

UC Berkeley

Cibola Project

Title

Transcription of documents: a critique of Richard Flint, *Great Cruelties Have Been Reported: The 1544 Investigation of the Coronado Expedition*. Dallas: Southern Methodist University Press, 2002.

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/7220j93v>

Author

Craddock, Jerry R

Publication Date

2008-04-03

Documents of the Hispanic Southwest:
The Expedition of Francisco Vázquez de Coronado
1540-1542

Concerning the trial of Coronado according to the records contained in legajo Justicia 267, fols. 814r-938r, of the Archivo General de Indias, Seville, and the edition with translation into English published by Richard Flint, *Great Cruelties Have Been Reported: The 1544 Investigation of the Coronado Expedition*. Dallas: Southern Methodist University Press, 2002. Pp. xix, 647.

Jerry R. Craddock

In most circumstances, I would welcome any effort to publish the Spanish text of the documents of the Hispanic Southwest. Having organized the “Cíbola Project” for exactly that purpose, i.e., to make those documents accessible in their original language (for a description of the project, go to https://escholarship.org/uc/rcrs_ias_ucb_cibola), I should be delighted that such a substantial book could be published without the usual sacrifice of the Spanish text. However, I must confess that the manner in which Flint has edited the texts seems to me likely to discourage readers from favoring similar enterprises.

During the preparations for a symposium that took place October 2, 1999, at the Fort Burgwin campus of Southern Methodist University, Los Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico, jointly sponsored by the Clements Center for Southwest Studies, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, and the Research Center for Romance Studies, University of California, Berkeley, Flint sent me samples of his transcriptions, which I returned with critical observations. It was perfectly clear to me that if he persisted in his method, none of his transcriptions could be used for philological purposes, and, would, in fact, have to be done over again. I explained my objections in a letter of February 11, 1999. David Weber, Director of the Clements Center, suggested during and after the Fort Burgwin symposium that we reach some kind of compromise with regard to transcription norms, but since none of the innovative features of Flint’s method of transcription would be tolerable in a transcription carried out by philologists, it seemed pointless to me to pursue the issue.

The purpose of this publication is to provide a detailed critique of Flint’s transcription, while at the same time to make concrete proposals conducive to what I argue is a more satisfactory method of editing the documents that rightly fascinate the students of the Hispanic Southwest so much. Here I would like to emphasize that the “Cíbola Project” is designed to promote editions containing facsimiles of the original documents so that the accuracy of the transcriptions can be immediately verified by any reader. In such editions, it becomes less important to signal features of the document not directly related to the text itself, since those features can be observed visually.

On the next two pages, a facsimile of the first page of the trial record appears opposite a page containing Flint’s transcription (also in facsimile), and a traditional paleographic transcription. What strikes one forceably at first glance is the remarkable esthetic impact of the original, since the page was written by a scribe with no ill opinion of his own penmanship. Of course, none of this visual impression can come across in a transcription, and we realize what a pity it is that publication with facsimile reproductions of the originals has been in general so costly as to be impracticable.

The most immediately salient **feature** of Flint’s transcription is the extraordinary typographical complexity. Scholars, and I dare say many less specialized readers, have had a long time to get used to the con-ventions of traditional paleography, so I find myself bound to claim, though I can speak for no one but myself, that the relatively clean appearance of the paleographic transcription on page five possesses important advantages, in fact, is far easier to read, despite the fact that no concession whatsoever is made to the conventions of modern Spanish orthography. In my view, the basic problem is that Flint has attempted to encode in his transcriptions information that can be more appropriately and adequately treated in the introduction, the notes, or the glossary.

Esthetics aside, what I wish to comment on here are primarily the philological aspects of Flint's transcription method.

The text begins with a dramatically scrolled capital E which imitates the large initial letters of medieval manuscripts. The vertical strokes of various letters in the first line of text are extended in a handsome set of interlocking flourishes. The main portion of the text is written with remarkable clarity, and certain letters appear to have been shaped with conscious esthetic intention, especially capital R. At the foot of the page appears the notary's indication that the page is genuine, a horizontal line with flourishes at each end, interrupted in the center with his rubric.

