

CHAPTER FOUR

A Note on the *Composiciones de Tierra* in the Jurisdiction of Cholula, Puebla (1591-1757)

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I

The acknowledgment of land tenure as a determining factor in the development of agrarian change has stimulated the study of the appropriation and legalization of land in the history of colonial Mexico. This research note is part of a study in progress on the history of landownership in the modern state of Puebla. It focusses on data of the notary records of the province of Cholula, especially the data concerning the enforcement of the laws on the *composiciones de tierra* dictated by the Spanish state in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.¹

The documents studied allow us to understand how the *composiciones* of 1643, the *composiciones de tierra* of Indian communities of 1709, and the *composiciones de tierra* of Spanish property of 1711-1717 were carried out. They also provide an opportunity to access the reaction to the attempts to execute the *real cédula* (royal bill) of 1754 in Cholula, which proposed an agrarian reform threatening the interests of the Spanish proprietors. A particular advantage of such a study of legal proceedings is that it permits us to observe the process of transfer of landownership from Indians to Spaniards. In this way we are able to witness the formation of the *haciendas* and its legalization by the Spanish state.²

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II

At the time of the conquest Cholula was an urban center with a large population whose economic base was in agriculture. According to Gerhard, there lived at that time between 40,000 and 100,000 families in the province. The lands were settled and intensively cultivated. Although in the first years after conquest the Crown proposed to preserve Indian land tenure in conformity with the survival of the ancient tributary system, the law was not strictly enforced. According to current knowledge, in the second half of the sixteenth century when the population died after several epidemics, Spaniards gradually and as yet illegally appropriated the deserted lands in their possession. After the massacre of 1519 and two epidemics, in 1576 and in 1586-1587, the number of tributaries had fallen from 20,000 in 1531 to 13,640 in 1564, and to 2,873 tributaries in 1643.³ Such a downfall must have caused an impressive evacuation of the lands. Although the land was taken by the Spaniards, legalization of it was delayed until the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Then a sudden turn in Spanish policy granted the Spaniards their legal titles. Among other reasons, this was the result of the bankruptcy of Spanish treasury. The financial collapse followed a period of constant warfare caused by Spain's determination to maintain its hegemony in Western Europe.

The Spanish monarchs sacrificed several of their protective aims in favor of the Indians, as well as their objections to the formation of large landholdings. Although on June 26th, 1523, Cortés was granted powers to effect the distribution of land, the Crown at first reserved to itself the confirmation of whatever the conqueror distributed. The Crown sought, at that time, to keep perpetual ownership of the means of production. Later, on February 17th, 1531, the king granted this right to the *Audiencia*. One result of this authorization was the foundation of the city of Puebla, which would become an urban center populated by Spanish farmers who in turn would substantially influence the agrarian process in Cholula. In 1535 the Viceroy was also granted authority to parcel out land and all authority was then limited to *Audiencia* and Viceroy. But they could only act with the consent of city and town councils, and even then with the specific proviso not to leave the indigenous people landless. In the second half of the sixteenth century both the *Audiencia* and the Viceroy took advantage of this concession in densely populated areas, like the valleys of Mexico, Puebla-Tlaxcala and Toluca. While it is true that the Crown insisted on the confirmation of land ownership by Indian communities, Spaniards were also granted lands.

The most important grants to private persons were the so-called *mercedes de tierra*, or royal land grants. These contributed to the formation of *haciendas* and *ranchos* in Cholula. Out of 55 private properties in the early eighteenth century, only 20 were underwritten by *mercedes de tierra* dating from 1579 to 1693. The greater part of these were issued by Viceroy Gaspar de Zúñiga y Acevedo, *Conde de*

Monterrey, between 1598-1603, and by Viceroy Diego Fernández de Córdoba, *Marqués de Guadalcázar*, in 1613. At that time, the state policy against large landholdings was still observed, because these grants were limited to parcels of 2 to 3 *caballerías*.⁴ In 1548 the jurisdiction of Cholula had six so-called *cabeceras*, which seem to have been *barrios* within the city, and 35 *estancias*, or outlying settlements subordinated to a town (*pueblo*). Out of 42 towns that manifested their titles of ownership in 1709, nine had received the royal provisions to confirm the rights on their landownership, granted at the end of the sixteenth century.⁵ Most of the others had received official grants between 1601 and 1704. Eight towns stated that they had no titles whatsoever and claimed ownership of land they kept in usufruct or on which they had settled.

