

Data Construction Appendix

Municipality	State	Insurgency	Description
Aguascalientes	Aguascalientes	0	Agauscalientes was ``a smart, prosperous town of 45,000: a thriving mining and railway center, in a state where rural property was subdivided and rural rebellion had been rare." Reformist politics had flourished, and ``fighting had been frowned upon" (Knight, 1986b, p. 256). The town was selected as the location for the Convention in 1914 and as Villista military headquarters in large part because it was peaceful and not aligned with any of the major factions. It did not witness fighting, but the streets were not cleaned for eight months in 1915 (Knight, 1986b, p. 419). ``The pavements were unrepaired, the street lights deficient, beggars roamed the strets and police were inadequate to handle the situation." A typhus epidemic began, and was the main killer in the city during 1916 and 1917.
Pabellon (Hacienda)	Aguascalientes	1	Pabellon is in the current municipality of Tepezala. Here, the huge Spanish owned estate El Saucillo was repeatedly sacked in 1913 (Knight, 1986b, p. 43).
Ensenada	Baja California	0	The town was mostly quiet during the Revolution, save a mutiny of federal forces in January of 1914 (Knight, 1986b, p. 136). 400 of the mutineers were recruits newly arrived from central Mexico, who mutinied and returned home.

La Paz	Baja California	1	<p>The region saw widespread opposition to the Huerta regime in 1913, under the direction of Félix Ortega Aguilar (Encyclopedia of Mexican Municipalities). The orteguistas occupied the plaza of Todos Santos in 1913 before returning to hide in the Sierra de Las Vinoramas and subsequently attacking Cuesta Blanca. In 1914, a revolutionary junta formed in La Paz, with Félix Ortega as leader. Ortega organized an armed rebellion and fought for more than a year (Encyclopedia of Mexican Municipalities). General Osuna, who was the commanding federal officer under Huerta, conducting a round-up of 'leading citizens' of La Paz, then repudiated Huerta, ransacked the town's business houses, seized customs receipts and a merchant ship, and sailed for parts unknown (Knight, 1986b, p. 163). Next a Villista garrison was established there, but the garrison revolted against its commander in May 1917 (Knight, 1986b, p. 335). At La Paz, one observer noted, 'lawlessness and disorder are the order of the day' (Knight, 1986b, p. 404).</p>
Santa Rosalia	Baja California	1	<p>A revolutionary Serdan Workers' Mutualist society was established in Ensenada (Knight, 1986b, p. 428). In 1914, revolutionary troops under the command of Pedro Altamirano achieved the unconditional surrender of the garrison and troops at Santa Rosalia (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).</p>
C. del Carmen	Campeche	0	<p>In 1910, the electric plant "Cía. Industrial del Carmen" opened. On September 11, 1910, Francisco Madero, his spouse, Pino Suárez y Serapio Rendón visited the city (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y</p>

			Delegaciones de México).
Campeche	Campeche	0	The plutocracy faced no serious threat to its hegemony (Knight, 1986a, p. 97). Planters and caciques alike retained power and parried what feeble thrusts were made against them (Knight, 1986a, p. 225). The governor favored Diaz (Knight, 1986a, p. 476) and later Huerta was favored (Knight, 1986b, p. 9). Campeche was free from military troubles, though the vicissitudes of the currency did provoke riots (Knight, 1986b, p. 407). American enterprises bolstered the economy (Knight, 1986b, p 412). On March 18, 1910, the cathedral had electricity for the first time (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). In 1916, the Baluarte de Santiago was demolished so that its stones could be used to construct a market (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).
Champoton	Campeche	0	The atmosphere was generally quiet (Knight, 1986a, p. 225). When peons at the Carizo family plantation tried to press for better wages in the spring of 1911, the owner turned the prevailing conditions of unrest in the country (which may or may not have prompted the peons demands) to his own advantage, having them exiled to Veracruz and Frontera.
Hecelchakán	Campeche	0	In 1913, Manuel Castilla Brito took up arms against the Huerta regime (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). In 1916, Hecelchakán was declared a municipality.

Hopelchen	Campeche	0	In 1914, the Catholic Church constructed the cathedral of Iturbide (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). 1915 witnessed a conflict between the Carrancistas and the owner of the hacienda Yaxché-Palomeque, Don Eduardo Palomeque, who united with other hacendados Cristina Lara Toraya (Hopelchén), don Miguel Calderón (Dzibalchen) y don Tránsito Pech (Iturbide).
Cintalapa	Chiapas	1	On December 11, 1914, rebels under the command of Tiburcio Fernandez captured the city (<i>Diccionario de la Revolucion en Chiapas</i> , p. 81).
Comitan	Chiapas	1	On April 15, 1916, rebellious forces under Fernandez Ruiz y Tirso Castanon defeated the Carrancista troops and took the city. On June 11, the constitutionalists under the command of Vicente Huilas and consisting primarily of Comiteco volunteers retook the town (<i>Diccionario de la Revolucion en Chiapas</i> , p. 82). Long after the Carrancista general had left, the Chiapas rebels sustained a powerful challenge to the central government (Knight, 1986b, p. 242).
San Cristobal las Casas	Chiapas	1	The region had witnessed a long-standing conflict over centralization, with the Crisobalnses resisting falling under the jurisdiction of the state government in Tuxtla. In response to a politico-electoral conflict in the summer of 1911 in which the Tuxtla interests triumphed, Juan Espinosa Torres marshaled “the forces of San Cristobal: Chamula Indians were recruited and garrisons were established in the highlands; a horde of 8,000 was thereby created (so his enemies alleged)” (Knight, 1986a, p. 372). The rebels were defeated in October, 1911. In 1916, Alberto Pineda, son of the Cristobalense

			<p>leader, raised forces in the highlands and through his lot in with the mapache rebels against the carrancistas (Knight, 1986b, p. 242). The Chiapas rebels presented a sustained challenge to the central government.</p>
Tapachula	Chiapas	0	<p>In 1911, there were drunken protests supporting Bernardo Reyes for vice president (Knight, 1986a, p. 253). The jefe under Madero continued to make good his promises to assist the planters in every possible way, and owners and managers reported greater attempts to afford them assistance in managing their field hands than they had experienced for some time (Knight, 1986a, p. 367). People from Mazatan planned to overthrow the jefe of the cabecera, but he formed a defense fund and the plot was foiled (Knight, 1986a, p. 371). He later shot some anti-Huerta prisoners (Diccionario de la Revolucion en Chiapas, p. 103).</p>
Tuxtla Gutierrez	Chiapas	0	<p>Tuxtla is the state capital. In 1910, the state public library opened (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). In 1911, the battalion of the Sons of Tuxtla was created. In 1912, capitán Julio Miramontes was assassinated. On December 8, 1913, the hymn of Chiapas, composed by José Emilio Grajales and Miguel L. Vasallo, was sung for the first time. In 1914, the Carrancistas under Jesús Agustín Castro entered the state. In 1915, a group of mapachistas burned the state palace and archives (Diccionario de la Revolucion en Chiapas, p. 106). In 1918, the federal government sent</p>

			forced to the state to combat the mapachistas.
Aldama	Chihuahua	1	On the morning of April 1, 1911, a battle took place between 150 rebels – supporting Madero – and 400 federal soldiers commanded by Coronel Fernando Trucy Aubert (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). 60 Maderista revolutionaries were killed, 16 were injured, and 26 were taken prisoner. The people of Aldama fought a long battle with the Hacienda de Tabaloapa over springs and woodland, which the hacienda had taken from them (Knight, 1986a, p. 119).
Ascension	Chihuahua	1	In Casas Grandes municipality, see the documentation for this municipality.
Balleza	Chihuahua	.	This is a sparsely populated municipality in the Tarihuama mountains, home to members the Tarihuama indigenous group. I have been unable to find any information regarding what occurred here during the revolutionary period.
C. Camargo	Chihuahua	0	The Huertistas in the city were quickly defeated on 23 April, 1913. On 12 December, 1916, Pancho Villa attacked the plaza and gained control of the city. He danced the night away at a wedding there (Knight, 1986b).
C. Guerrero	Chihuahua	1	Ciudad Guerrero was at the forefront of the Chihuahua Serrano rebellions (Knight, 1986a, p. 122). "Recruits were readily made in sierra towns and villages like Temosachic and Ciudad Guerrero, where there resided 'gente muy revolucionario' [very revolutionary people]" (Knight,

			1986a, p. 177). During the Madero revolution, incumbent officials were killed by the revolutionaries (Knight, 1986a, p. 180). There was revolutionary activity under the direction of Acosta in 1916, and around the same time, Villa installed sympathetic authorities there (Knight, 1986b, p. 340).
C. Jimenez	Chihuahua	1	Due to its centrality in the railroad network, Ciudad Jimenez was one of the first centers of revolutionary activity (http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ciudad_Jimenez). Moreover, it served as the headquarters for the Orozco rebellion against Madero in 1912, one of the best-known uprisings during the Revolution (Knight, 1986a, p. 322). This resulted in two major battles. In the Battle of Rellano, on 24 March 1912, rebels against the Madero government under the command of Pascual Orozco defeated federal forces under the command of Jose Gonzalez Salas. On May 22 and 23 of 1912, the federal forces commanded by Victoriano Huerta defeated the orozquistas.
C. Juarez	Chihuahua	1	Forces headed by Francisco Madero took the city on May 10 and 11, 1911. The end of the Diaz dictatorship was formalized by the Treaty of Ciudad Juárez on May 21, 1911. Another major battle took place on April 25, 1913, when José Inés Salazar led the constitutionalist forces in a major defeat of the Huertista federal army. The Federals lost more than a thousand men between deaths, injuries, and prisoners, as well as losing most of their artillery (<i>Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México</i>).