None of these features can be reproduced adequately in a transcription.

update 6/1/2023

For a complete edition of the text with collation of the three manuscripts and access to the facsimilies of all the manuscripts, see Craddock 2017.

814

En la gran cibdad de
 Tenititan me^o de la
 Nueva España veynete
 e seys dias del mes de
 mayo año del naci-
 miento de nro salva-
 dor ihu xpo de mill
 e quientos e quatro-
 ta e quatro años el m^o y mag^o s. licenciado
 lozenco de tejada yor^o de ca^o adriana real
 de la nueva españa que reside en la dha
 dha de mexico mando parecer ante
 mi pedro de regnera conde de onama
 y de la dha de ca^o adriana e dixo
 por quanto onama^o por un real comision le
 mandaban que hiziese cierta ynformacion
 sobre lo tocante a los malos tratamientos
 que se han^o y que mas que franco bazquez
 de lozonado gov^o de la nueva españa capi-
 tan general que fue para el descubrimiento
 de la tierra nueva de cuba y otros sus capi-
 tanes ovian fecho e ovian dado favor
 e aynda de ello que para hazer la dha yn-
 formacion en forme de lo que onama^o le man-
 dada nonbrava y nonbro por conde pa-
 selo. Si mi el dho pedro de regnera e

5
10
15
20
25

JUSTICIA 267 (48-1-10/32)

[fol. 1r]⁴⁵

814

El proçeso de Francisco Vazquez

En la gran çïUDaD De / tenuxtitan meXico de la / nueva esPaña veynte / E
seys dias del mes de / mayo Año del naS- / cimiento de *nuestro* salva- / dor
Jesu cristo de mill / E quinientos E quaren- / Ta E quatro Años El muy mag-
nífico señor liçençiado / lorenço de tejada oydor de la aUdiencia Real / de la
nueVa esPaña que Reside en la dicha çïU- / dad de meXico mando paresçer
Ante sy / A mi pedro de rrequena *escrivano* de sus *magestades* / Y de la dicha
Real aUdiencia E dixo *que* / por quanto sus *magestades* por su rreal comision
le / mandaban que hiziese çierta ynformaçion / sobre lo tocante A los mal-
ostratamientos / Aperreamientos y quemas que Francisco Vazquez / de Coro-
nado *governador* de la nueva Galizia Capi- / tan general que fue para El
descubrimiento / de la tierra nueVa de çibola y otros sus Capi- / tanes *que*
hAbian (F)*hecho* E *hAbian* dado favor / E ayuda A ello que para hazer la
dicha yn- / Formaçion Conforme A lo que su *magestad* le man- / daba non-
braba y nonbro por *escrivano para* / Ello A mi El dicho pedro de Requena E

[Traditional paleographic transcription with modernized punctuation, word separation, and use of capital letters]

[fol. 814r]

El proçeso de Francisco Bazquez

En la gran çibdad de | Tenuxtitan Mexico de la | Nueva España, veynte
| e seys dias del mes de | ⁵ mayo, año del nas- | çimjento de *nuestro* salva-
| dor *Ih̄u Xp̄isto* de mill | e qujnientos e quaren- | ta e quatro años, el
muy *magnífico señor* liçençiado | ¹⁰ Lorenço de Tejada, oydor de la
avdiencia rreal | de la Nueva España que rreside en la dicha çib- | dad
de Mexico, mando paresçer ante sy | a mj Pedro de Requena, *escriuano*
de sus *magestades* | y de la dicha rreal avdiencia, e dixo *que* | ¹⁵ por quanto
sus *magestades* por su rreal comjsion le | mandavan que hiziese çierta
ynformaçion | sobre lo tocante a los malos tratamjentos, | aperre-
amjentos y quemas que *Francisco Bazquez* | de Coronado, *gouernador* de
la Nueva Galjzia, capi- | ²⁰ tan general que fue para el descubrimiento |
de la tier[r]a nueva de Çibola, y otros sus capi- | tanes avian fecho e avian
dado fauor | e ayuda a ello, que para hazer la dicha yn- | formaçion
conforme a lo que su *magestat* le man- | ²⁵ dava, nonbrava y nonbro por
escriuano para | ello a mj, el dicho Pedro de Requena e