However, in this respect, the selling of land was much more important than the *mercedes*. In the latter decades of the sixteenth century there were innumerable sales of land by Indians, who needed royal permission to do so. The first reason to sell land was the evacuation of it after the epidemics. A second reason to sell lands were the tax-debts; quite often, the Indians who requested approval to sell land expressed the need of funds to fulfill their tax duties. These transactions, sometimes pressed by local Spanish authorities, favored the formation of Spanish *haciendas* in the heart of former Indian regions like Cholula. An example of this were the numerous acquisitions made by Antón Martín, *teniente* (deputy) of the *alcalde mayor* of the province, and by Hernando de León, *escribano* (clerk) of the local government, between 1588 and 1600 (see Appendix).

Other buyers of Indian lands were Spanish or *mestizo* immigrants. Several of them were speculating with these lands, like Pedro Alvarez Botello from the town of Atlixco, and, Francisco Martín López, the *mestizo* Diego Carranza, and Diego de Cosa, all residents of Cholula. Evidence of this speculation can be found in the land acquisitions that formed (1) the *rancho* San Antonio Tenamastla, in which appear the purchases by Diego Carranza and Hernando de León, (2) the *hacienda* San Juan Buenavista based on transactions by Diego de Soria, Juan de Castañeda, Pedro Alvarez Botello and Diego Carranza, and (3) the *hacienda* de Chipilo, which was made up through purchases of land by Hernando de León, see Appendix. Out of 55 private properties which presented their land titles to the government in the period 1711-1717, 31 had the acquisition of lands from Indian owners as their basis. Two of these properties were constituted in the seventeenth century and another two in the eighteenth century (1701-1711).

Not all buyers were of Spanish origin. In Cholula we find *indios principales* (lower Indian nobles) who were assimilated into the land-owning class and acted as intermediaries in land purchases as well. In fact some of them became *hacendados*, like Juan de León y Mendoza, the *cacique principal* (higher Indian noble) of Cholula, who acquired various pieces of land between 1707 and 1716. With these lands, a

total of 5 *caballerías* and 552 *varas*, he formed the *rancho* Jesús Nazareno.

III

At the end of the sixteenth century the land distribution in the province of Cholula was completed. There were *haciendas*, formed by *mercedes de tierra* and purchases of small plots from Indians, and settlements in untilled areas. Because of the difficult situation in the Indian economy after massive depopulation, the Spaniards themselves had to produce the food for the cities, where demand was growing. As a consequence the price of land increased. The Crown, which had previously granted land to private individuals in payment for their services or as a stimulus to the people, changed its policy and decided in favor of selling lands. By the time the monarch had managed to consolidate his absolute power, he proposed to extract economic support from the colonists to strengthen the royal treasury, which was decimated by continued warfare in Europe.

In 1578 the Crown ordered colonial authorities to check all land titles. Owners who could not present such proper titles should lose all rights of property. But this law was left on the books. Three years later, on the 13th of November 1581, the Viceroy was ordered to prepare a report on unused land, including the appraisal of its value and possibilities of sale. The same decree included a request for information on the amount of money which the owners of land who wished to obtain legal titles could contribute. This law was the forerunner of the *composiciones de tierra*, which were issued ten years later, in 1591, when king Philip II lacked resources to finance his European policy in favour of the Catholic Counterreformation. He decided to apply a series of revenue measures in order to extract abundant funds from his American territories. Among these he instituted *composiciones* that would include *composiciones* of foreigners, *composiciones de mestizos* and *composiciones de tierra*. These *composiciones* were mentioned to legalize an illegal situation, like settlements of foreigners or by *mestizos*. All that was required was the payment of a certain amount of money to the royal officials.