Casas Grandes	Chihuahua	1	<p>The first major battle of the Revolution took place at Casas Grandes on March 6, 1911 (Knight, 1986a, p. 187). Francisco Madero led a group of around 800 infantry and cavalry in an early morning attack of the federal garrison at Casas Grandes, which was defended by just over 500 infantry commanded by Colonel Agustín Valdez. The federals were reinforced by a column of 562 men, and the Maderistas retreated. A number of important revolutionary leaders were from the Casas Grandes district, including Salazar, Campa, Caraveo, and Quevedo (Knight, 1986b, p. 36). Along with Guerrero, Casas Grandes was the classic Serrano district that generated orozquismo (Knight, 1986a, p. 292). Troops and political authorities declared for Orozco in 1912 without incurring any local opposition.</p>
Chihuahua	Chihuahua	1	<p>During the Madero Revolution, the gaol was crammed with political prisoners, and elites tried to entice the population to participate in protests against Madero by offering free drinks and tram rides (Knight, 1986a, p. 181 and 297). The district showed overwhelming popular support for Orozco (Knight, 1986a, p. 382). There were repeated gaol breaks and the orozquista rebels captured Chihuahua City (Knight, 1986a, p. 386). In 1914, Villa defeated the Huertista federals, and the city's industry "hummed in the service of villismo" (Knight, 1986b, p. 117 and 141).</p>

Hidalgo del Parral	Chihuahua	1	<p>In 1909, public officials declared a public holiday for Madero’s whistle stop (Knight, 1986a, p. 61). 1909 also witnessed the founding of a Club Anti-reeleccionista (<i>Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México</i>). In 1911, popular revolutionaries put the town’s archives up in flames and flung open the gaol (Knight, 1986a, p. 141). The rebels executed several initial assaults on Parral before focusing their strategy on the nearby rural <i>haciendas</i> (Knight, 1986a, p. 198). Many of the Maderista troops around Parral later became dissatisfied “on account of not receiving what was promised them” (Knight, 1986a, p. 291). Counter-revolutionary sentiments became popular, with many supporting Orozco. Pancho Villa – who remained loyal to Madero – took the plaza on March 24, 1912. In April, Villa repelled an attack on Parral, inflicting the first defeat on the Orzoquistas. The next day Villa evacuated, and the Orzoquistas sacked the town. In 1916, there was a conflict at Parral between the Carrancistas and the U.S. 13th Calvary, who were in Mexico trying to engage the Villistas in retribution for their attack on Columbus, New Mexico. Villa was assassinated in Parral on July 20, 1923.</p>
Ocampo	Chihuahua	1	<p>Ocampo witnessed decentralized rebellion during the Madero Revolution (Knight, 1986a, p. 398). There were challenges to public order and American settlers were victims of agrarian resentments and reprisals.</p>

Ojinaga	Chihuahua	1	<p>Gonzalez and Braulio Hernandez assembled in Ojinaga forces, consisting of typical mountaineers, that numbered a thousand by Christmas of 1910 (Knight, 1986a, p. 176). In 1912, Ojinaga was one of two pockets of resistance to Orozquismo in 1912, a locus of revolutionary support distinct from that in the regions that generated Orozquismo (Knight, 1986a, p. 319). The last major outpost of Huerta's federal army was located in Ojinaga. Rebel generals Ortega and Panfilo Natera were unable to dislodge the Federals. Finally, Villa arrived with a large rebel force on January 1, 1914, leading streams of Federal soldiers to feel across the Rio Grande to Presidio, Texas (http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archives-free/pdf?res=F20E13F73C5A12738DDAB0894D9405B848DF1D3). The Terrazas hacienda in Ojinaga was captured by Villa. Ojinaga continued to be a site of conflict between the Villistas and Carrancistas in the later years of the Revolution. Villa captured the city twice in 1917, with "fly-by-night" occupations (Knight, 1986b, p. 357).</p>
Villa Ahumada	Chihuahua	0	<p>In 1916, Villa Ahumada was renamed Villa González, in honor of governor and revolutionary Abraham González (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). The name change generated extensive protests from the inhabitants, and in June of 1923 the name was changed back to Villa Ahumada. The town was captured briefly by Villa in the winter of 1919 (Knight, 1986b, p. 357).</p>

Allende	Coahuila	1	In 1913, Venustiano Carranza visited Allende and while there formed the Madero battalion to fight against Huerta (<i>Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México</i>). On July 4, 1913, the battalion integrated with the forces of Lucio Blanco and participated in the capture of Matamoros. On April 24, 1914, the battalion participated in a battle against the Huertista forces under Alberto Guajardo. In 1919, the municipality was decimated by the Spanish influenza.
Arteaga	Coahuila	1	During the Madero Revolution, small rebel groups operated around Arteaga (Knight, 1986a, p. 206). Pancho Coss raided its eastern suburbs in 1913 (Knight, 1986b, p. 47).
Cuatro Cienegas	Coahuila	1	Cuatro Ciénegas was Carranza's hometown (Knight, 1986a, p. 327). The town fell to the Orzoquistas in 1912 (<i>Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México</i>). In 1914, the municipal palace was destroyed during fighting.
Jimenez	Coahuila	1	Orzoquistas rallied support there during 1912 (Knight, 1986a, p. 322). Villistas took Jimenez in 1916, looting and mutilating Carrancista prisoners while the mob cheered (Knight, 1986b, p. 355). After falling again to the Carrancistas, Jimenez was captured twice in rapid succession by Villa during the winter of 1918-1919.
Juarez	Coahuila	1	In 1913, Carrancista troops were raised there (<i>Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México</i>). In July, under the command of Francisco Murguía y Jesús Carranza, they attacked Candela.

Monclova	Coahuila	1	In the early years of the Revolution, there were small rebel groups operating at Monclova (Knight, 1986a, p. 206). They tended to be of pro-Villa sentiment (Knight, 1986b, p. 286). On February 22, 1913, the Coahuila Congress left Sotillo and installed itself in Monclova (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). On July 6, 1920, general Ricardo González rebelled in Monclova against the federal government.
Muzquiz	Coahuila	1	Madero anti-reelection clubs were very strong (Knight, 1986a, p. 60). During the early years of the Revolution, rebels haunted the Burro Mountains and billeted themselves on General Trevino's La Babia Hacienda, southwest of Muzquiz (Knight, 1986a, p. 468). Villa later took the town, and let existing authorities stay in office (Knight, 1986b, p. 272). http://coahuilense.org/modules/pdf/Progreso%20y%20Decadencia%201.pdf provides a detailed account of revolutionary activity there.
Parras	Coahuila	1	Parras was Francisco Madero's hometown (Knight, 1986a, p. 201). On April 16, 1911, the Maderista forces under the command of Adame Macías took the city (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). The houses of hated officials were sacked, with the damage principally done by the people of the town (Knight, 1986a, p. 215). The town was racked by riots (Knight, 1986a, p. 218). Later in the Revolution, it became a Villa outpost (Knight, 1986b, p. 333).

Piedras Negras	Coahuila	1	Madero's plan was for Ciudad Porfirio Diaz (Piedras Negras) to fall first, but this did not occur due to the limited forces that gathered (Knight, 1986a, p. 77). It was later handed over bloodlessly from the Huerta federals to the Carrancistas, but was then re-taken by the federals in what is referred to as the Coahuilan debacle (Knight, 1986b, p. 23). In the spring of 1914, it was taken by the constitutionalists under the leadership of Pablo Gonzalez. When villistas, under the command of Angeles, subsequently occupied Piedras Negras in March 1915, it was a model for Villista occupation (Knight, 1986b, p. 288).
Progreso	Coahuila	.	No information could be located about the Revolutionary period.
Ramos Arizpe	Coahuila	1	The population showed a marked lack of enthusiasm when Carranza visited (Knight, 1986b, p. 296). In January 1915, the battle of Ramos Arizpe occurred there between the Carrancistas and Villistas (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). The latter group triumphed (Knight, 1986b, p. 396).
Saltillo	Coahuila	1	Maderistas quickly controlled the city, and Madero enjoyed extensive support, particularly from the middle class, who took to the streets in support of him. (Knight, 1986a, p. 326). After Huerta took office, Carranza returned to Saltillo, raised troops, and expropriated public funds (Knight, 1986a, p.15). Saltillo would serve as a center of the constitutionalist movement.
San Pedro de las Colones	Coahuila	1	This was Francisco Madero's hometown. There was a major battle between Villa and 10,000 federals, which destroyed Huerta's federal army as an effective fighting device

			(Knight, 1986b, p. 145). The town suffered heavily from the Spanish influenza (Knight, 1986b, p. 422).
Sierra Mojada	Coahuila	1	Mine workers in Sierra Mojada rallied for Madero (Pasztor, 2002, p. 29). Early constitutionalist fortifications were set up in the Sierra Mojada Mountains (Pasztor, 2002, p. 172). In 1916, the town was taken by José Inés Salazar (Pasztor, 2002, p. 81). The rebels gained the support of several miners unions, and miners and insurgents joined together to loot houses of the local officials that Carranza had imposed. Rebels later attacked ranches around Sierra Mojada, slaying Americans, Chinese, and Arabs (Knight, 1986b, p. 344).
Torreon	Coahuila	1	By May of 1911, Torreon was a federal island in a sea of rebellion (Knight, 1986a, p. 207). The Federals evacuated, and amazed Maderistas marched in. Huge crowds formed and began to ransack Chinese properties and attack Chinese immigrants on the streets. One rebel jefe, Jesus Flores, made a speech that the Chinese should be exterminated. Over 250 Chinese died in the sack of Torreon. Common people subsequently swaggered in the streets of Torreon, believing that “day had come when all were equal” (Knight, 1986a, p. 210). Respectable ladies were made to walk down the middle of the muddy streets. Torreon provides one of the few examples where the Maderista rebels joined the local mob (Knight, 1986a, p. 215). On 29 September, 1913, Pancho Villa successfully defeated 5,000 of Huerta’s federals at Torreon with 4,000 men, and did not sack the city (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). However, the city was subsequently retaken by

			the federals. Villa returned to reclaim the city on March 20, 1914, with over 10,000 troops. The Federals likewise defended the city with over 10,000 troops. Villa won, and the battle resulted in over 5,000 casualties and more than 5,000 injured.
Viesca	Coahuila	1	It had very solid anti-reelectionist clubs (Knight, 1986a, p. 60). Originally won by Villa, the Carrancistas succeeded in taking it back in October of 1915 (Knight, 1986b, p. 361).
Colima	Colima	1	Maderistas entered Colima on May 18, 1911 (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). Looting and banditry were a major problem, and citizens of Colima raised a self-defense force to protect the city (Knight, 1986a, p. 462). Villa was popular there, and remained so in 1916-1917 (Knight, 1986b, p. 441).
Manzanillo	Colima	0	Huerta forced many people from there into the military (Knight, 1986b, p. 38). From February 20 to March 1, it served as a temporary capital of the state of Colima (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).
C. de Mexico	DF		Excluded (since not opportunities for within state variation)
Tacubaya	DF		Excluded (since not opportunities for within state variation)

