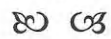
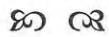


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Salazar Inspection, 1597

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JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR DEPARTS TO INSPECT THE FORCES OF DON JUAN DE OÑATE¹

Sir:

In the galleons I received a letter from the president of the Council of the Indies, Licentiate Laguna, in which your majesty notified me that Don Juan de Oñate was to make the expedition to New Mexico, provided he had ready, as was presumed, his army and the necessary provisions. If he did not, I was to notify your majesty so that you might provide what seemed most suitable to your royal service. Because of insufficient time to dispatch a cedula by that mail, it was to be sent at the first opportunity. I at once informed Don Juan of your majesty's will, warning him that if he were lacking in anything, he would not be allowed to make the expedition. I urged him to be frank with me, since I presumed that, after such a long delay, he would not have on hand the articles set forth in the capitulations, and I urged him not to delay any longer, without cause, the revelation of the true situation and thus cause greater harm and expense to himself and his relatives. He replied with much assurance and confidence in his ability to make the expedition at once, and quickly. He spoke with such extreme earnestness that I found myself obliged to send a person there to conduct the review, inspection, and inventory, even though he claimed that he was under no obligation to submit to one for a second time.

As the case demanded uprightness and integrity, with full consideration of the interests of your majesty and Don Juan, I chose Juan de Frías Salazar, native of the mountains of Burgos, resident and mine operator at Pachuca, a man who will give

1. This document is the first part of a report by the Count of Monterrey to the king, Mexico, November 26, 1597. The remainder, except for another copy of Oñate's contract, deals with other problems of the viceroyalty not related to New Mexico and is therefore omitted here. Our translation is from a photograph of the original in the Archivo General de Indias, *Audiencia de México*, legajo 23.

full satisfaction in this or any other matter. Being both rich and well along in years, he possesses the intelligence and qualifications which the case requires. He was a soldier in Flanders for some years, and from the reports that I have, he served with great credit. Here he is considered a very reliable and dependable man, free from personal considerations or ambitions. I believe that he will carry out this inspection properly, and that this will determine whether or not Don Juan de Oñate should proceed with the expedition. So I had him get ready at the time when the ship arrived with the registers, and the cedula was there.

I dispatched the inspector at once, and he set out. I am hourly expecting word of his arrival, and, shortly thereafter, a report of what he found. I shall forward it to your majesty at the first opportunity, since it could not be done now, nor could much be done in such a short time, since Don Juan and his men are about two hundred leagues away.

The expedition is short of friars, and of those who went it seemed desirable to send back some who for special reasons were not suited for it. Among them there was one to whom the Holy Office of the Inquisition had entrusted a certain commission, and they did not want to name anyone in his place for the time being. Should the expedition proceed, I believe that they will permit the return of these friars. And since the rainy season is now over and Don Juan so depleted, it is necessary that everything be got in readiness, at the same time that other friars are getting ready to start out, which they will do one of these days. In the second report I shall be able to inform your majesty of everything that is being done in this matter, and the reasons that impelled me.

[Endorsed:] *Wait for the report that is expected.*

Mexico, November 26, 1597. COUNT OF MONTERREY. [Rubric]

INSPECTION MADE BY JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR OF THE EXPEDITION¹

IN the city of Mexico, May 30, 1602, Don Gaspar de Zúñiga y Acevedo, Count of Monterrey, lord of the house and estate of Viedma and Ulloa, viceroy and lieutenant of the king our lord, governor and captain general of New Spain, and president of its audiencia and royal chancellery . . . stated that, in order to send his majesty and the royal Council of the Indies a copy of the proceedings of the inspection of the expedition to New Mexico made by Juan de Frías Salazar, it was necessary to draw up a certified copy in the usual manner and he ordered that this be done by one of the royal notaries. **COUNT OF MONTERREY.**

This is a copy, accurately and faithfully drawn, of a royal commission signed by his excellency, the Count of Monterrey, his majesty's viceroy, governor, and inspector general of this New Spain, countersigned by Martín López de Gauna, secretary of government, the tenor of which is as follows:

Don Gaspar de Zúñiga y Acevedo, Count of Monterrey, . . . observes that after Don Luis de Velasco, viceroy, made a contract with Don Juan de Oñate to undertake the expedition for the reduction and pacification of the provinces of New Mexico and to bring its natives to the knowledge of God our Lord and the way of salvation, certain capitulations were drawn up, which were later changed by him. After these modifications had been approved on behalf of Don Juan de Oñate, they were recorded, together with the changes, as is set forth more in detail in the capitulations themselves. And since one of the conditions was that an inspection and inventory should be made by someone appointed by the viceroy of the people, cattle, provisions, arms, munitions, and other things that Don Juan was required to

