 5 fanega of cotton
    (4) 50 painted sheets
    (5) 36 chickens
    (6) 20 cargas (probably carguillas) of salt

Comment: Moyogalpa was probably located on or near the present town of Moyogalpa, located on the island of Ometepe, known generally in the 16th century as the "isla de Nicaragua". The
ethnic identity of Moyogalpa is unknown, and has been subject to some speculation. The general consensus of Nicaraguan historians is that it was Nahua speaking. Haberland emphatically stated that he was sure that Ometepe was not Nahua speaking at the time of the conquest (Lange 1992: 115-116). He also noted Ciudad Real's observation that in 1586 the inhabitants of Ometepe spoke a language not Nahua, Chorotea, nor Mixteco (Cronistas 1: 162). Brandsford (1881) found the very distinctive Luna polychromes on a finca of a señor Luna about one mile east of Moyogalpa and archaeologists have been wondering ever since where they came from. There seems to be little resemblance or relationship between Luna polychrome and any other ceramic style of Gran Nicoya. Magnus (1974) could not find any relationship between the ceramic sequences he found around Pearl Lagoon and Bluefields, nor could he ascribe any relationship between Luna polychrome and more southern ceramic developments. Where Luna polychrome came from still remains a mystery. Maybe the potters found good weed to smoke, got inspired, and produced Luna as a result. The tribute charged against Moyogalpa is completely consistent with other tribute assessments in Gran Nicoya, and different from tribute assessments against villages on the eastern side of Lake Nicaragua, such as Chuigalpa and Mayali, noted below. This mystery is unexplained.

13. GVIN 13 Guatepeque (Ch) (L)
   #112 Joan de Segovia
   TI = 61
   I = 251

   Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
   (2) 1 fanega of cotton
   (3) 50 telillas
   (4) 10 carguillas of salt
   (5) 2 Indians for fishers
   (6) 2 Indians for service

   Comment: This encomienda was probably located between the village of Diriia and Jalteva; see discussion below.

14. GVIN 14 Niratia (Ch) (NL)
    #113 Joan Ysquierdo
    TI = 14
    I = 41

    Tribute: (1) 1 Indian fisher

    Comment: From the tribute charged it is quite possible that Niratia was located within a league or two of Granada, if not adjacent to Granada itself.

15. GVIN 15 Guatepe and Tonala (Ch and N) (L)
    #114 Gomez Palominio
    TI = 75
    I = 308

    Tribute: (1) 7 fanegas of corn
    (2) 1 fanega of beans
    (3) 2 fanegas of cotton
    (4) 60 painted sheets
    (5) 1 quintal of wax
    (6) 12 cantaros of honey
    (7) 25 carguillas of salt
    (8) 60 chickens
    (9) 4 Indians for service during summer
    (10) 1 fisher for Fridays and Lent

    Comment: This encomienda is listed as lying within greater Managua in the Tasación of 1581. Incner notes a location named "Tonala" north of El Viejo in northwestern Nicaragua (Incner 1985: 474).

16. GVIN 16 Minarote (Ch) (NL)
    #115 Joan de Segovia
    TI = 40
    I = 164

    Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
    (2) 2 fanegas of beans
    (3) 1 fanega of cotton
    (4) 3 arrobas of wax
    (5) 6 cantaros of honey
    (6) 2 Indians for service

    Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda.

17. GVIN 17 Xionbo (Ch) (NL)
    #116 Joan de Moger
    TI = 21
    I = 87

    Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
    (2) 2 cantaros of honey

    Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda.

18. GVIN 18 Masaya (Ch) (L)
    #117 Joan Davila
    TI = 150
    I = 615
The ethnic identity of Moyogalpa is unknown, and has been subject to some speculation. The general consensus of Nicaraguan historians is that it was Nahua speaking. Haberland emphatically stated that he was sure that Ometepe was not Nahua speaking at the time of the conquest (Lange 1992: 115-116). He also noted Cidad Real's observation that in 1586 the inhabitants of Ometepe spoke a language not Nahua, Cherotega, nor Macibo (Cronius 1: 162). Brandsford (1881) found the very distinctive Luna polychromes on a finca of a señor Luna about one mile east of Moyogalpa and archaeologists have been wondering ever since where they came from. There seems to be little resemblance or relationship between Luna polychrome and any other ceramic style of Gran Nicoya. Magnus (1974) could not find any relationship between the ceramic sequences he found around Pearl Lagoon and Bluefields, nor could he ascribe any relationship between Luna polychrome and more southern ceramic developments. Where Luna polychrome came from still remains a mystery. Maybe the potters found good weed to smoke, got inspired, and produced Luna as a result. The tribute charged against Moyogalpa is completely consistent with other tribute assessments in Gran Nicoya, and different from tribute assessments against villages on the eastern side of Lake Nicaragua, such as Chuigalpa and Mayalí, noted below. This mystery is unexplained.

13. **GVIN 13 Guatepeque (Ch) (L)**
   #112 Joan de Segovia
   TL= 61
   I= 251

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of cotton
(3) 50 telillas
(4) 10 carguillas of salt
(5) 2 Indians for fishers
(6) 2 Indians for service

Comment: This encomienda was probably located between the village of Diriia and Jalteva; see discussion below.

14. **GVIN 14 Niratia (Ch) (NL)**
   #113 Joan Ysquierdo
   TL= 14
   I= 41

Tribute: (1) 1 Indian fisher

Comment: From the tribute charged it is quite possible that Niratia was located within a league or two of Granada, if not adjacent to Granada itself.

15. **GVIN 15 Guatepe and Tonala (Ch and N) (L)**
   #114 Gomez Palominco
   TL= 75
   I= 308

Tribute: (1) 7 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 60 painted sheets
(5) 1 quintal of wax
(6) 12 cantaros of honey
(7) 25 carguillas of salt
(8) 60 chickens
(9) 4 Indians for service during summer
(10) 1 fisher for Fridays and Lent

Comment: This encomienda is listed as lying within greater Managua in the Tasación of 1581. Incer notes a location named "Tonala" north of El Viejo in northwestern Nicaragua (Incer 1985: 474)

16. **GVIN 16 Minaote (Ch) (NL)**
   #115 Joan de Segovia
   TL= 40
   I= 164

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 1 fanega of cotton
(4) 3 arrobas of wax
(5) 6 cantaros of honey
(6) 2 Indians for service

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda.

17. **GVIN 17 Xionobo (Ch) (NL)**
   #116 Joan de Moger
   TL= 21
   I= 87

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 cantaros of honey

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda.

18. **GVIN 18 Masaya (Ch) (L)**
   #117 Joan Davila
   TL= 150
   I= 615
Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 4 fanegas of beans
(3) 3 fanegas of cotton
(4) 100 telillas
(5) 10 pairs of alpargatas
(6) 60 chickens
(7) 2 hamacas
(8) 2 quintales of wax
(9) 20 cantaros of honey
(10) 100 carguillas of salt
(11) 4 Indians for service

#151 Francisco Sanchez  Ti= 110
I= 451

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 3 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 100 white sheets
(5) 209 cantaros of honey
(6) 2 arrobas of wax
(7) 100 carguillas of salt
(8) 48 chickens
(9) 1 Indian fisher
(10) 4 Indians for service

Ti= 260
I= 1125

Comment: Masaya and neighboring villages such as Diriega, Monimbo, and Zagualpa made up one of the largest population centers in early Nicaragua. Even in 1548 it was producing good hamacas.

Cross reference: P 3.8

19  GVIN 19 Dirioimo (Derioimo)(Ch) (L)
#119 Pedro Ximenez  Ti= 10
I= 41

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 60 thick sheets
(5) 40 carguillas of salt
(6) 2 celerines of cacao
(7) 1 quintal of wax
(8) 8 cantaros of honey
(9) 2 Indians for service

#131 Roman de Cardenas  Ti= 40
I= 164

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 24 chickens
(4) 40 telillas
(5) 20 carguillas of salt
(6) 3 arrobas of wax
(7) 8 cantaros of honey
(8) 2 Indians for service

#147 ( Deriondo) Ti= 37
Marcos Aleman  I= 148

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 1 fanega of cotton
(4) 40 telillas
(5) 2 arrobas of wax
(6) 6 cantaros of honey
(7) 10 carguillas of salt
(8) 24 chickens
(9) 2 Indians for service

Ti total: 87
I total: 353

Comment: Dirioimo was located at or near the present site of Dirioimo on the meseta de los pueblos.

20  GVIN 20 Manbacho and Susujeto (Ch) (L?)
Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn  
(2) 4 fanegas of beans  
(3) 3 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 100 telillas  
(5) 10 pairs of alpargatas  
(6) 60 chickens  
(7) 2 hamacas  
(8) 2 quintales of wax  
(9) 20 cantaros of honey  
(10) 100 carguillas of salt  
(11) 4 Indians for service

 Francisco Sanchez  
TL= 110  
L= 451

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn  
(2) 3 fanegas of beans  
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 100 white sheets  
(5) 209 cantaros of honey  
(6) 2 arrobas of wax  
(7) 100 carguillas of salt  
(8) 48 chickens  
(9) 1 Indian fisher  
(10) 4 Indians for service  
TL= 260  
L= 1125

Comment: Masaya and neighboring villages such as Diriega, Monimbo, and Zagualpa made up one of the largest population centers in early Nicaragua. Even in 1548 it was producing good hamacas.

Cross reference: P 3.8

19  GVIN 19 Diriono (Deriondo)(Ch) (L)  
#119 Pedro Jimenez  
TL= 10  
L= 41

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn  
(2) 2 fanegas of beans  
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 60 thick sheets  
(5) 40 carguillas of salt  
(6) 2 celenines of cacao  
(7) 1 quintal of wax  
(8) 8 cantaros of honey  
(9) 2 Indians for service

#131 Roman de Cardenas  
TL= 40  
L= 164

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn  
(2) 2 fanegas of beans  
(3) 24 chickens  
(4) 40 telillas  
(5) 20 carguillas of salt  
(6) 3 arrobas of wax  
(7) 8 cantaros of honey  
(8) 2 Indians for service

#147 (Deriondo)  
Marcos Alman  
TL= 37  
L= 148

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn  
(2) 1 fanega of beans  
(3) 1 fanega of cotton  
(4) 40 telillas  
(5) 2 arrobas of wax  
(6) 6 cantaros of honey  
(7) 10 carguillas of salt  
(8) 24 chickens  
(9) 2 Indians for service  
TL total: 87  
L total: 353

Comment: Diriono was located at or near the present site of Diriono on the meseta de los pueblos.

20  GVIN 20 Manbacho and Susjeto (Ch) (L7)
Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 3 fanegas of beans
(3) 12 chickens
(4) 12 jaquimas and headstalls
(5) 16 cantaros of wax
(6) 80 carguillas of salt
(7) 1.5 quintales of wax
(8) 100 thin sheets
(9) 2 Indian fishers
(10) 5 Indians for service

Comment: When this assignment of the encomienda was made in November of 1548 Luis de Guevara had been dead for three years. He gained quite a reputation for being a bully and enforcer of the Conterras-Rios faction as he was aguacil mayor of Nicaragua. When Guevara died in 1545 exacting vengeance against all those who had testified against Conteras in his residencia in 1544, Bishop Valdivieso wrote that God had killed Guevara. When president Cerrato assigned this encomienda to the dead enemy of Valdivieso it must have provoked the anger and heated correspondence that characterized the last exchange of letters between Cerrato and Valdivieso before Valdivieso was murdered by Rodrigo de Conteras’ sons Hernan and Pedro.

23. GVIN 23 Marinalte (Ch) (L7)
#126 Luis de Guevara
Tf= 5
I= 21

Tribute: (1) 1 Indian for service

#130 Roman de Cardenas
Tf= 40
I= 164

Tribute: (1) 12 chickens
(2) 6 telillas
(3) 4 cantaros of honey
(4) 1 Indian fisher

#144 Bartolome Tello
Tf= 40
I= 164

Tribute: (1) 5 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of cotton
(3) 40 white sheets

Comment: This village was located between the village of Masatepe and the Masaya volcano. The original road between those two locations was called Nanborme (Inces 1985: 440). That is the basis for the proposed location of this encomienda.
Tribute: (1) 8 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 5 fanega of cotton
(4) 20 white sheets
(5) 100 pairs of alpagartas
(6) 1 fanega of cacao
(7) 1 quintal of wax
(8) 72 chickens
(9) 1 Indian fisher
(10) 4 Indians for service

Comment: This is one of two encomiendas that were located around the base of the volcano Mombacho. Whether the other encomienda, #140, was located close by #120 is unknown. One or both of them were destroyed in an earthquake in 1570 when they were covered by a mudslide.

Cross reference: P 3.7

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 3 fanegas of beans
(3) 12 chickens
(4) 12 jaquimas and headstalls
(5) 16 cantaros of wax
(6) 80 carguillas of salt
(7) 1.5 quintales of wax
(8) 100 thin sheets
(9) 2 Indian fishers
(10) 5 Indians for service

Comment: When this assignment of the encomienda was made in November of 1548 Luis de Guevara had been dead for three years. He gained quite a reputation for being a bully and enforcer of the Contreras-Rios faction as he was aguacil mayor of Nicaragua. When Guevara died in 1545 exacting vengeance against all those who had testified against Contreras in his residencia in 1544, Bishop Valdivieso wrote that God had killed Guevara. When president Cerrato assigned this encomienda to the dead enemy of Valdivieso it must have provoked the anger and heated correspondence that characterized the last exchange of letters between Cerrato and Valdivieso before Valdivieso was murdered by Rodrigo de Contreras' sons Herman and Pedro.

Tribute: (1) 1 Indian for service

Comment: This village was located between the village of Masatepe and the Masaya volcano. The original road between those two locations was called Nanborime (Inces 1985: 440). That is the basis for the proposed location of this encomienda.

Tribute: (1) 5 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of cotton
(3) 40 white sheets

Tribute: (1) 12 chickens
(2) 6 telillas
(3) 4 cantaros of honey
(4) 1 Indian fisher

Tribute: (1) 12 chickens
(2) 6 telillas
(3) 4 cantaros of honey
(4) 1 Indian fisher

Comment: When this assignment of the encomienda was made in November of 1548 Luis de Guevara had been dead for three years. He gained quite a reputation for being a bully and enforcer of the Contreras-Rios faction as he was aguacil mayor of Nicaragua. When Guevara died in 1545 exacting vengeance against all those who had testified against Contreras in his residencia in 1544, Bishop Valdivieso wrote that God had killed Guevara. When president Cerrato assigned this encomienda to the dead enemy of Valdivieso it must have provoked the anger and heated correspondence that characterized the last exchange of letters between Cerrato and Valdivieso before Valdivieso was murdered by Rodrigo de Contreras' sons Herman and Pedro.
(4) 2 Indian fishers  
(5) 12 jaquimas and headstalls  
(6) 6 chickens

TI total = 85  
I total = 349

Cross reference: P 3.10

24. **GVIN 24** Daria (Deleria)(Ch) (L)  
#127 Francisco Romero  
TI = 75  
I = 308

Tribute: (1) 8 fanegas of corn  
(2) 3 fanegas of beans  
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 80 white sheets  
(5) 12 cantaros of honey  
(6) 1 quintal of wax  
(7) 2 Indian fishers  
(8) 50 carguillas of salt  
(9) 3 Indians for service

#146 Marcos Aleman  
TI = 60  
I = 246

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn  
(2) 3 fanegas of beans  
(3) 1 fanega of cotton  
(4) 60 telillas  
(5) 10 cantaros of honey  
(6) 1 quintal of wax  
(7) 50 carguillas of salt  
(8) 12 chickens  
(9) 2 Indians for service

#180 Miguel de la Costa  
TI = 80  
I = 328

Tribute: (1) 10 fanegas of corn  
(2) 4 fanegas of beans

#196 Delderia and Guatepet  
TI = 115  
I = 472

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn  
(2) 6 fanegas of beans planted by the Indians of Jalteva  
(3) 3 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 120 white sheets  
(5) 10 cantaros of honey  
(6) 6 arrobas of wax  
(7) 48 chickens  
(8) 36 bateas  
(9) 100 carguillas of salt

TI total = 330  
I total = 1346

Comment: the information in #196 clearly established the location of the encomiendas of Dleria and Guatepet. The tribute is a little unusual since it included bateas, or liquid beaters, the only such tributary item found in the Coleccion Somoza.

Cross reference: P 3.6

25. **GVIN 25** Loma (Ch) (L)  
#129 Juan de Jaen  
TI = 40  
I = 164

Tribute: (1) 5 fanegas of corn  
(2) 8 cantaros of honey  
(3) 2 arrobas of wax  
(4) 30 chickens  
(5) 1 Indian fisher  
(6) 430 carguillas of salt  
(7) 40 almudes of cacao  
(8) 40 telillas
(4) 2 Indian fishers
(5) 12 jaquimas and headdress
(6) 6 chickens

TI total = 85
I total = 349

Cross reference: P 3.10

24. GVIN 24 Daria (Deldaria)(Ch) (L)
#127 Francisco Romero  TI= 75
I= 308

Tribute: (1) 8 fanegas of corn
(2) 3 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 80 white sheets
(5) 12 cantaros of honey
(6) 1 quintal of wax
(7) 2 Indian fishers
(8) 50 carguillas of salt
(9) 3 Indians for service

#146 Marcos Aleman  TI= 60
I= 246

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 3 fanegas of beans
(3) 1 fanega of cotton
(4) 60 telillas
(5) 10 cantaros of honey
(6) 1 quintal of wax
(7) 50 carguillas of salt
(8) 12 chickens
(9) 2 Indians for service

#180 Miguel de la Costa  TI= 80
I= 328

Tribute: (1) 10 fanegas of corn
(2) 4 fanegas of beans

(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 30 telillas
(5) 20 cantaros of honey

#196 Deldaria and Guatepet (The Crown)
TI= 115
I= 472

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 6 fanegas of beans planted by the Indians of Jalteva
(3) 3 fanega of cotton
(4) 120 white sheets
(5) 10 cantaros of honey
(6) 6 arrobas of wax
(7) 48 chickens
(8) 36 bates
(9) 100 carguillas of salt

TI total = 330
I total = 1346

Comment: the information in #196 clearly established the location of the encomiendas of Dizia and Guatepet. The tribute is a little unusual since it included bateas, or liquid beaters, the only such tributary item found in the Coleccion Somoza.

Cross reference: P 3.6

25. GVIN 25 Loma (Ch) (L)
#129 Juan de Jaen  TI= 40
I= 164

Tribute: (1) 5 fanegas of corn
(2) 8 cantaros of honey
(3) 2 arrobas of wax
(4) 30 chickens
(5) 1 Indian fisher
(6) 430 carguillas of salt
(7) 40 almudes of cacao
(8) 40 telillas
26. GVIN 26 Dirianba (Ch) (L)
   #133 Joan Arias
   TI= 100
   I= 410
   Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
   (2) 4 fanegas of beans
   (3) 100 carguillas of salt
   (4) 50 lonas
   (5) 24 petates
   (6) 2 quintales of wax
   (7) 10 cantaros of honey
   (8) 1 fanega of cacao
   (9) 3 Indians for service

Comment: Dirianba was close to or at the present location of the town of Dirianba.

27. GVIN 27 Nomativa (Ch) (L)
   #134 Alonso de Orozco
   TI= 100
   I= 410
   Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
   (2) 4 fanegas of beans
   (3) 3 fanegas of cotton
   (4) 100 white sheets
   (5) 2 quintales of wax
   (6) 2 Indian fishers
   (7) 5 Indians for service
   (8) 100 pairs of alpargatas
   (9) 100 carguillas of salt
   (10) 12 chickens

Comment: this encomienda was located at or near the present day town of Catarina. Its original name was Santa Catarina de Nomativa. Morel de Santa Cruz noted in 1751 that there were two Nomativas, Santa Catarina de Nomativa and the other with a patron saint of San Juan, probably today's San Juan de Oriente (Morel de Santa Cruz 1967: 9-10).

28. GVIN 28 Nandaima (Ch) (L)
   #155 Bernardino de Miranda
   TI= 100
   I= 410
   Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
   (2) 4 fanegas of beans
   (3) 100 white sheets
   (4) 16 cantaros of honey
   (5) 2 quintales of wax
   (6) 100 carguillas of salt
   (7) 12 chickens
   (8) 5 Indians for service

   #148 Children of Suarez
   TI= 51
   I= 209
   Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
   (2) 2 fanegas of beans
   (3) 1 fanega of cotton
   (4) 50 lonas
   (5) 10 cantaros of honey
   (6) 1 quintal of wax
   (7) 30 carguillas of salt
   (8) 3 Indians for service

   #154 Juan Carvallo
   TI= 80
   I= 328
   Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
   (2) 2 fanegas
   (3) 2 fanegas of cotton
   (4) 100 white sheets
   (5) 80 cargas (probably carguillas) of salt
   (6) 5 Indians for service
   (7) 1 fanega of cacao
   (8) 1 Indian fisher

   TI= 231
   I= 930
Comment: This encomienda was located on the road that passes from Masaya to Granada by way of Catarina. La Loma probably refers to one of the hills along that road. Ciudad Real described that road and a place called "La Loma" in 1566 (Cronistas 1: 157), possibly referring to the Cerro de las Ardlas.

28. GVIN 26 Dirianba (Ch) (L)
   #133 Joan Arias
   Tl= 100
   I= 410

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 4 fanegas of beans
(3) 100 carguillas of salt
(4) 50 lonas
(5) 24 petates
(6) 2 quintales of wax
(7) 16 cantaros of honey
(8) 1 fanega of cacao
(9) 3 Indians for service

Comment: Dirianba was close to or at the present location of the town of Dirianba.

27. GVIN 27 Nomativa (Ch) (L)
   #134 Alonso de Orozco
   Tl= 100
   I= 410

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 4 fanegas of beans
(3) 3 fanegas of cotton
(4) 100 white sheets
(5) 2 quintales of wax
(6) 2 Indian fishers
(7) 5 Indians for service
(8) 100 pairs of alpargatas
(9) 100 carguillas of salt
(10) 12 chickens

Comment: this encomienda was located at or near the present day town of Catarina. Its original name was Santa Catarina de Nomativa. Morel de Santa Cruz noted in 1751 that there were two Nomativas, Santa Catarina de Nomativa and the other with a patron saint of San Juan, probably today's San Juan de Oriente (Morel de Santa Cruz 1967: 9-10).
Comment: The village of Nandaime was one of the few villages that was subject to litigation in the municipio of Granada. It apparently was subject to Spanish domination from the 1520’s onward and so more is known of the village and encomiendas of Nandaime than other villages in the area.

Cross reference: P 1.16

29. GVIN 29 Mastinde (Ch) (L)
   #136 Francisco Sanchez     TI= 30
   I= 144

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
        (2) 6 cantaros of honey
        (3) 0 5 quintal of wax
        (4) 1 fanega of cotton
        (5) 35 white sheets
        (6) 24 chickens
        (7) 30 carcullas of salt
        (8) 23 almudes of cacao
        (9) 12 xaquimas with headstalls

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda. The presence of cacao suggests that it was located in the area of Nandaime-Mombacho and has been tentatively located in that area.

30. GVIN 30 Tipitapa (U) (L)
    #137 Diego de Pastrana     TI= 20
    I= 82

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
        (2) 0 5 fanega of cotton
        (3) 12 white sheets
        (4) 18 chickens
        (5) 2 cantaros of chickens
        (6) 2 cantaros of honey
        (7) 12 pounds of wax
        (8) 4 petates
        (9) 10 carcullas of salt

Comment: Tipitapa was probably located on or near the present site of the town of Tipitapa. It was mentioned a few times at the onset of the conquest, most prominently when the cacique of Tipitapa went with Captain Garavito to look for gold in Boaco (1 CS 482, March 30, 1529). Nothing more is known of their expedition.

31. GVIN 31 Coagalpa (U) (NL)
    #139 Joan de Jaen     TI= 70
    I= 287

Tribute: (1) 10 quintales of nequen (probably henequen).

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda. From the tribute it is likely that it was on the periphery of Spanish domination and of a different ethnic group than the four main groups usually encountered in the tasación. It was probably located close to the next encomienda #160, Coagalpa.

32. GVIN 32 Coyagalpa (U) (NL)
    #140 Joan de Jaen     TI= 30
    I= 123

Tribute: (1) 20 esteras (?)

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda. It was possibly located close to the present town of the same name in Boaco province, in the Malacatoys drainage. It has a common ownership with the preceding encomienda and also shows a much different pattern of tribute than found in the majority of the encomiendas. This suggests that it was not completely controlled by the Spaniards or that this village produced different products than the four major ethnic groups of western Nicaragua. It was probably located close to the preceding encomienda, #139, Coagalpa.