C. Lerdo	Durango	1	Following a battle between Maderista rebels and federals, the rebel corpses were left to rot in the city park to provide an example for those with rebellious sentiments (Knight, 1986a, p. 175). The city fell in April 1911 (Knight, 1986a, p. 207). Rebel leader Pablo Lavin, while 'most courteous' to American residents, went through the familiar routine of opening the gaol and burning the municipal archives. In 1914, the Huertista troops were forced to evacuate, the streets were left littered with corpses and the buildings riddled with bullet holes (Knight, 1986b, p. 145). There followed a series of battles for control of the city. For example, in January 1916, villista general Calixto Contreras led 3000 men against the city, but they maintained control of the city only briefly (Knight, 1986b, p. 361).
Nazas	Durango	1	Revolt began in 1910 in Nazas y Cuencame, with 2000 armed men (Pazuengo, 1988, p. 179). The region had witnessed extensive conflict between rancheros over the River Nazas water (Knight, 1986a, p. 179).
Santiago Papasquiario	Durango	1	Domingo y Mariano Arietas took Santiago Papasquiario on April 21, 1911, after heavy fighting. The Federals, 'without the sympathy of a single person in the place', put up a brave resistance (Knight, 1986a, p. 180). They maintained good order, punished looters, and treated prisoners and government officials humanely.
Zaragoza	Durango	0	The city was dominated by Porfiristas and Free Masons to a man, and they managed to cling to power through the Madero years (Knight, 1986a, p. 393). Madero's fall signaled further revival of the old caciques.
Abasolo	Guanajuato	1	The Spanish hacienda administrators there were victims of the rebels during the Madero Revolution (Knight,

			1986a, p. 356). The district between 1916 and 1918 became a favorite stomping ground of the rebel/bandit Chavez Garcia (Knight, 1986a, p. 399).
Apaseo	Guanajuato	1	p. 324 (Knight 2)- five miles east of celaya
Celaya	Guanajuato	1	Celaya was a decaying industrial city, which witnessed some working class protests in 1911 (Knight, 1986a, p. 209). The mayor was extremely concerned that if the rebels broke in and freed people from the gaol, they would wreak havoc in conjunction with the dissatisfied lower classes (Knight, 1986a, p. 220). On April 13 – 15, Celaya witnessed one of the decisive battles of the Revolution. 30,000 forces under the command of Pancho Villa confronted 15,000 men under the command of Álvaro Obregón (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). The Villistas were defeated.
Guanajuato	Guanajuato	1	During the Madero years, “quite bitter feeling was manifested by the lower elements against the present government” (Knight, 1986a, p. 359). Independence celebrations were marred by crowd disorders and police repression, and a local militia was developed to fight banditry (Knight, 1986a, p. 356). Reyistas were arrested by Maderistas, and there were repeated gaol breaks (Knight, 1986a, p. 253 and 382). Later in the Revolution, the city was inclined towards Villa (Knight, 1986b, p. 286). The Villista flying column swept through, leaving a trail of destruction (Knight, 1986b, p. 332). Gaols were opened and shops were sacked. As in 1911, the mob seconded the revolutionary pillage. The population of the city fell by two thirds during the Revolutionary years (Knight, 1986b,

			p. 420). In particular, in 1917 a typhus epidemic broke out that at its height took 200 lives per day.
Irapuato	Guanajuato	1	<p>During the Madero revolution, the area witnessed extensive instability. There was widespread banditry, repeated gaol breaks, and depopulation (Knight, 1986a, p. 382, 461, and 523). From April 11 to 28, 1912, the city suffered attacks from Zapatista groups. On 29 July, 1914, the Carrancistas General Ramón V. Sosa and Coronel Miguel Acosta took the city from the Huertista federals. On April 14, 1915, Pancho Villa arrived with 20,000 men but just staid a few days. The Villista flying column later swept through, breaking open the gaols, sacking shops, and burning down the town’s railway station (Knight, 1986b, p. 392). By early 1918, there were reckoned to be as many as 1,000 revolutionaries/bandits operating in the hills around Irapuato (Knight, 1986b, p. 396). They emerged to raid haciendas, ransom the rich, and even to launch surprise attacks on the city itself. They claimed to have been driven to rebellion by Carrancista excesses: the government harassed and stole from them, they could not go back to farming, and thus they started raiding. Many of them, however, may have had more mercenary, commercial motivations.</p>

Iturbide	Guanajuato	0	In 1915, the population was decimated by a typhus epidemic, and in 1918, by the Spanish influenza epidemic.
Leon	Guanajuato	0	León was not occupied by the Maderistas (Knight, 1986a, p. 241). On January 29, 1915, the villista Abel Serratos moved the capital of the state to León, and from there pretended to govern the entire state.
Romita	Guanajuato	1	Candido Navarro led a vigorous revolutionary movement there in support of Madero during 1911 (Knight, 1986a, p. 199). He led 300 men across thirty miles of rough country between hacienda Ramona and Silao. In the spring of 1912, the region became highly dissatisfied, and Candido Navarro's old patch was particularly troubled (Knight, 1986a, p. 356).
Salamanca	Guanajuato	1	The Maderistas took the city in 1911 (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). In 1915, the Villistas swept through, leaving a trail of destruction. Gaols were opened, and shops were sacked. As had been the case in 1911, the mob seconded the revolutionary pillage (Knight, 1986b, p. 332). On 18 February, 1918, Francisco Villa attacked the city (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).
San Francisco del Rincon	Guanajuato	0	There was little revolutionary activity, save on Tuesday, 28 July, 1914, when Pascual Orozco and José Pérez Castro passed through, sacking the principal businesses and demanding a forced loan of 6,000 pesos (Wikipedia).
San Mguel de Allende	Guanajuato	0	p. 209 of Knight 1: decayed industrial center; p. 238 - Soto served as jefe politico, continuing fight against popular movements; p. 245 - riots there; p. 204 of Knight 2: the cura quelled a riot; p. 395 - bandits were a major problem, and particularly numerous around san miguel

Trejo (Hacienda)	Guanajuato	0	It is in Valle de Santiago municipality, an old center of banditry (Knight, 1986b, p. 398). During the revolutionary period, artisans there attempted to organized in opposition to banditry (Knight, 1986a, p. 359).
Acapulco	Guerrero	0	Acapulco was a stronghold of Porfirian support. During the Madero years, refugees flocked there (Knight, 1986a, p. 382). Outside the five main operations zones documented by Ian Jacobs in <i>Ranchero Revolt</i> .
Iguala	Guerrero	1	"In the municipalities of Tepecoacuilco, Cocula, and Iguala, where the hacienda was at its strongest and leasing of the land most widespread, Zapatismo found its most receptive audience in Northern Guerrero" (Jacobs, 1982, p. 75).
Apam	Hidalgo	1	The district was dominated by over 50 large maguey plantations, and rural banditry was extensive (Knight, 1986a, p. 219). The manager of the hacienda Espejel was out in the fields when Maderistas came to visit. They broke open the office safe, smashed desks and drawers, and ransacked the house, leaving the dining room in ruins. They had come looking for the hacendado, declaring that they desired to leave him strung up in the entrance to his hall, and to dispatch the administrator 'a purse of machetazos.' Rebels crossed throughout the zone, demanding forced loans that would never be repaid (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). A number of hacendados fled to other cities. The municipality is very near areas of the Puebla border where Zapatistas were active, and the railway junction there was initially controlled by Zapatistas but later surrendered to Carrancista troops.

Atotonilco	Hidalgo	0	No direct information on revolutionary era in this municipality. Borders municipalities in Mexico state for which we have explicit information that they did not have revolutionary activity (Palafox, 1986).
Huejutla	Hidalgo	1	The revolution in Hidalgo when began when Francisco Mariel took the city in March of 1911 (Wikipedia). The Palaez rebels (a landlord rebellion in the Huasteca) became active in the region during the later years of the Revolution (Knight, 1986b, p. 389).
Huichapan	Hidalgo	0	In 1912, President Madero visited and laid the first stone for an irrigation dam (Knight, 1986a, p. 388; Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).
Ixmiquilpan	Hidalgo	0	In 1912 a bridge from the Maye neighborhood was inaugurated, to allow the community to have contact with the center of the town (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). In 1918, Venustiano Carranza visited the town to inaugurate a rail line between Pachuca and Ixmiquilpan.
Tula	Hidalgo	0	No direct information on revolutionary era in this municipality (which contains a famous archaeological site). Borders municipalities in Mexico state for which we have explicit information that they did not have revolutionary activity (Palafox, 1986).
Tulancingo	Hidalgo	1	In January of 1910, the “Club Antirreleccionista Benito Juárez” was founded to participate in the nomination of Francisco Madero for president (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). On May 15, 1911, the Maderista forces took control of Tulancingo under the orders of Gabriel Hernández. The jefe politico embezzled the funds raised for a

			celebration of Madero's victory (Knight, 1986a, p. 247). In May, 1915, the carrancistas were attacked by villistas in the plaza (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). In 1916 Venustiano Carranza visited Tulancingo.
Zacualtpian	Hidalgo	.	No mention of revolutionary period in the Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México. No mention in any revolutionary histories.
Arroyo de Enmedio	Jalisco	0	In Tanala municipality, which is a suburb of Guadalajara. See documentation for Guadalajara.
Guadalajara	Jalisco	0	Guadalajara was a conservative city where Reyismo was more popular than Maderismo (Knight, 1986a, p. 252). The maderistas of Guadalajara were disillusioned by the 'cientifico' presence in Madero's administration (Knight, 1986a, p. 248), and there was a significant working class contingent amongst them (Knight, 1986a, p. 250). The Guadalajara maderistas lamented the success of the Catholic Party in Guadalajara, which was elected after much animosity between Liberals and Conservatives (Knight, 1986a, p. 255 and 402). The sensationalist press talked about the militarization of Guadalajara's beggars, but this never happened (Knight, 1986b, p. 158). The carrancista occupation of Guadalajara was conducted with 'excellent discipline' (Knight, 1986b, p. 164). Incipient rioting by townspeople was halted and an insurrection in the penitentiary quickly defeated. The city was effectively under the military rule of the carrancistas (Knight, 1986b, p. 173). In a city long-spared rebellion, the houses of Huertistas were seized (Knight, 1986b, p. 173).