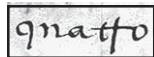
1. Nothing complicates a transcription more than the attempt to imitate variations of size of letters in the manuscript by the use of modern capitals. Capital letters now have, indeed already possessed in the sixteenth century in printed works, important semiotic functions, that is, primarily, to signal proper names and the beginning of sentences. Secondly they are used as a particularly strong form of visual emphasis. All these functions militate against using capital letters as Flint has done; our ingrained habits of reading have to struggle desperately to ignore the ubiquitous capitals that pepper his transcriptions in order to begin to apprehend the sense of the text. Furthermore, there is an important difference between a true majuscule, to use the technical term, and a letter merely written large. I would claim that only such majuscules as can be clearly distinguished in form as opposed to size alone qualify for representation as capital letters; even then I remain firmly convinced that no useful purpose is served by imitating the totally arbitrary variation between majuscules and minuscules in handwritten materials of the Colonial period.

In any case, authentic majuscules, those distinguishable by form, in fol. 814r include word-initial “R”:

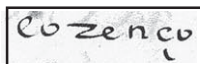


“Reside” 814r11

as opposed to minuscule “r” in its various shapes:



“quattro” 814r9

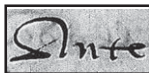


“lorenço” 814r10



“parescer” 814r12

Word-initial “A”:

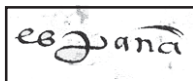


“Ante” 814r12



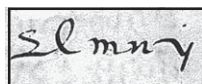
“A mj” 814r13

versus word-internal or final “a”:

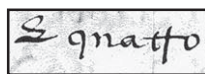


“españa” 814r3

Word-initial “E”, including the coordinating conjunction:



“El muy” 814r9



“E quatro” 814r9

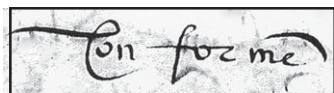
versus word-internal or final “e”:



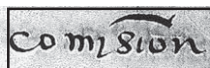
“Reside en” 814r11

It is not always an easy matter to decide whether a letter is a true majuscule rather than an enlarged minuscule.

The letter “c” varies remarkably in size, but the forms may not be sufficiently distinct to justify the use of capital letters for the larger graphic variants, often preferred at the beginning of words.

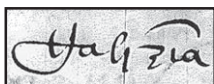


“conforme” 814r24

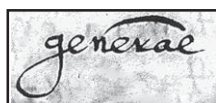


“comjsion” 814r15

The letter “g” varies in size, but even though a proper name is involved in one instance, it is unlikely that there was any intentional use of a majuscule in the proper sense of the term.



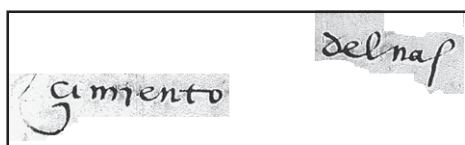
“Galjzia” 814r19



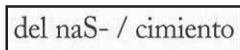
“general” 814r20

The positions these letters take within words are not entirely consistent; I have indicated the general preferences of the scribe. The majuscules occur within words, and the minuscules word initially.

I see no convincing justification for the other capital letters that appear in Flint’s transcription. Particularly strange is his transcription of long “s” as a majuscule:



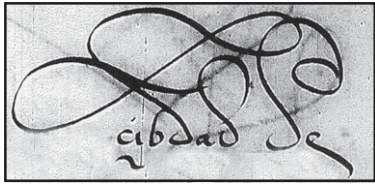
“del nas- | cimiento” 814r5-6



Flint 2002:46.5

Many paleographers use a special symbol for long “s”, a practice I consider unnecessary, and indeed inconsistent, since the varying shapes of minuscule “r” and “a” are, for instance, just as remarkable as those of “s”, but are rarely, if ever, reflected in paleographic transcriptions. But what is the motive for representing a patently minuscule long “s” with a capital letter? My guess is that for Flint the appearance of extenders or flourishes converts letters into majuscules, but that is an unreasonable position to take. Any letter is subject to extension and the addition of flourishes, for instance, very noticeably at the end of lines, but no transcription that I have seen attempts to reflect such details.