The *composiciones de tierra*, which were part of this measure, were proclaimed by means of five *reales cédulas* signed at El Pardo, Madrid, in 1591. In the first bill (*cédula*) the king reminded his subjects of his dominion over all American territories and how his predecessors had reserved for the monarchy the right of 'royal confirmation of all that had been parceled out by his representatives in the Indies'. He considered it necessary to restore to the Crown all usurped lands, and for that purpose he demanded that all landholders present their titles. In the second bill he indicated to his Viceroy that he would agree to a *composición*, i.e. he would accept an amount of money in order to legalize landholding, because he would not like to harm those

who had already settled, those whose titles showed some irregularity, or those who were lacking any. The third bill, directed to the *Audiencias*, confirmed the reasons why the Crown had been obliged to apply for *composiciones* and requested full support for their enforcement. A fourth bill was expedited to the municipalities in the realm to demand support for the Viceroy. And the fifth bill was sent to the highest Church officials, the bishops, in order to support the execution of the decree on the *composiciones de tierra*. The prime objective, as it was stated, was the defense of the faith in the American territories by means of the creation of an army that would watch over the Caribbean, the key to the new world.

In spite of the Crown's insistence in carrying out the *composiciones* during the first decades of the seventeenth century, these were applied only in very isolated cases and only to those private individuals who themselves requested the Crown the purchase of idle lands (*bal-dios realengos*). Viceroy Luis de Velasco the younger suspended the application of the decree on the *composiciones de tierra*, because he considered it one of those decrees that to his knowledge and experience seemed detrimental to the kingdoms he governed. Velasco justified this cancellation by stating to the king that in New Spain the farmers had been affected by the decrease of field hands as well as by continuous droughts. He thought that if the king really insisted upon putting the *composiciones de tierra* into effect, he would slow down the economic development of New Spain and would foster the spread of poverty.⁶

At the end of the sixteenth century Philip II died. The economic crisis in which he left the empire hardened, but his successors, Philip III and Philip IV, maintained the state of war that had led to the loss of Spain's political hegemony and to the bankruptcy of the treasury. The constant siege of the American territories by their enemies -England, Holland, Portugal and France- forced Philip IV to reissue the decree of the *composiciones de tierra* in order to finance his marine.

In 1635 king Philip IV ordered the application of the *reales cédulas* of 1591. The first real attempt to enforce them was during the administration of viceroy Diego López Pacheco Cabrera y Bobadilla, *Duque de Escalona y Marqués de Villena*, 1640-1642, who appointed judges for the revision of titles and the surveying of lands. However, when these officials were about to leave for the provinces all operations were suspended under the pressure exerted by the town council of Mexico City, which on behalf of the farmers requested that each village government assume the *composiciones de tierra* as well. The process was again halted and it took a few years until in 1643 the operations were renewed. Once again preparations were made for the sending of judges to the provinces. The first officials were sent to the provinces of Chalco, Huejotzingo, Cholula and Atlixco. At the moment the local *hacendados* saw them coming, they requested again the suspension of individual *composiciones* and proposed to include a general provincial payment. Their arguments were as follows: (1) the

high cost of maintaining the surveyors in each province, because they would need a lot of time controlling all titles; (2) the slowness of the process, which would prevent the Crown from obtaining immediate benefits; and (3) the extreme poverty in which they found themselves as they had suffered grave problems in the preceding five years because of droughts. The state, in need of funds, was convinced by the second argument. The residents of Atlixco were the first who managed to obtain a concession by the payment of 20,000 *pesos*, an amount which was divided among them according to the quality and size of their properties. Soon followed the payments of Huejotzingo, Cholula, Tepeaca, Tecali and after these the remainder provinces in Puebla. The *hacendados* of Cholula offered only 14,000 *pesos*, arguing that, unlike those of Atlixco, they collected only one harvest a year. The Viceroy approved the proposal officially in June 1643, confirming that "*whatever titles of sale and purchase that the owners of these haciendas, lands watterights, huts, mills might have, shall be cleared of omissions, defects or vices.*"

IV

The procedure of the *composiciones de tierra* meant a weakening of the total control by the Crown over land distribution in the Viceroyalty. Private sales of land became the rule. The *composiciones* were carried out all over New Spain between 1643 and 1645. The Crown collected 509,103 *pesos* as a contribution to the Caribbean Fleet (*Armada de Barlovento*). This amount was paid by private landowners and religious orders which owned *ranchos* and *haciendas*. Indian communities were excluded.

Because the property titles were not strictly revised, the Crown had left open the possibility of another round of *composiciones de tierra* later on. In 1707, king Philip V took advantage of this opportunity and requested the collection of funds for transfers of lands and watterights in favor of funding "*the armies and warfare and the defense of the legitimate dominions of his majesty.*" This time, the Indian communities were included in the arrangement. The *real cédula* was applied in New Spain between 1709 and 1711. No opportunity was given to escape the meticulous review of property titles. In cases of irregularities, detailed reports were made of how the property was build up, called *vistas de ojos*, information of ownership was checked and measurements of it were taken. All this included the *composiciones de tierra*, for which the owner would have to pay a certain sum of money.