Lagos	Jalisco	0	In August, 1912, a mob tried to get free drinks from the cantina. In the ensuing brawl, a customer was wounded by a bar employee, who was consequently put in the gaol (Knight, 1986a, p. 145). A mob of 200 approached the prison and appealed to the major in charge to 'help them kill all the rich (since it seems someone has been filling their heads with socialist ideas) because, they allege the rich were setting about killing the poor' - a reference apparently to the recent brawl. Troops were called to disperse the mob, which was done quickly with some 'light injuries' sustained. The citizens of Lagos were able to raise a self-defense fund readily (Knight, 1986b, p. 88).
Tarengo	Jalisco	0	No upheaval in this region (Lopez Taylor, 1998).
Acozac	Mexico	1	See documentation for Chalco
Amanalco	Mexico	1	The residents joined the forces of Andrés Fabila, who were aligned with the Zapatistas (Wikipedia). The town was destroyed by Zapatista forces under Carmen Esquivel during the war. This left the municipality without a local government for several years. By 1919, steps had been taken to reconstruct the municipal seat under the direction of Alfonso Fabila, with the first post war municipal president being José Avila. The war had the effect of returning lands seized by the La Gavia Hacienda back to the indigenous and mestizo peoples of the municipality and the formation of ejidos. The municipality is located in the Valle De Bravo, where banditry was occurring during the revolutionary years (Palafox, 1986).
Amoloya	Mexico	0	Slightly northwest of Toluca, where there was not rebel activity according to the maps and documentation in Palafox (1986, p 212, 222, 239).

Chalco	Mexico	1	Eight rebels are listed as having operations in Chalco, and several others were operating nearby (Palafox, 1986, p. 248-256). The maps on p. 222 of this publication show this area as being “poblacion en sublevacion permanente” (population in permanent rebellion). Most of the rebel leaders operating in the area associated with the Zapatistas.
Coatepec	Mexico	0	In 1915, the first primary school was constructed in the municipality, consisting of three classrooms (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). “In Coatepec Harinas, the revolution did not wreak the great havoc that other towns suffered” (Wikipedia, translation mine). The maps of revolutionary activity in Palafox, 1986, do not show this municipality as active.
Ixtapan del Oro	Mexico	1	The area suffered from extensive banditry (Palafox, 1986, p. 204-205 and 212). In 1919, 40 armed revolutionaries assaulted the town, taking the mayor Arnulfo Velázquez prisoner (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).
Ixtlahuaca	Mexico	1	“The Revolution had its repercussions in this place. On various occasions in this jurisdiction Zapatista, Villista, and Carrancista forces roamed the countryside, looting. The district was impacted by the instability brought by revolutionary bands until the ratification and publication of the Mexican Constitution in 1917.” (http://historiaixtlahuaca.blogspot.com/ , translation mine).
Jilotepec	Mexico	0	10,000 carrancista soldiers passed through. This ignited panic in the population, but the properties and good of the people of Jilotepec were respected (Enciclopedia de Los

			Municipios y Delegaciones de México). Located in the northern boundary region, where there was little rebel activity (Palafox, 1986, p. 212, 222, and 239).
Lerma	Mexico	1	During the first years of the Revolution, calm reigned in the majority of municipalities that comprised the districts of Toluca and Lerma (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). This was due to the military control imposed by the state authorities, via the deployment of armed guards. Nevertheless, the haciendas Rosa Santa Catarina and San Nicolás Peralta, located in Lerma municipality, suffered multiple attacks by small revolutionary groups affiliated with the Zapatistas during the first five years of the Revolution. According to the maps in Palafox (1986, p. 222), the city was in “permanent Zapatista rebellion”.
Otumba	Mexico	0	In May 1920, when Carranza was fleeing Mexico City after being attacked by an aid to Obregon, he passed through the rail station there and there were shots exchanged between General Francisco Murguía and various obregonistas (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). The municipality is located in the northeastern part of the state, where there was little rebel activity (Palafox, 1986, p. 212, 222 and 239).
San Jose de Allende	Mexico	0	From 1910 to 1917, the town was attacked by a pest that caused a scarcity of food to the extent that people ate tree roots and other food that they could scavenge (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). During 1915 to 1917, the first primary school, “Fray Cirilo Bobadilla”, was built.

			Located in the northern part of Valle Bravo, where there was little rebel activity (Palafox, 1986, p. 212 and 222).
Sultepec	Mexico	1	Two of the first nine rebellions in the state took place there, and four rebels had operations there (Palafox, 1986, p. 212, 248-256). A couple of these rebel groups had ties with rebel organizations located across the border in Guerrero. The entire district suffered from banditry and parts of it were in permanent rebellion (Palafox, 1986, p. 222).
Temascaltepec	Mexico	1	7 rebels had operations in the municipality, and one of the first nine rebellions in the state took place there (Palafox, 1986, p. 248-256 and p. 212). Part of the district had population in permanent rebellion (Palafox, 1986, p. 222).
Tenancingo	Mexico	1	14 rebels had operations there, and five of the first nine rebellions in the state occurred there (Palafox, 1986, p. 248-256 and 212). In an area of permanent rebellion (Palafox, 1986, p. 222).
Tenango	Mexico	1	3 rebels had operations in the municipality (Palafox, 1986, p. 248-256). Parts of the district were in permanent Zapatista rebellion (Palafox, 1986, p. 222).
Texcoco	Mexico	0	The municipality is located in the east-central part of the state, where there was not rebel activity (Palafox, 1986, p. 212, 222 and 239).
Tianguistenco	Mexico	1	Initially the town supported Francisco Madero against Porfirio Diaz, and then subsequently became Zapatista (Wikipedia). Genovevo de la O and federal forces fought over the town several times with possession changing hands until the end of the war. In 1912, the towns in the

			<p>municipality suffered attacks by Zapatista revolutionaries (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). In 1914, the Zapatistas under Genovevo de la O burned and sacked the town. In 1916, José Miranda, the municipal president, died resisting a Zapatista attack on the town.</p>
Tlalmanalco	Mexico	1	<p>In 1914, the Zapatistas occupied the paper factory there (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). The maps on p. 222 of this publication show this area as being “poblacion en sublevacion permanente” (population in permanent rebellion).</p>
Tlalnepantla	Mexico	0	<p>Located in a northern portion of the state where there was not rebel activity (Palafox, 1986, p. 212, 222 and 239).</p>
Toluca	Mexico	0	<p>In July, 1914, Francisco Murguía took the plaza of Toluca and hence ended the period of huertista governance. There was not rebel fighting in the state capital and the rebels did not seriously threaten the functioning of the state government and elites there (Palafox, 1986, p. 212, 222 and 239), although Gustavo Baz was named governor in November of 1914. Baz had served under Vicente Navarro, a Zapatista general. Baz redistributed some lands in accordance with Zapatista ideas. With the victory of the constitutionalists in Mexico state, Baz stepped down in 1915.</p>

Zumpango	Mexico	1	In November, 1910, the campesino leader from Zumpango Pedro Campa declared loyalty to the Revolution, with a group of men whose numbers soon grew to 300 (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). Their combats were subsequently for the Zapatista cause. Through 1919, many bellicose actions and diverse movements took place in Zumpango. This appears to be due in part to the construction of a canal called the "Túnel de Tequixquiac" which reaches Zumpango connecting to the Colorado and Tula Rivers. This canal brought economic upheaval during the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Wikipedia). Relative calm did not return to the municipality until 1920 (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).
Apatzingan	Michoacan	0	This city acquired fame as the location of the drafting of the first Mexican constitution in 1814, but does not appear to have had insurgent activity during the Revolution (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).
Ario de Rosales	Michoacan	1	Meade (2008) shows photographs of the bodies of dead revolutionaries strewn across the plaza for display in 1914. See http://dih.fsu.edu/interculture/volume5_2/meade_modern_warfare_meets_mexicos_evil_tradition.pdf
Arteaga	Michoacan	1	There were small rebel groups operating around Arteaga (Knight, 1986a, p. 206). Pancho Coss raided its eastern suburbs (Knight, 1986b, p. 47).
Huetamo	Michoacan	1	Gertrudis Sanchez led an army of rebels against Huetamo (Knight, 1986b, p. 169).

Jiquilpan	Michoacan	1	This is the hometown of Lázaro Cárdenas. On June 22, 1914, the forces of Eugenio Zúñiga y Lázaro Cárdenas boarded there. In April, 1915 the Carrancista Francisco Murguía passed through (Wikipedia). General Francisco J. Múgica gained control of the city and wrought changes in the local government (Knight, 1986a, p. 231). The area was terrorized by the Chavista bandit/revolutionary thugs (Knight, 1986b, p. 400).
La Piedad	Michoacan	1	The town is located in the bandit/revolutionary Chavez Garcia's main stomping ground (Knight, 1986b, p. 399). It faced problems with banditry and property confiscations throughout the revolutionary period, and Mugica had arranged a force to pursue the bandits (Knight, 1986a, p. 231). The area also suffered from a major flood in 1912 (Wikipedia).
Maravatio	Michoacan	0	Mugica made some changes in the local government (Knight, 1986a, p. 231).
Morelia	Michoacan	0	"As the countryside around began to pullulate with rebellion, Morelia itself remained politically inert, a 'quiet, deaf-mute city', unresponsive to Maderista agitation" (knight, 1986a, p. 174). General Sanchez imposed a massive forced loan on the clergy there (Knight, 1986b, p. 206).
Patzcuaro	Michoacan	1	"Particularly in the region north of Lake Patzcuaro, reported an American; 'there has been considerable revolutionary activity... and there are a number of bands'" (Knight, 1986a, p. 237). The town was in rebel hands for most of the Revolution but was taken briefly in 1913 by Victoriano Huerta's government. On April 21, 1913, the revolutionaries took Pátzcuaro, where they were received with rejoicing by