None of the three instances of “d” in the first line qualifies as a majuscule; they have acquired flourishes by virtue of having open space above them, an emptiness that presented an apparently irresistible temptation to waste ink, though I must say I admire such virtuosity in scrollwork.



“çibdad de” 814r1

çiUDaD De

Flint 2002:46.3

In addition to the capital D's used in Flint's transcription, we find a capital U in place of the manuscript "b". This is a consequence of two transcription practices followed by Flint: (1) Regularization of the use of the letters "u" and "v", according to phonetic criteria. The former represents the high back labiovelar vowel /u/, the latter the voiced bilabial occlusive/fricative /b/. This "regularization" is a common practice among paleographers, but is unnecessary and inconsistent. Phonetic criteria are fundamentally irrelevant to a paleographic transcription. Furthermore, why are "u" and "v" singled out for regularization but not "i" and "y", for instance? And why is the phonetically irrelevant cedille retained when "c" precedes the front vowels /i/ and /e/? In any case, when Flint comes upon what he assumes is a vowel, but represented with a larger, in my view, only slightly larger "v" than in other cases, he represents it with capital "U"; correspondingly, a consonant represented by a supposedly large "u" is represented with capital "V". (2) Modernization of graphic "b", since by the end of the Middle Ages the phonetic distinction between occlusive /b/ and fricative /v/ (or its bilabial counterpart) had disappeared. One consequence was that "b" could also, and often did, represent the vowel /u/ in manuscripts of the period. In such cases, Flint transcribes "b" as "U" if he imagines that the "b" was a majuscule. Again, why is the use of "b" and "v" modernized when so many other archaic traits are retained, like the "c" with cedille mentioned above? Flint's preferences add up to a truly bizarre transcription of "çibdad".

The "b" in "çibdad" is patently minuscule, so nothing justifies its representation with a capital letter. However, this word involves an important philological problem which calls into question the practice of "regularizing" the use of "u" and "v" in transcriptions, a topic I will return to below.

In other cases, Flint's use of capitals seems capricious and inconsistent. The letter "x" appears in differing sizes but virtually identical shapes in



814r2

tenuxtitan meXico

Flint 2002:46.3

The second "x", represented as a capital, is the same size at that which appears in the name of Jesus Christ, but Flint does not capitalize the "c" with which he transcribes it.



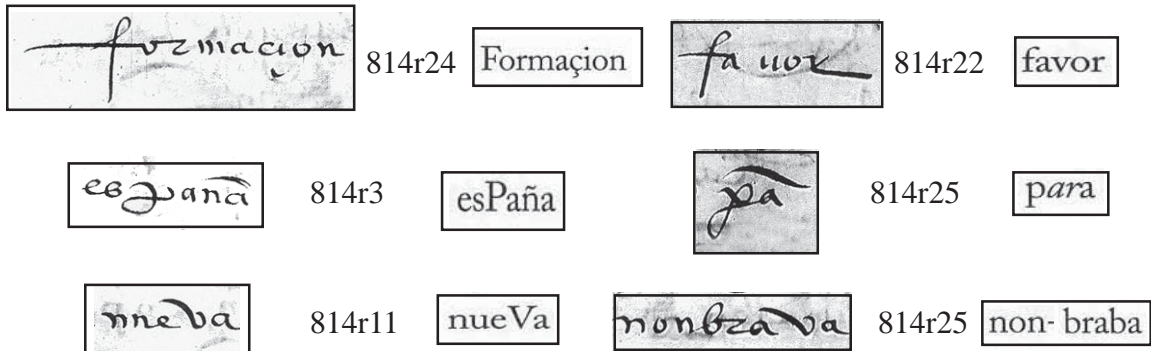
814r7

Jesu cristo

Flint 2002:46.5

In expanding this abbreviation, Flint simply follows modern Spanish spelling, but the initial capital of the latter goes directly against the norms adopted in his edition.

