

[N 27 II:1] IXTLILCUECHAHUAC.

Elsewhere we have gathered a few details about the siblings of the Younger Moctezuma — Chalchiuhnenetzin (d. 1498), the carelessly-moraled Queen of Texcoco,¹ and Tlacahuepantzin, loser of a Flowery War in the Valley of Atlixco².

The present note concerns Ixtlilcuechahuac, full brother of Tlacahuepantzin and half-brother of the Younger Moctezuma. The names of Ixtlilcuechahuac and Tlacahuepantzin are almost invariably linked, even in songs commemorative of their deaths. Apparently they were the oldest sons of Axayacatl, conqueror of the Matlatzinca, born to Mizquixahualtzin, Queen of Tula, (Hdgo.) Ixtlilcuechahuac became cacique of that fabled town, during a final dynasty which flourished in the times of the Mexica.³ We even find his accession to the royal petate recorded in a codex from a nearby town,⁴ in the year 2. Calli,

¹ Tlalocan N3 I:1.

² Tlalocan N11 I:3.

³ One Cuitlachtzin, of the Mexican royal house, was founder of this line. The *Chronica Mexicayotl*, which Sr. Adrián León of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología (México, D. F.) generously permits me to quote from his unpublished translation, notes (verse 225) that "... Ixtlilcuechahuac, fué rey de Tullan. Reinó en Tullan debido a que su madre fué la princesa esposa del rey Axayacatzin, que éste solicitara en y trajera de Tullan, llamada Mizquixahualtzin, quien era hija de Aztauhatzin, el rey de Tullan, cuyo linaje se originara allá en Tullan, proveniente de quien partiera de aquí de México a reinar allá, del ya mencionado arriba, llamado Cuitlachtzin Teuctli, el nieto de Huche Acamapichtli. Y cuando reinó allá en Tullan, engendró allí Ixtlilcuechahuactzin una hija llamada Doña María Miahuaxochtzin. También él murió guerreando en Huexotzinco."

Chimalpahin, 146, remarks that "... le second était Ixtlilcuechahuac qui devint roi de Tullan, parce que sa mère nommée Mizquixahualtzin, était une noble dame de ce lieu; elle épousa le roi Axayacatzin qui en eut à Mexico, ledit Tlacahuepantzin, l'ancien, et Ixtlilcuechahuacatzin qui plus tard alla aussi mourir en combattant devant Atlixco. Ces deux princes avaient pour mere la nommée Mizquixahualtzin, noble dame de Tullan, qui descendait du nommée Cuitlachtzin, qui avait été le premier souverain de Tullan; on dit que ce dernier était fils d'Acamapichtli qui fut le premier souverain de Ténochtitlan; Cuitlachtzin obtint Tullan et y fonda un État, d'ou sortirent des seigneurs de meme origine, et d'eux vint la dit noble dame Mizquixahualtzin".

⁴ The unpublished Codex of Tezontepec, Hgo. — also unwisely called *Anales Aztecas* — Ms. N° 9 of the Gallery of Códices, Museo Nacional de Arqueología, México, D. F.: "2. Calli 1481. Nica motlahtcatlali yn Ixtlilcuechavac."

1481. This coincides with the accession of his uncle Tizoc, in the Mexican capital. Later, another uncle who acceded to the same high position made Ixtlilcuechahuac handsome gifts of his own lands in Tula— Auizotl in 1487 bestowed on his nephew the parajes called Tepeitec, Tlatzonco, Tezoquipa and Coayoualco. Other lands acquired by our protagonist included the famous Cerro de Xicococ, dwelling-place of Ce Acatl Topiltzin, which Sr. Jiménez Moreno has identified as Mt. Jicuco. This he is alleged to have bought for 100 quetzal feathers, 140 loads of grain, and 120 articles of clothing, though the matter is debatable.^{4*}

Ixtlilcuechahuac ruled for twenty-six years, and left a son and a daughter, both of whom lived well into the time of the Spanish invasion. The son bore the name of Ixcuecuechtzin. Though a mysterious Xochitzetzeltzin was cacique of Tula in 1519,⁵ the overlordship seems to have passed to Ixcuecuechtzin from that time until his death, sometime before 1541.^{5*}