			the local population (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). On August 9, 1913, the city fell to the Huertistas, and was later retaken by the rebels. Reconstruction of the city began in 1920.
Puruandiro	Michoacan	1	Puruandiro was a notorious trouble spot (Knight, 1986a, p. 356). Spanish landowners were murdered and the area was so riddled with bandit influence that the local authorities didn't dare hold bandit prisoners (Knight, 1986a, p. 357). Some people declared for Villa after they were wrongly accused of attacking General Murgia (Knight, 1986b, p. 283). Chavez Garcia and Manual Roa, bandits who could stand up in pitched battles to the regular army, were both from there (Knight, 1986b, p. 398).
Tacambaro	Michoacan	1	The revolutionary jefe Salvador Escalante took the city in 1911. On 16 April, 1913, the revolutionary forces combated the huertistas. In a second battle on September 2, 1913, the revolutionaries were defeated. On 27 May, 1914, in another battle, the revolutionaries recaptured the city. On March 15, 1915, Tacámbaro was attacked by villista forces. Chavez Garcia, between 1916 and 1918, looted and kidnapped there (Knight, 1986b, p. 399).
Uruapan	Michoacan	0	On April 25, 1910, a fire destroyed various factories, and troops had to be called in to restore order and punish looters (Knight, 1986a, p. 213). The house of the ex-governor was converted into a barracks (Knight, 1986a, p. 290). After this early incident, the revolutionary period appears to have been calm, with little of interest to note in the historical record.

Zamora	Michoacan	1	The area was a hotspot of banditry and instability. Maderista troops quelled riots there (Knight, 1986a, p. 221). The municipality was part of the stomping grounds of Chavez Garcia, who during 1916-1918 looted, plundered, and abducted (Knight, 1986b, p. 399).
Zinapécuaro	Michoacan	1	Chavez Garcia and his men used an hacienda complex here as the base for their operations (Knight, 1986b, p. 401).
Zitacuaro	Michoacan	0	On maps in Diaz (1997), outside zones with rebel and bandit activity.
Cuautla	Morelos	1	Cuautla was where Zapata and his collaborators first met to make plans for immediate uprising (Knight, 1986a, p. 190) and subsequently became a center of activity for the Zapatista rebels.
Cuernavaca	Morelos	1	In the mountains north of Cuernavaca, Genovevo de la O recruited twenty-five men in 1910 to test the strength of the faltering Diaz government. de la O initially supported Madero, but when Madero reneged on his promises for land reform, de la O and the others in the Zapatista cause turned against him. de la O recruited 3,000 men, and Cuernavaca almost fell to his forces in January, 1912. Cuernavaca remained the last Huertista holdout in the state (Knight, 1986b, p. 163). Its inhabitants were hungry, many slipped out to join the Zapatistas, and the federals proved themselves traitors by running away when they could (Knight, 1986b, p. 169). The Zapatistas subsequently took Cuernavaca, and the convention government was moved there in January of 1915. In order to gain control of Cuernavaca, the Carrancistas coordinated a major campaign which included aerial attacks, in April and May of 1916

			(Knight, 1986b, p. 365). In 1918, the Spanish influenza decimated the population.
Jojutla	Morelos	1	Rebel operations in Jojutla were initially under the command of the Figueroas (Knight, 1986a, p. 205). When the Zapatistas split with the Madero government, Jojutla was captured by the rebels in the spring of 1912 but could not be held (Knight, 1986a, p. 316). The 7th Federal Regiment subsequently mutinied there, undermining Huerta's federal strategy in the south (Knight, 1986b, p. 79). When the constitutionalist succeeded in capturing Cuautla and Cuernavaca in April and May of 1916, Jojutla remained under precarious rebel control (Knight, 1986b, p. 365).
Jonacatepec	Morelos	1	Jonacatepec acquired revolutionary notoriety, beginning in the early years of the Revolution (Knight, 1986a, p. 106). After Huerta took control of the federal government, Jonacatepec was attacked and fell in under 36 hours of fighting (Knight, 1986b, p. 58). The rebels acquired arms, horses, and hundreds of prisoners. The Carrancista offensive succeeded in wresting control from the rebels in 1917 (Knight, 1986b, p. 366).
Tetecala	Morelos	1	Tetecala is best known for a woman's battalion that raided throughout the district, avenging the deaths of their men (Knight, 1986b, p. 60).

Yautepec	Morelos	1	This community had its water supply fenced off by an hacienda (Knight, 1986a, p. 109). [Add references from Womack - confirm page #s]. A large bullfight there was the highlight of the year in 1915, and all rebel chiefs from Morelos attended (Knight, 1986b, p. 190).
Acaponeta	Nayarit	1	During the Madero revolutionary years, there was a constant fear of bandit attacks (Knight, 1986a, p. 276). On May 4, 1914, 1,400 rebels – 400 without guns – attacked an equivalent federal garrison to the sound of Yaqui war drums (Knight, 1986b, p. 148).
Amatlan de Canas	Nayarit	1	In 1911, Ramón Rivera attacked the pueblo Amatlán screaming “Viva Madero” and burned the municipal archives (Wikipedia). During the latter years of the Revolution, there were a series of battles between the villistas and Carrancistas fighting for control of the town.
Ixtlan del Rio	Nayarit	1	In March, 1911, Martín Espinosa led a Maderista insurrection against federal forces (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).
Rosa Morada	Nayarit	.	No information about the revolutionary period could be located.
Tepic	Nayarit	1	On May 26, 1911, general Martín Espinosa took possession of the city, replacing the Porfirian jefe. Indians attacked an hacienda, killing two tenants (Knight, 1986a, p. 221). Rebels there carried the emblem of la virgen (Knight, 1986a, p. 311).
Bustamante	Nuevo Leon	1	Pablo Gonzalez and Jesus Carranza fought the huertistas in the Bustamante canyon (Nuevo Leon. Comision Estatal para la Conmemoracion del Bicentenario de la Independencia and el Centenario del la Revolucion Mexicana, 2008). The rebels also attacked the town plaza. General Jose Santos is from

			Bustamante.
Cadereyta	Nuevo Leon	0	People from there did not go out to fight for the Revolution, though Pablo Gonzalez did dislodge the huertistas (Nuevo Leon. Comision Estatal para la Conmemoracion del Bicentenario de la Independencia and el Centenario del la Revolucion Mexicana, Zona Periferica, 2008, p. 23-26). In 1917, an epidemic of typhus struck the city, leaving 250 people dead.
Doctor Arroyo	Nuevo Leon	0	Because of its relative calm, this city had the distinction for 45 days in 1915 of being the seat of federal powers and home of General Eulalio Gutiérrez, the provisional constitutional president (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México; Nuevo Leon. Comision Estatal para la Conmemoracion del Bicentenario de la Independencia and el Centenario del la Revolucion Mexicana, Zona Sur, 2008, p. 19-26)).
Galeana	Nuevo Leon	1	There were small rebel groups operating around Galeana, while most of Nuevo Leon remained quiet (Knight, 1986a, p. 206).
General Bravo	Nuevo Leon	0	Little of note happened during the revolutionary era, though there was a senator from General Bravo who participated in the Revolution (Nuevo Leon. Comision Estatal para la Conmemoracion del Bicentenario de la Independencia and el Centenario del la Revolucion Mexicana, Zona Norte, 2008, p. 51).
General Trevino	Nuevo Leon	0	The centennial commission for Nuevo Leon emphasizes the lack of participation in the Revolution, and also documents population growth between 1910 and 1921 (Nuevo Leon. Comision Estatal para la Conmemoracion del Bicentenario de

			la Independencia and el Centenario del la Revolucion Mexicana, Zona Norte, 2008, p. 59).
Higueras	Nuevo Leon	0	While a few families had members who left to fight in the conflict, the town itself did not witness conflict (Nuevo Leon. Comision Estatal para la Conmemoracion del Bicentenario de la Independencia and el Centenario del la Revolucion Mexicana, Zona Periferica, 2008, p. 51).
Lampazos	Nuevo Leon	1	Anti-reelectionist clubs organized there as early as July of 1909 (Knight, 1986a, p. 60). Several major Carrancista generals hailed from the town: Pablo Gonzalez, Antonio Villareal, and Fortunato Zuazua (Knight, 1986b, p. 266). In the later years of the Revolution, the area witnessed extensive cattle rustling (Knight, 1986b, p. 403).
Montemorelos	Nuevo Leon	0	“The Revolution did not have significant repercussions in the region” (Wikipedia). A massive drought and the Spanish influenza wrought havoc in 1918 (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).
Monterrey	Nuevo Leon	0	During the early years of the Revolution, the old regime persisted at Monterrey (Knight, 1986a, p. 242), and the industrial workers did not rise up on a large scale. The carrancistas captured the city from the federals in April of 1914, with relatively little bloodshed, though some buildings were damaged (Wikipedia). In January of 1915, Pancho Villa took the nearly undefended city and later demanded a forced loan of a million pesos from the Chamber of Commerce. In 1918, a labor dispute resolution council was formed.