33. GVIN 33 Mayales (U) (L)
    #141 Joan de Segovia     TI= 300
    I= 1230

Tribute: (1) 20 arrobas of venequen (henequen)
        (2) 12 chickens

Comment: This encomienda was included in the encomiendas of Leon probably by mistake. The large size of the village and the minuscule amount and type of tribute charged against the village indicates this village was not exploited as harshly as villages on the western side of Lake Nicaragua where the three main ethnic groups predominated. It also suggests that the Indians of Mayales did not produce the same type of items as the Indians on the west side of Lake Nicaragua. Mayales was almost certainly located somewhere by the mouth of the Maka river in Chontales province. Alonso Calero mentioned the site in his letter reporting the discovery of the mouth of the Rio San Juan (6 CS 75,77, 1539 or 1540). He called a group of islands the...
Comment: The village of Nandaime was one of the few villages that was subject to litigation in the municipio of Granada. It apparently was subject to Spanish domination from the 1520s onward and so more is known of the village and encomiendas of Nandaime than other villages in the area.

Cross reference: P 1.16

29 GVIN 29 Masistinde (Ch) (L)
#136 Francisco Sanchez
TI= 30
I= 144

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
(2) 6 cantaros of honey
(3) 0.5 quintal of wax
(4) 1 fanega of cotton
(5) 35 white sheets
(6) 24 chickens
(7) 30 carguillas of salt
(8) 23 almudes of cacao
(9) 12 xaquimbas with headstalls

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda. The presence of cacao suggests that it was located in the area of Nandaime-Mombacho and has been tentatively located in that area.

30 GVIN 30 Tipitapa (U) (L)
#137 Diego de Pástrana
TI= 20
I= 82

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(3) 12 white sheets
(4) 18 chickens
(5) 2 cantaros of chickens
(6) 2 cantaros of honey
(7) 12 pounds of wax
(8) 4 petates
(9) 10 carguillas of salt

Comment: Tipitapa was probably located on or near the present site of the town of Tipitapa. It was mentioned a few times at the onset of the conquest, most prominently when the cacique of

Tipitupa went with Captain Garavito to look for gold in Boaco (1 CS 482, March 30, 1529). Nothing more is known of their expedition.

31 GVIN 31 Coagalpa (U) (NL)
#139 Joan de Jaen
TI= 70
I= 287

Tribute: (1) 10 quintales of nequen (probably benequen).

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda. From the tribute it is likely that it was on the periphery of Spanish domination and of a different ethnic group than the four major groups usually encountered in the tasación. It was probably located close to the next encomienda #160, Coyagalpa.

32 GVIN 32 Coyagalpa (U) (NL)
#140 Joan de Jaen
TI= 30
I= 123

Tribute: (1) 20 esteras (?)

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda. It was possibly located close to the present town of the same name in Boaco province, in the Malacatoya drainage. It has a common ownership with the preceding encomienda and also shows a much different pattern of tribute than found in the majority of the encomiendas. This suggests that it was not completely controlled by the Spaniards or that this village produced different products than the four major ethnic groups of western Nicaragua. It was probably located close to the preceding encomienda, #139, Coagalpa.

33 GVIN 33 Mayaales (U) (L)
#141 Joan de Segovia
TI= 300
I= 1230

Tribute: (1) 20 arrobas of venequen (henequen)
(2) 12 chickens

Comment: This encomienda was included in the encomiendas of Leon probably by mistake. The large size of the village and the miniscule amount and type of tribute charged against the village indicates this village was not exploited as harshly as villages on the western side of Lake Nicaragua where the three main ethnic groups predominated. It also suggests that the Indians of Mayaales did not produce the same type of items as the Indians on the west side of Lake Nicaragua. Mayaales was almost certainly located somewhere by the mouth of the Mayaales river in Chontales province. Alonso Calero mentioned the site in his letter reporting the discovery of the mouth of the Rio San Juan (6 CS 75,77, 1539 or 1540). He called a group of islands the
Mayali islands, possibly the islands of Nancital, located south of the mouth of the Mayales River. Gorin (1990) searched the area around the mouth of the Mayales river and found no archaeological sites. Reports from rice farmers in the area suggest that there are large sites around the mouth of the Mayales River.

34. GVIN 34 Niquenohomo (Ch) (L)
   #142 Texerina
   TI= 120
   I= 492

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 5 fanegas of beans
(3) 3 fanegas of cotton
(4) 100 pairs of alpargatas
(5) 12 xaquimas with headstalls
(6) 4 sogas for water wells (pozos)
(7) 20 cantaros of honey
(8) 2 quintales of wax
(9) 100 carguillas of salt
(10) 10 arrobas of nacian (henequen)
(11) 12 chickens

Comment: For the size of the village the tribute was pretty heavy. The villagers were some of the best workers in plant fibers since they produced all major types of fiber products: alpargatas, xaquimas (backamores) and ropes. The village was located at or near the present site of Niquenohomo. The name possibly meant the plaza of henequen in Chorotega or Chiapanekan: Nacian + nahomo (the plaza of). For another interpretation, see Ince 1985: 443.

35. GVIN 35 Mandapio Mambach (Ch) (L7)
   #145 Bartolome Tello
   TI= 90
   I= 369

Tribute: (1) 10 fanegas of corn
(2) 12 cantaros of honey
(3) 5 quintales of wax
(4) 90 white sheets
(5) 1 fanega of cacao
(6) 60 chickens
(7) 12 xaquimas with headstall
(8) 50 carguillas of salt
(9) 100 pairs of alpargatas

Comment: This is the second encomienda using the name Mombach, in all probability a reference to the volcano Mombacho, as its title, the other being GVIN 20, Mambach and Susujeto. The tribute charged against the town is quite heavy and similar to the tribute charged against Niquenohomo, suggesting that the two villages may not have been far apart. It was probably located on the slopes of Mombacho. Salgado (personal communication, 1993) reported finding archaeological remains up to 1,000 m in altitude on Mombacho.


36. GVIN 36 Nicaragua and Guatigalpa (Nicaragua)(N) (L)
   #149 Francisco Gutierrez
   TI= 119
   I= 488

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 3 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 100 white sheets
(5) 1 fanega of cacao
(6) 100 carguillas of salt
(7) 12 chickens
(8) 2 quintales of wax
(9) 20 cantaros of honey
(10) 50 pairs of alpargatas
(11) 2 fishers for Fridays and Lent
(12) 4 Indians for service during summer

#153 Joan Carvallo
   TI= 100
   I= 410

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 100 white sheets
(5) 80 carguillas of salt
(6) 1 fanega of cacao
(7) 5 Indians for service during summer
(8) 1 Indian fisher

#159 Luis de la Rocha
   TI= 60
   I= 246
Mayali islands, possibly the islands of Nancital, located south of the mouth of the Mayaules River. Gorin (1990) searched the area around the mouth of the Mayaules river and found no archaeological sites. Reports from rice farmers in the area suggest that there are large sites around the mouth of the Mayaules River.

34. **GVIN 34 Niquenohomo (Ch) (L)**
   #142 Texerina
   Ti = 120
   l = 492

   **Tribute:**
   (1) 12 fanegas of corn
   (2) 5 fanegas of beans
   (3) 3 fanegas of cotton
   (4) 100 pairs of alpargatas
   (5) 12 xaquimas with headstalls
   (6) 4 soga for water wells (pozos)
   (7) 20 cantaros of honey
   (8) 2 quintales of wax
   (9) 100 cargullas of salt
   (10) 10 arrobas of niacin (henequen)
   (11) 12 chickens

   **Comment:** For the size of the village the tribute was pretty heavy. The villagers were some of the best workers in plant fibers since they produced all major types of fiber products: alpargatas, xaquimas (backamores) and ropes. The village was located at or near the present site of Niquenohomo. The name possibly meant the plaza of henequen in Chorotega or Chiapanekan: Niacin + nahomo (the plaza of). For another interpretation, see Incer 1985: 443.

35. **GVIN 35 Mandapio Mambach (Ch) (L?)**
   #145 Bartolome Tello
   Ti = 90
   l = 369

   **Tribute:**
   (1) 10 fanegas of corn
   (2) 12 cantaros of honey
   (3) 1 5 quintals of wax
   (4) 90 white sheets
   (5) 1 fanega of cacao
   (6) 60 chickens
   (7) 12 xaquimas with headstall
   (8) 50 cargullas of salt
   (9) 100 pairs of alpargatas

Comment: This is the second encomienda using the name Mombach, in all probability a reference to the volcano Mombacho, as its title, the other being **GVIN 20**, Mambach and Susujeto. The tribute charged against the town is quite heavy and similar to the tribute charged against Niquenohomo, suggesting that the two villages may not have been far apart. It was probably located on the slopes of Mombacho. Salgado (personal communication, 1993) reported finding archaeological remains up to 1,000 m in altitude on Mombacho.


36. **GVIN 36 Nicaragua and Guatigalpa (Nicaragua) (N) (L)**
   #149 Francisco Gutierrez
   Ti = 119
   l = 488

   **Tribute:**
   (1) 12 fanegas of corn
   (2) 3 fanegas of beans
   (3) 2 fanegas of cotton
   (4) 100 white sheets
   (5) 1 fanega of cacao
   (6) 100 cargullas of salt
   (7) 12 chickens
   (8) 2 quintales of wax
   (9) 20 cantaros of honey
   (10) 50 pairs of alpargatas
   (11) 2 fishers for Fridays and Lent
   (12) 4 Indians for service during summer

37. **GVIN 37 Nicaragua and Guatigalpa (Nicaragua) (N) (L)**
   #153 Joan Carvallo
   Ti = 100
   l = 410

   **Tribute:**
   (1) 12 fanegas of corn
   (2) 2 fanegas of beans
   (3) 2 fanegas of cotton
   (4) 100 white sheets
   (5) 80 cargullas of salt
   (6) 1 fanega of cacao
   (7) 5 Indians for service during summer
   (8) 1 Indian fisher

38. **GVIN 38 Nicaragua and Guatigalpa (Nicaragua) (N) (L)**
   #159 Luis de la Rocha
   Ti = 60
   l = 246
Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn  
(2) 0.5 fanega of beans  
(3) 4 estancenas  
(4) 30 capirotas  
(5) 12 saquinas with headstalls  
(6) 40 pairs of alpargatas  
(7) 10 carguillas of salt  
(8) 2 Indians for service

#172 Andrés de Sevilla  
Tl= 10  
I= 41

Tribute: (1) 50 cargas of salt (probably meaning carguillas)

#168 (Nicaragua Anata)  
Geronimo de Angies  
Tl= 30  
I= 123

Tribute: (1) 3 fanegas of corn  
(2) 1 fanegas of beans  
(3) 2 Indians for service during summer  
(4) 2 Indians to "deservar un rizual" (?)  
(5) 2 arboas of nicacin (henequen)  
(6) 0.5 aroba of wax  
(7) 30 white sheets

TI total= 319  
I total= 1368

Comment: These encomiendas are the remain of the village of the cacique named Nicaragua, first reported by Cerceda and Gil Gonzalez in 1522 and Bobadilla in 1528.

Cross reference: P 1.10, P 1.11, P 3.3

37 GVIN 37 Martinarote (Ch) (NL?)  
#155 Joan Carvallo  
Tl= 30  
I= 123

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn  
(2) 1 fanega of beans  
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton

(4) 20 carguillas of salt  
(5) 5 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Possibly located by the encomienda Manbach Nandapiol, GVIN 20. Nothing else is known of this encomienda.

38 GVIN 38 Cagalpa and other villages  
Tuestepe, Alaginan, Xutiava, Xopospa, Gologalpa and Xalteva (Ch) (L, some)

#156 Benito Diaz  
Tl= 300  
I= 1230

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn  
(2) 4 fanegas of beans  
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton  
(4) 1 dozen white sheets  
(5) 2 arboas of wax  
(6) 20 cargas of salt (probably carguillas)  
(7) 2 Indian fishers  
(8) 12 chickens  
(9) 2 Indians for service during summer

Comment: This encomienda appears to be a bookkeeper's solution to several dispersed encomiendas. Tuestepe is possibly a variant of Tuestepe, a town located in the Malacatoya drainage and on the road from Managua to Bouco and Huigalpa. The tribute assessed against villages in western Nicaragua and the assumption is that these villages, or at least Sutiava and Xalteva, were Choroteag and and Cagalpa was a Chondal pueblo.

39 GVIN 39 Isla de Nicaragua (U) (L)  
#158 Luis de la Rocha  
Tl= 109  
I= 447

Tribute: (1) 10 fanegas of corn, 5 fanegas to be planted in Nicaragua, possibly meaning the mainland by San Jorge  
(2) 2 fanegas of cotton  
(3) 100 nagas  
(4) 50 arboas of nicacin  
(5) 1 almud "de tierra de aji", probably chilis  
(6) 2 arboas of fish
Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of beans
(3) 4 estemenas
(4) 30 capirotas
(5) 12 xaquimas with headstalls
(6) 40 pairs of alpargatas
(7) 10 carguillas of salt
(8) 2 Indians for service

#172 Andres de Sevilla
TI= 10
I= 41

Tribute: (1) 50 cargas of salt (probably meaning carguillas)

#168 (Nicaragua Anata)
Geronimo de Ampies
TI= 30
I= 123

Tribute: (1) 3 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 Indians for service during summer
(4) 2 Indians to "deservar un rizosal" (?)
(5) 2 arrobas of niacin (henequen)
(6) 0.5 arroba of wax
(7) 30 white sheets

TI total= 319
I total= 1368

Comment: These encomiendas are the remnant of the village of the cacique named Nicaragua, first reported by Cereceda and Gil Gonzalez in 1522 and Bobadilla in 1528.

Cross reference: P 1.10, P 1.11, P 3.3

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(4) 20 carguillas of salt
(5) 5 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Possibly located by the encomienda Manbach Nandapio, GVIN 20. Nothing else is known of this encomienda.

38 GVIN 38 Caguala and other villages
Tuestepet, Alagian, Xutuxa, Xopospa, Gogotgalpa and Xalteba (Ch) (L, some)

#156 Benito Diaz
TI= 300
I= 1230

Tribute: (1) 12 fanegas of corn
(2) 4 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 4 dozen white sheets
(5) 2 arrobas of wax
(6) 20 cargas of salt (probably carguillas)
(7) 2 Indian fishers
(8) 12 chickens
(9) 2 Indians for service during summer

Comment: This encomienda appears to be a bookkeeper's solution to several dispersed encomiendas. Tuestepet is possibly a variant of Tuestepe, a town located in the Malacatoya drainage and on the road from Managua to Bouco and Juigalpa. The tribute is consistent with the tribute assessed against villages in western Nicaragua and the assumption is that these villages, or at least Sutiava and Xalteba, were Chorotegan and Caguala was a Chondal pueblo.

39 GVIN 39 Isla de Nicaragua (U) (L)
#158 Luis de la Rocha
TI= 109
I= 447

Tribute: (1) 10 fanegas of corn, 5 fanegas to be planted in Nicaragua, possibly meaning the mainland by San Jorge.
(2) 2 fanegas of cotton
(3) 100 naguas
(4) 50 arrobas of niacin
(5) 1 almud "de tierra de aji", probably chilis
(6) 2 arrobas of fish
(7) 6 petates
(8) 2 hamacas
(9) 2 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Consistent with usage throughout the Coleccion Somorza, the isla de Nicaragua means Ometepe, which was a term only used by Oviedo at the time of the conquest. The assessed tribute is consistent with tribute west of Lake Nicaragua, with the exception of the negunas (7) and almad of tierra de aji or chili peppers. No judgement is made as this time regarding the ethnic group or groups that inhabited Ometepe at during the contact period. The artesanal production as well as the production of aji suggests mesoamerican connections.

Cross reference: GVIN12 Moyogalpa

40 GVIN 40 Atotone (Ch) (L)
#162 Juan de Hoyos
Tt= 27
I= 111

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 6 1/2 fanega of cotton
(4) 6 cantaros of honey
(5) 1 arroba of wax
(6) 10 cargas of salt (probably carguillas)
(7) 6 chickens every Christmas
(8) 1 fisher for Fridays and Lent
(9) 1 Indian for service during summer

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda. From the tribute it is probable that Atotone was close to Granada, probably within one or two leagues of Granada.

41 GVIN 41 Chicogalpa (Ch) (NL)
#164 Geronimo Anpies
Tt= 35
I= 144

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 30 white sheets
(5) 6 cantaros of honey
(6) 1 arroba of wax
(7) 40 pairs of alpargatas
(8) 20 carguillas of salt

(9) 6 chickens

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda.

42 GVIN 42 Canen (Ch) (L)
#165 Francisco Gutierrez
Tt= 75
I= 308

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 80 white sheets
(4) 3 arrobas of wax
(5) 10 cantaros of honey

Comment: This is the encomienda farthest southeast in Costa Rica to be considered part of the gobernacion of Nicaragua in 1548. Cerceda first reported its existence in 1522.

Cross reference: P 1.1

43 GVIN 43 Nandayotra (Ch) (NL)
#167 Geronimo de Anpies
Tt= 27
I= 111

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(3) 20 carguillas of salt
(4) 4 cantaros of honey
(5) 1 arroba of wax
(6) 2 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda. Because of its name it could be a contraction of Chorotega and Spanish, as in "another Nandaima".

44 GVIN 44 Tenami (Ch) (NL)
#170 Andres de Sevilla
Tt= 29
I= 119

Tribute: (1) 3 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 12 white sheets
(5) 1 Indian fisher for Fridays and Lent
(7) 6 petates
(8) 2 hamacas
(9) 2 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Consistent with usage throughout the Coleccion Sonora the isla de Nicaragua means Ometepe, which was a term only used by Oviedo at the time of the conquest. The assessed tribute is consistent with tribute west of Lake Nicaragua, with the exception of the mugus (?), and almuad of tierra de aji or chili peppers. No judgement is made as this time regarding the ethnic group or groups that inhabited Ometepe at during the contact period. The arsena1 production as well as the production of aji suggests mesoamerican connections.

Cross reference: GVIN12 Moyogalpa

40. GVIN 40 Atotone (Ch) (L)
#162 Juan de Hoyos
Tf= 27
I= 111

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 6 cantaros of honey
(5) 1 arroba of wax
(6) 10 cargas of salt (probably carguillas)
(7) 6 chickens every Christmas
(8) 1 fisher for Fridays and Lent
(9) 1 Indian for service during summer

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda. From the tribute it is probable that Atotone was close to Granada, probably within one or two leagues of Granada.

41. GVIN 41 Chicogalpa (Ch) (NL)
#164 Geronimo Anpies
Tf= 35
I= 144

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 30 white sheets
(5) 6 cantaros of honey
(6) 1 arroba of wax
(7) 40 pairs of alpagatas
(8) 20 carguillas of salt
(9) 6 chickens

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda.

42. GVIN 42 Cangen (Ch) (L)
#165 Francisco Gutierrez
Tf= 75
I= 308

Tribute: (1) 6 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 80 white sheets
(4) 3 arrobas of wax
(5) 10 cantaros of honey

Comment: This is the encomienda farthest southeast in Costa Rica to be considered part of the gobernacion of Nicaragua in 1548. Cerceda first reported its existence in 1522.

Cross reference: P 1.1

43. GVIN 43 Nandayotra (Ch) (NL)
#167 Geronimo de Amiez
Tf= 27
I= 111

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(3) 20 carguillas of salt
(4) 4 cantaros of honey
(5) 1 arroba of wax
(6) 2 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda. Because of its name it could be a contraction of Chorotega and Spanish, as in "another Nandayme."

44. GVIN 44 Tenami (Ch) (NL)
#170 Andres de Sevilla
Tf= 29
I= 119

Tribute: (1) 3 fanegas of corn
(2) 0.5 fanega of beans
(3) 0.5 fanega of cotton
(4) 12 white sheets
(5) 1 Indian fisher for Fridays and Lent
(6) 1 Indian for service during summer

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda. From the tribute it is probable that Tenamari was located within one or two leagues of Granada because of the fisher being part of the tribute.

45. **GVIN 45 Nandumaxalata (NL)(U)**
   
   #173 Francisco Fernandez
   
   Ti= 50
   
   I= 205

   Tribute: (1) 5 fanegas of corn
   (2) 1 fanega of beans
   (3) 2 fanegas of cotton
   (4) 30 lotas or sheets
   (5) 6 cantaros of honey
   (6) 3 arrobas of wax
   (7) 30 carguillas of salt
   (8) 2 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda

46. **GVIN 46 Nicopasaya (Ch) (L)**
   
   #174 Luis de la Rocha
   
   Ti= 100
   
   I= 410

   Tribute: (1) 10 fanegas of corn
   (2) 2 fanegas of beans
   (3) 2 fanegas of cotton
   (4) 100 white sheets
   (5) 2 hamacas
   (6) 20 cantaros of honey
   (7) 1 quintal of wax

Comment: Lehmann located Nicopasaya in Guanacaste province of Costa Rica. The name may be another Spanish-Chorotegan contraction. Nico is the Chorotegan word for alligator or caiman (Lehmann 1920: 883). Nicopasaya may mean the place of the caiman or where the caiman passes. Nothing else is known about this encomienda.

47. **GVIN 47 Chuiyalpa Tacaxolgalpa (U) (L)**

48. **GVIN 48 Nenderi (Ch) (L)**
   
   #178 The Crown
   
   Ti= 300
   
   I= 1230

   Tribute: (1) 24 fanegas of corn
   (2) 8 fanegas of beans
   (3) 6 fanegas of cotton
   (4) 280 tejillas
   (5) 65 cantaros of honey
   (6) 100 carguillas of salt
   (7) 720 pairs of alpagaratas
   (8) 108 chickens

Comment: This encomienda was located on or near the present day town of Nindiri. The tribute was very high, even considering the large population.

Cross reference: P 3.11

49. **GVIN 49 Capandi (Ch) (L)**
   
   #179 Miguel de la Costa
   
   Ti= 80
   
   I= 328

   Tribute: (1) 5 fanegas of corn
   (2) 2 fanegas of beans
   (3) 2 fanegas of cotton
   (4) 24 tejillas
   (5) 20 cantaros of miel

Comment: Capandi was probably located on the banks of the Tempisque river in Guanacaste province, Costa Rica and was one of the first Chorotega settlements that Cereceda encountered in his entrada into Nicaragua.
(6) 1 Indian for service during summer

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda. From the tribute it is probable that Tenamí was located within one or two leagues of Granada because of the fisher being part of the tribute.

45. **GVIN 45** Nandumaxalata (NL)(U)
   #173 Francisco Fernandez  Tq= 50
   I= 205

Tribute: (1) 5 fanegas of corn
(2) 1 fanega of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 30 lotas or sheets
(5) 6 cantaros of honey
(6) 3 arrobas of wax
(7) 30 carguillas of salt
(8) 2 Indians for service during summer

Comment: Nothing is known about this encomienda.

46. **GVIN 46** Nicopasaya (Ch) (L)
   #174 Luis de la Rocha  Tq= 100
   I= 410

Tribute: (1) 10 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 100 white sheets
(5) 2 hamacas
(6) 20 cantaros of honey
(7) 1 quintal of wax

Comment: Lehmann located Nicopasaya in Guanacaste province of Costa Rica. The name may be another Spanish-Chorotegan contraction. Nico is the Chorotegan word for alligator or caiman (Lehmann 1920: 883). Nicopasaya may mean the place of the caiman or where the caiman passes. Nothing else is known about this encomienda.

47. **GVIN 47** Chiugalpa Tacaxolgalpa (U) (L)

#177 Juan Arias  Tq= 70
I= 287

Tribute: (1) 10 arrobas of niacin (henequen)
(2) 6 cantaros of honey
(3) 2 arrobas of wax

Comment: This encomienda was located at or near the present town of Juigalpa, Chontales province. This encomienda may be related to the site “Agua Buena”, located 4 km outside of Juigalpa, and consisting of over 200 stone mounds (Lange 1992: 49-50). The tribute is consistent with tribute of peoples probably not members of the four main ethnic groups of western Nicaragua and peoples who either had not mastered weaving or the Spaniards had not sufficiently placed them under the Spanish yolk for them to be forced to pay with woven goods. The absence of both corn and bean tribute suggests either a different economic base or a different attitude towards this encomienda on the part of the Spaniards.

48. **GVIN 48** Nendere (Ch) (L)
   #178 The Crown  Tq= 300
   I= 1230

Tribute: (1) 24 fanegas of corn
(2) 8 fanegas of beans
(3) 6 fanegas of cotton
(4) 280 telillas
(5) 65 cantaros of honey
(6) 100 carguillas of salt
(7) 720 pairs of alpagatas
(8) 108 chickens

Comment: This encomienda was located on or near the present day town of Nindiri. The tribute was very high, even considering the large population.