The validity of the distinction drawn between allegedly majuscule “f”, “p”, and “v” and their minuscule counterparts is not supported by the written forms (Flint 2002:46, lines 15, 14; 3, 16; 7, 15-16):



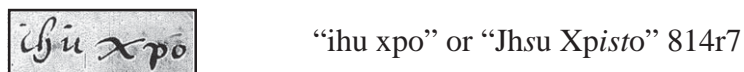
Many other examples of dubious capitalization could be adduced, but the ones provided constitute a sufficient illustration. However, for my purposes, the crucial point is that capitalization should simply be modernized.

2. With regard to spelling, I believe modernization should be strictly avoided. Flint has modernized the use of “b” and “v” tacitly, as his transcription of “nonbrava” 814r25 reveals. He also chose to remind his readers of cases in which silent “h” is required in spelling of the modern Spanish counterparts of various words that occur in the text. The phrase “avian fecho” provides an apposite illustration:



The use of the cursive font for “h” puts it in the same class as the letters supplied in expanded abbreviations; one can observe numerous examples in the facsimile of page 46 of Flint’s edition. As often happens in documents of this time, the scribe preferred the archaic form “fecho”, even though it is more than doubtful that the initial “f” continued to be pronounced in his own time. The parentheses signal editorial deletion. Thus Flint graphically tells his readers that an allegedly majuscule “f” would be replaced in modern Spanish with an “h”. Who exactly needs this information? Or, if there do indeed exist readers who need to be reminded of modern spellings involving “h”, why deny them information about the current spellings of “Lorenço” and “hiziese”?

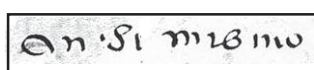
I find it rather sad that many modern editors seem to consider their readers incapable of dealing with occasional scribal archaisms, among which the most notable is the name of Jesus Christ. Its abbreviated form passed from Greek into Latin and thence into vernacular manuscripts, a more than millennial tradition that deserves respect. In Latin and the vernacular, the literal form of the abbreviation contains imitations of Greek letters, some of which coincide approximately, that is i = iota, and u = upsilon, and o = omicron; but h corresponds to Greek eta, x to chi, and p to rho (see Thompson 1912:86, 89). In fact, it might be preferable neither to expand the abbreviation nor capitalize the names as I have done.



From this point forward, readers will be referred to the facsimiles that appear in the appendix to this essay. All forms cited and illustrated will appear with the appropriate page and line numbers; the lines of the facsimiles are numbered in the margins to facilitate location of the forms in context.

2.1 I have never understood why some editors imagine that modernized spelling by itself is a great benefit to their readers' comprehension of the text being edited. So much has changed in the Spanish language since the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that only a thoroughgoing modernization of the morphosyntax and the lexicon, as well as the spelling, would really meet the purpose of making a text transparently and effortlessly comprehensible to a person who has never read a work composed and published before the twentieth century.

As we have seen, Flint modernizes both tacitly and overtly some features of his text, but many others are transcribed as they stand in the original, with no criterion of selection that I can discover.

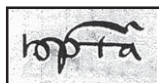


814v2

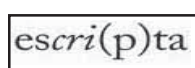


Flint 2002:46.19

Here the archaic and regional variant “ansi” is transcribed without alteration, but on the same page “escrⁱpta” is overtly modernized.



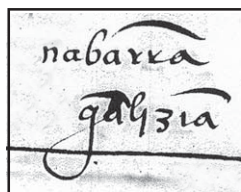
814v9



Flint 2002:46.23

In Flint's transcription (2002:47.22) of the phrase “Retitud e fidiljdad” 815r21, one finds that the first word has been overtly modernized, but not the last.