1. From a photograph of a certified copy in the Archivo General de Indias, *Audiencia de México*, legajo 25. There is another copy in *Patronato*, legajo 22. This is the first printing of this interesting account of the people and equipment that made up the expedition which actually established Spanish rule in New Mexico.

bring on the expedition, I ordered Don Lope de Ulloa y Lemos, captain of my guard, to proceed there for this purpose, as is well known. When he was about to conduct this inspection, I received instructions from his majesty to order Don Juan de Oñate to halt the expedition, which he did, and Don Lope, after holding some reviews and investigations, came back.

Inasmuch as Don Juan is now, in obedience to my instructions, detained at the limits of these provinces near Santa Bárbara and its confines, where one can well imagine that he has had great expenditures because of this delay, this and other considerations impelled me to advise his majesty of what had been done in this matter in fulfillment of the royal cedula. In reply to this and in view of the fact that his majesty instructs me, by cedula of April 2 of this year, if I should learn that Don Juan de Oñate has in readiness the people and other things necessary for the expedition, to order him to carry it out, and, in case he cannot carry it out, to make this fact known as soon as possible in order that the most appropriate measures may be taken in Spain in this matter, I accordingly inquired into the preparations that Don Juan had made in provisions, people, and other equipment, and whether he was prepared and ready to undertake the entrada; he replied to me by letter that he was quite ready, though poor and short of equipment, but that he would commence the entrada just as soon as I should give him permission to do so. As I am bound to grant him this favor and as he has to show, to my satisfaction, that he has fulfilled everything in the capitulations that he had agreed to, and since it is so long since his force had been inspected—with such manifest danger of its people, provisions, and other essentials breaking up—I ordered a new review and inspection of the people, cattle, carts, and other things, and an examination and inventory of the provisions, arms, munitions, and other equipment, articles for trading, and many other things, which he agreed to take on the expedition, all of which were to be examined by a person of authority, prestige, training, and experience.

Knowing that you, Juan de Frías Salazar, possess these and other desirable qualities for the fulfillment of this commission, by these presents I order and commission you, in the name of his majesty, to make this review, inspection, and inventory,

which you are to carry out before the royal notary, Jaime Fernández, whom I have appointed for this purpose. You are to avail yourself of the aid that will be rendered you by Captain Luis Guerrero, whom I have appointed for this specific purpose, and of an alguacil and an interpreter, whom you will take along. For the discharge of these duties I grant you such power and authority as may be necessary either to discharge the whole commission or a portion of it, as well as to summon and notify Don Juan de Oñate and all the other leading officials of the expedition, captains as well as soldiers, that they shall obey you and carry out your orders and commands, without excuse or reservation. You are likewise empowered to proceed against anyone, without exception, who should prove disobedient or rebellious.

It is also my will that you shall hear all cases and offenses of which any of the said persons may be accused, for it is my purpose that while you are engaged in this commission at the camp of Don Juan de Oñate or in any other place where you may be, you shall be my commissary general, not only in what concerns this review, inspection, and inventory, but also in disciplining and punishing the soldiers. In both cases you are to be their judge and superior, as my lieutenant captain general, in order that thereby his majesty's orders and whatever befits his service may be more effectively carried out. In this capacity you shall proceed with the punishment of the guilty parties, according to the practices of war, in camp or on the field, as you deem most appropriate.

I command Don Juan de Oñate, and all the other persons in his force and under the jurisdiction of this government, not to act contrary to what is herein prescribed, or to any portion of it, under the penalties that you may impose on them. On the contrary, they shall render you the assistance and support which you may demand, without any excuse or delay.

During the time that you are engaged in the aforesaid commission, you shall receive a salary of three hundred pesos per month. In like manner, Captain Luis Guerrero shall receive four pesos per day; Jaime Fernández, three pesos per day; the alguacil, twenty reals; and the interpreter, two pesos per day. All of this the officials of the public treasury in this city shall

disburse from the public funds in their care, charging it to expenses of war. Dated in Mexico on September 18, 1597. COUNT OF MONTERREY. By order of the viceroy, MARTÍN LÓPEZ DE GAUNA.