In Cholula, on April 27th, 1709, the Indians had 20 days to present titles of their land ownership. At first, their spokesman Francisco Garcés tried to suspend the process by pointing at the poverty under which they lived. The epidemics of 1691-1694 had not only caused the death of about 14,000 Indians, but had caused tax debts, and a

scarcity of maize as well. Nothing could be harvested, because no sowing had taken place because of the construction of a bridge over the river Atoyac. He further declared that many residents of the area were working on *haciendas* outside the province, because the Indians had "no house to live in" or "land to sow." These arguments, which were always used in cases of tax obligations, could not impress the judge and the Indians were obliged to pay for *composiciones de tierra* of lands in which they had no proper titles and which exceeded the 600 *vara* township.

Six *cabeceras* received their *composiciones*: Santiago, San Pablo, San Juan, Santa Maria, San Miguel and San Juan Quauhtlancingo. But also the 42 dependent villages, the *sujetos*, paid for their *composiciones de tierra*. The payments varied between 5 and 60 *pesos*, depending on the extent of the irregularities of the titles and the sizes of landholding. All contributed to the amount of 1113 *pesos* in all, distributed according to their importance. Most *pueblos* owned lands in excess of the 600 *vara* townships. The average size of this exceeding property was 2 *caballerías*, or 86 hectares, although there were towns like Santa Clara Ocoyuca and San Francisco Acatepeque which owned some 8 *caballerías* (345 hectares). Some villages, San Bernabé for example, were exempted from payment, because they could prove they were too poor. The payment promised the towns definitive official and legal confirmation of their landownership and exemption from any future *composiciones*, and, indeed, so it was, because when in 1716 a new round of *composiciones de tierra* was announced, the *composiciones* of 1709 were sufficient to escape another payment.

For their part of the payments the Spanish farmers tried to impede the process in 1710. They declared to the authorities that in addition to the *composiciones* of 1643, they had already granted the Crown a *donativo gracioso* in 1696. They also referred to the misfortunes they had experienced and to the smallness of their *haciendas* and *ranchos* due to the high number of Indian villages that owned land in the province. But the authorities did not accept these arguments and obliged each of them individually to present their titles. Between November 6, 1711, and August 21, 1717, 55 owners of *haciendas*, *ranchos*, and mills in effect presented their titles. Of these, 30 were not made up according to the law, were deficient, or lacked titles all together and had to pay for *composiciones*. The average size of these properties was between 4 and 6 *caballerías* (172-258 hectares), but there were landowners who possessed up to 28 *caballerías*, or about 1200 hectares. The average payments for the *composiciones* varied between 15 to 100 *pesos*. At the same time *composiciones* were executed on houses and orchards of Spaniards living in the city of Cholula, for which the Crown demanded the payment of 200 *pesos*.

V

To conclude, I would like to point to the symbolic result of the *composiciones de tierra*: towards the end of 1717 the Crown had sold all its rights over the distribution of land in Cholula. A last attempt at reviewing property titles was made in 1754, part of the first manifestations of the Bourbon Reforms. On this occasion landowners presented themselves before the authorities with the *composiciones* of 1643 and 1711. They demanded that these should be respected. In addition they stated that no new payments could be made anyway, because they lacked resources. They were all indebted to the church in the city of Puebla. Despite the fact that the *alcalde mayor* found irregularities in some titles, like those of the *hacienda* San Bartolomé, which had encroached upon Indian lands, the landowners in Cholula managed to evade the application of the *real cédula* by donating 100 pesos to the Crown. One can say that around 1717 all Indian villages as well as Spanish landlords possessed titles to their land.

