

APPENDIX C.

ITINERARY.¹

- 12th Oct., 1519. The Spaniards march from Tlaxcala to a camp by a river.
- 13th „ „ Enter Cholula.
- 1st Nov., 1519. Leave Cholula for the Ranchos de Yscalpan.
- 2nd „ „ Yscalpan to Ithualco (near the summit of the Pass).
- 3rd „ „ Ithualco to Amecameca.
- 6th „ „ Amecameca to Ayotzingo.
- 7th „ „ Ayotzingo to Iztapalapa.
- 8th „ „ Iztapalapa to the City of Mexico.
- 12th „ „ The Spaniards visit Tlaltelolco.
- 14th(?) „ „ The Seizure of Montezuma.

Pánfilo de Narvaez probably landed in Mexico about the middle of April.

Cortés remained in the City of Mexico from the 8th November, 1519, until early in May, 1520, when he marched against Narvaez.

Early in May, 1520. Cortés marched from the City of Mexico to Cholula by way of the Pass between the Volcanoes. At Cholula he joined forces with Juan Velásquez de Leon and Rodrigo Rangel, whom he had previously sent on expeditions towards the coast, and thence he despatched Juan González de Heredia to fetch long lances from Chinantla.

¹ Orozco y Berra has made a careful examination of the evidence relating to this period, and the dates given in this Itinerary are in accordance with his conclusions. On p. 254 Bernal Diaz says: "Our escape [from the city] was on the tenth of the Month of July, and this celebrated battle of Otumba on the fourteenth of the Month of July." In this he differs from Cortés and all the other authorities.

- Early in May, 1520. Cholula to Tepeaca,
Where Cortés met Padre Olmedo returning from his Mission to Narvaez.
- Tepeaca to Quecholac,
Where Cortés met Alonzo de Mata and his four witnesses.
- Quecholac to Ahuilizapan (Orizaba),
Where Cortés was delayed by the rain for two days, and whence he despatched Pero Hernández and Rodrigo Alvarez Chico with a peremptory order to Narvaez.
- Ahuilizapan to Cuautochco (Huatusco, in the State of Vera Cruz),
Where Cortés was met by two Clerics, Juan Ruiz de Guevara and Juan de Leon, and by Andrés de Duero, emissaries from Narvaez.
- Cuautochco to Tampaniquita,
Where Cortés was joined by Sandoval and his company and whence he despatched a letter, signed by his followers, to Narvaez by the hands of Padre Olmedo and Bartolomé de Usagre.
- Tampaniquita to Mitalaguita (Mictlancuauhtla).
Here Cortés was joined by Tovilla, who had come from Chinantla with long lances, and by
- 26th May, 1520. Bartolomé de Usagre, who returned from the camp of Narvaez in company with Andrés de Duero and two Cuban Indians.
- 27th May, „ Andrés de Duero set out on his return to Cempoala about midday. In the afternoon Cortés sent Juan Velásquez de Leon, adorned with his Fanfaronas, to Cempoala, and in the evening himself marched with his troops in the direction of Cempoala, camping for the night on the bank of a stream.
- 28th May, „ Juan Velásquez de Leon reached Cempoala at dawn. Cortés marched at dawn and rested during the heat of the day on the banks of the Rio de Canoas (or de la Antigua), where he was met by Padre Olmedo and Juan Velásquez de Leon, who were returning from Cempoala. Cortés continues his march, and crossing the Rio Chachalacas in the night,

- 29th May, 1520. Attacks Narvaez before dawn and defeats and captures him.
Barrientos arrives with the warriors from Chinantla.
Cortés despatched Spanish messengers (probably at once) to carry the news of his victory to the City of Mexico.
- 1st June, „ Cortés gives orders for expeditions under Juan Velásquez de Leon to proceed to Panuco, and under Diego de Ordás to proceed to Coatzacoalcos ; within a few days these expeditions were recalled.
(The massacre of Mexicans in the City by Alvarado probably took place on the 16th May.)
Arrival of native messengers with the news that Alvarado was besieged in his quarters in the City.
- About 10th June. Spanish messengers return from the City of Mexico and confirm the bad news and state that the sloops built for the navigation of the Lake had been destroyed.
Cortés promptly leaves Cempoala and following the route of his former journey inland (see vol. i, pp. 215-217) on the
- 17th June, 1520. Arrived at Tlaxcala.
Leaving Tlaxcala for Texcoco by way of Calpulalpan.
Arrived at Texcoco.
- 23rd June, „ Left Texcoco and going round the North end of the Lakes camped within three leagues of the City.
(This necessitated a march of about forty miles.)
- 24th June, „ Entered Mexico at mid-day.
- 25th, Monday „ Cortés liberates Cuitlahuac.
Mexicans attack the Spaniards.
- 26th, Tuesday „ The Spaniards sally from their quarters.
Hard fighting all day long. During the night the Spaniards begin to construct “burros” or moveable wooden towers.