Then, after the signature of the viceroy, the following was added in the hand and with the rubric of his lordship:

Captain Luis Guerrero is to assist you in whatever you may order him to do, and to observe your instructions, without overstepping them.

This copy of the royal commission I, Jaime Fernández, notary of the king our lord, made by his command from the original, which remains in the possession of the commissary general. By his order and in testimony thereof, I affix my signature and seal. In testimony of the truth, JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

By order of Juan de Frías Salazar, his majesty's inspector, commissary general, and lieutenant captain general of the army of New Mexico, all the soldiers and fighting men of the expedition in this city, district, or territory must leave here within three days and proceed to the said camp, going directly to Fresnillo, which is on the way, eight leagues from this city of Zacatecas. The commissary general will be waiting for them there at the end of this time to give them the instructions that they must follow in order to avoid excesses and disorders. These instructions they must observe, under penalty of death, even though they may have come under orders of their governor, for this policy befits the service of his majesty and the quick and happy dispatch of the expedition, which is what is sought. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

PROCLAMATION

I, royal notary and secretary, . . . certify that I ordered the publication of this proclamation in the city of Zacatecas, New Galicia, which was done publicly by the town crier in the plaza of the said city, in Tacuba street, in the presence of many people. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

NOTIFICATION—FIRST SUMMONS

IN the villa of San Bartolomé, at Santa Bárbara, on November 16, 1597, Juan de Frías Salazar, . . . ordered me, secretary of

his commission, to notify Don Juan de Oñate . . . in his name that he has come by authority of his majesty and by order of the viceroy of New Spain, and that he is now in this camp to review his soldiers and to make a thorough inspection and inventory of the arms, munitions, and other equipment, which, according to his contract, he is under obligation to take on the expedition. And since, for the service of his majesty and the quick and proper dispatch of the expedition, it is necessary that the force set out forthwith on a direct route with all its equipment and provisions, in order that it may be inspected and the inventory made at the most suitable place, the governor shall give the proper order to begin the march. Further, at the close of this decree and after it is announced he shall furnish a statement signed by himself, the *maese de campo*, *sargento mayor*, and all the captains and officials in his army, giving the name of each one and indicating those who have soldiers enrolled under their banners or flags and those who have no companies or soldiers.

Moreover, all soldiers, captains, or officials who henceforth may come to this camp to join the expedition, whether they be people already enlisted, but absent, or those newly recruited, must first of all present themselves in person before the said lieutenant captain general, for this befits the service of his majesty. The governor shall be summoned to comply with all the aforesaid, without any evasion or delay. Thus he ordered and signed, JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. By his command, JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

NOTIFICATION

IN the camp of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, with the expedition to New Mexico, on November 17, 1597, I, royal notary of the inspection, notified Don Juan de Oñate . . . and read to him the preceding order from the commissary, inspector, and lieutenant captain general. After listening to it, the governor said that he knew that the inspector had arrived to hold the review and to dispatch the expedition, and that he was very well satisfied and ready. So, even though he had stored in warehouses all of the provisions and other necessary supplies that he was bound to provide, as is known to the inspector, he will proceed

at once to load his carts with all of the provisions and equipment, without the loss of a moment's time, in order that the inspector's orders and what he himself has desired so much may be carried out. He will submit to the review at whatever place or locality he is instructed, and he will order the horses, mules, and oxen rounded up for this purpose. As to the list of the captains and soldiers, it will be compiled and delivered as requested. For this purpose Governor Don Juan de Oñate in the presence of me, the notary, called before him the *maese de campo* and the *sargento mayor* and ordered them to make a complete and accurate list at once, and to give it to me, the secretary. All other details of the order will be fulfilled as required. This was his reply, which he signed, and he asked to be furnished with an affidavit of it all. DON JUAN DE OÑATE. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

DECREE

JUAN de Frías Salazar . . . decreed that inasmuch as the viceroy of New Spain had sent him to this camp with certain commissions, including one to prevent the residents of these provinces, whether Spaniards or Indians, from being molested, vexed, or harmed in any way by the people and soldiers of the expedition, and that if any injury had been done them they must be compensated, which he is determined to fulfill and enforce, and in order that this may be made public and brought to the attention of the settlers and natives, Captain Juan de Gordejuela, *alcalde mayor* of this province, is to be notified in order that he, as the person in charge of its administration and who knows the people, may make known the aforesaid information so that if anyone should come to lodge complaints, he will be ready to hear him and to render justice. He so ordered and signed. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