ENDNOTES

1. The *composiciones de tierra* should be understood as the process whereby the Spanish Crown, after payment of money, gave title of ownership to those subjects in possession of land who did not legally own it at that time.
2. The documents of the *composiciones de tierra* are to be found in the Biblioteca Nacional de México, Sección de Manuscritos, Fondo de Tierras, cajas 5 to 9.
3. Peter Gerhard, *A Guide to the Historical Geography of New Spain* (Cambridge, 1982), 115.
4. A *caballería* was a land measure equivalent to about 95 acres or 43 hectares. A *vara* was a linear measure equivalent to almost 84 centimeters.
5. On the data of 1548, see Gerhard, *Guide*, 115. The *pueblos* that obtained royal disposition of their lands in the sixteenth century were San Francisco Acatepeque (April 9, 1587), San Miguel Papastla (June 15, 1587), San Pablo Aguatemala (June 19, 1587), San Antonio Cacalotepeque (September 3, 1587), San Bernardino Tlascalancingo (August 14, 1588), Santa Bárbara (September 16, 1588), San Bernabé (March 17, 1589), San Gregorio Atzompa (June 15, 1589), and Santa Clara Ocoyuca (August 28, 1589).
6. Archivo General de Indias, Audiencia de México, leg. 22, exp. 95.

APPENDIX: THE FORMATION OF TWO HACIENDAS AND ONE RANCHO

[composiciones de tierra 1711-1717]

estate	dimensions	composición	títulos	
1 Hacienda San Juan Buenavista Gertrudis Muñoz de Morales Vda. de Alonso Sánchez Picaso	Labor: wheat	March 13, 1711 no se compren- den 8 caba- llerías por presentar mer- ced; 18 se le suple y dis- pensa por obtener la composición de 1643	1594 1595 1596 1596 1596	23 IX. Sale. Gabriel Zamora, indio, to Diego de Soria 100x40/14ps 16 XII. Sale. Diego Carranza to Diego Soria 20x10/30ps 31 X. Sale. Domingo Olin, indio, to Alonso Cobos 4 pedazos, 1 de 10 apantlis 1 de 6 apantlis, 2 de 3 apantlis 8ps 31 X. Sale. Pascual de Mansilla, indio, to Alonso Cobos 1 pedazo en el pago de Cacalotepeque, 30 apantlis 13ps 23 XI. Sale. Pablo Pérez to Juan de Castañeda 160x70/13ps
E: Hda. Dn. Antonio Pavón W: Road to Atlixco N: Pueblo Acatepec S: Hda. Dn. Cristóbal Nava and Pueblo de Ocociuca			1596 1596 1598 1598 1598 1598 1598 1598 1598 1598 1598 1598 1598 1598 1598 1598 1598 1598 1598 1598 1598	23 XI. Sale. Veronica, india, to Juan de Castañeda 160x70/13ps 4 I. Sale. Baltazar Pérez, indio, to Pedro Alvarez Botello, 150x100/12ps 4 I. Sale. Agueda Cosi, india, to Pedro Alvarez Botello 3 pedazos: 155x55, 150x65, 150x50/23ps 4 I. Sale. Simón Xalmistli to Pedro Alvarez Botello 100x50/15ps 14 II. Sale. Gaspar de Aquino, indio, to Diego de Carranza 8 apantlis/9ps 26 II. Sale. Baltazar Pérez, indio, to Diego de Carranza 60x20/15ps ? II. Sale. Melchor Sánchez, indio, to Diego de Carranza 60x30/5ps 28 II. Sale. Miguel Sánchez, indio, to Diego de Carranza 40x40/5ps 5 III. Sale. Diego Quapayagua, indio, to Diego de Carranza 100x60/15ps 20 VI. Sale. Luis de Ynojosa to Diego de Carranza 80x40/20ps 22 IX. Sale. Pablo Ortíz, indio, to Pedro Alvarez Botello 2 mecatas: 150x130, 50x60/28ps
exp. 5, f. 271				