Flint's treatment of words containing the palatal nasal consonant *ñ* is difficult to understand, if one assumes that his goal in partially modernizing the transcription was to make it more comprehensible to his readers. He not only fails to alter the text when the scribe has inadvertently omitted the tilde, but he on occasion omits it himself, apparently persuaded that some tildes are otiose even when placed over an “n” that represents a palatal nasal. Now the texts of this period are full of otiose tildes, for instance:

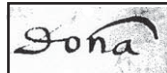


814v22-23 “nabarra... galjzia”

In this passage, Navarre bears one tilde and Galicia two; Flint quite properly ignores them. But what criterion explains the difference between the representations of the palatal nasal in the following two transcriptions (Flint 2002:46.23, 47.5)?



814v11



814v19



Compare also “señalo” 814v4, transcribed with “n” (Flint 2002:4620), though a dramatic tilde is present. For omitted tildes see “senores” 815r5 and “espana” 815r9, both forms transcribed thus by Flint (2002:47.12, 15).

3. Viewed according to the remarkably aberrant criteria Flint has adopted, a strange combination of extreme conservatism and often radical modernization, his transcriptions are quite accurate. In fact, virtually all my criticisms refer to deliberate transcriptional decisions by the editor, not to errors or misreadings, which are few and far between. The remarks that follow treat not just matters of spelling, but rather concern linguistic issues, in particular, phonology and morphosyntax. The following items are discussed in the order in which they appear in the text.

3.1  814v6  Flint 2002:46.21

The scribe has written this name as “Araña”, the dot placed above and to the right of the “n” constitutes the tilde. *Araña* actually exists as a family name, alongside *Arana* and *Aranda*. If an editor believes that the scribe was in error, the conventional way to correct the form would be to place the correction in square brackets: “Ara[nd]a”, with a note in the apparatus of variants to the effect that the actual reading is “Araña”. In any case, “d” cannot be reasonably regarded as an expansion of the abbreviation represented by the tilde.

Here is an example of how Flint overtly corrects a scribal error:

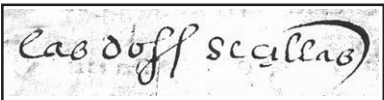

 815r12  Flint 2002:47.16

The drawback is that the symbolization of the correction, i.e., the incorrect element placed in parentheses and the correction represented in italics, is the same as in the modernizations, for which there is no assumption of scribal error, cf. Flint’s “(F)hecho” discussed above. The traditional form of editorial emendation would be “Cor[o]nado” with the scribal “Coronado” listed in the apparatus; the HSMS method would require both the parentheses and the brackets: “Cor(a)[o]nado”.

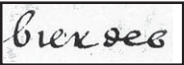

3.2  814v19  Flint 2002:47.5

The tilde here is almost certainly otiose, like the one in the previous example, so that the transcription misrepresents the phonetic nature of the nasal consonant. A vernacular variant of “Alemanja” would more likely be “Alemaña”, with merger of the nasal consonant and the following palatal glide into a single palatal nasal consonant.

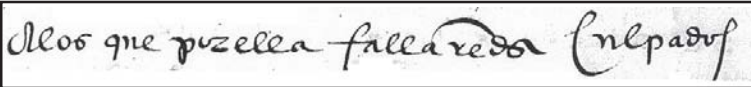
Such a vernacular variant of a well known geographical name occurs in the same passage, a list of the domains of Charles V.

 814v22  Flint 2002:47.6

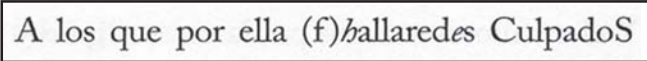
Two features characterize “Seçilla” as vernacular, vis-à-vis the learned standard form *Sicilia*: the merger of the lateral consonant with the following palatal glide to form a single palatal lateral consonant “ll”, and the dissimilation of the vowel of the first syllable (i-í > e-í). The tilde that appears over the name is otiose, so there is in fact no abbreviation to be expanded. Flint’s introduction of “i” after the palatal lateral misrepresents the phonetics of the name. If an effort at modernization was intended, the presence of the “i” is no great help, since the two vernacular features mentioned above have been maintained in Flint’s transcription.