- 27th, Wednesday. At work on the "burros" all day. The Mexicans keep up an incessant attack on the Spanish quarters. Montezuma is persuaded to address his countrymen from the roof and is wounded by a shower of stones ; the first stone is said to have been cast by Guatemoc.
- 28th, Thursday. The Spaniards under the protection of the "burros" make a determined but unsuccessful attack on the Mexicans. Later in the day they succeed in an attack on the Great Teocalli, killing all its defenders. During the evening the Spaniards destroyed a large number of houses on the street leading towards Tacuba.
- 29th, Friday . The Spaniards make a sally in the direction of Tacuba, capturing four bridges and filling in the "cortaduras" or water openings with material from the houses destroyed. Guards were left at these bridges during the night to prevent their recapture.
- Death of Montezuma (according to Bernal Diaz, according to Orozco y Berra, Montezuma died on 30th June).
- 30th, Saturday. The Spaniards were occupied during the morning in clearing the road and causeway towards Tacuba ; then, after some fruitless negotiations, the Mexicans resumed their attack and captured the bridges which, however, were again recaptured by the Spaniards, who had determined to escape from the City during the night.
- The Spaniards and their allies left their quarters just before midnight, carrying with them the portable wooden bridge on which to cross the several "cortaduras" or water openings. This portable bridge stuck fast at the "cortadura" known as Tecpantzingo (now the Puente de Mariscala). The greatest slaughter of the Spaniards and their allies took place at Tolteocalli near San Hipólito) where the bridge over the "cortadura" had been destroyed by the Mexicans. Cortés and the remnant of his followers reached Tacuba and then continued their flight, during

- 1st July, Sunday. the morning to the hill of Totoltepec (now the site of the Church of Nuestra Señora de Los Remedios), where they took refuge in the enclosure of a Mexican Teocalli.
- The night of 30th June-1st July is known as the Noche Triste.*
- At midnight continuing their retreat under the guidance of some Tlaxcalans,
- 2nd, Monday . The Spaniards reached Teocalhuican, a town of the Otomies, where they were well received.
- 3rd, Tuesday . Marched from Teocalhuican by way of Cuauhtitlan and Tepetzotlan to Citlaltepec.
- 4th, Wednesday. At Citlaltepec the Spaniards rested for a day, finding abundant provisions.
- 5th, Thursday . Marched from Citlaltepec to Xoloc.
- 6th, Friday . Marched from Xoloc to Zacamolco, on the hill of Aztaquemecan ; here the Spaniards fed on a dead horse.
- 7th, Saturday . Soon after leaving Zacamolco, on the plain of Tonanpoco not far from Otumba, the Spaniards encountered the Mexican forces and fought the great battle of Otumba. After defeating the Mexicans the Spaniards continued their march to the small village of Apam.
- 8th, Sunday . Marched from Apam and crossing the Tlaxcalan frontier reached Hueyotlipan (Gualioapar, B.D.), where they rested for three days.
- 9th or 10th . Arrival of the Tlaxcalan Caciques, who welcomed the Spaniards to their country.
- 12th . . . The Spaniards marched to Tlaxcala, where they rested for twenty days.
- Early in August. The Spaniards left Tlaxcala for Tepeaca, and marching by short stages they reached Acatzingo (Acacingo), where they rested for five days.
After fighting a battle they entered Tepeaca.
- About 4th September. Cortés founded the Town of Segura de la Frontera at Tepeaca.

No dates can be ascribed with certainty to the various expeditions sent out from Tepeaca, which continued to be the headquarters of the Spaniards until Cortés returned to Tlaxcala about the middle of December.

26th December. Cortés holds a review of his forces at Tlaxcala.

28th „ The Spaniards and their allies marched out of Tlaxcala on their way to Texcoco.

APPENDIX D.

A GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE AZTEC KINGS.

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