The daughter of Ixtlilcuechahuac was Mixhuaxochtzin, later Doña María.⁶

As in the case of this brother, Ixtlilcuechahuac's death is most fully recounted in Chronicle X,⁷ which gives it in the following terms:

Real warfare — not to be confused with the Flowery War — had broken out in the Valley of Atlixco (Puebla), according to messengers hastening to Moctezuma from the garrison towns of Cuauhquechollan (Huaquechula) and Atzitzihuacan. The cacique of Tula, Ixtlilcuechahuac, was sent to succor them, and carry the war against Huexotzinco and its vassal Atlixco. During the battle, however, he was surrounded — and here the story is unclear. He was either killed or

^{4*} *Verba sociorum domine Petre Tlacauepantzi*, to be published by Prof Bolaño e Isla in a forthcoming *Tlalocan*.

⁵ Lehmann, *Konigreiche von Colhuacan*, verse 1337 K.

^{5*} *Verba sociorum*.

⁶ Cf. Note 3.

⁷ A source of Durán and Tezozomoc, on which the writer has commented briefly in the *Memorias de la Academia de la Historia*, Tomo 3, N° 4: 134—136, and in a more complete study in the *Revista de Estudios Antropológicos* (in press).

taken prisoner for sacrifice, and three other nobles perished also.⁸ The Chalca alone, of all the troops serving Moctezuma, distinguished themselves, gaining the upper hand finally.⁹ The evil news was sent to Moctezuma, and the returning troops were reviewed by him while he stood with war-club and shield in hand. Funeral rites for the dead notables were performed, being attended by the caciques of various towns, while elsewhere the Huexotzinca mourned their own dead.

So far Chronicle X. Not all hands came back empty from the War this year in Atlixco, however. The chief of Quauhtitlan and his younger brothers took noble prisoners — the sons of the chief Atlixco.¹⁰

The date of Ixtlilcuechahuac's death in battle or on the offering stone was 2. Acatl, 1507.¹¹ He and his brother Tlacahuepantzin, who had perished a decade earlier in the same disputed Valley, met the death all native lords aspired to, and because of their high rank, or their boldness, were transfigured into patrons of battle. Various songs about them are preserved, one of many being the Canto de Cosas Chichimecas, which has been translated.¹²

"No a la verdad es flor preciosa, muy anhelada y ambicionada,
Morir con muerte florida, morir con muerte deleitosa,
La de Tlacahuepantzin e Ixtlilcuechahuac?"—R. H. B.

⁸ Tezozomoc volunteers a variety of names, but finally says "tres mexicanos principales", 624-625. Durán 463 says "tres primos hermanos de Moctezuma".

⁹ Tezozomoc 624, Durán 463. The story is so garbelled by these two that the outcome is barely ascertainable.

¹⁰ Lehmann, verse 1259. (1507, 2 Acatl) "In eben demselben Jahre, hies es, ging Aztatzonzin (König von Quauhtitlan), Gefangene zu machen dort in Huexotzinco. Da machten sie Gefangene in Atlixco, Aztomiatenanco. Es fing Aztatzontzin den namens Macuilxochitl. Und sein jüngerer Bruder fing den namens Totec Iyauhteuh. Ebenso waren Brüder der Macuilxochitl und sein jüngerer Bruder namens Tepetl. Sie waren die Söhne des Chichimeca-teuctli von Atlixco, prinzen usw."

¹¹ Anales de Tezontepec, "1507 2. Acatl. Nica mic yn Ixtlilcuechavac".

¹² Garibay, Poesía Indígena. 156 (The original appears in the Cantares Mexicanos, facsimile edition, f. 69v).



DERECHA: Taludes y tablero decorado con clavos de piedra de la pirámide mayor de Mexiquito

IZQUIERDA: Escultura en piedra—Pineda



EL NARANJO:
Clay Seal

Right—EL NARANJO:
Carved stone with date "1. Toch-
tli," in house of Sr. Patricio Giles.
(19 x 31 cm.) Limestone?



INCISED BOULDER, PUEBLO VIEJO DE XALEACA

Archaeological objects from Western Guerrero,
found by the Weitlaner expedition. (cf. Tlalocan,
I: 364-375.) Courtesy of the Instituto Na-
cional de Antropología.