Salinas Victoria	Nuevo Leon	0	On April 16, 1914, in a battle lasting six hours, Antonio Villarreal and Cesáreo Castro defeated the hueritstas in a battle lasting six hours (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).
Zaragoza	Nuevo Leon	1	The Porfirian caciques survived during the Madero era (Knight, 1986a, p. 393), and Madero's fall allowed for further revival of these caciques at the beginning of the Huerta period (Knight, 1986b, p. 20). Men from the town organized the Battalion of Zaragoza (Nuevo Leon. Comision Estatal para la Conmemoracion del Bicentenario de la Independencia and el Centenario del la Revolucion Mexicana, Zona Sur, 2008, p. 27). Rebel forces, commanded by Exiquio Eguía y Priciliano Bernal, took the plaza in 1913, destroying much of the town (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México; Nuevo Leon. Comision Estatal para la Conmemoracion del Bicentenario de la Independencia and el Centenario del la Revolucion Mexicana, Zona Sur, 2008, p. 27).
Choapan	Oaxaca	0	The town was active during the war of independence, but little of note occurred during the Revolution (http://www.inafed.gob.mx/wb2/ELOCAL/EMM_oaxaca).
Coixtlahuaca	Oaxaca	0	Little of ntoe during the Revolution; was a major typhoid epidemic in 1930 (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México)
Cuicatlan	Oaxaca	1	Agrarian conflicts had afflicted the sugar estates of the Cuicatlan region in the years leading up to the Revolution (Knight, 1986a, p. 107). Rebels in the region rose in support of Madero, and then Angel Barrios and his fellow cabecillas resisted demobilization under Madero through the summer of 1912 (Knight, 1986a, p. 270). They

			declined offers of commissions in the rurales, and finally raised the standard of revolt in November, taking to the mountains around Cuicatlan. This was the same region, with the same supporters, as during the Maderista Revolution. They claimed to represent the purity of the Plan of San Luis Potosi and renounced Madero for renegeing on his promises.
Etla	Oaxaca	1	Agrarian conflict affected the sugar estates of Etla (Knight, 1986a, p. 107). [Additional details on p. 346 and p. 380 of Knight, 1986a.]
Huajuapan	Oaxaca	1	At the beginning of the Revolution, it was an important nucleus of groups with Zapatista tendencies (http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huajuapan#Historia).
Ixtlan de Juarez	Oaxaca	1	Ixtlan was a center of the Sobernista movement. 5,000 rebels were in the sierra around Ixtlan (Knight, 1986a, p. 380-81). Late in 1916, the sobernista headquarters at Ixtlan fell to the Carrancistas, who found the town's grain stock laced with cyanide (Knight, 1986b, p. 244). It was clear with the fall of Ixtlan that Oaxaqueno separatism had "gone down to defeat," but the movement was hard to eradicate and the serranos sustained their guerrilla struggle into the following year.
Juaxtlahuaca	Oaxaca	1	In October of 1911, Zapatista rebels took Juxtlahuaca (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).

Juchitan	Oaxaca	1	Two large and broadly comparable rebellions developed in Oaxaca in 1911, one of which was in Juchitan (Knight, 1986a, p. 373). The assassination of Juchitero cacique Che Gómez in 1911 sparked an armed revolt by the juchiteros known as the chegomista rebellion, which lasted until the planting season in the summer of 1912. The Juchitero revolt seriously challenged the state government and alarmed the federal administration (Knight, 1986a, p. 378). It provided a reminder of the Juchiteros fierce commitment to self-government. It differed from the zapatista rebellion not in the strength of initial motivation or revolutionary status, but rather in the contrasting reactions of the government, who at least for the moment could more easily tolerate a degree of Juchitero independence than it could a display of zapatista agrarianism.
Miahuatlan	Oaxaca	1	The Soberanistas were active here (Meixueiro, 1997, p. 153).
Oaxaca	Oaxaca	0	In the years leading up to the Revolution, Oaxaca was a stable, conservative city (Knight, 1986a, p. 171). The Reyistas ran strong in the elections and the Maderistas complained of parish priests working against them (Knight, 1986a, p. 252, 255). Upon Huerta's assent, a solemn religious function was held at the Cathedral of la Soledad where the town's citizens gathered 'to give thanks to the august patroness for having conceded the salvation of the republic' (Knight, 1986b, p. 2). Oaxaca was twice besieged by the soberanistas, but the city itself did not fall.

Ocotlan	Oaxaca	1	During the Revolution, Zapatista rebels established their base in the small hills surrounding the town and relied on the population there to provide them with food so that they could continue the fight (Wikipedia). A major battle occurred in the town between the Carrancistas and the soberanistas on May 2, 1916. The carrancistas won, and the soberanistas experienced 286 casualties (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México; Meixueiro, 1997, p. 163).
Pochutla	Oaxaca	0	In the years leading up to the Revolution, the jefe ran a trade in enganchados (forced labor), but this does not appear to have provoked subsequent rebellion (Knight, 1986a, p. 29).
Salina Cruz	Oaxaca	0	Salina Cruz served as an important and prosperous port. After the Diaz government built a railroad to it in 1907, it played a very important role in the export of petroleum and in Mexico's maritime commerce more generally (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). Even during the revolutionary era, the port continued to receive substantial improvement (Knight, 1986a, p. 445).
Silacayoapan	Oaxaca	1	By 1914, rebel groups dominated Silacayoapan (Wikipedia).
Tapanatepec	Oaxaca	0	Located near the Chiapas border, where little insurgent activity (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).

Tehuantepec	Oaxaca	0	Tehuantepec was a conservative clerical town, the seat of government, the abode of white landlords, and the hereditary enemy of Juchitan (Knight, 1986a, p. 373). In May 1911, Tehuantepec (like Juchitan) ousted its incumbent officials and installed popular replacements by means of a political riot, that did not involve rural mobilization or guerrilla warfare (Knight, 1986a, p. 374). Tehuantepec cacique Alfonso Santibanez captured and executed Jesus Carranza, the first chief's brother, in retaliation for the execution of his two brothers (Knight, 1986b, p. 242). In March, 1916, three soldiers were shot for robbery (Knight, 1986b, p. 404).
Teposcolula	Oaxaca	1	Sobernistas assassinated coroneles Miguel Cao Romero and José Enrique Arias, as well as Teniente coronel don Elías Ramírez (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).
Tlacolula	Oaxaca	1	During the Mexican Revolution, factions loyal to Venustiano Carranza and Francisco Villa fought for dominance here, with battles in the Sierra Juárez mountains and at the city itself (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). In 1912 and again in 1916, rebels swept down from the mountains, attacking ETLA and Tlacolula (Knight, 1986b, p. 240).
Tuxtepec	Oaxaca	1	“Oaxaca too witnessed several significant uprisings and Sebastian Ortiz, in hiding since November [1910], was able to emerge from the mountains and join up with the rebels of Tuxtepec” (Knight, 1986a, p. 206). Ponciano Medina, the 'honorable businessman' of Tuxtepec, was arrested for an excess of Maderista zeal. There was later fighting between Carrancistas and rebels under Meixueiro, who were formally allied

			with Felix Diaz (Knight, 1986b, p. 244).
Villa Alta	Oaxaca	1	In the Sierra Juarez, very near Ixtlan de Juarez. See references for this town.
Yautepec	Oaxaca	1	Bordered Juchitan, see references for this town.
Zimatlan	Oaxaca	1	In September of 1910, in celebration of the centenary of Independence, monuments were commissioned by Sr. Don Leoncio González, at a cost of over \$40,000 (Wikipedia). On August 17, 1914, two officials from Oaxaca accompanied by 18 soldiers came from the city of Oaxaca with the objective of confiscating public funds. However, they were subsequently captured and returned to Oaxaca City. On 4 June, 1915, the Zimatlan district was split into three districts due to its large size. On December 13, 1918, a mob burned the archives and freed the gaol. The government sent forces to pursue the attackers. A similar act was repeated in 1922.
Chignahuapan	Puebla	1	Serdan arranged for a revolt there in November, 1910, which was brief and unsuccessful (LaFrance, 1989, p. 45 and 63). Rebel bands reappeared in February, 1911 (LaFrance, 1989, p. 66). The governor thus urged Diaz to replace the municipal president of Chignahuapan, a Maderista, and the governor also dispatched extra cavalry there. Despite these efforts, the rebels overran the district seat of Chignahuapan (LaFrance, 1989, p. 73). The city faced a substantial increase in murder, alcohol abuse, prostitution, and illegitimate births between 1913 and 1914 as a result of

			high levels of conflict (LaFrance, 2003, p. 27). The rebel Marquez brothers are from Chingnahuapan, and they suffered a major defeat in the region in 1917 (LaFrance, 2003, p. 192-193).
Cuamanala	Puebla	.	Not clear where this town is located, as it is not a district seat and there is an error in the coordinates, whichh put it in a different state.
Huauchinango	Puebla	1	The government fired on pro-Reyes protestors there in 1909 (LaFrance, 1989, p. 3). Serdan arranged for a revolt there in November, 1910, which was brief and unsuccessful (LaFrance, 1989, p. 45, 63). A rebel attempt in February, 1911 to capture the important, nearby Necaxa hydroelectric works resulted in Diaz dispatching federal troops (LaFrance, 1989, p. 66). In April, 1911, Diaz replaced the jefe politico (LaFrance, 1989, p. 69). In the vicinity of Huauchinango, Gabriel Hernandez, a former follower of Juan Cuamatzi and a recent signer of the radical Plan Poolitico-Social, led a group of one hundred rebels (LaFrance, 1989, p. 75). In the course of April 1911, the rebels sacked several small towns, including Jalpan, Mecapalapa, Metlaltoyuca, Pantepec, and Petlacotla. Huachinango fell on May 12, 1911 to Gabriel Hernandez and sixty mounted followers (LaFrance, 1989, p. 80). He paid for ammunition with vouchers redeemable upon the triumph of the revolution and swelled his ranks with recruits and released prisoners as he advanced. Unrest continued after the triumph of Madero, and the jefe politico asked for

			<p>more troops in 1912, claiming fear of another uprising (LaFrance, 1989, p. 182). In mid May of 1913, rebels joined by the local police force captured Huauchinango (LaFrance, 1989, p. 231). The Necaxa hydroelectric plant there had to pay protection moneys to insurgents (LaFrance, 2003, p. 17). Serrano constitutionalists took the city from Huerta in June 1914 (LaFrance, 2003, p. 47). Huachinango was briefly the Convencionista capital of Puebla (LaFrance, 2003, p. 110).</p>
Necaxa	Puebla	1	<p>In the same municipality as Huauchinango. See documentation for this municipality.</p>
Puebla (Colegio del Estado)	Puebla	1	<p>In what became a precursor to the Mexican Revolution, Carmen and Máximo Serdán plotted one of the first conspiracies against the Porfirio Diaz government in Puebla (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). Their plans were discovered and their house was surrounded by federal troops. A gun battle ensued, killing both brothers on 18 November 1910. During the Revolution, the city was taken by forces under General Pablo Gonzalez, then later was under Zapatista control. Numerous additional details are provided in LaFrance, 1989.</p>
San Lorenzo	Puebla	0	<p>Anti-Madero clubs formed there (LaFrance, 1989, p. 4).</p>