Cross reference: P 3.11

49. **GVIN 49** Capandi (Ch) (L)
   #179 Miguel de la Costa  Tq= 80
   I= 328

Tribute: (1) 5 fanegas of corn
(2) 2 fanegas of beans
(3) 2 fanegas of cotton
(4) 24 telillas
(5) 20 cantaros of miel

Comment: Capandi was probably located on the banks of the Tempisque river in Guanacaste province, Costa Rica and was one of the first Chorotegan settlements that Cereceda encountered in his entrada into Nicaragua.
50. GVIN 50 Xicogalpa (Ch and N) (L)
   #181 Diego Bermudez
   Ti= 45
   I= 185

Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
    (2) 1 fanega of beans
    (3) 1 fanega of cotton
    (4) 40 painted sheets
    (5) 18 chickens
    (6) 6 cantaros of honey
    (7) 2 arrobas of cera
    (8) 20 carguillas of salt

Comment: This encomienda is listed as lying within greater Managua in the Tasacion of 1581.

51. GVIN 51 Monagalpa (Ch) (NL)
    #182 Alonso de Horozco
    Ti= 16
    I= 66

Tribute: (1) 1 fanega of corn
    (2) 0.5 fanega of beans
    (3) 4 almudes of cotton
    (4) 20 white sheets
    (5) 3 cantaros of honey
    (6) 12 chickens

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

52. GVIN 52 Soliata (Ch) (NL)
    #183 The Crown
    Ti= 4
    I= 17

Tribute: (1) 12 pairs of alpargatas

Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

53. GVIN 53 Tolgalpa (N) (L)
    #99 Pedro Menor
    Ti= 30
    I= 123

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
    (2) 1 fanega of beans
    (3) 20 carguillas of salt

Comment: Tolgalpa, or Atolgalpa, was identified as one of the galpones, or plazas of the village of the cacique Nicaragu.

Cross reference: P 1.11

54. GVIN 54 Monimbo (Ch) (L)
    #198 The Crown
    Ti= 140
    I= 574

Tribute: (1) 20 fanegas of corn
    (2) 2 fanegas of beans
    (3) 4 fanegas of cotton
    (4) 200 telillas
    (5) 20 cantaros of honey
    (6) 8 arrobas of wax
    (7) 100 carguillas of salt
    (8) 200 pairs of alpargatas
    (9) 100 chickens

Comment: The tribute assessed against this village was very high, even considering its population. It was located on or near the present barrio of Monimbo in Masaya.

Cross reference: P 4.49

55. GVIN 55 Totoaque (N) (L)
    #192 The Crown
    Ti= 24
    I= 98

Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
    (2) 0.5 fanega of beans

Comment: This encomienda probably belongs in the encomiendas of Granada, since it was located adjacent to the plaza of Nicaragua, at the present day San Jorge. It was listed in the Tasacion as belonging to Leon.

Cross reference: P 1.12
50. **GVIN 50 Xicogalpa (Ch and N) (L)**
   #181 Diego Bermudez
   I= 45
   T= 185

   Tribute: (1) 4 fanegas of corn
   (2) 1 fanega of beans
   (3) 1 fanega of cotton
   (4) 40 painted sheets
   (5) 18 chickens
   (6) 6 cantaros of honey
   (7) 2 arrobas of cera
   (8) 20 carguillas of salt

   Comment: This encomienda is listed as lying within greater Managua in the Tasación of 1581.

51. **GVIN 51 Monagalpa (Ch) (NL)**
   #182 Alonso de Horozco
   I= 66
   T= 16

   Tribute: (1) 1 fanega of corn
   (2) 0.5 fanega of beans
   (3) 4 almudes of cotton
   (4) 20 white sheets
   (5) 3 cantaros of honey
   (6) 12 chickens

   Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

52. **GVIN 52 Soliata (Ch) (NL)**
   #183 The Crown
   I= 17
   T= 4

   Tribute: (1) 12 pairs of alpargatas

   Comment: Nothing is known of this encomienda.

53. **GVIN 53 Tolgalpa (N) (L)**
   #99 Pedro Menor
   I= 123
   T= 30

   Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
   (2) 1 fanega of beans
   (3) 20 carguillas of salt

   Comment: Tolgalpa, or Atlagalpa, was identified as one of the galpones, or plazas of the village of the cacique Nicaraguense.

Cross reference: **P 1.11**

54. **GVIN 54 Monimbo (Ch) (L)**
   #198 The Crown
   I= 574
   T= 140

   Tribute: (1) 20 fanegas of corn
   (2) 2 fanegas of beans
   (3) 4 fanegas of cotton
   (4) 200 telillas
   (5) 20 cantaros of honey
   (6) 8 arrobas of wax
   (7) 100 carguillas of salt
   (8) 200 pairs of alpargatas
   (9) 100 chickens

   Comment: The tribute assessed against this village was very high, even considering its population. It was located on or near the present barrio of Monimbo in Masaya.

Cross reference: **P 4.49**

55. **GVIN 55 Totoaque (N) (L)**
   #192 The Crown
   I= 98
   T= 24

   Tribute: (1) 2 fanegas of corn
   (2) 0.5 fanega of beans

   Comment: This encomienda probably belongs in the encomiendas of Granada, since it was located adjacent to the plaza of Nicaragua, at the present day San Jorge. It was listed in the Tasación as belonging to Leon.

Cross reference: **P 1.12**
Appendix 6

The Encomenderos Of The Tasación Of 1548

The following key system has been utilized to identify the various affiliations of the encomenderos of early Nicaragua:

(C) means inclusion in the Conteras-Ríos alliance;
(A) means inclusion in the reformist-anti-Conteras alliance;
(N) means neutral or unknown political affiliation;
(H) means the encomendero was a member of the first army of Francisco Hérdez in 1524 to successfully enter and conquer part of Nicaragua.

THE ENCOMENDEROS OF LEON

1. El 1 Martín Zambrano (N) #1 Cucivina
   \[ \text{TI} = 40 \]
   \[ I = 164 \]
   Cross reference: LVIN 1 Cucivina.

2. El 2 Francisco de Medina (N) #2 Olocoton
   \[ \text{TI} = 24 \]
   \[ I = 99 \]
   Cross reference: LVIN 2 Olocoton.

3. El 3 Francisco de Castrillo (N) #3 Subtiava
   \[ \text{TI} = 60 \]
   \[ I = 246 \]
   Cross reference: LVIN 3 Subtiava.

4. El 4 Rodrigo de Conteras Biedma (C) #4 Momotombo
   \[ \text{TI} = 35 \]
   \[ I = 144 \]
   #5 Nabitia
   \[ \text{TI} = 6 \]
   \[ I = 25 \]
   #25 Coyegatea
   \[ \text{TI} = 100 \]
   \[ I = 410 \]
   TI total:
   \[ 141 \]
   I total:
   \[ 579 \]
   Comment: Rodrigo de Conteras Biedma was identified as a cousin of Rodrigo de Conteras and is identified as an ally of Conteras.
   Cross reference: LVIN 4 Momotombo; LVIN 5 Nabitia; LVIN 13 Coyegatea.

5. El 5 Antonio Boze (C)
   \[ \text{TI} = 30 \]
   \[ I = 123 \]
   #24 Comayna & Niagapla
   \[ \text{TI} = 200 \]
   \[ I = 820 \]
   TI total:
   \[ 230 \]
   I total:
   \[ 943 \]
Appendix 6

The Encomenderos Of The Tasación Of 1548

The following key system has been utilized to identify the various affiliations of the encomenderos of early Nicaragua:

(C) means inclusion in the Conteras-Ríos alliance;
(A) means inclusion in the reformist-anti-Contreras alliance;
(N) means neutral or unknown political affiliation;
(H) means the encomendero was a member of the first army of Francisco Hernandez in 1524 to successfully enter and conquer part of Nicaragua.

THE ENCOMENDEROS OF LEON

1. El 1 Martín Zambrano (N) #1 Cucivina

   TI= 40
   I= 164

   Cross reference: LVIN 1 Cucivina.

2. El 2 Francisco de Medina (N) #2 Olocoton

   TI= 24
   I= 99

   Cross reference: LVIN 2 Olocoton.

3. El 3 Francisco de Castrillo (N) #3 Subtiava

   TI= 60
   I= 246

   Cross reference: LVIN 3 Subtiava.

4. El 4 Rodrigo de Contreras Biedma (C) #4 Momotombo

   TI= 35
   I= 144

   #5 Nabuita
   TI= 6
   I= 25

   #25 Coyatega
   TI= 100
   I= 410

   TI total: 141
   I total: 579

   Comment: Rodrigo de Contreras Biedma was identified as a cousin of Rodrigo de Contreras and is identified as an ally of Contreras.
   Cross reference: LVIN 4 Momotombo; LVIN 5 Nabuita; LVIN 13 Coyatega.

5. El 5 Antonio Botre (C)

   #7 Huegagalpa
   TI= 30
   I= 123

   # 24 Comayna & Niagalpa
   TI= 200
   I= 820

   TI total: 230
   I total: 943
6. El 6 Pedro García (A) #8 Mabiti Tl= 4 I= 16
Comment: For his political affiliation, see letter, 11 CS 418 (February 10, 1545).
Cross reference: LVIN 5 Nabiti.

7. El 7 Ysabel Velez (N) #9 Cindegaca Tl= 20 I=82
#10 Xocotega Tl=21 I= 87
#11 Capotega Tl=19 I= 78
TI total: 60 I total: 246
Comment: Cindegaca. LVIN 8, and possibly Capotega, LVIN 10, were Mabiti villages. This clustering raises the possibility that Xocotega LVIN 9 was also a Mabiti village clustered around or between the villages of Cindegaca and Capotega.
Cross reference: LVIN 8 Cindegaca; LVIN 9 Xocotega; LVIN 10 Capotega.

8. El 8 Yseo de Santiago (A) #12 Cindegaca Tl=100 I=410
#13 Gualteveo Tl=100 I=410
#14 Maneve Tl=35 I=144
TI total: 235 I total: 964
Comment: Yseo de Santiago was one of the Contreras-Ríos alliance's bitterest enemies. Her recovery of her dead (possibly murdered) Mateo Lezcano's husband's encomiendas is some indication that Cerrato tried to be even handed with all persons. See, RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS v. MATEO LEZCANO, 9 CS 481 (June 3, 1540).
Cross reference: LVIN 8 Cindegaca; LVIN 11 Gualteveo; and LVIN 12 Maneve.

9. El 9 Lope Guano (N) #15 Coyatega I=246
Cross reference: LVIN 13 Coyatega

10. El 10 Alonso Mendez (H) (N) #16 Ygualtega Tl=22 I=91
#28 Mescale Tl=14 I=65
TI total: 36

Total:
TX= 166
I=164

11. El 11 Diego de Ayala (N) #17 Cindegazmiba Tl=40 I=164

12. El 12 Joan Gallego (H) (A) #18 Deacozaco Tl=40 I=164
#41 Condegà & Joangastea Tl=105 I=431
#42 Teotega Tl=50 I=205
TI total: 185 I total: 800
Comment: For his political affiliation, see JUAN GALLEGOS ET AL v. JUAN CARBALLO, 13 CS 305 (October 27, 1543).
Cross reference: LVIN 15 Deacozaco, LVIN 31 Condegà and Joangastea, LVIN 29 Teotega.

13. El 13 Francisco Tellez (N) #19 Subtiava Tl=160 I=656
#39 Teotega Tl=45 I=185
#71 Managua Tl=100 I=410
TI total: 305 I total: 1251
Cross reference: LVIN 3 Subtiava, LVIN 29 Teotega, LVIN 55, Managua.

14. El Hernando de Haro (A) #20 Guazama Tl=40 I=164
Comment: For his political affiliation, see 10 CS 35
Cross reference: LVIN 16 Guazama

15. El 15 Felipe Mercado (N) #21 Utega Tl=25 I=104
Cross reference: LVIN 17 Utega

16. El 16 Diego de Caceres (N) #22 Cindegaca Tl=64 I=263
Cross reference: LVIN 8 Cindegaca

17. El 17 Children of Martin Mimbreño (C) #23 Pozoltega Tl=70 I=290
Comment: Antonio Botte was identified as a close ally of Rodrigo de Contreras by Diego de Herrera in the case of RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS v. DIEGO DE HERRERA, 15 CS 232, 484 (June 1548).
Cross reference: LVIN 7 Huagagalpa; LVIN 19 Comayna & Niagala.

6. El 6 Pedro Garcia (A) #8 Mabití Tl= 4 I= 16
Comment: For his political affiliation, see letter, 11 CS 418 (February 10, 1545).
Cross reference: LVIN 5 Nabitia.

7. El 7 Ysabel Velez (N) #9 Cindega Tl= 20
   #10 Xocotega I= 82
   #11 Capotega Tl= 21 I= 87
   #12 Capotega Tl= 19 I= 78
   TI total: 60
   I total: 246
Comment: Cindega. LVIN 8, and possibly Capotega, LVIN 10, were Maibios villages. This clustering raises the possibility that Xocotega LVIN 9 was also a Maibios village clustered around or between the villages of Cindega and Capotega.
Cross reference: LVIN 8 Cindega; LVIN 9 Xocotega; LVIN 10 Capotega.

8. El 8 Yseo de Santiago (A) #12 Cindega Tl= 100
   #13 Gualteveo I= 410
   #14 Maney Tl= 100 I= 410
   #14 Maney Tl= 35 I= 144
   TI total: 235
   I total: 964
Comment: Yseo de Santiago was one of the Contreras-Rios alliance’s bitterest enemies. Her recovery of her dead (possibly murdered - Mateo Lezcano) husband’s encomiendas is some indication that Cerrato tried to be even handed with all persons. See, RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS v. MATEO LEZCANO, 9 CS 481 (June 3, 1540).
Cross reference: LVIN 8 Cindega; LVIN 11 Gualteveo; and LVIN 12 Maney.

9. El 9 Lope Guanco (N) #15 Coyatega Tl= 80 I= 246

10. El 10 Alonso Mendez (H) (N) #16 Ygualtega Tl= 22 I= 91
     #28 Mescale Tl= 14 I= 65
     TI total: 36

I total: 166
Cross reference: LVIN 14 Ygualtega; LVIN 22 Mescale.

11. El 11 Diego de Ayala (N) #17 Cindegazmiba Tl= 40 I= 164
Cross reference: LVIN 8 Cindega.

12. El 12 Joan Gallego (H) (A) #18 Deacozaco Tl= 40 I= 164
     #41 Condega & Joangastea Tl= 105 I= 431
     #42 Teotega Tl= 50 I= 205
     TI total: 185
     I total: 800
Comment: For his political affiliation, see JUAN GALLEGOS ET AL v. JUAN CARBALLO, 13 CS 305 (October 27, 1543).
Cross reference: LVIN 15 Deacozaco, LVIN 31 Condega and Joangastea, LVIN 29 Teotega.

13. El 13 Francisco Tellez(N) #19 Subtiava Tl= 160 I= 656
     #39 Teotega Tl= 45 I= 185
     #71 Managua Tl= 100 I= 410
     TI total: 305
     I total: 1251
Cross reference: LVIN 3 Subtiava, LVIN 29 Teotega, LVIN 55, Managua.

14. El Hernando de Haro (A) #20 Guazama Tl= 40 I= 164
Comment: For his political affiliation, see 10 CS 35
Cross reference: LVIN 16 Guazama.

15. El 15 Felipe Mercado (N) #21 Utega Tl= 25 I= 104
Cross reference: LVIN 17 Utega.

16. El 16 Diego de Caceres (N) #22 Cindega Tl= 64 I= 263
Cross reference: LVIN 8 Cindega.

17. El 17 Children of Martin Mimbreno (C) #23 Pozoltega Tl= 70 I= 290
18. El 18 Gonzalo Hernandez (C) #26 Ayagalpa & Miagalpa

TL = 60
I = 12

#27 Cacaoyuagua & Agoyuagua

TL = 82
I = 6

TL total: 98
I total: 18

Comment: From the consecutive numbering of the encomiendas, it is possible that these two encomiendas were close together. They remain unidentified as to ethnic identification and location. For his political affiliation, see 15 CS 232, 484.

Cross reference: LVIN 20 Ayagalpa & Miagalpa; LVIN 21 Cacaoyuagua and Agoyuagua.

19. El 19 Don Christobal Maldonado (C)

#29 Malalaca

TL = 55
I = 44

Comment: Maldonado was probably a member of the Maldonado family, which controlled the Audiencia de los Condes until 1547, was related by marriage to the Montes family, who ruled Yucatan, and to Pedro de los Rios by marriage. This is the only mention of Christobal Maldonado in the Coleccion Somanca as he had nothing to do with Nicaragua. This is one of the encomiendas that probably made Valdivieso so angry with Cerrato’s task. Valdivieso had excommunicated Alonso Maldonado, the president of the Audiencia de los Condes.

Cross reference: LVIN 23 Malalaca.

20. El 20 Mare Gutierrez (N)

#30 Amateca

TL = 10
I = 41


21. El 21 Alonso Zervignon (A)

#31 Gualteveo

TL = 37
I = 152

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 10 CS 583.


22. El 22 Pedro de la Palma (C)

#32 Tepanzinga

TL = 12
I = 50

#33 Colima

TL = 80
I = 328

#161 Mazagalpa

TL = 60
I = 246

TI total: 152
I total: 624

Comment: These two encomiendas are good example why the consecutive numbering of encomiendas does not necessarily mean a clustering geographically. Mazagalpa was a barrio in Managua and Utega was located just west of Soberana by Abangaca-Chindega, about 50 km to the northwest. For his political affiliations, see letter 5, 11 CS 140 (June 24, 1544).

Cross reference: LVIN 17 Utega, LVIN 27 Mazagalpa.

23. El 23 Alvaro de Zamora (A)

#34 Mazagalpa

TL = 70
I = 287

#35 Utega

TL = 22
I = 91

TI total: 92
I total: 287

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 15 CS 232, 484.


24. El 24 Hernan Nieto (A)

#36 Tepuntega

TL = 100
I = 410

#37 Taotega

TL = 100
I = 410

#38 Tosta

TL = 90
I = 369

TI total: 290
I total: 1189

Comment: Hernan Nieto was an early settler in Leon Viejo. He became an enemy of Rodrigo de Contreras. Later both he and his son participated in the assassination of Bishop Valdivieso. His son was killed and he was executed in Panama city for taking part in the Contreras rebellion. His house was located close by, and possibly next to, the Las Mercedes church. Of the three encomiendas Teotega was located one league from the Puerto de La Posision; the other two encomiendas have not been located.

For his political affiliation, see 10 CS 584.


#40 Cucivina

TL = 20
I = 82

#52 Totamustega

TL = 400
I = 2460

#68 Nicoya

TL = 200
I = 1230

#69 Nicoy a

TL = 60
I = 246

#70 Chira

TL = 20
I = 82

#95 Mabita-Nagarado

TL = 22
I = 89

#96 Mabita

TL = 30
I = 125

#97 Nagarote
18. El 18 Gonzalo Hernandez (C) #26 Ayagalpa & Miagalpa
   TI = 60
   I = 146
   #27 Cocaoyuagua & Ayoagagua
   TI = 70
   I = 287
   TI total: 130
   I total: 433
Comment: From the consecutive numbering of the encomiendas it is possible that these two encomiendas were close together. They remain unidentified as to ethnic identification and location. For his political affiliation, see 15 CS 232, 484.
Cross reference: LVIN 20 Ayagalpa & Miagalpa; LVIN 21 Cocaoyuagua and Ayoagagua.

19. El 19 Don Cristobal Maldonado (C) #29 Malalaca
   TI = 55
   I = 226
Comment: Maldonado was probably a member of the Maldonado family, which controlled the Audiencia de los Confines until 1547, was related by marriage to the Montejo family, who ruled Yucatan, and to Pedro de los Rios by marriage. This is the only mention of Cristobal Maldonado in the Coleccion Somanca as he had nothing to do with Nicaragua. This is one of the encomiendas that probably made Valdivieso so angry with Cerrato's rasacion. Valdivieso had excommunicated Alonso Maldonado, the president of the Audiencia de los Confines.
Cross reference: LVIN 23 Malalaca.

20. El 20 Mari Gutierrez (N) #30 Amatega
   TI = 10
   I = 41

21. El 21 Alonso Zevignon (A) #31 Gualteveo
   TI = 37
   I = 152
Comment: For his political affiliation, see 10 CS 583.

22. El 22 Pedro de la Palma (C) #32 Tepanzinga
   TI = 12
   I = 50
   #33 Colima
   TI = 80
   I = 328
   #161 Mazagalpa
   TI = 60
   I = 246
   TI total: 152
   I total: 624

Comment: These two encomiendas are good example why the consecutive numbering of encomiendas does not necessarily mean a clustering geographically. Mazagalpa was a barrio in Managua and Utega was located just west of Subtiava by Abangacu-Chindega, about 50 km to the northwest. For his political affiliations, see letter 5, 11 CS 140 (June 24, 1544).
Cross reference: LVIN 17 Utega, LVIN 27 Mazagalpa.

24. El 24 Hernan Nieto (A) #36 Tepuntega
   TI = 100
   I = 110
   #37 Taotepega
   TI = 100
   I = 110
   #38 Tosta
   TI = 90
   I = 369
   TI total: 290
   I total: 1189
Comment: Hernan Nieto was an early settler in Leon Viejo. He became an enemy of Rodrigo de Contreras. Later both he and his son participated in the assassination of Bishop Valdivieso. His son was killed and he was executed in Panama city for taking part in the Contreras rebellion. His house was located close by, and possibly next to, the Las Mercedes church. Of the three encomiendas Teotega was located one league from the Puerto de La Poseion; the other two encomiendas have not been located.
For his political affiliation, see 10 CS 584.

25. El 25 The Crown #40 Cucuinca
   TI = 20
   I = 82
   #52 Totamustega
   TI = 22
   I = 89
   #68 Nicoya
   TI = 400
   I = 2460
   #69 Nicoya
   TI = 200
   I = 1230
   #70 Chita
   TI = 60
   I = 246
   #95 Mabita-Nagarado
   TI = 20
   I = 82
   #96 Mabitia
   TI = 22
   I = 89
   #97 Nagarote
   TI = 30
   I = 125
encomiendas, such as those in the area of Leon Viejo, Managua, Masaya, Granada, Tezutalega, and at least three Maribios towns, Pozoltega, Abangasca, and Casaloaque. Some of the encomiendas were formerly held by the Contreras family; with others it is impossible to establish a chain of title.

Cross reference: LVIN 1 Cucivina; LVIN 76 Mastega (Mistega); LVIN 53 Nicoya; LVIN 54 Chira; LVIN 5 Mabiti; LVIN 73 Nagariote; GVIN 53 Tolgalpa; GVIN 7 Xultepe; GVIN 48 Nende; GVIN 52 Solita; LVIN 4 Monotomobo; LVIN 75 Caguate; LVIN 77 Cazaloaque; LVIN 78 Potega; LVIN 48 Ayate; LVIN 18 Pozoltega; LVIN 79 Tezutalega (Tezutalega); GVIN 55 Totoaque; LVIN 80 Abangasca; LVIN 81 Cuyasco; GVIN 24 Ditia; GVIN 38 Cagualpa et al; GVIN 54 Monimbo.

26. El 26 Pedro Sanchez (N) (H) #44 Tolgalpa
   TI=24
   I=99
   Cross reference: LVIN 33 Tolgalpa.

27. El 27 Blasco Porras de Leon (N) #45 Ioanagasta
   TI=78
   I=320
   Cross reference: LVIN 34 Ioanagasta.

28. El 28 Pedro Orejon (C ) #46 Ioanagastilla
   TI=24
   I=99
   #47 Mazatega
   TI=44
   I=164
   TI total: 68
   I total: 263
   Comment: For Orejone’s political affiliation, see 9 CS 2
   Cross reference: LVIN 55 Ioanagastilla; LVIN 36 Mazatega.

29. El 29 Ana Ximenez (N) #48 Chichagalpa
   TI=80
   I=328
   #49 Tezotaca
   TI=10
   I=41
   TI total: 90
   I total: 369
   Cross reference: LVIN 37 Chichagalpa; LVIN 38 Tezotaca.

30. El 30 Diego de Contreras (C ) #50 Zumbazagula
   TI=16
   I=66
   #51 Chamalpan
   TI=90
   I=369
   TI total: 106
   I total: 435
   Cross reference: LVIN 39 Zumbazagula; LVIN 50 Chamalpan.

31. El 31 Diego Sanchez (A) #53 Agagalpa
   TI=100

Comment: The encomiendas assigned to the Crown are a heterogeneous group of small and large encomiendas in both the jurisdictions of Leon and Granada. Some of the encomiendas are obviously clustered and some are not. President Cerrato at least paid lip service to his instrucciones and assigned about one-fifth of the encomiendas to the Crown. Some of the richest
encomiendas, such as those in the area of Leon Viejo, Managua, Masaya, Granada, Tezucate, and at least three Maribios towns, Pozoltega, Abangasca, and Cazaloque. Some of the encomiendas were formerly held by the Conteras family; with others it is impossible to establish a chain of title.