<i>estate</i>	<i>dimensiones</i>	<i>composición</i>	<i>títulos</i>	(Continued)
1598	21 XI. Sale.	Pedro Hernández to Pedro Alvarez Botello	2 pedazos: 50x30, 200x100/30ps	
1598	21 XI. Sale.	Pedro Hernández to Francisco Rodríguez	9 pedazos/ ?ps	
1598	21 XI. Sale.	Pedro Hernández to Pedro Alvarez Botello	2 pedazos: 40x30, 200x140/30ps	
1598	23 XI. Sale.	Juan de Castañeda to Alonso Cobos	2 mecatas: 160x60/85ps	
1598	23 XI. Sale.	Juan Galicia, indio, to Francisco Rodríguez	126x90/16ps	
1598	23 XI. Sale.	Diego Tasagua and others, indios, to Francisco Rodríguez,	7 pedazos: 687x348/28ps	
1598	24 XI. Sale.	Juan Ximénez, indio, to Francisco Rodríguez	185x189/29ps	
1598	26 XI. Sale.	Diego Maltazin and more indios to Pedro Alvarez Botello,	3 pedazos: 100x50, 100x30, 50x25/28ps	
1598	26 XI. Sale.	Lorenzo Valiente, indio, to Pedro Alvarez Botello,	300x200/28ps	
1598	26 XI. Sale.	Gabriel Soto and others, indios, to Pedro Alvarez Botello,	400x150/28ps	
1598	26 XI. Sale.	Diego Bernabé to Pedro Alvarez Botello	400x150/26ps	
1598	26 XI. Sale.	Ana, india, to Pedro Alvarez Botello	200x110/26ps	
1598	26 XI. Sale.	Diego de Soria to Pedro Alvarez Botello	1 pedazo/270ps	
1598	26 XI. Sale.	Gabriel Tececa and others to Francisco Rodríguez	6 pedazos each 35x150; 2 pedazos: 100x40, 80x50/28ps	
1598	26 XI. Sale.	Francisco Quetlastle, indio, to Francisco Rodríguez,	170x160/ ?ps	
1598	26 XI. Sale.	Miguel Mendoza to Francisco Rodríguez	250x200/29ps	
1598	26 XI. Sale.	Melchor Quesques, indio, to Francisco Rodríguez	300x200/28ps	

estate	dimensiones	composición	títulos	(Continued)
1598	26 XI. Sale.	Dionisio Quasi, indio, to Francisco Rodríguez		200x150/20ps
1598	26 XI. Sale.	Melchor Cuatayagua, indio, to Francisco Rodríguez,		300x200/28ps
1598	26 XI. Sale.	Dionisio Quasi to Francisco Rodríguez		200x150/20ps
1598	26 XI. Sale.	Gabriel Tescua and others to Francisco Rodríguez		6 pedazos of 30x100; some of 100x50, 1 of 80x50/28ps
1598	26 XI. Sale.	Miguel Mendoza to Francisco Rodríguez		250x200/29ps
1598	26 XI. Sale.	Francisco Ayitlalte, indio, to Francisco Rodríguez,		10ps
1599	14 I. Sale.	Juan Pérez, indio, to Pedro Alvarez Botello		150x84/28ps
1599	24 X. Sale.	Pablo Ortiz, indio, to Francisco Rodríguez		3 pedazos; 71x60, 75x63, 94x68/24ps
1599	24 X. Sale.	Diego de Carranza to Pedro Alvarez Botello		pedazo/450ps
1613	25 IV. Sale.	Marqués de Guadalcazar to Francisco Rodríguez		4 cab./ ?ps
1613	15 V. Sale.	Marqués de Guadalcazar to Melchor de los Reyes		4 cab./ ?ps
1630	26 III. Sale.	Pablo Rodríguez to Bernabé de Sepúlveda Hda. Cacalotepeque/9000ps		
1635	6 XI. Sale.	Alonso Vásquez y Botello, vecino de Atlixco, 5000ps to Hernando López Cordero, the Hda. Buenavista		
1651	23 II. Sale.	Hernando López Cordero to Pedro Fernández de Isla, alférez, 11700ps, Hacienda and other estates		
1651	13 XI. Remate por bienes de Bernabé Sepúlveda to Juan de San Vicente a nombre del Convento de Santa catalina de Sena, Ciudad de Puebla de los Angeles por el principal de un censo y réditos, Hacienda Cacalotepeque			
1655	26 II. Sale.	Convento de Santa Catalina to Pedro Fernández de Isla, alférez		4000ps Hacienda Cacalotepeque

estate	dimensions	composición	títulos	(Continued)
			1661	14 III. Posesión por la Real Justicia, to Pedro Fernández de Isla, alférez Hacienda de labor y rancho
			1665	30 VII. Aplicación. Ana Rodríguez, Vda. del Cap. Pedro Fernández de Isla, to Alonso Sánchez Picaso, alférez. Hdas. Buenavista and Cacalotepeque, rcho. Ayotepec
			1674	10 X. Información de Alonso Sánchez Picaso, de gozar de manantiales con que riega su hda.
			1693	31 XII. Testimonio de división de bienes de Alonso Sánchez Picaso Se aplicaron a su esposa la Hda. Buenavista y rcho. Cacalotepeque