Tehuacan	Puebla	1	<p>In May, 1911, 154 government troops faced a rebel force of between 600 and 800 (LaFrance, 1989, p. 80). They peacefully surrendered. Violence broke out later in 1911, when the jefe attempted to place his relatives in local positions without elections (LaFrance, 1989, p. 108). There were major agricultural strikes in 1912 (LaFrance, 1989, p. 167). There was also a counter-revolutionary movement in the region in 1912, supporting Felix Diaz (LaFrance, 1989, p. 183). A major insurgent movement grew in the area throughout 1914 (LaFrance, 2003, p. 42). Agrarian issues concerned them, but the insurgency was also motivated by industrial labor concerns and by a group of caciques who wanted to maintain their local monopoly on power. However, the Huerta government was also able to raise large numbers of troops there, given the large business community (LaFrance, 2003, p. 52). Revolutionary leaders Francisco Barbosa and Juan Lechuga were both constitutionalists from the Tehuacan area (LaFrance, 2003, p. 77).</p>
Teziutlan	Puebla	1	<p>In Teziutlan, a tribunal called the Committee of Public Safety, after the radical group of the French Revolution, consisted of tobacco factory workers, artisans, and small merchants (LaFrance, 1989, p. 105). The committee passed judgment on the wealthy, especially large landholders. Landowners, particularly Spanish ones, were charged with the illegal usurpation of lands and abuse of Indians. Some were executed. There was a successful pro-Vazquista rebellion in mid February of 1912 (LaFrance, 1989, p. 180). The rebels, joined by the local rural garrison and</p>

			the cacique Miguel Arriaga, killed the jefe of the district. Within days they captured San Juan de los Llanos and much of the hinterland. Numbering around one thousand, they managed to hold on to several important communities for nearly two months. Finally, a federal rural corps forced them to disperse. As nominally leftist opponents of the Madero government, the Vazquistas condemned Madero for not fulfilling the provisions of the Plan de San Luis Potosi and for not siding with peasants. Teziutlan was one of the more conflicted areas in 1914, and faced significant food shortages (Knight, 2003, p. 25). There was instability over local elections in 1918 (LaFrance, 2003, p. 198).
Tlaxco	Puebla	.	No information about the revolutionary period could be located.
Zacatlan	Puebla	1	In February 1911 in Zacatlan, rebels led by the Marquz Galindo brothers resisted a government force of one hundred before fleeing into the mountains when federal reinforcements arrived (LaFrance, 1989, p. 66). Governor Cahuantzi of Tlaxcala claimed that everyone in the town was either a rebel supporter or member of the rebel's family. The rebels subsequently succeeded in taking Zacatlan (LaFrance, 1989, p. 73).
Queretaro	Queretaro	.	Excluded from the sample because no possibility for within state variation.
Payo Obispo	Quintana Roo	0	State of Quintana Roo did not witness revolutionary activity (Knight, 1986a).
Vigia Chico	Quintana Roo	0	See above.
Xkalak	Quintana Roo	0	See above.
Charcas	San Luis Potosi	1	Just north of Salinas, where according to American Counsel Bonney there were 600 rebels operating, possibly under the leadership of Raul Madero (Ankerson, 1984).

Gogorrón	San Luis Potosi	1	<p>Gogorrón was a large hacienda with 3,557 inhabitants (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). This district became one of the centers of agrarian agitation in San Luis Potosi. In particular in 1911 there was a large riot at the hacienda of Gogorrón, which inspired further rioting elsewhere in the state. However, later in the Revolution this area was relatively calm. On August 1, 1914, the constitutionalist army occupied the area without any violence, as the Huertista garrison had abandoned their post.</p>
Paso Real	San Luis Potosi	1	<p>Paso Real is in Valles. According to investigations by the American consulate in San Luis Potosi, rebel leaders Enrique Salas and Francisco Oyarbide were based in Valles, with at least 90 soldiers recruited from the area (p. 65 of Ankerson, 1984). Valles is part of the Huasteca Potosina, which was a major area of revolutionary activity, with five rebel leaders commanding over 510 soldiers. As early as August of 1910, a revolt was planned in the Huasteca Potosina. When it was foiled, three of its leaders were arrested in Valles (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). In December of 1910, 72 political prisoners were apprehended in Ciudad Valles, Tancanhuitz, and Tamazunchale. At the beginning of January, 1912, the engineer Rafael Curiel took up arms near Ciudad Valles. On 20 May, 1913, revolutionary forces under the command of Manuel Lárraga y Nicolás Zarazúa attacked federal forces at Ciudad Valles. Lárraga subsequently attacked federal forces at Valles again, on April 8, 1914, this time accompanied by General Gabriel</p>

			Gavira and Coronel Vicente Salazar. The federals were defeated on April 12.
San Luis Potosi	San Luis Potosi	0	“During the Revolutionary era, soldiers from all armed bands entered San Luis Potosi: maderistas, huertistas, carrancistas (for the first time on July 17, 1914) then villistas and then for a second time the carrancistas on July 18, 1915. But all the bands came, entered, and left peacefully, one after the other” (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México, translation mine, more details about each peaceful turnover available there). San Luis Potosi is not one the insurgency origin spots listed by Consulate Bonnie (Ankerson, 1984).
Badiraguato	Sinaloa	1	Juan Banderas began a notable revolutionary career among the haciendas of Badiraguato (Knight, 1986a, p. 196). In 1913, rebels killed the prefect of Badiraguato, Don Eligio Abitia.
Choix	Sinaloa	1	General Benjamin Hill was from there. In 1915, a column of the constitutionalist army under the command of Marcelino Mascareño defeated the villistas near Choix (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). A few days later, they entered Choix, fought and defeated the Villistas inside the city,

			and killed governor Felipe Riveros.
Concordia	Sinaloa	1	Concordia was captured by Juan Canedo and his Tepic allies in 1910 (Knight, 1986a, p. 276). The Gavilla brothers were active there during the maderista Revolution. As early as March of 1913, there were reports of the Gavillas resuming their activities around Concordia, Pauco, ad Rosaria, “all familiar names from 1910-1912” (Knight, 1986b, p. 33).
Culiacan	Sinaloa	1	In 1912, the landlord and rebel leader Justo Tirado captured and looted the state capital, reducing the Culican valley to a state of anarchy (Knight, 1986a, p. 276). In the coming year, anarchy prevailed in the Culican valley (Knight, 1986a, p. 384). Obregon took Culican in 1913, and the federals fled with modest casualties (Knight, 1986b, p. 146). Prominent Huertistas were made to sweep the streets (Knight, 1986b, p. 177).
El Fuerte	Sinaloa	1	Rebel leader Jose Maria Ochoa was from El Fuerte (Knight, 1986a, p. 196). In 1913, Felipe Bachomo rebelled, demanding the return of the Mayo Indians’ land (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). In 1915, the constitutionalist army fought and defeated the villistas at El Fuerte.
Mazatlan	Sinaloa	1	In 1911, rebel leaders Manuel Sanchez and Justo Tirado revolted south of Mazatlan and soon the entire rural hinterland fell under rebel sway (Knight, 1986a, p. 196 and 204). The Mazatlan port was also taken by the Maderistas in 1911 (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). In 1913, revolutionary troops began a blockade of the port.

			In 1914, Mazatlan became the second city in the world – after Tripoli in Libya – to be bombed in aerial attacks. The attack was made by a carrancista biplane.
Mocorito	Sinaloa	1	Manuel Vega, supporters of Juan Banderas (a rebel leader who had recently been arrested), other veterans of 1910, and 'Indians who had been despoiled of their lands' joined forces and took Morocito with cries of Viva Zapata in 1912 (Knight, 1986a, p. 275). Morocito had also been a center of rebellion in 1910-1911 (Knight, 1986a, p. 276).
Rosario	Sinaloa	1	In May 1912, a federal army deserter led 200 men on an attack on Rosario (Knight, 1986a, p. 458). In March 1913, there came reports of the Gavilla brothers resuming their rebel activities around Concordia, Panuco, and Rosario, “all familiar names from 1910-1912” (Knight, 1986b, p. 33).
San Ignacio	Sinaloa	0	Briefly assaulted by Juan Canedo in 1912, but besides that little rebel activity recorded (Knight, 1986a, p. 276; Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).
Sinaloa	Sinaloa	1	The first anti-reelectionist club was formed in Sinaloa, and the first martyr of the Revolution, Gabriel Leyva, was killed there on June 13, 1910 (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). Generals Anatolio B. Ortega and Antonio Norzagaray Angulo were from there. Obregon took the city in 1913 (Knight, 1986b, p. 146).

Guaymas	Sonora	0	<p>Guayamas was a conservative city (Knight, 1986b, p. 27). In the 1914 movement to overthrow Huerta, Guayamas was the last place in Sonora to remain in federal hands. Obregon believed that it was too costly to attempt to take Guayamas (Knight, 1986b, p. 29). Huerta ordered the governor of Sonora to continue delivering a full leva quota, even though he held only Guayamas (Knight, 1986b, p. 78). When the Huerta government finally fell, many of the federal troops at Guayamas joined the carrancistas (Knight, 1986b, p. 146). While Yaqui war parties did raid the Guayamas Valley and even the outskirts of the city in the early revolutionary years, they did not seriously threaten the city (Knight, 1986b, p. 195).</p>
Hermosillo	Sonora	1	<p>During the Mexican Revolution, forces loyal to Pancho Villa were repulsed by General Manuel Diéguez (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). After the assassination of Francisco Madero in 1913, Venustiano Carranza, then governor of Coahuila, sought refuge in Hermosillo. Here Carranza began the Constitutionalist Movement, organizing state forces to resist Huerta, and because of this, Hermosillo has the nickname of the "revolutionary capital of the country." [Additional references: Knight; 1986b; p. 112, 174, 218, 219, 279, 334, 374]</p>
Comalcalco	Tabasco	1	<p>Ignacio Gutiérrez Gómez, a resident of Comalcalco, took up arms against Diaz in April 1910 (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). The rebellion of Gutiérrez spread rapidly to nearby towns, and Diaz dispatched the federal army to combat it. On April 21, 1911, federals</p>

			and rebels battled in Aldama, Comalcalco, killing Gutiérrez. On May 12, 1912, rebel Quirino Torres assaulted the federal barracks in Comalcalco. On May 12, 1913, constitutionalist forces took Comalcalco.
Frontera	Tabasco	1	Frontera is the municipal seat of Centla. The Brigada Usumacinta was one of two rebel groups operating in the Dos Rios area, near Centla (Ortiz, 1991, p. 40, 81). There was a rebel army with 2,500 elements, primarily composed of campesinos (see p. 81 of Ortiz, 1991 for more details). Moreover, on July 2, 1912, Pedro Padilla – under the banner of the orzoquista rebellion against Madero – took up arms in the Frontera port (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). The jefe (mayor) Calixto Merino did not attempt to stop him.
Huimanguillo	Tabasco	1	The Huimanguillo and Cardenas districts of Tabasco produced a vigorous maderista rebel movement (Knight, 1986a, p. 204). Revolutionary fires quickly consumed all of Contalpa district, from Huimanguillo in the south to Paraiso on the coast (Ortiz, 1991, p. 71). The revolutionaries there took up arms when negotiations between class-based factions failed, producing a hotbed of revolutionary activity (Ortiz, 1991, p. 69). The priest at Huimanguillo was replaced and children baptized “in the name of liberty” (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).