Cross reference: LVIN 1 Cucivina; LVIN 76 Mastega (Mistega); LVIN 53 Nicoya; LVIN 54 Chira; LVIN 5 Mabiti; LVIN 73 Nagaiote; GVIN 53 Tolgalpa; GVIN 7 Xulteva; GVIN 48 Nederi; GVIN 52 Soliata; LVIN 4 Monotombo; LVIN 75 Cagatoto; LVIN 77 Cazaloque; LVIN 78 Potega; LVIN 48 Ayatea; LVIN 18 Pozoltega; LVIN 79 Tezucate (Tezucatea); GVIN 55 Totoaque; LVIN 80 Abangasca; LVIN 81 Cuyacaco; GVIN 24 Ditia; GVIN 38 Cagualpa et al; GVIN 54 Monimbo.

26. El 26 Pedro Sanchez (N) (H)  #44 Totogalpa
   TI=24
   I=99
   Cross reference: LVIN 33 Totogalpa.

27. El 27 Blasco Portas de Leon (N) #45 Joanagasta
   TI=78
   I=320
   Cross reference: LVIN 34 Joanagasta.

28. El 28 Pedro Orejon (C )  #46 Joanagastilla
   TI=24
   I=99
   #47 Mazatega
   TI=44
   I=164
   TI total: 68
   I total: 263
   Comment: For Orejon's political affiliation, see 9 CS 2
   Cross reference: LVIN 55 Joanagastilla; LVIN 36 Mazatega.

29. El 29 Ana Ximenez (N)  #48 Chicahicalpa
   TI=80
   I=328
   #49 Tezotaca
   TI=10
   I=41
   TI total: 90
   I total: 369
   Cross reference: LVIN 37 Chicahicalpa; LVIN 38 Tezotaca.

30. El 30 Diego de Conteras (C )  #50 Zumbazagua
   TI=16
   I=66
   #51 Chamalpan
   TI=90
   I=369
   TI total: 106
   I total: 435
   Cross reference: LVIN 39 Zumbazagua; LVIN 40 Chamalpan.

31. El 31 Diego Sanchez (A)  #53 Agagalpa
   TI=100
#54 Aestatega  
I=410  
T=60  
I=246  
T=30  
I=125  
T=45  
I=185  
T=235  
I=966  
T=I;  

Comment: Diego Sanchez was an enemy of both Francisco de Castellana and Rodrigo de Contreras, who stripped him of all his encomiendas and office as a Crown scribe. Sanchez escaped from Nicaragua and received a cédula from the Audiencia of Mexico reinstating all of his encomiendas and office of town scribe. Sanchez survived all of his battles with Contreras and in 1548 had one of the largest encomiendas in Nicaragua. See, RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS v. DIEGO SANCHEZ 9 CS 87 (August 29, 1539).  
Cross reference: LVIN 42 Agagalpa; LVIN 43 Aestatega; LVIN 44 Pangua; LVIN 8 Cindega.  

32. El 32 Joan de la Calle (H) (N)  
#57 Mabito  
TI=18  
I=74  
T=11  
I=45  
T=10  
I=11  

TI total:  
I total:  
164  

Cross reference: LVIN 5 Mabito; LVIN 45 Nepuemo.  

33. El 33 Garcia de Roca (N)  
#60 Tencogalpa  
TI=35  
I=144  

Cross reference: LVIN 46 Tencogalpa.  

34. El 34 Joan de Salamanca (A)  
#61 Nandayamo  
TI=28  
I=115  
T=16  
I=65  
TI total:  
I total:  
180  

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 11 CS 146 (June 24, 1544).  
Cross reference: LVIN 47 Nandayamo; LVIN 48 Ayatega.  

35. El 35 Peralvez de Oviedo (N)  
#62 Ayatega  
TI=30  
I=125  


36. El 36 Children of Luis de Guevara (C)  
#63 Telic(a)  
TI=100  

#64 Pozoltega  
I=410  
TI=18  
I=76  
TI=70  
I=287  
TI=13  
I=51  
TI=7  
I=201  
T=82  
I=22  

Comment: The assumption is that the guardians of the Guevara children would administer the minors' estate within the same political group as their father, Luis de Guevara, decedent.  
Cross reference: LVIN 49 Telica; LVIN 18 Pozoltega; LVIN 50 Azolotega; LVIN 52 Cocogua.  

37. El 37 Antonio Rodriguez (C)  
#72 Tustega  
TI=12  
I=50  

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 9 CS 226.  
Cross reference: LVIN 56 Tustega.  

38. El 38 Francisco Nunez (C)  
#73 Cindega  
TI=80  
I=324  

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 15 CS 232, 484.  
Cross reference: LVIN 8 Cindega.  

39. El 39 Diego de Molina Polanco (C)  
#74 Yoaltezende  
TI=70  
I=246  
TI=44  
I=181  
TI total:  
I total:  
417  

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 15 CS 232, 484.  
Cross reference: LVIN 57 Yoaltezende; LVIN 58 Limay.  

40. El 40 Rafael de la Plaza (N)  
#77 Husgalpa  
TI=22  
I=90  
#78 Xocagalpa  
TI=8  
I=33  
#79 Olomega  
TI=20  
I=82  
TI total:  
I total:  
205  

Comment: Of these three villages Olomega has been located north of Telica. The other villages have not been located. From their clustering it is possible that they were located close together or at least along a common road.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>TI</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>El 32 Joan de la Calle</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>The assumption is that the guardians of the Guevara children would administer the minors' estate within the same political group as their father, Luis de Guevara, decedent. Cross reference: LVIN 49 Telica; LVIN 18 Pozoltega; LVIN 50 Azolotea; LVIN 52 Cocoga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(H) (N)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#57 Mabitio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#58 Nabití</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#59 Nepuemo</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TI total: 40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I total: 164</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>El 33 Garcia de Rocos</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>144</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(N)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#60 Tencogalpa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>El 34 Joan de Salamanca</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(A)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#61 Nandayamo</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#76 Ayatega</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TI total: 44</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I total: 180</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>El 35 Peralvarez de Oviedo</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>125</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#62 Ayatega</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>El 36 Children of Luis</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of Guevara (C)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#63 Teli(c)a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>#3</td>
<td>El 37 Antonio Rodriguez</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(C)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#72 Tustega</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#4</td>
<td>El 38 Francisco Nunez</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>324</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(C)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#73 Cindega</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#5</td>
<td>El 39 Diego de Molina</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Polanco (C)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#74 Yolantezende</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#75 Limay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#6</td>
<td>El 40 Rafael de la Plaza</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#77 Husgalpa</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#78 Xocagalpa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#79 Olomega</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The assumption is that the guardians of the Guevara children would administer the minors' estate within the same political group as their father, Luis de Guevara, decedent. Cross reference: LVIN 49 Telica; LVIN 18 Pozoltega; LVIN 50 Azolotea; LVIN 52 Cocoga.
41. El 41 Francisco Robles (C) #80 Matiarejo
   T=26
   I=107
   #81 Diriondo
   T=24
   I=99
   #82 Matiare
   T=100
   I=110
   Total:
   150
   I=615
Comment: Of these three villages Matiare is positively located at its present site, Diriondo is perhaps located by Leon Viejo, and Matiarejo is not located. They may have been located close together or along a common road. For his political affiliation, see 9 CS 454.
Cross reference: LVIN 62 Matiarejo; LVIN 63 Diriondo; LVIN 64 Matiare.

42. El 42 Sebastian Picado (A) #83 Aletoca
   T=18
   I=66
Comment: For his political affiliation, see 10 CS 584.
Cross reference: LVIN 65 Aletoca

43. El 43 Alonso de Torreon (H) (C) #84 Cindega
   #85 Estanguiz
   T=80
   I=328
   T=33
   I=136
   Total:
   113
   I=463
Comment: For his political affiliation, see 15 CS 323, 484.
Cross reference: LVIN 8 Cindega; LVIN 66 Estanguiz

44. El 44 Ana de Guerva (C) #86 Nceuene
   T=60
   I=246
Comment: The assumption is that Ana de Guerva belonged to the same political group as did her decedent husband, Luis de Guerva.
Cross reference: LVIN 67 Nceuene

45. El 45 Francisco de Perez de Leon (N)
   #87 Damiatio
   T=60
   I=246
   #90 Maniati
   T=20
   I=82
   Total:
   80
   I=328
Cross reference: LVIN 68 Damiatio; LVIN 69 Maniati.

46. El 46 Gonzalo Cano (A) #88 Capotea
   T=20
   I=82
Comment: For his political affiliation, see 10 CS 35.
Cross reference: LVIN 10 Capotea

47. El 47 Geronimo de Toledo (C) #89 Nabiia Yopomo
   T=60
   I=246
Comment: For his political affiliation, see 15 CS 232, 484.
Cross reference: LVIN 5 Nabiia.

48. El 48 Juan Alonso (A) #91 Paynaltega
   T=7
   I=2
Comment: For his political affiliation, see 10 CS 584.
Cross reference: LVIN 70 Paynaltega

49. El 49 Juan Deraves (N) #92 Cucivina
   T=60
   I=246
Cross reference: LVIN 1 Cucivina

50. El 50 Ochoa de Orihondo (A) #93 Toscoaga
   T=12
   I=49
Comment: For his political affiliation, see 10 CS 35.
Cross reference: LVIN 71 Toscoaga

51. El 51 Catalina de Molina (N) #94 Tonaltega
   T=40
   I=164
Comment: She was possibly married to Diego de Molina Polanco, which would place her in the Conterras-Rios alliance; there is not enough information presently known to include her in that group; For that reason she is placed in the neutral or unknown group.
Cross reference: LVIN 72 Tonaltega.

THE ENCOMENDEROS OF GRANADA
1. EG 1 Pedro Menor (N) #100 Yatan
   T=18
   I=74
Cross reference: GVIN 1 Yatan

2. EG 2 Alonso de Orozco (N?) #102 Mulagalpa
   T=35
   I=144
   #134 Nomativa
   #182 Monagalpa
   T=100
   I=410
   T=16
   I=66
   T=151
   I=620
Cross reference: GVIN 3 Mulagalpa; GVIN 27 Nomativa; GVIN 51 Monagalpa

3. EG 3 Miguel Lopez et al (N) #103 Mazatepeque
   T=100
   I=410
Cross reference: LVIN 59 Hsugalpa; LVIN 60 Xcogalpa; LVIN 61 Olomega.

41 El 41 Francisco Robles (C) #80 Matrarejo
   #81 Diriondo
   #82 Matrare
   TI total: 150
   I total: 615
Comment: Of these three villages Matrare is positively located at its present site, Diriondo is perhaps located by Leon Viejo, and Matrarejo is not located. They may have been located close together or along a common road. For his political affiliation, see 9 CS 454.
Cross reference: LVIN 62 Matrarejo; LVIN 63 Diriondo; LVIN 64 Matrare.

42 El 42 Sebastian Picaio (A) #83 Alateca
   TI=18
   I=66
Comment: For his political affiliation, see 10 CS 584.
Cross reference: LVIN 65 Alateca.

43 El 43 Alonso de Torreon (H) (C) #84 Cindega
   #85 Estanguiz
   TI total: 113
   I total: 463
Comment: For his political affiliation, see 15 CS 323, 484.
Cross reference: LVIN 6 Cindega; LVIN 66 Estanguiz.

44 El 44 Ana de Guerva (C) #86 Ncuenuene
   TI=60
   I=246
Comment: The assumption is that Ana de Guerva belonged to the same political group as did her decessent husband, Luis de Guerva.

45 El 45 Francisco de Perez de Leon (N)
   #87 Dematinio
   #90 Maniati
   TI total: 80
   I total: 328
Cross reference: LVIN 68 Dematinio; LVIN 69 Maniati.

46 El 46 Gonzalo Cano (A) #88 Capotea
   TI=20
   I=82
Comment: For his political affiliation, see 10 CS 35.
Cross reference: LVIN 10 Capotea.

47 El 47 Geronimo de Toledo (C) #89 Nabitia Yopomo
   TI=60
   I=246
Comment: For his political affiliation, see 15 CS 232, 484.
Cross reference: LVIN 5 Nabitia.

48 El 48 Juan Alonso (A) #91 Paynaltega
   TI=?
   I=?
Comment: For his political affiliation, see 10 CS 584.
Cross reference: LVIN 70 Paynaltega.

49 El 49 Juan Deneve (N) #92 Cucivina
   TI=60
   I=246
Cross reference: LVIN 1 Cucivina.

50 El 50 Ochoa de Orihondo (A) #93 Toscoaga
   TI=12
   I=49
Comment: For his political affiliation, see 10 CS 35.
Cross reference: LVIN 71 Toscoaga.

51 El 51 Catalina de Molina (N) #94 Tonaltega
   TI=40
   I=164
Comment: She was possibly married to Diego de Molina Polanco, which would place her in the Conterases-Rios alliance; there is not enough information presently known to include her in that group. For that reason she is placed in the neutral or unknown group.
Cross reference: LVIN 72 Tonaltega.

THE ENCOMENDEROS OF GRANADA
1 EG 1 Pedro Menor (N) #100 Yatan
   TI=18
   I=74
Cross reference: GVIN 1 Yatan.

2 EG 2 Alonso de Orozco (N?) #102 Mulagalpa
   TI=35
   I=144
Comment: For his political affiliation, see 134 Nomativa; LVIN 51 Monagalpa.

3 EG 3 Miguel Lopez et al (N) #103 Mazatepeque
   TI=100
   I=410
Cross reference: GVIN 3 Mulagalpa; GVIN 27 Nomativa; GVIN 51 Monagalpa.
4. El 4 Joan Lozano (H) (N)  #105 Achonba  TI=10
   #106 Xalteba
   TI total:  20
   I total:  82

Cross reference: GVIN 6 Achonba; GVIN 7 Xalteba.

5. EG 5 Pedro García (A)  #107 Apapalota  TI=60
   I=246
   TI total:  560
   I total:  82

Comment: Pedro García is probably the same Pedro García, EL 6 that owned a small encomienda in the district of Leon. For his political affiliation, see 11 CS 418 (February 10, 1545).

Cross reference: GVIN 8 Apapalota.

6. EG 6 Juan Malvasi (N)  #109 Xoxoyta  TI=60
   #110 Mohomo
   I=246
   TI total:  560
   I total:  82

Cross reference: GVIN 9 Xoxoyta; GVIN 11 Mohomo.

7. EG 7 Malchieu Malvenas (N)  #109 Zagalco  TI=26
   I=107

Cross reference: GVIN 10 Zagalco.

8. EG 8 Juan Izquierdo (A)  #111 Moyogalpa  TI=60
   #113 Niriatia
   I=246
   TI total:  840
   I total:  175

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 11 CS 405 (January 10, 1545).


9. EG 9 Gomez Palomino (N)  #114 Guatepe & Tonala  TI=75
   I=308


10. EG 10 Joan de Segovia (N)  #112 Guatepe
    #115 Minarote
    #141 Mayailes
    TI total:  560
    I total:  82

Comment: Of these three encomiendas, only Mayailes has been approximately located according to an old description by Alonso Calero. The other two encomiendas have not been located. From the tribute assessments it is clear that Minarote and Guatepe were assessed in the standard fashion; Mayailes was assessed a very small amount of per capita tribute, possibly indicating that either the Indians of Mayailes did not produce the same sort of products as the other two encomiendas or that the same sort of products as the other two encomiendas or that they were not so completely under the control of the Spaniards. They may have been a different ethnic group than the other two encomiendas.

Cross reference: GVIN 15 Guatepe; GVIN 16 Minarote; GVIN 33 Mayailes.

11. EG 11 Juan de Moger (N)  #116 Xionbo  TI=21
    I=86

Comment: There is a mention of Moger at 9 CS 723 which may indicate an affiliation, but the proofs are too flimsy.

Cross reference: GVIN 17 Xionbo.

12. EG 12 Juan Davila (N)  #117 Masaya
    #118 Xalteba
    TI total:  140
    I total:  574

Cross reference: GVIN 18 Masaya; GVIN 7 Xalteba.

13. EG 13 Pero Ximenez (N)  #119 Diriomo  TI=10
    I=41

Cross reference: GVIN 19 Diriomo.

14. EG 14 Francisco Ruiz (C)  #120 Manchabo & Sustujeto  TI=80
    I=328
4. El 4 Joan Lozano (H) (N) #105 Achohba Tt=10
    #106 Xalheba
    Tt total: 10
    I total: 41

Cross reference: GVIN 6 Achohba; GVIN 7 Xalheba.

5. EG 5 Pedro Garcia (A) #107 Apapalota Tt=60
    I=246

Comment: Pedro Garcia is probably the same Pedro Garcia, EL 6 that owned a small encomienda in the district of Leon. For his political affiliation, see 11 CS 418 (February 10, 1545).

Cross reference: GVIN 8 Apapalota.

6. EG 6 Juan Malvasi (N) #109 Xoxoyta Tt=60
    #110 Mohomo Tt=40
    I=246
    I=164

Cross reference: GVIN 9 Xoxoyta; GVIN 11 Mohomo.

7. EG 7 Malcho Malvenas (N) #109 Zapulco Tt=60
    I=107

Cross reference: GVIN 10 Zapulco.

8. EG 8 Juan Izquierdo (A) #111 Moyogalpa Tt=60
    #113 Niratia Tt=10
    I=246
    I=41

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 11 CS 405 (January 10, 1545).

Cross reference: GVIN 12 Moyogalpa; GVIN 14 Niratia.

9. EG 9 Gomez Palomino (N) #114 Guatepe & Tonala Tt=75
    I=308


10. EG 10 Joan de Segovia (N) #112 Guatepe Tt=56
    #115 Minarete Tt=40
    #141 Mayaies Tt=300
    I=230
    I=64
    I=1230
    I total: 396
    I total: 1624

Comment: Of these three encomiendas, only Mayaies has been approximately located according to an old description by Alonso Calero. The other two encomiendas have not been located. From the tribute assessments it is clear that Minarete and Guatepe were assessed in the standard fashion; Mayaies was assessed a very small amount of per capita tribute, possibly indicating that either the Indians of Mayaies did not produce the same sort of products as the other two encomiendas or that the same sort of products as the other two encomiendas or that they were not so completely under the control of the Spaniards. They may have been a different ethnic group than the other two encomiendas.

Cross reference: GVIN 15 Guatepe; GVIN 16 Minarete; GVIN 33 Mayaies.

11. EG 11 Juan de Moger (N) #116 Xionbo Tt=21
    I=86

Comment: There is a mention of Moger at 9 CS 723 which may indicate an affiliation, but the proofs are too flimsy.

Cross reference: GVIN 17 Xionbo.

12. EG 12 Juan Davila (N) #117 Masaya Tt=60
    #118 Xalheba Tt=40
    #119 Diirio Tt=30
    I=125
    I=574

Cross reference: GVIN 18 Masaya; GVIN 7 Xalheba.

13. EG 13 Pero Ximenex (N) #119 Diirio Tt=10
    I=41

Cross reference: GVIN 19 Diirio.

14. EG 14 Francisco Ruiz (C) #120 Manbacho & Susjiyto Tt=80
    I=328

298
Comment: For his political affiliation, see 15 CS 232, 484.

Cross reference: GVIN 20 Monbacho & Susjeto

15. EG 15 Gonzalo de Malgarejo (H)(A)  # 121 Nanborima  
   
   # 122 Xalteba  
   TI=60  
   I=246  
   TI total: 75  
   I total: 308

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 11 CS 405 (January 10, 1545).

Cross reference: GVIN 21 Nanborima; GVIN 7 Xalteba

16. EG 16 Cristobal de Sant Martin (N)  
   
   # 123 Managua  
   TI=100  
   I=410  
   TI total: 100  
   I total: 451

Cross reference: LVIN 55 Managua; GVIN 7 Xalteba

17. EG 17 Luis de Guevara (C)  
   
   # 125 Nontiba  
   TI=110  
   I=451  
   TI total: 115  
   I total: 472

Comment: It is unclear who this person was. Luis de Guevara was the chief encomendero of the Contreras-Rios alliance. He died in 1545. This may be a clerical error or perhaps a son of Luis de Guevara not included in the hijos de Luis Guevara category. It must have made Bishop Valdivieso livid to see this encomienda, since he had fought with the Contreras-Rios group for years. He reported that God killed Luis de Guevara. Soon afterward, Contreras' sons killed Valdivieso.

Cross reference: GVIN 22 Nontiba; GVIN 23 Marinalte

18. EG 18 Francisco Romero (A)  
   
   # 127 Deria  
   TI=75  
   I=308

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 10 CS 35.


19. EG 19 Alonso Ruiz (H) (N)  
   
   # 128 Xinotepe  
   TI=60  
   I=246

Cross reference: GVIN 5 Xinotepe; GVIN 7 Xalteba.

20. EG 20 Juan de Jaen (N)  
   
   # 129 Loma  
   TI=100  
   I=410  
   TI total: 100  
   I total: 451


21. EG 21 Romain de Curdenas (N)  
   
   # 130 Marinalte  
   TI=100  
   I=410  
   TI total: 100  
   I total: 451

Cross reference: GVIN 23 Marinalte; GVIN 19 Diriomo

22. EG 22 Juan Arias (N)  
   
   # 133 Diriamba  
   TI=100  
   I=410  
   TI total: 100  
   I total: 451

Cross reference: GVIN 26 Diriamba; GVIN 47 Chuiagala

23. EG 23 Bernardino de Miranda (A)  
   
   # 135 Nandayme  
   TI=100  
   I=410

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 11 CS 362 (November 28, 1544).


24. EG 24 Francisco Sanchez (A)  
   
   # 136 Masitande  
   TI=35  
   I=144  
   TI total: 35  
   I total: 144

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 15 CS 232, 484.

Cross reference: GVIN 20 Monbacho & Susjeto

15  EG 15 Gonzalo de Malgarro (H)(A)  # 121 Nanborima  TI=60

# 122 Xalteba
TI=15
I=62
TI total: 75
I total: 308

Cross reference: GVIN 21 Nanborima; GVIN 7 Xalteba.

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 11 CS 405 (January 10, 1545).


16  EG 16 Christobal de Sant Martin (N)

# 123 Managua  TI=100
I=410
# 124 Xalteba  TI=10
I=41
TI total: 100
I total: 451

Cross reference: LVIN 55 Managua; GVIN 7 Xalteba.

17  EG 17 Luis de Guevara (C)

# 125 Nointiba  TI=110
I=451
# 126 Marinalte  TI=5
I=21
TI total: 115
I total: 472

Comment: It is unclear who this person was. Luis de Guevara was the chief encomendero of the Conteras-Rios alliance. He died in 1545. This may be a clerical error or perhaps a son of Luis de Guevara not included in the hijos de Luis Guevara category. It must have made Bishop Valdivieso livid to see this encomienda, since he had fought with the Conteras-Rios group for years. He reported that God killed Luis de Guevara. Soon afterward, Conteras' sons killed Valdivieso.

Cross reference: GVIN 22 Nointiba; GVIN 23 Marinalte

18  EG 18 Francisco Romero (A)

# 127 Deria  TI=75
I=308


19  EG 19 Alonso Ruiz (H) (N)

# 128 Xinotepe  TI=60
I=246

Cross reference: GVIN 20 Monbacho & Susjeto

15  EG 15 Gonzalo de Malgarro (H)(A)  # 121 Nanborima  TI=60

# 122 Xalteba
TI=15
I=62
TI total: 75
I total: 308

Cross reference: GVIN 21 Nanborima; GVIN 7 Xalteba.

20  EG 20 Juan de Jaen (N)

# 129 Loma  TI=40
I=164
# 139 Zoagalpa  TI=70
I=287
# 140 Zoyagalpa  TI=30
I=125
TI total: 140
I total: 574


21  EG 21 Romain de Curdenas (N)

# 130 Marimalte  TI=10
I=41
# 131 Dirriono  TI=40
I=164
TI total: 50
I total: 205

Cross reference: GVIN 23 Marimalte; GVIN 19 Dirriono.

22  EG 22 Juan Arias (N)

# 133 Dirriana  TI=100
I=410
# 177 Chuiagala & Tacaxongalpa  TI=70
I=287
TI total: 170
I total: 697

Cross reference: GVIN 26 Dirriana; GVIN 47 Chuiagala.

23  EG 23 Bernardino de Miranda (A)

# 135 Nandayme  TI=100
I=410

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 11 CS 362 (November 28, 1544).