3.3  “bierdes” 815v6  Flint 2002:47.30

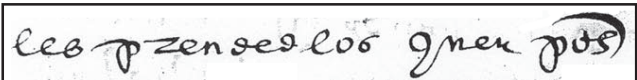
This is the second person singular form of relatively formal address, corresponding to the subject pronoun *vos*, of the future subjunctive of the verb *ver* ‘to see’. The second person plural familiar form was identical, except that the subject pronoun was *vosotros*. This particular form of the future subjunctive was often syncopated during the medieval period, and syncopated forms continue to appear with decreasing frequency during the sixteenth century. The form is not a scribal abbreviation, and if the restoration of the syncopated vowel is meant to be a modernization, it is nonetheless pointless, since that particular tense and mood has fallen into desuetude in modern Spanish.

3.4  815v16

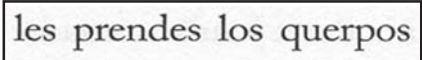
“a los que por ella fallaredes culpados”

 Flint 2002:48.6

Flint probably modernized the verb routinely, but in fact it seems doubtful that in this context one can exclude with any certainty the juridical verb *fallar* ‘to reach a verdict’, the conservative etymological doublet of *hallar* ‘to find’, particularly since “hallaredes” occurs on the same page (815v24) with the meaning ‘to find’ (“don- | dequiera que vos hallaredes”).

3.5  815v17

“les prended los querpos”

 Flint 2002:48.6

This must be one of the few typographical or transcriptional errors I have found. The context requires the imperative form “prended”, corresponding to the form of address *vos*.

References

Thompson, Sir Edward Maunde. 1912. *An Introduction to Greek and Latin Palaeography*. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

addendum 6/1/2023:

Craddock, Jerry R. 2021.

Investigation of the Conduct of Francisco Vázquez de Coronado and his Company during their Exploration of New Mexico in 1540-1542, Conducted by Licentiate Lorenzo Tejada 1544. <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/0t09r90t>

en la gran cibdad de
 tenix titan me se dela
 me vaes pãna veynte
 e seys dias de mes de
 mayo Año del nas
 cimiento de nro salva
 dor ihu xpo semlle
 e ommientos e quatro
 e quatro años el muy mag^{or} licenciado
 lozenco de tejada oydor de la Audiencia Real
 de la Nueva España que reside en ella ha ab
 dao de Mexico mando parecer ante
 el muy pedro de reguena oydor de nro mag^{or}
 y de la Real Audiencia e dixo
 por quanto nro mag^{or} por nro real comision le
 mandaban que hiziese cierta ynformacion
 sobre lo tocante a los malos tratamientos
 que por parte de amigos y que mas que fran bazquez
 de cozonado goñ de la nueva galizia capi
 tan general que fue para el descubrimiento
 de la tierra nueva de cubola y otros sus capi
 tanes ovian fecho e ovian dado fa vor
 e aynda de ello que para hazer la dha yn
 formacion en forme dello que nro mag^{or} le man
 dada nonbrada y non bro por lo nro pa
 selo el muy el dho pedro de reguena e

JUSTICIA 267 (48-1-10/32)

5
10
15
20
25

En si mismo para la Desiderada
que en si mismo se ha de tomar en la
nueva galizia del y deos y otros oficiales
que en ella ansido y lo senalo conea In
brila y senal que en el hazer es man de
aravia y fran diaz

5

Y luego el dho omioz licenciado entre
go omioz dho pedro de ve qnena una
provisiun de omioz topta en papel e
sellada con un real orle y firmada
del principe don felipe nro senor y delos
del on real consejo deyndias y de fen
cada se pan desamano on se a librada
de los otros oficiales para hazer la dha
y nfor macion on tenoz de la dha p
visiun es este que se oyo

10

15

Don carlos por la divina clemencia en pe
rador omper augusta Rey de
alemania dona juana su madre
y el mismo don carlos por la mes magra
Reyes de castilla de leon de dragon de
las dff seales de jerusalen de nabarra
de granada de toledo de bal de galizia