Macuspana	Tabasco	0	Macuspana is outside the two major fronts of fighting in Tabasco (Ortiz, 1991). On March 29, 1911, Macuspana native José Narciso Roviroso Andrade was named by the congress as the “Distinguished Son of Tabasco” (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). On October 15, 1914, the jefe (mayor) Alcides Caparroso had 19 prisoners summarily executed. On January 17, 1915 Límbaro Blandín, José Domingo Ramírez Garrido y Francisco Javier Santamaría found the Mayan ruins “El Tortuguero” in Macusapaná, and their existence was publicized widely for the first time.
Teapa	Tabasco	0	While there were occasional bandit attacks, troubles remained sporadic and isolate (Knight, 1986a, p. 364).
Tenosique	Tabasco	1	Tenosique was located in Dos Rios, which along with Chontalpa was one of two fronts of the Revolution in Tabasco (Ortiz, 1991, p. 79). Rebels under the command of Luis Felipe Domínguez Suárez began operating in Tenosique during the summer of 1913. On 7 September, government forces under the command of José Valenzuela Ramos defeated these rebel forces (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).
Villahermosa	Tabasco	1	Villahermosa is the seat of the municipality of Centro and also the Tabasco state capital. It was a frequently threatened town with a small federal garrison (Knight, 1986a, p. 365). On 28 June, 1911, revolutionaries first entered the city (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). On March 15, 1912, Pedro Padilla started a rebellion in the city in the name of Pascual Orozco. On March 25, 1913, coronel Juan A. Poloney, commander

			of the 31 Battalion, mutinied against the new federal authorities, who had killed Madero. On September 4, 1914, Huertista officials were shot in the Villahermosa barracks. On 29 August, 1915, José Gil Morales, mayor Andrés Superano and other members of the “Brigada Sosa Torres” rebelled, leading a coup that resulted in the assassination of the governor. In December of that year, Gil Morales was shot. In November of 1918, the Spanish influenza struck, decimating the population.
Ciudad Victoria	Tamaulipas	0	Rebel movements in Victoria consistently failed to get off the ground, and to the extent that there was revolutionary change, it was imposed from without (Salamini, 1990, p. 185-211). While the U.S. consulate kept predicting eminent attacks, these never materialized (Salamini, 1990, p. 185-212). Constitutionalist took the city from the Huertistas in November of 1913.
Tampico	Tamaulipas	0	Tampico was the main oil producing center in Mexico and remained relatively stable. The guerrilla movement led by the Carrera Torres in parts of Tamaulipas had limited impact. In 1914, the “Incident of Tampico” witnessed 7 American sailors stop to buy gas at the port of Iturbide, where they were subsequently arrested and marched through the streets of Tampico (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). The constitutionalists took the city on May 13, 1914.
Huatusco	Veracruz	1	Salvador Gabay led a powerful rebel movement in the Huatusco-Cordoba region (Knight, 1986b, p. 201). In 1916, Arturo Solache joined him, leading 1000 men.

Jalapa	Veracruz	1	An early anti-reelectionist club was formed in favor of Madero (Knight, 1986a, p. 62). By spring of 1913, landlords there were complaining of constant rebel and bandit demands (Knight, 1986b, p. 53). The town continued to be a favorite target of rebels in 195 and 1916 (Knight, 1986b, p. 392). In the spring of 1916, the forces of Roberto Cejudo occupied a warehouse in the city to hold a dance. In 1918, Cejudo succeeded in briefly capturing the city. Less than half of the fields around Jalapa were sown in 1918, due to the fear of rebel attacks (Knight, 1986b, p. 414).
Orizaba	Veracruz	0	There were two major strikes in Orizaba in the final years of the Porfiriato, one at Cananea and one at Río Blanco. While there were working class Maderista societies in Orizaba, rebellion did not break out. "It was plausibly supposed that the local workers remembered the bloody events [strikes] of four years before and had no taste for a second dose of Porfirian peace-keeping; thus, Maderista organizations who counted on armed working-class support were as disappointed at Orizaba as they had been in Puebla" (Knight, 1986a, p. 173). Into 1914, unlike in the industrial towns in the North, business continued to boom in Orizaba (Knight, 1986b, p. 52). There were people in the small mountainside farms outside Orizaba who were driven to rebel against the Carrancistas, people no longer picnicked in the countryside, and from 1915-1918 the town's power was intermittently cut off (Knight, 1986b, p. 301 and 392).

San Juan de Ulua	Veracruz	0	San Juan de Ulua is a prison in Veracruz harbor. Veracruz experienced little local revolutionary activity. The defining event of the revolutionary period was the American invasion of the harbor. In response to the Tampico Affair, on April 21 1914 President Woodrow Wilson ordered that American troops occupy the Veracruz harbor, and they remained there for six months.
Tlacotalpam	Veracruz	1	In 1912, Guillermo Pous, a failed candidate in the recent Veracruz gubernatorial election, led a revolt at Tlacotalpam (Knight, 1986a, p. 474).
Acanceh	Yucatan	0	In 1914, the Huertista governor, general Prisciliano Cortés, gave the category of “ciudad” (city) to then Villa de Acanceh (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). In 1915, the constitutionalist governor declared all acts during the huertista usurpation null, and thus Acanceh lost its status as a ciudad.
Espita	Yucatan	0	On March 15, 1912, jurisdiction over the plantation “San Pedro Chenchelá” passed from Valladolid municipality to Espita municipality.
Halacho	Yucatan	0	In 1910, Halachó was given jurisdiction over two pueblos: Cepeda y Cuch Holoch (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). A small Yucateco force tried to stop the Carrancista advance to Merida here in mid-March of 1915, but were quickly and decisively defeated (Knight, 1986b, p. 250). The carrancistas marched on to the capital.
Hunucma	Yucatan	0	One resident of the municipality, Feliciano Canul Reyes, participated in the Revolution, but the municipality itself – dominated by henequen plantations – did not experience insurgent activity (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).

Izamal	Yucatan	0	In 1916, the town of Tekal was transferred from the jurisdiction of Izamal to the jurisdiction of Temax (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).
Maxcanu	Yucatan	0	On April 28, 1914, it acquired the title of ciudad (city), but was returned soon after to the status of villa (village), because acts of the Huerta government were nullified (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).
Merida	Yucatan	0	Zapatista prisoners were sent there. 180 of them fought a two hour battle in 1913, before they were subdued and their leader executed (Knight, 1986b, p. 53).
Motul	Yucatan	0	From the 29 to 31 of March, 1918, the town had its first Socialist Congress, with the objective of studying the principal problems that affected the area's workers (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).
Progreso	Yucatan	0	In January, 1911, Francisco Madero visited Progreso (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). Five unions went on strike at the docks there in 1913 (Knight, 1986b, p. 97). While there was resistance to the Carrancistas, it was relatively short-lived. This was in part because the Carrancistas had a superior military, but also because the price of henequen – Yucatan's principal export – rose threefold between 1915 and 1918 due to increased demand from World War I (Knight, 1986b, p. 250). Thus, there was a great deal of prosperity to go around, bringing large profits to planters and also paying for the Carrancista government's public works.

Sotuta	Yucatan	0	In 1915, the town of Nenelá separated from the municipality, and at the same time the municipality acquired the towns of Kanakán y Cisteíl (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).
Tekax	Yucatan	0	This is a large and isolated municipality in the jungle that did not experience insurgent activity (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).
Temax	Yucatan	0	At Temax in 1911, the jefe was tied to a chair and riddle with bullets (Knight, 1986a, p. 226)
Ticul	Yucatan	0	Ticul is in a rural area in southern Yucatan, focused primarily on agriculture, where the Revolution did not arouse unrest (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).
Tixkokob	Yucatan	0	In 1914, it acquired the title of ciudad (city), but was returned soon after to the status of villa (village), because acts of the Huerta government were nullified (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).
Tizimin	Yucatan	0	On November 30, 1913, the railroad line from Espite to Tizimin was inaugurated (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).
Valladolid	Yucatan	0	The gubernatorial campaign of 1909-1910 culminated in an attempted revolt against the economic domination of the Molinas and their puppet governor Munoz Aristegui (Knight, 1986a, p. 225). The uprising was bloodily and permanently suppressed, with the survivors fleeing to sanctuary with the Huits, the independent Maya of the interior.

Nochistlan	Zacatecas	0	The local people collaborated with the army to rid the area of bandits (Knight, 1986b, p. 438). They developed a self defense fund that successfully defended the city from Villista attack in 1913 (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). “Nochistlán was never taken by belligerent forces, nor did it lack food, and life continued peacefully” (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México).
Valparaiso	Zacatecas	1	On April 11, 1911, Maderista rebels arrived, liberating prisoners and burning the municipal archives and furniture (Enciclopedia de Los Municipios y Delegaciones de México). During the summer of 1913, small rebel rancher Justo Avila recruited five men in the Fresnillo/Valparaiso region. He led them in a revolt against the Lobatos hacienda, which had an absentee owner and a notoriously harsh administrator.