24  EG 24 Francisco Sanchez (A)

# 136 Masitande  TI=35
I=144
# 151 Masaya  TI=110
I=451
# 152 Xalteba  TI=5
I=21
TI total: 150
I total: 615
Comment: Francisco Sanchez was one of Contreras' oldest enemies in Nicaragua, along with Diego Sanchez. The awarding of encomiendas with 150 Indians surely indicates that Cerrato was trying to be even handed in his restructuring of the encomiendas of Nicaragua.
Cross reference: GVIN 29 Masistrate; GVIN 18 Masaya; GVIN 7 Xalteba.

| 25 | EG 25 Diego de Pastrana (H) (A) | # 137 Tipitupa | Ti=20 |
|    |                                |               | I=82  |
|    |                                | # 138 Managua  | Ti=10 |
|    |                                |               | I=41  |
|    | Total:                         |               | 30    |
|    | I total:                       |               | 145   |

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 11 CS 405 (January 10, 1545).
Cross reference: GVIN 30 Tipitupa; GVIN 55 Managua.

| 26 | EG 26 Texerina (H) (A) | # 142 Niquenohomo | Ti=120 |
|    |                                |               | I=492  |
|    |                                | # 143 Xalteba  | Ti=15  |
|    |                                |               | I=62   |
|    | Total:                         |               | 135    |
|    | I total:                       |               | 554    |

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 11 CS 362, (November 28, 1544).
Cross reference: GVIN 34 Niquenohomo; GVIN 7 Xalteba.

| 27 | EG 27 Bartolome Tello (A) | # 144 Marinalte | Ti=40  |
|    |                                |               | I=164  |
|    |                                | # 145 Mandapio & Manbach | Ti=90 |
|    |                                |               | I=369  |
|    | Total:                         |               | 130    |
|    | I total:                       |               | 533    |

Comment: Bartolome Tello was another bitter enemy of the Contreras-Rios alliance. He tried unsuccessfully to have the Audiencia of Panama and Contreras' and Rios' rule. For example, ALONSO CALERO AND BARTOLOME TELLO v. PEDRO DE LOS RIOS AND MARIA DE PEÑALOSA, 8 CS 1 (June 23, 1543); BARTOLOME TELLO v. RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS, 8 CS 382 (February 11, 1544).
Cross reference: GVIN 23 Marinalte; GVIN 35 Mandapio Manbach.

| 28 | EG 28 Marcos Aleman (A) | # 146 Deideria | Ti=60  |
|    |                                |               | I=246  |
|    | # 147 Deriondo | Ti=37 |
|    |                                |               | I=152  |
|    | # 169 Xalteba  | Ti=8       |
|    |                                |               | I=33   |
|    | Total:                         |               | 105    |
|    | I total:                       |               | 431    |

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 9 CS 140, 147, 317
Cross reference: GVIN 24 Diria; GVIN 19 Diriloun; GVIN 7 Xalteba.

| 29 | EG 29 Children of Suarez (A) | # 148 Nandayme | Ti=51  |
|    |                                |               | I=209  |

Comment: These children received this encomienda because they won the lawsuit of IJAN GALLEGOS, GUARDIAN OF THE CHILDREN OF IJAN SANCHEZ v. IJAN CARBALLO, 13 CS 305, (October 27, 1543). Contreras stole this encomienda and awarded it to Carballo, a crony of his.

| 30 | EG 30 Francisco Gutierrez (C) | # 149 Nicaragua & Guatigalpa | Ti=19  |
|    |                                | # 150 Xalteba | Ti=13  |
|    |                                | # 165 Canegra | Ti=75  |
|    |                                |               | I=308  |
|    | Total:                         |               | 207    |
|    | I total:                       |               | 849    |

Comment: These encomiendas were quite spread out, from Xalteba to the far reaches of Spanish control in the Nicoya region. For his political affiliation, see 15 CS 232, 484.
Cross reference: GVIN 36 Nicaragua; GVIN 7 Xalteba; GVIN 42 Canegra.

| 31 | EG 31 Joan Carvallo (C) | # 153 Nicaragua | Ti=100 |
|    |                                | # 154 Nandayme | Ti=80  |
|    |                                | # 155 Martinarte | I=350 |
|    |                                |               | I=125  |
|    | Total:                         |               | 210    |
|    | I total:                       |               | 861    |

Comment: Carvallo, or Carballo, was the defendant in the case of IJAN GALLEGOS, GUARDIAN OF THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF IJAN SANCHEZ v. IJAN CARBALLO, 13 CS 305 (October 27, 1543). The case was still on appeal when the tasacion of 1548 was completed and Carballo lost his encomienda of Nandayme in the Consejo de las Indias.
Cross reference: GVIN 36 Nicaragua; GVIN 28 Nandayme; GVIN 37 Martinarte.

| 32 | EG 32 Benito Diaz (C) | # 156 Cugalpa et all | Ti=300  |
|    |                                |               | I=1230  |

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 9 CS 372.
Cross reference: GVIN 38 Cugalpa et all.

| 33 | EG 33 Luis de la Rocha (H) (N) | # 158 Isla de Nicaragua | Ti=113  |
Comment: Francisco Sanchez was one of Conterras’ oldest enemies in Nicaragua, along with Diego Sanchez. The awarding of encomiendas with 150 Indians surely indicates that Cerrato was trying to be even handed in his restructuring of the encomiendas of Nicaragua.

Cross reference: GVIN 29 Masirande; GVIN 18 Masaya; GVIN 7 Xalteba.

25. EG 25 Diego de Pastrana (H) (A) # 137 Tipitupa
   TI=20
   I=82
   # 138 Managua
   TI=10
   I=41
   TI total: 30
   I total: 145

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 11 CS 405 (January 10, 1545).

Cross reference: GVIN 30 Tiptapa; GVIN 55 Managua.

26. EG 26 Texerina (H) (A) # 142 Niquenohomo
   TI=120
   I=492
   # 143 Xalteba
   TI=15
   I=62
   TI total: 135
   I total: 554

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 11 CS 362 (November 28, 1544).

Cross reference: GVIN 34 Niquenohomo; GVIN 7 Xalteba.

27. EG 27 Bartolome Tello (A) # 144 Marinalte
   TI=40
   I=164
   # 145 Mandapio & Manbach
   TI=90
   I=369
   TI total: 130
   I total: 533

Comment: Bartolome Tello was another bitter enemy of the Conterras’-Rios alliance. He tried unsuccessfully to have the Audiencia of Panama and Conterras’ and Rios’ rule. See, for example, ALONSO CALERO AND BARTOLOME TELLO v. PEDRO DE LOS RIOS AND MARIA DE PEÑALOSA, 8 CS 1 (June 23, 1543); BARTOLOME TELLO v. RODRIGO DE CONTRERAS, 8 CS 382 (February 11, 1544).

Cross reference: GVIN 23 Marinalte; GVIN 35 Mandapio Manbach.

28. EG 28 Marcos Aleman (A) # 146 Delideria
   TI=50
   I=246
   # 147 Dericondo
   TI=37
   I=152
   # 169 Xalteba
   TI=8
   I=33
   TI total: 105
   I total: 431

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 9 CS 140, 147, 317

Cross reference: GVIN 24 Diria; GVIN 19 Dirilono; GVIN 7 Xalteba.

29. EG 29 Children of Suarez (A) # 148 Nandayme
   TI=51
   I=209

Comment: These children received this encomienda because they won the lawsuit of JUAN GALLEGOS, GUARDIAN OF THE CHILDREN OF JUAN SANCHEZ v. JUAN CARBALLO, 13 CS 305, (October 27, 1543). Conterras stole this encomienda and awarded it to Carballo, a crony of his.


30. EG 30 Francisco Gutierrez (C) # 149 Nicaragua & Guatgalpa
   TI=19
   I=488
   # 150 Xalteba
   TI=13
   I=53
   # 165 Cangen
   TI=75
   I=308
   TI total: 207
   I total: 849

Comment: These encomiendas were quite spread out, from Xalteba to the far reaches of Spanish control in the Nicoya region. For his political affiliation, see 15 CS 232, 484.

Cross reference: GVIN 36 Nicaragua; GVIN 7 Xalteba; GVIN 42 Cangen.

31. EG 31 Joan Carvallo (C) # 153 Nicaragua
   TI=100
   I=410
   # 154 Nandayme
   TI=80
   I=328
   # 155 Martinezo
   TI=30
   I=125
   TI total: 210
   I total: 861

Comment: Carvallo, or Carballo, was the defendant in the case of JUAN GALLEGOS, GUARDIAN OF THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF JUAN SANCHEZ v. JUAN CARBALLO, 13 CS 305 (October 27, 1543). The case was still on appeal when the tasacion of 1548 was completed and Carballo lost his encomienda of Nandayme in the Consejo de las Indias.

Cross reference: GVIN 36 Nicaragua; GVIN 28 Nandayme; GVIN 37 Martinezo.

32. EG 32 Benito Diaz (C) # 156 Cagualpa et all
   TI=300
   I=1230

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 9 CS 372

Cross reference: GVIN 38 Cagualpa et al.

33. EG 33 Luis de la Rocha (H) (N) # 158 Isla de Nicaragua
   TI=113
37. EG 37 Andres de Sevilla (A) #170 Tenami  
   #171 Xalteva  
   #172 Nicaragua  
   Ti total:  
   I total:  
Comment: For his political affiliation, see 10 CS 35; 10 CS 584.  
Cross reference: GVIN 44 Tenami; GVIN 7 Xalteva; GVIN 36 Nicaragua.  

38. EG 38 Francisco Fernandez (A) #173 Nandamaxalata  
   Ti=50  
   I=204  
Comment: For his political affiliation, see 11 CS 418.  
Cross reference: GVIN 45 Nandamaxalata.  

39. EG 39 Miguel de la Costa (N) #179 Capandi  
   #180 Delcon  
   Ti total:  
   I total:  
Comment: For his political affiliation, see 15 CS 232, 484.  
Cross reference: GVIN 50.  

40. EG 40 Diego Bermudez (C) #181 Xicogalpa  
   Ti=45  
   I=185  
Comment: For his political affiliation, see 15 CS 232, 484.  
Cross reference: GVIN 50.  

41. EG 41 Tienle Fuentes (N) #195 Mazagalpa  
   Ti=60  
   I=246  
Cross reference: GVIN 27 Mazagalpa.  

*Each encomendero has been assigned an encomendero number, El refers to an encomendero from Leon; EG refers to an encomendero from Granada.*
37. EG 37 Andres de Sevilla (A)  #170 Tenami  TI=29  I=119
   #171 Xalteva  TI=3  I=12
   #172 Nicaragua  TI=10  I=41
   TI total: 42  I total: 172

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 10 CS 35; 10 CS 584.
Cross reference: GVIN 44 Tenami; GVIN 7 Xalteva; GVIN 36 Nicaragua.

38. EG 38 Francisco Fernandez (A)  #173 Nanduaxalata  TI=50  I=204

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 13 CS 418.
Cross reference: GVIN 45 Nanduaxalata.

39. EG 39 Miguel de la Costa (N)  #179 Capandi  TI=80  I=328
   #180 Deleriah  TI=60  I=328
   TI total: 160  I total: 656

Cross reference: GVIN 49 Capandi; GVIN 24 Deleriah.

40. EG 40 Diego Bermudez (C)  #181 Xicogalpa  TI=45  I=185

Comment: For his political affiliation, see 15 CS 232, 484.
Cross reference: GVIN 50

41. EG 41 Tiente Fuentes (N)  #195 Mazagalpa  TI=60  I=246

Cross reference: GVIN 27 Mazagalpa.

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1 Each encomendero has been assigned an encomendero number, EI refers to an encomendero from Leon; EG refers to an encomendero from Granada.
A large amount of due, but unpaid receipts were discovered in the books of Cereceda (Crown treasurer from July 1527 to 1528), and Ríos insisted that he not be responsible for recovering those debts owed to the Crown since many of the people owing those tax assessments were either dead, gone from Nicaragua, or uncollectible—they were all "bad debts" in the colony of Nicaragua. 7

DEBTS OWING AND UNPAID FROM THE TAXING OF INDIAN SLAVES

FIFTH COPY

Owner and number of Indians

From Where
Amount Owed

1. Hernan Gonzalez, by
Diego Ayala, 3 Indians
The mines
3p, 4t

2. Anton Negro of
Granada, 2 Indians
Unknown
1p, 1t, 7gr

3. Ysabel Flores, wife
of Juan Martin, 2 Indians
Unknown
2p

4. Christoval Folego,
2 Indians
mines (guarnicion)
?

5. Antonio de Cabrera,
3 Indians
Gualteveo
2p, 4t

6. Hernan Valiente,
6 Indians
Leon
6p

7. Joan Zabano of
Leon, 1 Indian
Leon
1p

8. Andreas Morales,
7 Indians
mines (guarnicion)
4p

9. Antonio Nogero,
15 Indians
Granada
11p

10. Christoval de
Segovia, son of Alonso de Segovia,
3 Indians
Leon
2p

11. Alonso Roman,
2 Indians
Maribios
3p, 4t

The fact left out of these ledger entries is how many Indians the taxes represent. It is clear they represent 20% of the value, or sale price, of Indian slaves. Cereceda did not quite follow his instrucciones since they specified that the amount of Indians branded, or gold smelled, must also be stated, to cut down on the possibility of fraud. Pedro de los Ríos recognized this problem and refused to take charge of the Crown books in 1532 until there had been an audit of Cereceda's books as well as those of his successor, Juan Tellez Núñez. That audit appears as part of the audit found in IN RE PEDRO DE LOS RÍOS, 16 CS 7, (September 17, 1550) and is dated February 22, 1553.
Appendix 7

Tax Receipts From The Slave Trade, 1527-1528

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 17 CS at 346</td>
<td>2,424</td>
<td>July 24, 1528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 17 CS at 346</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>May 11, 1527 to July 10, 1528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 17 CS at 347</td>
<td>1,383</td>
<td>August 1, 1527 to December 31, 1527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 17 CS at 347</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>February 4, 1528 to July 9, 1528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 17 CS at 348</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>July 29, 1527 to October 3, 1528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 17 CS at 348</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>July 29, 1528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 17 CS at 348</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>July 30, 1528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. 17 CS at 407</td>
<td>1,876</td>
<td>January 20, 1528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. 17 CS at 407</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>January 20, 1528⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. 17 CS at 408</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>January 20, 1529⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. 17 CS at 414</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>January 20, 1529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. 17 CS at 415</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>January, 1529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>7,368 p, 6 t, 5 gr⁶</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fact left out of these ledger entries is how many Indians the taxes represent. It is clear they represent 20% of the value, or sale price, of Indian slaves. Cereceda did not quite follow his instrucciones since they specified that the amount of Indians branded, or gold smelled, must also be stated, to cut down on the possibility of fraud. Pedro de los Ríos recognized this problem and refused to take charge of the Crown books in 1532 until there had been an audit of Cereceda's books as well as those of his successor, Juan Tellez Núñez. That audit appears as part of the audit found in IN RE PEDRO DE LOS RÍOS, 16 CS 7, (September 17, 1550) and is dated February 22, 1553.

DEBTS OWING AND UNPAID FROM THE TAXING OF INDIAN SLAVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner and number of Indians</th>
<th>From Where</th>
<th>Amount Owed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Hernan Gonzalez, by Diego Ayala, 3 Indians</td>
<td>The mines</td>
<td>3p, 4t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Anton Negro of Granada, 2 Indians</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>1p, 1t, 7gr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Ysabel Flores, wife of Juan Martin, 2 Indians</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>2p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Christobal Folego, 2 Indians</td>
<td>mines (guarnicion)</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Antonio de Cabrera, 3 Indians</td>
<td>Gualteveo</td>
<td>2p, 4t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Hernan Valiente, 6 Indians</td>
<td>Leon</td>
<td>6p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Joan Zarabo of Leon, 1 Indian</td>
<td>Leon</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Andreas Morales, 7 Indians</td>
<td>mines (guarnicion)</td>
<td>4p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Antonio Nogero, 15 Indians</td>
<td>Granada</td>
<td>11p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Christoval de Segovia, son of Alonso de Segovia, 3 Indians</td>
<td>Leon</td>
<td>2p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Alonso Roman, 2 Indians</td>
<td>Maribios</td>
<td>3p, 4t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12 Alonso Roman, from the cattle herd of the Desollados, 4 Indians
Maribios 3p, 4t

13 Hernan Valiente, 1 Indian
Leon 4t

14 Gonzalo Cano 7 In the estancia of Martin Estete
2p

15 Anton Nogero, 2 Indians
Granada 1p, 1t, 7gr

16 Andres de Morales, or Mateo Sanchez, 3 Indians
In the guarnicion, he returned from Chiluteca(Chorotega) 1p, 2t

17 Bernaldino de Miranda, 1 Indian
Granada 6t

18 Dona Maria de Narbexe, or Alonso Tellez her husband, 1 Indian
Unknown 1p, 1t, 7gr

19 Christoval Moreno, 3 Indians
In the mines, for the estate of Andres Munoz and Moreno 3p

Subtotals: 19 transactions; 5 from the mines, 4 from Leon, 3 from Granada; 61 Indians; Taxes assessed: 52p, 9 gr, or 0.85p per Indian

SIXTH COPY:
1 Baltasar de Herrera, 1 Indian
The mines 1p, 1t, 7gr

2 Anton Ramos, 1 Indian
Unknown 1p

3 Hernan Valiente,

8 Indians
Leon 7p

4 Luis Daca, 2 Indians
Unknown 1p, 4t

5 Joan de San Martin, 1 Indian
Unknown 1p, 4t

Subtotals: 5 transactions; 1 from the mines, 1 from Leon; 13 Indians; taxes assessed: 12p 2t, 7gr; assessment of 0.85p per Indian

SEVENTH COPY
1 Alonso de Villabueno, 7 Indians
In the golf (?) 4t

2 Pero Martin, 1 Indian
In the golf 1p

3 Anton Nogero, 4 Indians
from Granada 3p, 4t

4 Joan Ochoa de Bilbao from Leon 3p

Subtotals: 4 transactions, 2 from the golf (San Lucar possibly), 1 from Granada, 1 from Leon; 10 Indians; taxes assessed: 11p, 4t.

EIGHTH COPY
1 Joan Lopez de Toledo 1 Indian
from the mines 1p

2 Joan de Leyba 4 Indians
Unknown 3p

Totals: 30 transactions, 89 Indians, 79p, 7t, 4gr; taxes assessed per Indian: 0.856 pesos per Indian

---

A second accounting was reported that covered the unpaid assessment of taxes on slaving from August to December 31, 1527, during the time of Cereceda's tenure as Crown accountant.

SECOND GROUP OF UNPAID TAX ASSESSMENTS RELATING TO SLAVES

Owner and Number of Indians From Where Amount Owed
12 Alonso Roman, from the cattle herd of the Desollados, 4 Indians
Maribios 3p, 4t

13 Hernan Valiente, 1 Indian
Leon 4t

14 Gonzalo Cano, 7 in the estancia of Martin Estete 2p

15 Anton Nogero, 2 Indians
Granada 1p, 1t, 7gr

16 Andres de Morales, or Mateo Sanchez, 3 Indians
In the guarnicion, he returned from Chuhoteca(Chorotega) 1p, 2t

17 Bernaldino de Miranda, 1 Indian
Granada 6t

18 Doña Maria de Narvaez, or Alonso Tellez her husband, 1 Indian
Unknown 1p, 1t, 7gr

19 Cristoval Moreno, 3 Indians
In the mines, for the estate of Andres Munoz and Moreno 3p

Subtotals: 19 transactions; 5 from Leon, 4 from Granada; 61 Indians; Taxes assessed: 52p, 9 gr, or 0.85p per Indian

SIXTH COPY:
1 Baltasar de Herrera, 1 Indian
The mines 1p, 1t, 7gr

2 Anton Ramos, 1 Indian
Unknown 1p

3 Hernan Valiente

8 Indians Leon 7p
4 Luis Duca, 2 Indians Unknown 1p, 4t
5 Joan de San Martin, 1 Indian Unknown 1p, 4t

Subtotals: 5 transactions; 1 from the mines, 1 from Leon; 13 Indians; taxes assessed: 12p 2t, 7gr; assessment of 0.85p per Indian

SEVENTH COPY
1 Alonso de Villabueno, 7 Indians
In the golf(?) 4t

2 Pero Martin, 1 Indian
In the golf 1p

3 Anton Nogero, 4 Indians
from Granada 3p, 4t

4 Joan Ochoa de Bilbao
from Leon 3p

Subtotals: 4 transactions, 2 from the golf (San Lucar possibly), 1 from Granada, 1 from Leon; 10 Indians; taxes assessed: 11p, 4t.

EIGHTH COPY
1 Joan Lopez de Toledo 1 Indian
from the mines 1p

2 Joan de Leyba 4 Indians
Unknown 3p

Totals: 30 transactions, 89 Indians, 79p, 7t, 4gr; taxes assessed per Indian: 0.856 pesos per Indian

A second accounting was reported that covered the unpaid assessment of taxes on slaving from August to December 31, 1527, during the time of Cereceda's tenure as Crown accountant

SECOND GROUP OF UNPAID TAX ASSESSMENTS RELATING TO SLAVES
Owner and Number of Indians From Where Amount Owed
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Francisco Martín de Lorca, 2 Indians</td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1p, 4t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Hernando de Cartaya, 5 Indians</td>
<td>from Leon</td>
<td>6p, 2t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Luis de Jaen, 7 Indians</td>
<td>from Leon</td>
<td>7p</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Alonso de Carmona, 1 Indian</td>
<td>from Leon</td>
<td>6t, 5gr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Luis de Jaen, ?</td>
<td>from Leon</td>
<td>2p, 3t, 5gr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Joan Zurbano, 1 Indian</td>
<td>from Leon</td>
<td>1p, 1t, 5gr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Joan de Balmaseda, 15 Indians</td>
<td>from Leon</td>
<td>14p</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Anton de Bargas, 4 Indians</td>
<td>from Leon</td>
<td>2p, 6t, 5gr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Joan de Ervas, 6 Indians</td>
<td>from Leon</td>
<td>4p, 4t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Antonio de Lugones, 1 Indian</td>
<td>from the mines</td>
<td>1p, 1t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Doña María, wife of Juan Carrillo, 21 Indians</td>
<td>from Leon</td>
<td>19p, 5t, 7gr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Bermaldino de Miranda, 2 Indians</td>
<td>from Granada</td>
<td>1p, 6t, 5gr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Antonio de Lugones, 3 Indians</td>
<td>from the mines</td>
<td>3p</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Nicolas Nunes, 22 Indians</td>
<td>from Granada</td>
<td>22p</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Francisco Guerrero, 7 Indians</td>
<td>from the mines</td>
<td>6p</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Cristóval Folego, 5 Indians</td>
<td>from the mines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Hernando de Vega Trompeta, 3 Indians</td>
<td>from Granada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Benito Díaz, 9 Indians</td>
<td>from Granada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Alonso Maltes, 9 Indians</td>
<td>from Granada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Alonso Bivas, 4 Indians</td>
<td>from Granada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Diego Machuca de Zuazo &amp; Joan de Barrientos, 21 Indians</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>13p still owing</td>
<td>from 26 originally owing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Jeyme Foriel (deceased)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Joan Gomez de Jaen, 10 Indians</td>
<td>from Granada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Francisco de Milan el Viejo, 5 Indians</td>
<td>from Granada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Cristóval Fulego, 1 Indian</td>
<td>from the mines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Joan de Moger, 2 Indians</td>
<td>from Granada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Pedro de Robles, 2 Indians</td>
<td>from Granada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Alonso Bivas, 3 Indians</td>
<td>from Granada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Melchor Martínez, 6 Indians</td>
<td>from Granada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Unknown*
1. Francisco Martín de Lorca,
   2 Indians
   ?
   1p, 4t

2. Hernando de Cartaya,
   5 Indians
   from Leon
   6p, 2t

3. Luis de Jaen
   7 Indians
   from Leon
   7p

4. Alonso de Carmona,
   1 Indian
   from Leon
   6t, 5gr

5. Luis de Jaen,
   ?
   from Leon
   2p, 3t, 5gr

6. Joan Zurbano,
   1 Indian
   from Leon
   1p, 1t, 5gr

7. Joan de Balmasa, 15 Indians
   from Leon
   14p

8. Anton de Bargas,
   4 Indians
   from Leon
   2p, 6t, 5gr

9. Joan de Ervas,
   6 Indians
   from Leon
   4p, 4t

10. Antonio de Lugones,
    1 Indian
    from Leon
    1p, 1t

11. Dona Maria, wife
    of Juan Carrillo,
    21 Indians
    from Leon
    19p, 5t, 7gr

12. Bernaldino de Miranda,
    2 Indians
    from Granada
    1p, 6t, 5gr

13. Antonio de Lugones,
    3 Indians
    from the mines
    3p

14. Nicolas Nunez,
    22 Indians
    from Granada
    22p

15. Francisco Guerrero,
    7 Indians
    from the mines
    6p

16. Christoval Folego,
    5 Indians
    from the mines
    5p

17. Hernando de Vega Trompeta,
    3 Indians
    from Granada
    3p

18. Benito Diaz,
    9 Indians
    from Granada
    7p, 2t

19. Alonso Maltes,
    9 Indians
    from Granada
    7p, 2t

20. Alonso Bivas,
    4 Indians
    from Granada
    3p

21. Diego Machuca de Zuazo & Joan de Barrientos,
    21 Indians
    Unknown
    13 p still owing
    from 26 originally owing

22. Jeyme Forniel (deceased)\m
    11 Indians
    Unknown
    13p

23. Joan Gomez de Jaen,
    10 Indians
    from Granada
    9p

24. Francisco de Milan el Viejo, 5 Indians
    from Granada
    5p

25. Christoval Fulego,
    1 Indian
    from the mines
    1p

26. Joan de Moger,
    2 Indians
    from Granada
    2p, 2t, 2gr

27. Pedro de Robles,
    2 Indians
    from Granada\m
    3p

28. Alonso Bivas,
    3 Indians
    from Granada
    3p, 4t

29. Melchior Martines,
    6 Indians
    from Granada
    4p
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Taxpayer</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joan Palmer (deceased)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>12p</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luis Manuel</td>
<td>From Chinandega</td>
<td>6t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals: 31 transactions, 9 from Leon, 4 from the mines, 12 from Granada, 1 from Chinandega; 142 Indians; taxes assessed and unpaid: 197p, 10gr; average tax assessed per Indian: 1.38 pesos

---

1 See, IN RE ACCOUNTING OF CERECEDA, (17 CS 302, 1550).

2 La pesca de bono oro, 450 maravedis to the peso, eight tomines to the peso and 12 granos to the tomin. At a gold price of $300 per troy ounce, the peso was worth about $25.