20

la prociencia

JUSTICIA 267 (48-1-10/32)

El mayor cas de se bica de cordena de cor
 doña de corcega de mircia de Jaen de los al
 gar ues de algeria de gibraltax de las yslas
 de canaria de las yndias yslas e tierra fir
 me del mar oceano fons de barcelona senores
 de bizcaya e de molina duques de Atenas
 de neopatria condes de feand e de tirol
 e de vos el licenciado de sada e ydoz de la
 nra audiencia de al de la nueva espana
 end e gracia de padre que nos somos y informa
 doff que en la jornada que fran barquez
 de lozanda hizo de la pzo vna de cibola
 asi ala yda como de la bnelta e los
 espanoles que con el fueron hizieron gran
 des aneladas a los nativos de las tierras
 por don de pasaron matando e zcan m m
 de ellos e haciendoles otras cosas e ynjusticias
 en deservidas e odios nro s e nro e qnrien
 do pzo ver e nel castigo de ello visto por
 los del nro consejo de las yndias confiendo
 de vna de tino e fidelidad e conciencia e
 que soys tal persona que bien e fiel e di
 e gentemente hazeys lo que por nos vos
 fuere mandado e conetido fue el (ordenado)
 e los lo debiamos encomendar y coneter

JUSTICIA 267 (48-1-10/32)

5
10
15
20
25

Como por la presente vos lo enco-
 mendamos y cometemos por q vos man-
 damos que ayais ynformacion de
 pays de si en la provincia de galizia como
 en la cibdad de Mexico y en otras tales
 que fuerdes q conviene como
 y se quemaneza lo duso de ya pasado y pasa
 e que auel dade e ynformacion notable e
 q vos hizieron e cometieron el dho fran-
 cisco de los espanoles que con ellos fueron
 y vinieron de la dha provincia de cibola
 e qnien e iguales personas lo hizieron y lo
 cometieron e por cuyo mandado e qnien
 les dio para ello consejo favor e ayuda
 e la dha ynformacion e vida e laborada
 e sabida de los que por ella fallareda (en padof
 les pzenes los qnien pos) e asi pzenes o y gais
 qnien des culpas y des cargos e for vos los yrem-
 tireys de la nra audienca e al de la dha nueva
 espana juntamente con la ynformacion q
 vos hizierdes e con los de los cargos qnien ellos dieren
 para que en ella se vea todo y se haga nis-
 tra la qual ynformacion hareys don-
 de qniera que vos hallaredes de si en la
 dha provincia de galizia e donde os man-
 damos yz por mto qnien e de residencia

JUSTICIA 267 (48-1-10/32)

5

10

15

20

25

Helea Como en o thagual Onex de
 donde os hallareis la qual Remtixes amo
 de es al dho nro presidente e oydores
 vos mandamos que recibidos en padis
 5 que asi vos los remtixes sea yn forma
 cun e proceso que con traceos o vire de
 heho juntamente con dno dolo (argos) y lo
 sean y procedan con traceos como se ha
 10 zen puz de Reyes destos Reynos e alas
 ordenanças e provisiones dadas puz de
 Reyes catolicos como puz el enperado e mis
 paraee bien tratami de los yndios e manda
 mos alas dha a quien lo dno dho toca ca
 15 tane e a otras quales omer personas
 se omen entender de ser ynformado
 e daber ea verdad cer ca de lo dno dho
 que se omer y parezcan ante vos e
 vos dha mandamientos y enplazamis y digan
 20 dno dho y dno dho a los plazos
 las pias que vos se omer e sea puz
 e dno e mandamos de ser ynformado e
 no puzca puzente les omer e abemos
 25 puz e prestas e las podays hexelntare
 e omer que se omer e ynobidentes fueren
 e para hazer e conph e lo dno dho
 e a ynda o fueren e menester dno dho puz

JUSTICIA 267 (48-1-10/32)

5

10

15

20

25