estate	dimensions	composición	títulos	
2 Rancho San Antonio Tenamastla Don Juan Tenorio de la Banda	8 caballerías merced de agua del arroyo Quiquilac	February 14, 1711: 3 cab. no se comprenden; 5 se le admiten a composición 50ps	1596	. Sale. Diego de Carranza to Hernando de León 8 pedazos, 250ps
E: Road to Atlixco W: Pueblos San Luis y San Gregorio Ozompa N: Pueblo de Tonanzintla S: Hda. Don. Antonio Bustamante (see next case)			1596	. Sale. Antonio Casi, indio, to Diego de Carranza 50x30/5ps
			1596	. Sale. Gabriel Pancos to Diego de Carranza 40x20/6ps4r
			1596	16 I. Sale. Melchor Pancos, indio, to Diego de Carranza 40x30/4ps4r
			1596	16 I. Sale. Gabriel Pérez, indio, to Diego de Carranza 1 pedazo, 20x15/ ?ps
			1596	20 I. Sale. Miguel Sánchez, indio, to Diego de Carranza 60x40/4ps4r
			1596	20 III. Sale. Miguel Ramírez and Gregorio de Santa María, indios, to Hernando de León, 29x13/3ps
			1596	20 III. Sale. Caquistli, indio, to Hernando de León 42x21/4ps
exp. 5, f. 276			1596	27 III. Sale. Francisco Quantli, indio, to Hernando de León 29x9/2ps

<i>estate</i>	<i>dimensions</i>	<i>composición</i>	<i>títulos</i>	(Continued)
1598			29 X. Merced. Conde Monterrey to Alvaro de Cásares, vecino de Puebla; water from the arroyo Quiquilaque	
1598			16 XI. Declaration. Alvaro de Cásares sacó la merced para Fernando de Ortega	
1610			21 IV. Declaration. Domingo Aldabe, señala que 2 caballerías de que pidió merced eran de Gregorio de Figueroa	
1610			22 X. Declaration. Domingo Aldabe, 2 cab. de que tiene merced pertenecían a Francisco Rodríguez	
1610			22 X. Merced. Marqués de Salinas, 2 caballería de tierra a Domingo de Aldabe	
1614			20 V. Merced. Marqués de Guadalcazar to Francisco Rodríguez	3 caballerías
1616			29 X. Sale. Diego de Santa Cruz and Catalina de Aguilar to Francisco Rodríguez	1 caballería/800ps
1622			2 IV. Sale. Juana de Isla to Francisco Rodríguez	1 hacienda de labor, 3 caballerías/2600ps
1630			22 III. Sale. María Luisa Galbán, widow of Francisco Rodríguez Núñez and el bachiller Pablo Rodríguez to Dr. Juan Godines Maldonado,	8 caballerías/8000ps
1641			18 V. Change in ownership: Hacienda de Tenamastla to Alonso Sánchez de Almazán and Hacienda de Chipilo to Cristóbal Lazo de la Vega	
1642			29 XII. Remate de Hda. de Tenamastla to Domingo Pérez,	8630ps
1643			31 I. Declaration. Domingo Pérez had bought de Hda. in the name of Andrés del Castillo, living in Puebla de los Angeles	
1676			17 VIII. Sale of Hda. Tenamastla. Joseph Hernández and Catalina Sánchez to Miguel de Avgon.,	8 caballerías/6800ps
1678			?? Sra. widow Andrea de Zesar took possession of hda.	
1685			14 XII. Exchange of ownership between Bernardino Domínguez and Andrea de Zesar, Hda. Concepción in exchange of Hda. Tenamastla	
1686			15 VI. Sale. Bernardino Domínguez, presbitero, to Juan de Vega,	Hda. Tenamastla/7200 ps

estate	dimensions	composición	títulos	(Continued)
			1705	14 I. Sale. Juan de Vega to Joseph De Sosa Victoria, presbitero, Hda. San Antonio Tenamastla 6 caballerías/9500ps
			1709	11 V. Sale. Joseph de Sosa to Diego Thenorio de la Vanda 6 caballerías/10000ps