3 This entry appears to have been an IOU since it was not paid.

4 This entry also appears to not have been paid.

5 For clarity the tomines and granos have been left out of the columns but were calculated from the ledger entries. The total includes the tomines and granos.

6 These ledger entries are found at 16 CS 374 et seq. and include the administration of Cereceda as Crown accountant, July 1527 to July, 1528. The tax assessments were made by Diego Saavedra at Brunelas and Francisco Rodriguez at Villa Hermosa (probably representing transactions that occurred before January 21, 1527 when Villa Hermosa was destroyed in an Indian attack). No ledger entries are found naming El Rosario, or Puerto de la Pasion as the place of tax assessment.

7 What “fifth copy” means is unclear. It may refer to the fact that tax ledgers were made in multiple copies, or that “copy” in this context means separate ledger entry for a series of related transactions.

8 This data is found at 16 CS 446.

9 This debt was to have been paid by his administrator, 16 CS at 395.

10 These slaves came from the household of Luis de Guevara in Granada.
30 Joan Palma (deceased),
11 Indians

31 Luis Manuel,
1 Indian

Unknown
from Chinandega

12p
6t

Totals: 31 transactions, 9 from Leon, 4 from the mines, 12 from Granada, 1 from Chinandega; 142 Indians; taxes assessed and unpaid: 197p, 10gr; average tax assessed per Indian: 1.38 pesos

1 See, IN RE ACCOUNTING OF CERCEDA, (17 CS 303, 1550).
2 In pesos de buen oro, 450 maravedis to the peso, eight tomines to the peso and 12 granos to the tomine. At a gold price of 330$ per troy ounce, the peso was worth about 525
3 This entry appears to have been an IOU since it was not paid.
4 This entry also appears to not have been paid
5 For clarity the tomines and granos have been left out of the columns but were calculated from the ledger entries. The total includes the tomines and granos.
6 These ledger entries are found at 16 CS 374 et seq. and include the administration of Cerceda as Crown accountant, July 1527 to July, 1528. The tax assessments were made by Diego Saavedra at Brunelles and Francisco Rodriguez at Villa Heredia (probably representing transactions that occurred before January 21, 1527 when Villa Heredia was destroyed in an Indian attack). No ledger entries are found naming El Rosaje, or Puerto de la Pasion as the place of tax assessment.
7 What “fifth copy” means is unclear. It may refer to the fact that tax ledgers were made in multiple copies, or that “copy” in this context means separate ledger entry for a series of related transactions
8 This data is found at 16 CS 446
9 This debt was to have been paid by his administrator, 16 CS at 395
10 These slaves came from the household of Luis de Guevara in Granada
Appendix 8

The Tasación of 1581

THE ENCOMIENDAS OF 1581

Though partly illegible, the encomiendas of the census of 1581 comprise the best source of ethnographic and geographical information that exists about the Indian populations of the later part of the sixteenth century. Each encomienda has been abstracted and summarized below in the order in which they appear in the microfilm. As with the tasación of 1548 each encomienda was given a reference number: E1 means the first encomienda found in the census, E2 the second, and so on. The same symbols for ethnic group of Indians and whether they have been located as used in Chapter Four are used in this work. Lastly, it should be noted that the information in the tasación is found in two different sorts of documents. The vast majority of pages comprise the actual tally sheets where the name of each person counted is noted, and an "x" placed by their name. The summaries of the tally sheets, probably prepared after the head counting was complete comprise the other sort of document found in the tasación.

THE ENCOMIENDAS OF DIRIA

1. El Diríaüangues (Ch) (L)
   Encomendero: None listed
   Tribute: None listed
   TI= 39
   I= 134
   Cross Reference: GVIN 24
   Comment: Encomiendas # 1-10 are found only in the summary section of the census. It is possible that the tally sheets are found among the illegible sheets.

2. E2 Dirianjuatato (Ch) (L)
   Encomendero: None listed
   Tribute: None listed
   TI= 35
   I= 138
   Cross Reference: GVIN 24
   Comment: See comment for E1.

3. E3 Diria (Ch) (L)
   Encomendero: None listed
   Tribute: None listed
   TI= 56
   I= 240
   Cross Reference: GVIN 24
   Comment: See comment for E1.

4. E4 Diria (Ch) (L)
   Encomendero: None listed
Appendix 8

The Tasación of 1581

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Though partly illegible, the encomiendas of the census of 1581 comprise the best source of ethnographic and geographical information that exists about the Indian populations of the later part of the sixteenth century. Each encomienda has been abstracted and summarized below in the order in which they appear in the microfilm. As with the tasación of 1548 each encomienda was given a reference number: E1 means the first encomienda found in the census, E2 the second, and so on. The same symbols for ethnic group of Indians and whether they have been located as used in Chapter Four are used in this work. Lastly, it should be noted that the information in the tasación is found in two different sorts of documents. The vast majority of pages comprise the actual tally sheets where the name of each person counted is noted, and an "x" placed by their name. The summaries of the tally sheets, probably prepared after the head counting was complete comprise the other sort of document found in the tasación.

THE ENCOMIENDAS OF DIRIA

1. El Diríamangues (Ch) (L)
   Encomendero: None listed
   Tribute: None listed
   TI= 39
   IE= 134
   Cross Reference: GVIN 24
   Comment: Encomiendas # 1-10 are found only in the summary section of the census. It is possible that the tally sheets are found among the illegible sheets.

2. E2 Dirianojuatato (Ch) (L)
   Encomendero: None listed
   Tribute: None listed
   TI= 35
   IE= 138
   Cross Reference: GVIN 24
   Comment: See comment for E1.

3. E3 Diría (Ch) (L)
   Encomendero: None Listed
   Tribute: None listed
   TI= 56?
   IE= 240
   Cross Reference: GVIN 24
   Comment: See comment for E1.

4. E4 Diría (Ch) (L)
   Encomendero: None listed

5. E5 otro Diría (Ch) (L)
   Encomendero: None listed
   Tribute: None listed
   TI= 59
   IE= 223
   Cross Reference: GVIN 24
   Comment: See comment for E1.

6. E6 Dirimo (Ch) (L)
   Encomendero: None Listed
   Tribute: None listed
   TI= 54
   IE= 224
   Cross Reference: GVIN 19
   Comment: See comment E1.

7. E7 otro Dirimo (Ch) (L)
   Encomendero: None listed
   Tribute: None listed
   TI= 43
   IE= 166
   Cross Reference: GVIN 19
   Comment: See comment E1.

8. E8 otro Dirimo (Ch) (L)
   Encomendero: None listed
   Tribute: None listed
   TI= 74
   IE= 279
   Cross Reference: GVIN 19
   Comment: See comment E1.

9. E9 Nomativa (Ch) (L)
   Encomendero: None listed
   Tribute: None listed
   TI= 74
   IE= 240
   Cross Reference: GVIN 27
   Comment: See comment E1.
10. E10 Otro Nomativa (Ch) (L)
Encomendero: None listed
Tribute: None listed
Tf= 62
I= 240
Cross Reference: GVIN 17
Comment: Tribute Assessment listed in the summaries: "Estos dan de tributo una manta que vale veinte reales, una gallina vale dos reales, y un cuartillo de miel que vale un real, un almud de sal... y sembran un almud de maíz y frijol." (Tasación 1581: 176-177)

THE PROVINCIA OF NANDAYME (Information recorded by Sebastián de Morales)

11. E11 (No name I assume it's Nandayme) (Tasación 1581: 6)
Encomendero: Not listed (A page may be missing)
Tribute: (1) Dos telas de seis brazos de largos, tres quartos de ancho
Tf= 66
I= 265
Cross Reference: GVIN 28
Comment:

12. E12 Otro Nandayme (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 27)
Encomendero: Alonso Xáurez
Tribute: (1) 27 Telas de algodon de seis brazos de largo y 3/4 de ancho
(2) 27 gallinas de Castilla
(3) 10 almudes de frijoles
(4) Una fanega y media de almud de sal
(5) Siembran dos fanegas y un almud de maíz en dos semesteras
Tf= 23
I= 81
Cross Reference: GVIN 28
Comment:

13. E13 Otro Nandayme (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 29)
Encomendero: Baltazar Carballo
Tribute: (1) 17 telas de seis brazos de largo y 3/4 de ancho
(2) 17 gallinas de Castilla
(3) 7 almudes de frijoles
(4) 9 almudes de sal
(5) 18 almudes de maíz sembran en dos semesteras.
Tf= 17
I= 62
Cross Reference: GVIN 28
Comment:

14. E14 Minarote (Ch) (L)
Encomendero: Unclear
Tribute: Unclear
Tf= 14
I= 57
Cross Reference: GVIN 16
Comment: The references in the Tasación to this village and encomienda are ambiguous and it is unclear where this is the encomienda listed on page 23 or not

15. E15 Noma (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 21)
Encomendero: Pablo del Rey (?), vecino de Granada
Tribute:
(1) 17 telas de 6 brazos de largo y 3/4 de ancho
(2) 17 gallinas de Castilla
(3) media fanega de frijoles
(4) almud y media de sal
(5) 16 almudes de maíz sembran en dos semesteras
Tf= 16
I= 66
Cross Reference: GVIN 25
Comment:

16. E16 Diriambari (probably Diriaamba) (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 19)
Encomendero: Ana Gutierrez, viuda vezino de Granada
Tribute:
(1) Ocho telas de seis brazos de largo y 3/4 de ancho
(2) Tres almudes de frijoles
(3) Cuatro almudes de sal
(4) Ocho almudes en semesteras de maíz
(5) En cada año se tienen que sembrar quatro almud en cada sementera, invierno y verano.
Tf= 11
I= 28
Cross Reference: GVIN 26
Comment:

17. E17 otro Minarote (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 23)
Encomendero: Baltazar Carballo
Tribute:
(1) 13 telas de algodon seis brazos de largo y 3/4 de ancho.
(2) 13 gallinas de Castilla
(3) Media fanega de
(4) Un almud de sal en cada año
(5) 14 almudes de maíz sembran en dos semesteras, una en invierno, otra verano.
Tf= 8
I= 35
10. E10 Otro Nomativa (Ch) (L)
Encomendero: None listed
Tribute: None listed
T= 62
I= 240
Cross Reference: GVIN 17
Comment: Tribute Assessment listed in the summaries: ‘Estos dan de tributo una manta que vale veinte reales, una gallina vale dos reales, y un cuartillo de miel que vale un real, un almud de sal... y senbran un almud de maíz y frijol’ (Tasación 1581: 176-177)

THE PROVINCIA OF NANDAYME (Information recorded by Sebastian de Morales)

11. E11  (No name I assume it's Nandayme) (Tasación 1581: 6)
Encomendero: Not listed (A page may be missing)
Tribute: (1) Dos talas de seis brazos de largos, tres quartos de ancho
T= 66
I= 265
Cross Reference: GVIN 28
Comment:

12. E12 Otro Nandayme (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 27)
Encomendero: Alonso Xáurez
Tribute: (1) 27 Telas de algodon de seis brazos de largo y 3/4 de ancho
(2) 27 gallinas de Castilla
(3) 10 almudes de frijoles
(4) Una fanega y media de almud de sal
(5) Siembran dos fanegas y un almud de maíz en dos sementeras
T= 23
I= 81
Cross Reference: GVIN 28
Comment:

13. E13 Otro Nandayme (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 29)
Encomendero: Baltazar Carballo
Tribute: (1) 17 talas de seis brazos de largo y 3/4 de ancho
(2) 17 gallinas de Castilla
(3) 7 almudes de frijoles
(4) 9 almudes de sal
(5) 18 almudes de maíz sembran en dos sementeras.
T= 17
I= 62
Cross Reference: GVIN 28
Comment:

14. E14 Minarote (Ch) (L)
Encomendero: Unclear
Tribute: Unclear
T= 14
I= 57
Cross Reference: GVIN 16
Comment: The references in the Tasación to this village and encomienda are ambiguous and it is unclear where this is the encomienda listed on page 23 or not

15. E15 Noma (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 21)
Encomendero: Pablo del Rey (?), vecino de Granada
Tribute: (1) 17 telas de 6 brazas de largo y 3/4 de ancho
(2) 17 gallinas de Castilla
(3) media fanega de frijoles
(4) almud y media de sal
(5) 16 almudes de maíz sembran en dos sementeras
T= 16
I= 66
Cross Reference: GVIN 25
Comment:

16. E16 Diriambori (probably Diriamba) (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 19)
Encomendero: Ana Gutiérrez, viuda vezino de Granada
Tribute: (1) Ocho talas de seis brazos de largo y 3/4 de ancho
(2) Tres almudes de frijoles
(3) Cuatro almudes de sal
(4) Ocho almudes en sementeras de maíz
(5) En cada año se tienen que sembrar quatro almud en cada sementera, invierno y verano.
T= 11
I= 28
Cross Reference: GVIN 26
Comment:

17. E17 otro Minarote (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 23)
Encomendero: Baltazar Carballo
Tribute: (1) 13 talas de algodon seis brazos de largo y 3/4 de ancho
(2) 13 gallinas de Castilla
(3) Media fanega de
(4) Un almud de sal en cada año
(5) 14 almudes de maíz sembran en dos sementeras, una en invierno, otra verano.
T= 8
I= 35
Cross Reference: GVIN 16
Comment:

18. E18 Masiante (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 18)
Encomendero: Zamaro Rodríguez (?)
Tribute:
(1) Not listed.
Tl= 2
L= 13
Cross Reference: GVIN 29
Comment:

19. E19 Xinotepe (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 9)
Encomendero: Andres de Cereceda, vecino de Granada
Tribute:
(1) 87 mantas de dos brazos, tres quartos de ancho;
(2) ______ quartillos de miel
(3) ______ almudes y media de _________
(4) Siembran cada año ______ almudes de maíz, En cada de dos sementeras
Tl= 84
L= 258
Cross reference: GVIN 5
Comment:

20. E20 otro Xinotepe (Ch/L) (Tasación 1581: 11)
Encomendero: Antonio de Opinega (?), vecino de Granada.
Tribute:
(1) 92 mantas de tres piernas ______ tiene cada pieza dos brazos y media de largo y 3/4 de ancho.
(2) 92 gallinas de Castilla
(3) ______ quartillos de miel
(4) Tres fanegas y almidaz de sal
(5) Tres fanegas y 10 almudes de maíz sembran en dos sementeras
Tl= 89
L= 269
Cross Reference: GVIN 5
Comment:

21. E21 Pozolteg (M) (L) (Tasación 1581: 52)
Encomendero: The Crown
Tribute: Mantas listadas de azul y blanco, gallinas de castilla y sal y maíz.
Tl= 40
L= 151
Cross Reference: LVIN 18
Comment:

22. E22 Abangasca (M) (L) (Tasación 1581: 52)
Encomendero: The Crown
Tribute: Mantas listadas y gallinas de castilla, miel, sal y maíz.
Tl= 28
L= 89
Cross Reference: LVIN 80
Comment:

23. E23 Pozolteg (M) (L) (Tasación 1581: 52)
Encomendero: The Crown
Tribute: Mantas listadas de azul y blanco, gallinas de castilla y miel y sal y maíz.
Tl= 56
L= 221
Cross Reference: LVIN 18
Comment:

24. E24 Mingalpa (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 52)
Encomendero: Leon de Aguilar
Tribute: Mantas listadas de azul y blanco, gallinas de Castilla, miel, sal y maíz.
Tl= 56
L= 141
Cross Reference: LVIN 20
Comment:

25. E25 Tustega (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 52)
Encomendero: Diego de Trejo (?)
Tribute: Mantas listadas y gallinas de Castilla, miel y sal y maíz.
Tl= 13
L= 51
Cross Reference: LVIN 56
Comment:

26. E26 Guazama (G) (L) (Tasación 1581: 53)
Encomendero: Jesus Bercer
Tribute: Mantas listadas de azul y blanco, gallinas de Castilla y sal y miel y maíz.
Tl= 27
L= 52
Cross Reference: LVIN 16
Comment:

27. E27 Chichigalpa (M) (L) (Tasación 1581: 54)
Encomendero: De Su Magestad
Tribute: Gallinas de Castilla, mantas listadas de azul y blanco, alpargatas y sal y maíz.
Tl= 72
18 E18 Masitande (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 18)
Encomendero: Zamaro Rodríguez (?)
Tribute:
(1) Not listed.
Tl= 2
I= 13
Cross Reference: GVIN 29

19 E19 Xinotepe (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 9)
Encomendero: Andres de Cerceda, vezino de Granada
Tribute:
(1) 87 mantas de dos brazos tres quartos de ancho;
(2) ______ quarilllos de miel
(3) ______ almudes y media de ______
(4) Siembran cada año ______ almudes de maíz, En cada de dos dementeras...
Tl= 84
I= 258
Cross Reference: GVIN 5

20 E20 otro Xinotepe (Ch)(L) (Tasación 1581: 11)
Encomendero: Anton de Opinega (?), vezino de Granada.
Tribute:
(1) 92 mantas de tres piernas_______ tiene cada pieza dos brazos y media de largo y 3/4 de ancho.
(2) 92 gallinas de Castilla
(3) ______ quarilllos de miel
(4) Tres fanegas y almidón de sal
(5) Tres fanegas y 10 almudes de maíz sembran en dos sementeras
Tl= 89
I= 269
Cross Reference: GVIN 5

21 E21 Pozoltega (M) (L) (Tasación 1581: 52)
Encomendero: The Crown
Tribute: Mantas listadas de azul y blanco, gallinas de castilla y sal y maíz.
Tl= 40
I= 151
Cross Reference: LVIN 18

22 E22 Abangasca (M) (L) (Tasación 1581: 52)
Encomendero: The Crown
Tribute: Mantas listadas y gallinas de castilla, miel, sal y maíz.
Tl= 28
I= 89
Cross Reference: LVIN 80

23 E23 Pozolteguilla (M) (L) (Tasación 1581: 52)
Encomendero: The Crown
Tribute: Mantas listadas de azul y blanco y gallinas de castilla y miel y sal y maíz.
Tl= 56
I= 221
Cross Reference: LVIN 18

24 E24 Mingalpa(U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 52)
Encomendero: Leon de Aguilar
Tribute: Mantas listadas de azul y blanco y gallinas de Castilla, myel, sal y maiz.
Tl= 36
I= 141
Cross Reference: LVIN 20

25 E25 Tustega (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 52)
Encomendero: Diego de Trejo (?)
Tribute: Mantas listadas y gallinas de Castilla, myel y sal y maiz.
Tl= 13
I= 51
Cross Reference: LVIN 56

26 E26 Guazama (G) (L) (Tasación 1581: 53)
Encomendero: Jesus Borceur
Tribute: Mantas listadas de azul y blanco y gallinas de Castilla y sal y myel y maiz.
Tl= 27
I= 52
Cross Reference: LVIN 16

27 E27 Chichigalpa (M) (L) (Tasación 1581: 54)
Encomendero: De Su Magestad
Tribute: gallinas de Castilla, mantas listadas de azul y blanco y alpargatas y sal y maiz.
Tl= 72
28. E28 Mazateca (M) (L) (Tasación 1581: 54)
Encomendero: Juan Gaytan
Tribute: Mantas listadas de azul y blanco y sal y alpargatas y maíz.
Tl= 40
I= 155
Cross Reference: LVIN 36
Comment:

29. E29 Yosalotega (U) (N) (Tasación 1581: 54)
Encomendero: Miguel de Guaza
Tribute: Mantas listadas de blanco y azul y alpargatas y sal y maíz
Tl= 36
I= 144
Cross Reference: LVIN 50? Azolotega?
Comment:

30. E30 Tostacacinte (U) (L?) (Tasación 1581: 54)
Encomendero: Noel Espino
Tribute: Mantas listadas de azul y blanco y sal y alpargatas y maíz.
Tl= 6
I= 35
Cross Reference: LVIN 30
Comment: 
This pueblo has been tentatively located at its present location in Nueva Segovia. The fact that it is listed with obviously Maribios villages located between Sutiaba and Chisanegu with an identical tribute pattern may indicate that this pueblo was actually located in the vicinity of the main Maribios settlements in northwestern Nicaragua.

31. E31 Tosta (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 55)
Encomendero: Gaspar de Briceno
Tribute: Gallinas de Castilla, Mantas listadas de azul y blancos y alpargatas y sal y maíz.
Tl= 45
I= 130
Cross Reference: LVIN 30
Comment:

32. E32 Gualteco (M) (L) (Tasación 1581: 134)
Encomendero: Francisco de los Dioses
Tribute: Not specifically listed; it may be listed in the summary sheets. It does mention viudas, dan media manta y una gallina de Castilla.
Tl= 57
I= 257
Cross Reference: LVIN 11
Comment:

33. E33 Chamalpan (U) (L) (Tasación 1581: 136)
Encomendero: Bélia (or Bier) de Castanza
Tribute: None listed
Tl= 64
I= 158
Cross Reference: LVIN 40
Comment:

34. E34 Agagalpa (U) (L) (Tasación 1581: 137)
Encomendero: ___Melchor.
Tribute: None listed
Tl= 32
I= 158
Cross Reference: LVIN 42
Comment:

35. E35 Guanejaste (Chl) (L) (Tasación 1581: 138)
Encomendero: Juan de ___
Tribute: Not Listed
Tl= 26
I= 83
Cross Reference: LVIN 34
Comment:

36. E36 Potega (U?) (L?) (Tasación 1581: 139)
Encomendero: Juan ___
Tribute: Not Listed
Tl= 35
I= 133
Cross Reference: LVIN 78
Comment:

37. E37 Mistega (M) (L) (Tasación 1581: 140)
Encomendero: El Rey
Tribute: Not Listed except the, " Vuidas pagan media manta y una gallina no otra cosa."
Tl= 39
I= 155
Cross Reference: LVIN 76
Comment:

38. E38 Aytega (N) (U) (Tasación 1581:141)
encomendero: del Rey
Tribute: Not Listed
28. E28 Mazateca (M) (L) (Tasación 1581: 54)
Encomendero: Juan Gaytan
Tribute: Mantas listadas de azul y blanco y sal y alpargatas y maíz.
Tl=40
I=155
Cross Reference: LVIN 36
Comment:

29. E29 Ysolotega (U) (N) (Tasación 1581: 54)
Encomendero: Miguele de Guaza
Tribute: Mantas listadas de blanco y azul y alpargatas y sal y maíz
Tl=36
I=144
Cross Reference: LVIN 50? Azoletoga?
Comment:

30. E30 Tostecacinte (U) (L?) (Tasación 1581: 54)
Encomendero: Noel Espino
Tribute: Mantas listadas de azul y blanco y sal y alpargatas y maíz.
Tl=6
I=35
Cross Reference: LVIN 30
Comment: This pueblo has been tentatively located at its present location in Nueva Segovia. The fact that is is listed with obviously Maribios villages located between Sutiaba and Chiasandega with an identical tribute pattern may indicate that this pueblo was actually located in the vicinity of the main Maribios settlements in northwestern Nicaragua.

31. E31 Tosta (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 55)
Encomendero: Gaspar de Brieno
Tribute: Gallinas de Castilla, Mantas listadas de azul y blancos y alpargatas y sal y maíz
Tl=45
I=130
Cross Reference: LVIN 30
Comment:

32. E32 Gualteveo (M) (L) (Tasación 1581: 134)
Encomendero: Francisco de los Dies
Tribute: Not specifically listed; it may be listed in the summary sheets. It does mention viudas dan media manta y una gallina de Castilla.
Tl=57
I=257
Cross Reference: LVIN 11
Comment:

33. E33 Chamalpan (U) (L) (Tasación 1581: 136)
Encomendero: Blas (or Bier) de Castanza
Tribute: None listed
Tl=64
I=158
Cross Reference: LVIN 40
Comment:

34. E34 Agagalpa (U) (L) (Tasación 1581: 137)
Encomendero: ___Melchior.
Tribute: None listed
Tl=32
I=158
Cross Reference: LVIN 42
Comment:

35. E35 Guanejaste (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 138)
Encomendero: Juan de ___
Tribute: Not Listed
Tl=26
I=83
Cross Reference: LVIN 34
Comment:

36. E36 Potega (U?) (L?) (Tasación 1582: 139)
Encomendero: Juan ___
Tribute: Not Listed
Tl=35
I=133
Cross Reference: LVIN 78
Comment:

37. E37 Mistega (M) (L) (Tasación 1581: 140)
Encomendero: El Rey
Tribute: Not Listed except the, "Vuidas pigan media manta y una gallina no otra cosa".
Tl=39
I=155
Cross Reference: LVIN 76
Comment:

38. E38 Aytega (N) (U) (Tasación 1581:141)
Encomendero: del Rey
Tribute: Not Listed
Comment:
44 E44 Colama (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 144)
Encomendero: Felix de Galtiada
Tributo: Not Listed
Tl= 7
I= 29
Cross Reference: 26
Comment:
45 E45 Omagua (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 145)
Encomendero: Juan Arias Riquel
Tributo: Not Listed
Tl= 7
I= 33
Cross Reference: ?
Comment:
46 E46 Ocozma (M?) (L?) (Tasación 1581: 145)
Encomendero: Galgiller Salazar
Tributo: Not Listed
Tl= 11
I= 31
Cross Reference: ?
Comment:
47 E47 Pangua (M) (L) (Tasación 1581: 145)
Encomendero: Juan Arias de Melchior
Tributo: Not Listed
Tl= 7
I= 25
Cross Reference: LVIN 44
Comment:
48 E48 Gualteveo (M) (L) (Tasación 1581: 145)
Encomendero: Joan de Hinojosa
Tributo: Not Listed
Tl= 34
I= 152
Cross Reference: LVIN 11
Comment:
49 E49 Chinandega (N) (L) (Tasación 1581: 146)
Encomendero: Illegible
Tributo: Not Listed “Los reservados no pagan tributo.”
Tl= 70

Comment:
39 E39 Cozibina (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 141)
Encomendero: Antonio del Tapia
Tributo: Not Listed
Tl= 36
I= 134
Cross Reference: LVIN 1
Comment:
40 E40 Tepostega (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 142)
Encomendero: Juan de Gallegos
Tributo: Not Listed
Tl= 21
I= 92
Cross Reference: LVIN 28
Comment:
41 E41 Teotega (U) (L) (Tasación 1581: 142)
Encomendero: De _______
Tributo: Not Listed
Tl= 24
I= 115
Cross Reference: LVIN 29
Comment:
42 E42 otro Teotega (U) (L) (Tasación 1581: 143)
Encomendero: Doña Petromila ?
Tributo: Not Listed
Tl= 36
I= 123
Cross Reference: LVIN 29
Comment:
43 E43 Totogalpa (U) (L?) (Tasación 1481: 144)
Encomendero: Doña Ana Xiron o su hijo
Tributo: Not Listed
Tl= 5
I= 23
Cross Reference: LVIN 33
39. E39 Cozibina (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 141)
Encomendero: Antonio del Tapia
Tt= 36
I= 134
Cross Reference: LVIN 1
Comment:

40. E40 Tepostega (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 142)
Encomendero: Juan de Gallegos
Tt= 21
I= 92
Cross Reference: LVIN 28
Comment:

41. E41 Teotega (U) (L) (Tasación 1581: 142)
Encomendero: De ______
Tt= 24
I= 115
Cross Reference: LVIN 29
Comment:

42. E42 otro Teotega (U) (L) (Tasación 1581: 143)
Encomendero: Doña Petromila ?
Tt= 36
I= 123
Cross Reference: LVIN 29
Comment:

43. E43 Totogalpa (U) (L7) (Tasación 1481: 144)
Encomendero: Doña Ana Xiron o su hijo
Tt= 5
I= 23
Cross Reference: LVIN 33

44. E44 Colama (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 144)
Encomendero: Felix de Gaitada
Tt= 7
I= 29
Cross Reference: 26
Comment:

45. E45 Omagua (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 145)
Encomendero: Juan Arias Riquel
Tt= 7
I= 33
Cross Reference: ?
Comment:

46. E46 Ocozma (M7) (L7) (Tasación 1581: 145)
Encomendero: Galgiller Salazar
Tt= 11
I= 31
Cross Reference: ?
Comment:

47. E47 Pangua (M) (L) (Tasación 1581: 145)
Encomendero: Juan Arias de Melchior
Tt= 7
I= 25
Cross Reference: LVIN 44
Comment:

48. E48 Gualteveo (M) (L) (Tasación 1581: 145)
Encomendero: Joan de Hinojosa
Tt= 34
I= 152
Cross Reference: LVIN 11
Comment:

49. E49 Chinandega (N) (L) (Tasación 1581: 146)
Encomendero: Illegible
Tt= 70
Comment: "Los reservados no pagan tributo."
I= 275
Cross Reference: LVIN 32
Comment:

50. E50 Tezuatega (N) (L) (Tasación 1581: 148)
Encomendero: De Miranda
Tribute: Not Listed generally. "... que pagan una manta y una gallina y no otra cosa"
T= 50
I= 190
Cross Reference: LVIN 79
Comment:

51. E51 Tezateguilla (N) (L) (Tasación 1581: 149)
Encomendero: De Su Magestad
Tribute: Not Listed
T= 6
I= 23
Cross Reference: LVIN 79
Comment:

52. E52 Mazagalpa (?) (?) (Tasación 1581: 149)
Encomendero: De Diego
Tribute: Not Listed.
T= 34
I= 131
Cross Reference: LVIN 27
Comment: This encomienda is a mystery. Mazagalpa was listed as one of the major encomiendas of Managua. The listing of this encomienda along with several villages of Mombios Indian villages in the Chinandega area is unexplained.

53. E53 Cebaco (?) (?) (Tasación 1581: 268)
Encomendero: La Corona
Tribute: Not Listed
T= 37
I= 210
Cross Reference: None
Comment:

54. E54 Migagalpa (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 270)
Encomendero: Not Listed (may be it is included in the possessions of the Crown).
Tribute: Not Listed
T= 31
I= 150
Cross Reference: ?

Comment: It may have been located next to Cebaco since the notation for this encomienda is found right after that of Cebaco and it begins, "Estando tambien juntos el pueblo de Migagalpa..."

55. E55 Ystagalpa (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 271)
Encomendero: Not Listed. The cacique is listed as Don Antonio de Contreras.
Tribute:
(1) 22 viudas pay tribute
(2) Tribute for everyone: Una manta
(3) Casados:
   (1) Una manta listada
   (2) Ciento y dos gallinas
   (3) 80 quartillas de miel
   (4) 20 petates
   (5) sembran en dos sembradas en cada año...
   (6) 6 or 8 almudes de maiz
   (7) pagan esto los Indios y las viudas. Los viejos no pagan nada.

Cross Reference: ?
Comment:

56. E56 Olocoton (Chl) (L) (Tasación 1581: 172)
Encomendero: Doña Isabel Cerrato
Tribute: Not Listed separately
T= 12
I= 47 (reported 40)
Cross Reference: LVIN 2
Comment:

57. E57 Guaxinja (Chl) (L) (Tasación 1581: 172)
Encomendero: Felipe Baltodano
Tribute: Not Listed separately
T= 10
I= 40 (reported 38)
Cross Reference: ? One of the Guanecestes?
Comment:

58. E58 Olomega (Chl) (L) (Tasación 1581: 172)
Encomendero: Doña Isabel de Cazada
Tribute: Not Listed separately
T= 12
I= 33 (reported 31)
Cross Reference: LVIN 61
Comment:

59. E59 otro Olocoton (Chl) (L) (Tasación 1581: 172)
50. E50 Tezuatega (N) (L) (Tasación 1581: 148)
Encomendero: ______ de Miranda
Tributo: Not Listed generally. "... que pagan una manta y una gallina y no otra cosa"
T= 50
I= 190
Cross Reference: LVIN 79

51. E51 Tezuateguilla (N) (L) (Tasación 1581: 149)
Encomendero: De Su Magestad
Tributo: Not Listed
T= 6
I= 23
Cross Reference: LVIN 79

52. E52 Mazagalpa (?) (?) (Tasación 1581: 149)
Encomendero: ______ de Diego
Tributo: Not Listed.
T= 34
I= 131
Cross Reference: LVIN 27
Comment: This encomienda is a mystery. Mazagalpa was listed as one of the major encomiendas of Managua. The listing of this encomienda along with several villages of Mabios Indian villages in the Chinandega area is unexplained.

53. E53 Cebaco (?) (L) (Tasación 1581: 268)
Encomendero: La Corona
Tributo: Not Listed
T= 37
I= 210
Cross Reference: None

54. E54 Migagalpa (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 270)
Encomendero: Not Listed (maybe it is included in the possessions of the Crown).
Tributo: Not Listed
T= 31
I= 150
Cross Reference: ?

Comment: It may have been located next to Cebaco since the notation for this encomienda is found right after that of Cebaco and it begins, "Estando tambien juntos el pueblo de Migagalpa..."

55. E55 Ytagalpa (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 271)
Encomendero: Not Listed. The cacique is listed as Don Antonio de Contereras.
Tributo:
(1) 22 viudas pay tribute
(2) Tribute for everyone: Una manta
(3) Casados:
   (1) Una manta listada
   (2) Ciento y dos gallinas
   (3) 80 quartillas de miel
   (4) 20 petales
   (5) sembran en dos sembradas en cada año...
   (6) 6 or 8 almudes de maíz
   (7) pagan estos los indios y las viudas. Los viejos no pagan nada.

Cross Reference: ?

56. E56 Olocoton (Chl) (L) (Tasación 1581: 172)
Encomendero: Doña Isabel Cerrato
Tributo: Not Listed separately
T= 12
I= 47 (reported 40)
Cross Reference: LVIN 2

57. E57 Guaxinja (Chl) (L) (Tasación 1581: 172)
Encomendero: Felipe Baltodano
Tributo: Not Listed separately
T= 10
I= 40 (reported 38)
Cross Reference: ? One of the Guanecastes?

58. E58 Olomega (Chl) (L) (Tasación 1581: 172)
Encomendero: Doña Isabel de Cazada
Tributo: Not Listed separately
T= 12
I= 33 (reported 31)
Cross Reference: LVIN 61

59. E59 otro Olocoton (Chl) (L) (Tasación 1581: 172)
60. E60 Condega (Chl) (L) (Tasación 1581: 172)
Encomendero: Gomez Cezon de Meza
Tribute: Not Listed Separately
Tl= 21
I= 85
Cross Reference: LVIN 31
Comment:

61. E61 Comoto (Chl) (L) (Tasación 1581: 172)
Encomendero: Gaitan
Tribute: Not Listed separately.
Tl= 52
I= 169 (reported 167)
Cross Reference: LVIN 31
Comment:

62. E62 Gauzana (G) (L) (Tasación 1581:7)
Encomendero:
Tribute:
Tl= 22
I= 81
Cross Reference:
Comment: LVIN 16

63. E63 Cusivina (U) (L) (Tasación 1581:7)
Encomendero:
Tribute:
Tl= 12
I= 47
Cross Reference: LVIN 1
Comment:

64. E64 otro Cusivina (U) (L) (Tasación 1581:7)
Encomendero:
Tribute:
Tl= 12
I= 61
Cross Reference: LVIN 1

Comment: "...que es junto con el otro"

65. E65 Xinoteca (U) (L) (Tasación 1581: 277)
Encomendero: Muñoz, vecino de la ciudad de La Nueva Segovia.
Tribute:
(1) 62 telas y media
(2) 30 petates
(3) 77 gallinas
(4) 4 quartillos de maíz (?)
Tl= 91
I= 290
Cross Reference: None
Comment: "...dos leguas y media que de Cebaco, cabeza del partido" This may be tortured syntax and may refer instead to the twin villages of Linaguina and Pinaguina, which may have been located that distance from Cebaco on the old road to Matagalpa and Xinoteca.

66. E66 Matagalpa (U) (L) (Tasación 1581: 280)
Encomendero: Baltasar de Vino, vecino de la ciudad de la Nueva Segovia
Tribute:
(1) 56 telas y media
(2) 77 gallinas
(3) 46 Quartillos de miel
(4) fanega y media de frijoles; and/ or 1 almud de maíz to be planted in two sementeras
Tl= 32
I= 155
Cross Reference: None
Comment: It was located five leguas from Xinoteca.

67. E67 Solingalpa(U) (U) (Tasación 1581: 281-282)
Encomendero: Doña Beatriz, viuda de Aguilar, vecino de la ciudad de la Nueva Segovia
Tribute:
(1) 29 telas
(2) 38 gallinas
(3) Una fanega de frijoles
(4) 20 quartillos de miel
(5) Sebran 20 almudes de maíz en dos sementeras
Tl= 18
I= 92
Cross Reference: None
Comment: It was located 1/4 or 1/2 legua west of Matagalpa.

68. E68 Conolaguina or Molaguina (U) (L) (Tasación 1581: 283)
Encomendero: Doña Beatriz viuda y Ana Cavallotos
Tribute:
(1) 23 mantas azul listadas
(2) 29 gallinas
Comment: "... que es junto con el otro"

65. E65 Xinotega (U) (L) (Tasación 1581: 277)
Encomendero: Muñoz, vecino de la ciudad de La Nueva Segovia.
Tribute:
1. 62 telas y media
2. 30 petates
3. 77 gallinas
4. 4 quartillos de maíz (?)
T= 91
I= 290
Cross Reference: None
Comment: "dos leguas y media que de Cebaco, cabeza del partido" This may be tortured syntax and may refer instead to the twin villages of Linaguina and Pinaguina, which may have been located that distance from Cebaco on the old road to Matagalpa and Xinotega.

66. E66 Matagalpa (U) (L) (Tasación 1581: 280)
Encomendero: Baltasar de Vino, vecino de la ciudad de la Nueva Segovia
Tribute:
1. 56 telas y media
2. 77 gallinas
3. 46 quartillos de miel
4. fanega y media de frijoles; and/ or 1 almud de maíz to be planted in two sementeras
T= 32
I= 155
Cross Reference: None
Comment: It was located five leguas from Xinotega.

67. E67 Solingalpa (U) (L) (Tasación 1581: 281-282)
Encomendero: Doña Beatriz, viuda de Aguilar, vecino de la ciudad de la Nueva Segovia
Tribute:
1. 29 telas
2. 38 gallinas
3. Una fanega de frijoles
4. 20 quartillos de miel
5. Senbran 20 almudes de maíz en dos sementeras
T= 18
I= 92
Cross Reference: None
Comment: It was located 1/4 or 1/2 legua west of Matagalpa.

68. E68 Conolaguina or Molaguina (U) (L) (Tasación 1581: 283)
Encomendero: Doña Beatriz viuda y Ana Cavallos.
Tribute:
1. 23 mantas azul listadas
2. 29 gallinas
(1) 181 telas, la mitad en manta de 3 piernas de largo y la mitad de 6 piernas de largo
(2) 197 gallinas de Castilla
(3) 166 quartillos de miel
(4) 7 fanegas y 3 almudes de sal
(5) sebran 2 sementeras de maíz, 7 fanegas y 4 almudes y media de maíz.

Tl= 171
I= 740
Cross Reference: GVIN 34
Comment:

73. E73 Masatepe (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 37)
Encomendero: Andres de Lazaada, vecino de la ciudad de Granada
Tribute:
(1) 42 telas de seis brazos de largo y 3/4 de ancho
(2) 43 gallinas de Castilla
(3) 41 quartillos de miel
(4) una fanega y ___ almud de sal
(5) sebran una fanega y ___ almudes de maíz en dos sementeras

Tl= 34
I= 125
Cross Reference: GVIN 4
Comment:

74. E74 otro Masatepe (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 39)
Encomendero: ___ Aleana, vecino de Granada
Tribute:
(1) 52? telas de seis brazos de largo y 3/4 de ancho
(2) 52 gallinas de Castilla
(3) 50 quartillos de miel
(4) 2 fanegas y un almud de sal
(5) sebran dos fanegas y dos almudes de maíz en dos sementeras.

Tl= 48
I= 174
Cross Reference: GVIN 4
Comment:

75. E75 Nanborima (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 42)
Encomendero: De La Corona
Tribute:
(1) 45 telas de seis brazos de largo y 3/4 de ancho
(2) 45 gallinas de Castrilla
(3) Sebran three fanegas y 20 almudes (maiz?) en dos sementeras
(4) 2 Fanegas de sal
(5) 45 quartillos de miel

Tl= 48
I= 174
(3) 17 quartillos de miel
(4) 7 almudes de frijoles
(5) 16 almudes (maiz?) en dos sementeras
(6) Pagan tributo 20 Indios casados y dos viudas; los solteros no pagan tributo

Tl= 20
1e = 98

Cross Reference: None
Comment: Este pueblo queda de este pueblo de Solingalpa al de Molaguina media legua

69 E69 Dúiamba (CH) (L) (Tasación 1581: 16)
Encomendero: Gerardo que Reza de Granada
Tribute:
(1) 41 telas de siete brazos de largo y tres quarts de ancho
(2) 41 quartillos de miel
(3) una fanega y dos almudes y media de sal
(4) dos fanegas y 14 almudes de maiz; sen bran 1/2 almud en cada una sementera verano y invierno.

Tl= 42
1e = 155

Cross Reference: GVIN 26
Comment:

70 E70 Nandayota (U) (Ch) (Tasación 1581: 48)
Encomendero: Miguel Rromero, vizeno de la ciudad de Granada
Tribute:
(1) Diez telas de 6 brazos de largo y 3/4 de ancho
(2) 9 cuartillos de miel
(3) 4 almudes de sal
(4) 4 almudes de sal
(5) dos sementeras de maiz y en cada una della sen bran 4 almudes de maiz.

Tl= 9
1e = 40

Cross Reference: GVIN 43
Comment:

71 E71 Papalota (Ch) (U) (Tasación 1581: 5)
Encomendero:
Tribute:
Tl= 18
1e = 61

Cross Reference: GVIN 8
Comment:

72 E72 Niquinohomo (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 32)
Encomendero: Luis de Pineda de al ciudad de Granada
Tribute:

(1) 181 telas, la mitad en manta de 3 piernas de largo y la mitad de 6 piernas de largo
(2) 197 gallinas de Castilla
(3) 166 quartillos de miel
(4) 7 fanegas y 3 almudes de sal
(5) sen bran 2 sementeras de maiz, 7 fanegas y 4 almudes y media de maiz.

Tl= 171
1e = 740

Cross Reference: GVIN 34
Comment:

73 E73 Masatepe (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 37)
Encomendero: Andres de Lazcada, vizeno de la ciudad de Granada
Tribute:
(1) 42 telas de seis brazos de largo y 3/4 de ancho
(2) 43 gallinas de Castilla
(3) 41 quartillos de miel
(4) una fanega y ___ almud de sal
(5) sen bran una fanega y 9 almudes de maiz en dos sementera verano y invierno

Tl= 34
1e = 125

Cross Reference: GVIN 4
Comment:

74 E74 otro Masatepe (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 39)
Encomendero: _____ Alena, vizeno de Granada
Tribute:
(1) 527 telas de seis brazos de largo y 3/4 de ancho
(2) 52 gallinas de Castilla
(3) 50 quartillos de miel
(4) 2 fanegas y un almud de sal
(5) sen bran dos fanegas y dos almudes de maiz en dos sementeras.

Tl= 48
1e = 174

Cross Reference: GVIN 4
Comment:

75 E75 Nanborima (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 42)
Encomendero: De La Corona
Tribute:
(1) 45 telas de seis brazos de largo y 3/4 de ancho
(2) 45 gallinas de Castilla
(3) Sen bran three fanegas y 20 almudes (maiz?) en dos sementeras
(4) 2 Fanegas de sal
(5) 45 quartillos de miel

Tl= 48
1e = 174
Cross Reference: GVIN 21
Comment:

76. E76 Xalata (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 44)
Encomendero: Melchior Fernandez de Granada
Tribute:
1. 22 mantas de tres piernas de cada año dos brazos y media de largo y tres quarto de ancho
2. 22 gallinas de Castilla
3. 22 quartillos de miel
4. 1 fanega de sal y 3 almudes de maíz en dos sementeras
5. siembran ___ almudes de maíz en dos sementeras

TI: 26
I: 88
Cross Reference: None
Comment:

77. E77 Nandamo (Nandasmor?) (Ch) (U) (Tasación 1581: 46)
Encomendero: Melchior Fernandez, vezino de Granada
Tribute:
1. 17 telas de 6 brazos de largo y 3/4 de ancho
2. 17 gallinas de Castilla
3. 19 quartillos de miel
4. 9 almudes de sal
5. siembran 10 almudes de maíz en dos sementeras, invierno y verano.

TI: 16
I: 67
Cross Reference: None
Comment:

78. Mazagalpa (Ch and N) (L) (Tasación 1581: 190)
Encomendero: Illegible
Tribute: Cada indio cada año:
1. una manta de tres piernas y media
2. una gallina
3. un quartillo de miel
4. un almude de maíz
5. siembran en dos sementeras
6. un almude de sal
7. pagan los viudos una manta de tres piernas y una gallina y cada quartillo de miel

TI: 77
I: 348
Cross Reference: LVIN 27
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua.

Encomendero: Alvaro Maltes
Tribute:
1. Cada indio cada año una manta de tres piernas
2. una gallina
3. un quartillo de miel
4. siembran veinte y dos almudes de maíz en dos sementeras
5. quinze almudes de sal

TI: 23
I: 69
Cross Reference: GVIN 1
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua.

79. E79 Yatan (Ch and N) (L) (Tasación 1581: 200)

Encomendero: Illegible
Tribute: Pagan cada indio cada año:
1. una manta de tres piernas
2. una gallina
3. un quartillo de miel
4. Senbran siete fanegas y diez almudes de maíz la mitad...
5. pagan los viudos y viudas un mantanz y una gallina cada año.

TI: 88
I: 436
Cross Reference: None
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua. It does not appear in the Tasación of 1548.

80. E80 Cocazamte (Ch and N) (L) (Tasación: 204)
Encomendero: Illegible
Tribute: Cada indio cada año:
1. una manta de tres piernas
2. una gallina
3. un quartillo de miel
4. Senbran siete fanegas y diez almudes de maíz la mitad...
5. pagan los viudos y viudas un mantanz y una gallina cada año.

TI: 107
I: 482
Cross Reference: GVIN 15 Castepe and Tonala?
Comment: This was listed as one of the major encomiendas of Managua.

82. E82 Ñicogalpa (Gavagalpa) (Ch and N) (L) (Tasación 1581: 224)
Encomendero: Gomez Palomino
Tribute: Cada Yndio casado:
1. una manta de tres piernas

TI: 349
I: 510
Cross Reference: None
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua.
76. E76 Xalata (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 44)
Encomendero: Melchor Fernandez de Granada
Tributo:
(1) 22 mantas de tres piernas de cada año dos brazos y media de largo y tres quarto de ancho
(2) 22 gallinas de Castilla
(3) 22 quartillos de miel
(4) 1 fanega de sal y 3 almudes de __
(5) sienbren __ almudes de maíz en dos sementeras
T= 26
I= 88
Cross Reference: None
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua.

77. E77 Nandamo (Nandamn?) (Ch) (U) (Tasación 1581: 46)
Encomendero: Melchor Fernandez, vezino de Granada
Tributo:
(1) 17 telas de 6 brazos de largo y 3/4 de ancho
(2) 17 gallinas de Castilla
(3) 19 quartillos de miel
(4) 9 almudes de sal
(5) sienbren 10 almudes de maíz en dos sementeras, invierno y verano.
T= 16
I= 67
Cross Reference: None
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua. It does not appear in the Tasación of 1548.