estate	dimensions	composición	títulos	
3 Hacienda San Diego Chipilo; Antonio de Bustamante, presbitero E: Road to Atlixco W: Hda. Domingo Picaso N: Hda. Tenamastla S: Pueblo San Pablo Aquatempan exp. 6, f. 303	10 caballe- rías and 29 pedazos de tierra	August 21, 1717 no composi- ción por presentar merced. 25ps	1596	30 III. Sale. Mateo Tozin to Hernando de León 50x20/12reales
			1596	30 VIII. Sale. Pablo Pérez, indio, to Hernando de León 60x50/12ps
			1596	2 IX. Sale. Gaspar Naxeh, indio, to Hernando de León 36x10/2ps
			1596	2 IX. Sale. Antonio de Torres to Hernando de León 36x10/2ps
			1596	2 X. Sale. Antonio de Torres to Hernando de León 63x40/15ps
			1596	11 XI. Sale. Pascual de Tapia, indio, to Hernando de León 50x24/3ps
			1597	2 I. Sale. Gabriel Quautli to Hernando de León 39x16/3p2r
			1597	10 I. Sale. María Quique to Hernando de León 2 pedazos: 24x12, 40x20/ ?ps
			1597	11 I. Sale. Juan Xiquetl, indio, to Hernando de León 85x65/11ps
			1597	2 II. Sale. Domingo López, indio, to Hernando de León 2 pedazos: 80x40, 300x23/ ?ps
			1597	17 III. Sale. Gabriel Hotzi, indio, to Hernando de León 80x15/4ps
			1597	26 IV. Sale. Juan Pérez to Hernando de León 34x10/12r
			1597	26 IV. Sale. Miguel Sánchez to Hernando de León 40x8/3p5r

<i>estate</i>	<i>dimensions</i>	<i>composición</i>	<i>títulos</i>	(Continued)
1597	26 IV.	Sale.	Miguel de la Cruz to Hernando de León	90x40/6ps
1597	26 IV.	Sale.	Lorenzo Quautli to Hernando de León	100x20/4ps
1597	3 X.	Sale.	Francisco Quautli to Hernando de León	60x30/28ps
1597	21 XII.	Sale.	Xuachin Tespotoca	100x45/28ps
1598	2 I.	Sale.	Gaspar Teacalco to Hernan de León	80x65/5ps
1598	1 V.	Sale.	Susana de Mendoza to Hernando de León	60x40/10ps
1598	27 VI.	Sale.	Gaspar de Aquino to Hernando de León	160x100/26ps
1598	30 VI.	Sale.	Diego Tecocol to Hernan de León	140x80/25ps
1598	28 VII.	Sale.	Antonio Martín to Hernando de León	2 mecatas: 115x65, 80x65/25ps
1598	28 VII.	Sale.	Francisco Tencatl to Hernando de León	100x100/13ps
1598	1 VIII.	Sale.	Miguel, indio, to Hernan de León	70x40/7ps
1598	1 VIII.	Sale.	Melchor Tecaqueque to Hernando de León	130x80/7ps
1599	13 I.	Sale.	Antonio de Torres to Hernando de León	118x62/10ps
1599	28 I.	Sale.	Juan Díaz to Hernando de León	50x35/5ps
1599	22 III.	Sale.	Francisco Pérez to Hernando de León	70x50/3ps
1599	19 VI.	Sale.	Diego Quapayagua to Hernando de León	2 pedazos: 98x ?, 40x25/20ps
1600	14 VIII.	Sale.	Francisco Pérez to Hernando de León	100x60/14ps
1603	13 X.	Merced.	Conde de Monterrey to Sancho Garza	3 caballerías
1612	17 V.	Merced.	Audiencia to Antonio de Céspedes	3 caballerías
1617	8 VIII.	Merced.	Marqués de Guadalcazar to Diego de Santa Cruz	4 caballerías

<i>estate</i>	<i>dimensions</i>	<i>composición</i>	<i>títulos</i>	(Continued)
			1620	13 VIII. Sale. Diego de Santa Cruz to Diego González Vaquero 4 caballerías/200ps
			1676	19 XI. Sale. Agustín de Torres to Hernando López Hda. Chipilo, 11600ps, 9000ps a censo
			1686	20 II. Remate Hda. Chipilo to Joseph Núñez de Ovando, 12200ps
			1709	2 IX. Sale. Fray Diego de Ovando and Fray Miguel de Ovando to Lic. Antonio de Bustamante 14000ps