78. Mazagalpa (Ch and N) (L) (Tasación 1581: 190)
Encomendero: Illegible
Tributo: Cada indio cada año:
(1) una manta de tres piernas y media
(2) una gallina
(3) un quartillo de miel
(4) un almude de maiz
(5) sienbren en dos sementeras.
(6) un almude de sal
(7) Pagan los viudos una manta de tres piernas y una gallina y cada quartillo de miel
T= 77
I= 348
Cross Reference: LVIN 27
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua.

79. E79 Yatan (Ch and N) (L) (Tasación 1581: 200)
Encomendero: Alvaro Maltes
Tributo:
(1) Cada indio cada año una manta de tres piernas
(2) una gallina
(3) un quartillo de miel
(4) sienbren veinte y dos almudes de maiz en dos sementeras
(5) quince almudes de sal
T= 23
I= 69
Cross Reference: GVIN 1
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua.

80. E80 Cacazante (Ch and N) (L) (Tasación: 204)
Encomendero: Illegible
Tributo: Pagan de cada indio cada año
(1) una manta de tres piernas
(2) una gallina
(3) un quartillo de miel
(4) sienbren siete fanegas y diez almudes de maiz la mitad
(5) pagan los viudos y viudas un amanta y una gallina cada año.
T= 88
I= 436
Cross Reference: None
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua. It does not appear in the Tasación of 1548.

81. E81 Guatepe (N and Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 214)
Encomendero: Gomez Palomino
Tributo: Dan de tributo cada un indio casado:
(1) una manta de tres piernas;
(2) Una gallina
(3) un quartillo de miel
(4) las viudas y viudos dan de tributo una manta y una gallina.
(5) sienbren en dos sementeras cuatro fanegas y cuatro almudes y no maiz
(6) Y dan quatro fanegas y quatro almudes de sal
(7) -- Illegible
T= 107
I= 482
Cross Reference: GVIN 15 Guatepe and Tonala?
Comment: This was listed as one of the major encomiendas of Managua.

82. E82 Cicgagalpa (Gavagalpa) (N and Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 224)
Encomendero: Gomez Palomino
Tributo: Cada Yndio casado:
(1) una manta de tres piernas
(2) un quartillo de miel  
(3) Siembran en dos sementeras cuatro fanegas de maíz  
(4) cuatro almudes de sal  
(5) siembran el algodón que declare manta.

Tl= 54  
I= 238  
Cross Reference: LVIN 60 or GVIN 50  
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua.

83 E83 otro Cieogalpe (N and Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 230)  
Encomendero: De La Corona  
Tribute: Pagan de tributo de tributo cada Yndio casado:  
(1) una manta de tres piernas  
(2) una gallina  
(3) un quartillo de miel  
(4) siembran en dos sementeras diez y siete almudes de maíz y más dan ____ de maíz  
(5) Y una de sal  
(6) siembran algodón necesario ____ tributo

Tl=  
I=  
Cross Reference: LVIN 60 or GVIN 50  
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua.

84 E84 Telpamaca (N and Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 234)  
Encomendero: Illegible  
Tribute: Dan de tributo cada yndio casado:  
(1) un amanta de tres piernas  
(2) una gallina  
(3) un quartillo de miel  
(4) Y dan dos sementeras una de inverno y otro de verano y siembran en cada ____ fanega  
    y ocho almudes de maíz ____ (illegible).  
(5) un almud de sal  
(6) Siembran algodón ____ tributo que es necesario  

Tl= 133  
I= 670  
Cross Reference: None  
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua. It does not appear in the Tasación of 1548.

85 E 85 Xuxist (N and Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 248)  
Encomendero: Antonio Picado (?)  
Tribute: Dan de tributo cada yndio casado  
(1) Una manta de tres piernas  
(2) Una gallina  
(3) un quartillo de miel

(4) siembran dos sementeras de maíz  
(5) ____ almudes de sal  
(6) el algodón siembran ____ tributo

Tl= 16  
I= 70  
Cross Reference: None  
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua. It does not appear in the Tasación of 1548.

86 E86 Esubalga or Mulugala (N and Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 252)  
Encomendero: Illegible  
Tribute: Dan de tributo cada yndio casado:  
(1) una manta de tres piernas  
(2) una gallina  
(3) un quartillo de miel  
(4) Hacen dos sementeras de maíz una de invierno y otra de verano en cada una de cual  
    siembran 10 almudes y media de mismo maíz.  
(5) y seembran algodon ____ tributo  

Cross Reference: GVIN 3  
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua.

87 E87 Mulugala (N and Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 256)  
Encomendero: Diego de Medina  
Tribute:  
(1) Una manta de tres piernas  
(2) una gallina  
(3) un quartillo de miel  
(4) hacen en dos sementeras de maíz y un den verano y una de inbierno y en cada  
    sementeras siembran almude y media de maíz  
(5) seys almudes de sal  
(6) seembran algodon que ____ manta.

Tl= 12  
I= 58  
Cross Reference: GVIN 3  
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua.

88 E88 Paynalan (N and Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 262)  
Encomendero: Illegible  
Tribute:  
(1) Un quartillo de miel  
(2) seembran en dos sementeras de maiz, veaño y inbierno almude y media cada sementera  
(3) almud y media de sal  
(4) seembran algodon ____ manta

Tl= 7  
I= 41  
Cross reference: None
(2) un quartoillo de mel 
(3) Sienbran en dos sementeras quatro fanegas de maiz 
(4) quatro almudes de sal 
(5) sienbran el algodon que declaran manitas. 

T= 54  
I= 238  
Cross Reference: LVIN 60 or GV IN 50  
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua. 

83 E83 otro Ciegogalpa (N and Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 230)  
Encomendero: De La Corona  
Tribute: Pagan de tributo de tributo cada Yndio casado: 
(1) una manta de tres piernas 
(2) una gallina 
(3) un quartoillo de mel 
(4) sienbran en dos sementeras diez y siete almudes de maiz y mas dan ___ de maiz 
(5) Y una de sal 
(6) sienbran algodon necesario ___ tributo 

T= 133  
I= 670  
Cross Reference: None  
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua. 

84 E84 Telpaneca (N and Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 234)  
Encomendero: Illegible  
Tribute: Dan de tributo cada yndio casado: 
(1) un amanta de tres piernas 
(2) una gallina 
(3) un quartoillo de mel 
(4) Y dan dos sementeras una de invierno y otro de verano y sienbran en cada ___ fanega 
    y ocho almudes de maiz_______ (Illegible). 
(5) un almud de sal 
(6) Sienbran algodon ___ tributo que es necesario 

T= 16  
I= 70 
Cross Reference: LVIN 60 or GV IN 50  
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua. It does not appear in the Tasación of 1548. 

86. E86 Eaugalpa or Mulagalpa (N and Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 252)  
Encomendero: Illegible  
Tribute: Dan de tributo cada yndio casado: 
(1) una manta de tres piernas 
(2) una gallina 
(3) un quartoillo de mel 
(4) Hacen dos sementeras de maiz una de invierno y otra de berano en cada una de cual 
    sienbran 10 almudes y media de mismo maiz. 
(5) y sienbran algodon ___ tributo 

Cross Reference: GV IN 3  
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua. 

87 E87 Mulagalpa (N and Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 256)  
Encomendero: Diego de Medina  
Tribute:  
(1) Una manta de tres piernas 
(2) una gallina 
(3) un quartoillo de mel 
(4) hacen en dos sementeras de maiz y un den verano y una de inbiero y en cada 
    sementera sienbran almude y media de maiz 
(5) seys almudes de sal 
(6) sienbran algodon que ___ manitas. 

T= 12  
I= 58  
Cross Reference: None  
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua. 

88 E88 Paynalan (N and Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 262)  
Encomendero: Illegible  
Tribute:  
(1) Un quartoillo de mel 
(2) sienbran en dos sementeras de maiz, veano y inbiero almud y media cada sementera 
(3) almud y media de sal 
(4) sienbran algodon ___ manitas 

T= 7  
I= 41  
Cross reference: None
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua. This does not appear in the Tasación of 1548.

89. E89 Atonapa (N and Ch)(L) (Tasación 1581: 262
Encomendero: Julio de Brituela(?)
Tribute:
(1) una manta de tres piezas
(2) una gallina
(3) un quintal de miel
(4) hacen do dos sementeras de maíz, y en invierno y verano, almud y media de maíz cada una
(5) almud y media de sal
(6) y senbran algodon ______ mantas
Cross Reference: GVIN 6
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua.

The Encomiendas of Boaco and Central Nicaragua

90. E90 Los Chontales (Chl) (U) (Tasación 1581: 184)
Encomendero: Not listed
Tribute: Not listed
Tle= 3
I= 34
Cross Reference: None
Comment: This reference to the Chontales is found only in the summary section of the tasación and not in the tally sheets. The location is unknown.

91. E91 Boaco (U) (L) (Tasación 1581: 158)
Encomendero: Not listed
Tribute: Cada Indio casado:
(1) una quinta arroba de henequen
(2) mas la senbran cuatro fanegas en sementeras ______
(3) mas ocho mantas de tres piezas y dos de dos brazos y media de largo y 3/4 de ancho
(4) mas dan 50 gallinas de castilla
(5) mas dan arroba de miel
(6) y ______ mausos de tabaco
(7) los cinco viudos pagan ______ arrobas de henequen y gallinas y ayudan...
Tle= 50
I= 188
Cross Reference: None
Comment: Note the difference in pattern of tribute payment and the inclusion of henequen and tobacco as items of tribute assessment. It is assumed that this pueblo was located at the site known as Boaco viejo, located approximately 50 km east of present-day Boaco, which was relocated in the 18th century after pirate and Indian attacks.

92. E92 Coyagalpa (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 160)
Encomendero: Not listed
Tribute:
(1) ______ Henequen
(2) 16 Gallinas de Castilla
(3) Siembras 8 almudes de maíz en cada sementera en cada año.
Tle= 31
I= 66
Cross Reference: GVIN 32; or GVIN 38
Comment:

93. E93 Coagalpa (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 162)
Encomendero: Alonso de ____ de Iaen
Tribute:
(1) Cada año un arroba de henequen
(2) 20 Gallinas de Castilla
(3) Dan seis mantas____
(4) y senbran dos fanegas de maíz en cada año en dos sementeras____
Tle= 25
I= 93
Cross Reference: GVIN 31; or GVIN 38
Comment:

94. E94 Zuligalpa (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 164)
Encomendero: de Melchior ____
Tribute:
(1) 40 arrobas de henequen
(2) 40 Gallinas de castilla
(3) 8 petates de tres brazos de largo y dos de alvito pintadas
(4) mas senbran dos fanegas de sementeras, la mitad de invierno y la otra de verano
Tle= 42
I= 141
Cross Reference: None
Comment:

95. E95 Quiboga (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 168)
Encomendero: Juan de los ______
Tribute: Not Listed
Tle= 11
I= 24
Cross Reference: None
Comment: Many of the Indian names of the inhabitants are illegible, especially at 168.

96. E96 otro Quiboga (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 168)
Encomendero: Illegible
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua. This does not appear in the Tasación of 1548.

89. E89 Atoapa (N and Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 262)
Encomendero: Julio de Britzuela (?)
Tribute:
(1) una manta de tres piernas
(2) una gallina
(3) un quartillo de muel
(4) hazen dos sementeras de maíz, ybniero y verano, almud y media de maíz cada una
(5) almud y media de sal
(6) y senban algodon ___ mantas
Cross Reference: GVIN 6
Comment: This was one of the encomiendas of Managua.

The Encomiendas of Boaco and Central Nicaragua

90. E90 Los Chontales (Ch) (U) (Tasación 1581: 184)
Encomendero: Not listed
Tribute: Not listed
Tle = 3
I = 34
Cross Reference: None
Comment: This reference to the Chontales is found only in the summary section of the tasación and not in the tally sheets. The location is unknown.

91. E91 Boaco (U) (L) (Tasación 1581: 158)
Encomendero: Not listed
Tribute: Cada Indio casado:
(1) una quinta arroba de henequen
(2) mas la senban cuatro fanegas en sementeras ___
(3) mas ocho mantas de tres piernas y dos de dos brazas y media de largo y 3/4 de ancho
(4) mas dan 50 gallinas de castillo
(5) mas dan arroba de muel
(6) y ___ mausos de tabaco
(7) los cinco viudos pagan ___ arrobas de henequen y gallinas y ayudan...
Tle = 50
I = 188
Cross Reference: None
Comment: Note the difference in pattern of tribute payment and the inclusion of henequen and tobacco as items of tribute assessment. It is assumed that this pueblo was located at the site known as Boaco viejo, located approximately 50 km east of present-day Boaco, which was relocated in the 18th century after pirate and Indian attacks.

92. E92 Coyagalpa (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 160)
Encomendero: Not listed
Tribute:
(1) ___ Henequen
(2) 16 gallinas de Castilla
(3) Siembras 8 almudes de maíz en cada sementera en cada año.
Tle = 31
I = 66
Cross Reference: GVIN 62; or GVIN 38
Comment:

93. E93 Coagalpa (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 162)
Encomendero: Alonso de ___ de Iaan
Tribute:
(1) Cada año un arroba de henequen
(2) 20 gallinas de Castilla
(3) Dan seis mantas___
(4) y senban dos fanegas de maíz en cada año en dos sementeras___
Tle = 25
I = 93
Cross Reference: GVIN 31; or GVIN 38
Comment:

94. E94 Zuligalpa (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 164)
Encomendero: de Melchior ___
Tribute:
(1) 40 arrobas de henequen
(2) 40 gallinas de castilla
(3) 8 petates de tres brazos de largo y dos de abino pintadas
(4) mas senban dos fanegas de sementeras, la mitad de invierno y la otra de verano
Tle = 42
I = 141
Cross Reference: None
Comment:

95. E95 Quiboga (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 168)
Encomendero: Juan de los ___
Tribute: Not Listed
Tle = 11
I = 24
Cross Reference: None
Comment: Many of the Indian names of the inhabitants are illegible, especially at 168

96. E96 otro Quiboga (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 168)
Encomendero: Illegible
Tribute: Not listed
TI= 14
I= 45
Cross Reference: None
Comment: Many of the Indian names of inhabitants of the village are legible at 169.

97. E 97 Mayale (U) (L?) (Tasación 1581: 170)
Encomendero: Francisco del Castillo
Tribute:
   (1) una arroba de henequen
   (2) Mas de ___ petates de tres brazos de largo y dos____.
   (3) Mas dos fanegas de maiz. mitad en verano y mitad en ynbiero.
TI= 21
I= 85
Cross Reference: LVIN 33
Comment: Some of the Indian names are legible at 170.

More Encomiendas Of The Province of Sutiava.

98. E98 No Name, it is assumed that it is Subtiava (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 63)
Encomendero: Doña Petronila de Quentilla
Tribute: cada yndio casado de tributo cada año:
   (1) una manta de dos pesos
   (2) un agallina de castilla vale dos reales ly medio
   (3) un almud de sal de un real
   (4) Pagan mas seis fanegas y unas ___ de frisoles valen cada fanega dos reales y senbran
cada yndio y benefician____.
   (5) cada un un almud de maiz medio de inbieron y medio de verano.
   (6) los solteros media manta de medio almud de sal y ____.
   (7) de frisoles y sienbran almud de maiz y ayudan los casados.
TI= 189
I= 600
Cross Reference: LVIN 3
Comment: There was at least one parcialidad that spoke “mexicano”. There is also a mention
that there were very few cacao trees in Sutiava.

99. E99 San Pedro (M) (L?) (Tasación 1581: 65)
Encomendero: Gaspar de Salinas
Tribute: Pagan por tributo lo mismo que en Sutiaba.
TI= 43
I= 187
Cross Reference: None
Comment: This encomienda clearly spoke Maribios, the predominant language in the Sutiaba
area in 1581.

100. E100 Yacocoyagua (N and Chl) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 65)
Encomendero: Gaspar de Salinas
Tribute: Lo mismo que en Sutiaba
TI= 52
I= 273
Cross Reference: LVIN 21
Comment: This encomienda spoke both “mexicano” and “Chontal”, described as, “... la otra lengua chontal que quiere decir lengua___ o lengua barbaro no es muy buena lengua aun que ___ saber unas pocas ___ pocos yndios que en este provincia de este lengua...

101. E101 Soyatega or Coyatega (M) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 66)
Encomendero: de la Corona
Tribute: Not listed separately
TI= 56
I= 174
Cross Reference: LVIN 13
Comment:

102. E 102 Pozolteguilla (M) (L) (Tasación 1581: 66)
Encomendero: Miguel de Guevara
Tribute:
Not listed separately
TI= 20
I= 74
Cross Reference: LVIN 19
Comment:

103. E03 Xiquilapa (M) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 66)
Encomendero: de su magestad
Tribute: Not listed separately
TI= 84
I= 282
Cross Reference: None
Comment:

104. E104 Ayatega (N) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 67)
Encomendero: ___Salazar
Tribute: Not listed separately
TI= 5
I= 28
Cross Reference: LVIN 66
Comment:

105. E105 Ayatega (N) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 67)
Encomendero: ___ de Espino, hijo legitimo de don Tomas Espino quien sucedo en el dicho pueblo por segunda enmienda.
Tribute: Not listed separately
106. Cindegapiipil (NL) (Tasación 1581: 68)
Encomendero: Gaspar de Salinas
Tribute: Not listed separately
TI= 3
I= 11
Cross Reference: LVIN 8
Comment: This is the only reference to the Pipiles in any document known to the author through the 16th century.

107. E107 Paynaltega (U) (NL?) (Tasación 1581: 68)
Encomendero: Not listed
Tribute: Not listed separately.
TI= 2
I= 5
Cross Reference: LVIN 70
Comment: According to the sequence of the encomiendas this encomienda was located somewhere in the area of Subtiava

108. E108 Acocaco (N) (L) (Tasación 1581: 68)
Encomendero: que posee... en nombre de su mujer Sicilia de __
Tribute:
Not listed separately
TI= 7
I= 48
Cross Reference: LVIN 15
Comment: This name is almost identical to the present site of Acosasco, located on a hill top three kilometers from the plaza of Subtiava.

109. E109 Distanguis (M) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 68)
Encomendero: Illegible
Tribute: Not listed separately
TI= 13
I= 67
Cross Reference: LVIN 66
Comment:

110. E110 otro Martinaroa (Ch) (L7) (Tasación 1581: 17)
Encomendero: Francisco de Castillo
Tribute:
(1) 9 telas y media de 6 brazos de largo y 3/4 de ancho
(2) __ almudes de frijoles

(3) cinco(?), almudes y media de sal
(4) Sembran media almud de maíz en dos semeteras, uno en yunbierno y otra el verano

111. E111 La Villa de Realejo (U) (L) (Tasación 1581: 56)
Encomendero: Not listed
Tribute: Not listed separately
TI= 20
I= 88
Cross Reference: None
Comment:

112. E112 Guazacuyana (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 272)
Encomendero: Diego de Targo de la ciudad de la Nueva Segovia
Tribute:
(1) 31 mantas listadas cana año
(2) los veinte y dos tributarios y doze viudas mas pagan 37 gallinas
(3) 25 quartillos de miel
(4) Ocho petates de tres brazos de largo
(5) Siembran mas dos fanegas y un almude de maíz en dos semeteras

113. E113 Linaguina (N) (L) (Tasación 1581: 275)
Encomendero: Not listed
Tribute:
(1) 19 mantas coloradas de dos piernas y media
(2) 24 gallinas
(3) 11 quartillos de miel
(4) 6 petates
(5) Siembran semeteras 7 1/2 almudes de maíz
(6) los doze Indios y cinco viudos pagan esto

114. E114 Pinaguina (N) (L) (Tasación 1581: 276)
Encomendero: Juan Fernandez
Tribute:
106. Cindegapipil (N) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 68)
Encomendero: Gaspar de Salinas
Tribute: Not listed separately
TI= 3
I= 11
Cross Reference: LVIN 8
Comment: This is the only reference to the Pipiles in any document known to the author through the 16th century.

107. E107 Paynalteca (U) (NL?) (Tasación 1581: 68)
Encomendero: Not listed
Tribute: Not listed separately.
TI= 2
I= 5
Cross Reference: LVIN 70
Comment: According to the sequence of the encomiendas this encomienda was located somewhere in the area of Subtiava.

108. E108 Acoapaco (N) (L) (Tasación 1581: 68)
Encomendero: que posee en nombre de su mujer Sicilia de ___
Tribute: Not listed separately
TI= 7
I= 48
Cross Reference: LVIN 15
Comment: This name is almost identical to the present site of Acosasco, located on a hill top three kilometers from the plaza of Subtiava.

109. E109 Distanguis (M) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 68)
Encomendero: Illegible
Tribute: Not listed separately
TI= 13
I= 67
Cross Reference: LVIN 66
Comment:

110. E110 otro Martinarote (Ch) (L?) (Tasación 1581: 17)
Encomendero: Francisco de Castillo
Tribute:
(1) 9 telas y media de 6 brazos de largo y 3/4 de ancho
(2) ___ almudes de frijoles

(3) cinco(?) almudes y media de sal
(4) Senbran media almud de maíz en dos sementeras, uno en yunbierno y otra el verano

111. E111 La Villa de Real de (U) (L) (Tasación 1581: 56)
Encomendero: Not listed
Tribute: Not listed separately
TI= 20
I= 88
Cross Reference: None
Comment:

112. E112 Guazaucuyana (U) (NL) (Tasación 1581: 272)
Encomendero: Diego de Targo de la ciudad de la Nueva Segovia
Tribute:
(1) 31 mantas listadas cana año
(2) los veinte y dos tributarios y doze viudas mas pagan 37 gallinas
(3) 25 quartillos de miel
(4) Ocho petates de tres brazos de largo
(5) Siembran mas dos fanegas y un almud de maíz en dos sementeras

113. E113 Linaquilla (N) (L) (Tasación 1581: 275)
Encomendero: Not listed
Tribute:
(1) 19 mantas coloradas de dos piernas y media
(2) 24 gallinas
(3) 11 quartillos de miel
(4) 6 petates
(5) Siembran sementeras 7 1/2 almudes de maíz
(6) los doze Indios y cinco viudos pagan esto

114. E114 Pinaguina (N) (L) (Tasación 1581: 276)
Encomendero: Juan Fernandez
Tribute:
(1) 10 mantas coloradas de dos piernas listadas
(2) media arroba de miel
(3) 3 libras de cera
(4) sebran una fanega, media inverno, media verano.

TI= 12
I= 59
Cross Reference: None
Comment: Linaguina and Pinaguina were described as being close together, "juntos" and 2 1/2 leagues from Cebaco. Since the census takers were traveling towards Matagalpa it is possible that the present site of Chaguitillo is close to the site of these two villages.

115 El 115 Noma (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 24)
Encomendero: Alonso de Izen que esta de esta provincia (Granada).
Tribute:
(1) cinco fanegas y cuatro almudes de maiz en dos semeteras...
(2) 74 telas de seis brazos de largo de algodon y 3/4 de ancho
(3) 74 gallinas de Castilla
(4) ___ fanegas ___ almud de frijoles
(5) Dos fanegas de ocho almudes de sal y algodon que sebran.

TI= 54
I= 224
Cross Reference: ?
Comment: This encomienda is not found in the summary section. It possibly is the pueblo found by Cibdad Real in 1586 that he called Loma. It was located close to or at the present day location of Cataraína.

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(1) 10 mantas coloradoas de dos piernas listadas
(2) media arroba de miel
(3) 3 libras de cera
(4) se bruan una fanega, media ibiernio, media verano.

TI= 12
Ie 59

Cross Reference: None

Comment: Linaguina and Pinguina were described as being close together, "juntos" and 2 1/2 leagues from Cebaco. Since the census takers were traveling towards Matagalpa it is possible that the present site of Chaguitillo is close to the site of these two villages.

115 El 15 Noma (Ch) (L) (Tasación 1581: 24)
Encomendero: Alonso de Iaen que esta de esta provincia (Granada).
Tribute:
(1) cinco fanegas y cuatro almudes de maiz en dos sermenteras...
(2) 74 telas de seis brazos de largo de algodon y 3/4 de ancho
(3) 74 gallinas de Castilla
(4) --- fanegas --- almund de frijoles
(5) Dos fanegas de ocho almudes de sal y algodon que sebrnan.

TI= 54
Ie= 224

Cross Reference: ?

Comment: This encomienda is not found in the summary section. It possibly is the pueblo found by Cibdad Real in 1586 that he called Loma. It was located close to or at the present day location of Catarina.

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