NOTIFICATION

In San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, on November 21, 1597, I, royal notary and secretary of the investigating commission, made known the aforesaid order to Captain Juan de Gordejuela Ybarguen, *alcalde mayor* of this province, and read it to him

in person, in the presence of other residents. Accordingly, they are informed of it, as is also the father guardian of the convent of this pueblo of La Oyan. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

PROCLAMATION

JUAN de Frías Salazar . . . orders that no soldier or any other person belonging to the army shall be so bold as to cause offense to anyone living in this valley, whether they be Spaniards or Indians, take anything from them against their will or without compensation, or slaughter any cattle which may belong to others, under penalty of paying four fold for it the first time, of suffering six stripes, and of being punished much more severely the second time. In order that all may be aware of this decree and not plead ignorance, he ordered that it be published in the plaza de armas of the army, and in two other places where people usually gather. This shall be done by proclamation of the town crier and by trumpet. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

PUBLICATION

IN this valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, at the camp of the army bound for the conquest of New Mexico, on November 21, 1597, I, royal notary, . . . ordered the above proclamation to be published orally and by bugle by the town crier in the plaza de armas of the said camp, and at two places in the quarters of the married people, as a result of which it was heard throughout the camp, as most of the soldiers were present. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

DECREE—SECOND SUMMONS

IN the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, on November 23, 1597, Juan de Frías Salazar . . . said that he was ordering, and did order, Governor Don Juan de Oñate to be notified for a second time to get in readiness the people and everything else needed, in conformity with the terms of his contract, in order that the review, inspection, and inventory might be made in accordance with the orders of his lordship, the viceroy, as delay might result in inconveniences. The inspector is ready to hold the review at the place which he considers most suitable

for the service of his majesty. He so ordered and signed. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

NOTIFICATION

WITH the army of New Mexico in the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, on November 23, 1597, I, royal notary, . . . read the preceding decree to Don Juan de Oñate, governor and captain general of the expedition. Having heard it, he made the same reply as to the first decree, which was of the same tenor as this one, namely that, as the commissary general knows, he has everything in readiness that he was obliged to have by his contract and was ready for the review at this place, in accordance with his capitulations. For this purpose he had ordered the carts unloaded and the goods stored. Now, since the commissary general orders and commands that this review be held elsewhere, it will become necessary to load the carts and get them ready to travel. This loading could be done at the same time that the inspection is made, but inasmuch as the commissary general's orders had been issued, he replied as before that he was exercising all diligence and speed possible, as was well known and evident to all. This he answered and signed. DON JUAN DE OÑATE. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

PROCLAMATION

JUAN de Frías Salazar . . . orders that no one at the said camp, whether he be an official, soldier, or any other person, regardless of his quality or position, even if he does not belong to the force, dare lend Governor Don Juan de Oñate, under any circumstances, any arms, munitions, provisions, horses, horse-shoes, livestock, or any of the goods that he is obligated to take on the expedition, in accordance with the terms of his contract, whereby there may result some fraud in the review and inspection. And if any person shall have received any of the above items from him as a loan, he must at once manifest them before the commissary general, under the penalty that whoever violates this decree and loans him anything must pay twice its value, to be applied to the expenses of war, and be deprived forever of any royal office in the army or elsewhere, as persons

acting against the royal service of his majesty. It is just that they should know what each one of those who is going to serve in this expedition is taking along and that each one personally must reveal what he has. In order that all may be informed of this notice, the commissary orders that it be publicly proclaimed in the plaza de armas, at the guard post, and in two other places of the camp most frequented by people. He attached his name to it. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

PUBLICATION

WITH the army which is at present in this valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, and which is going to the discovery and conquest of New Mexico, on November 23, 1597, I, the royal notary, . . . ordered this decree proclaimed in the camp, at the guard post, the plaza de armas, and at other places when most of the soldiers and officials of the army were present. It was proclaimed by the town crier. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

THIRD SUMMONS

IN the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, on November 30, 1597, Juan de Frías Salazar . . . stated that since he has twice summoned and instructed Governor Don Juan de Oñate to get ready for the review and inspection which he is to conduct, in compliance with the commission from his lordship, the viceroy, and since it is proper for the fulfillment and proper dispatch of the expedition that there be no delay from which inconveniences might ensue, he ordered and instructed me, the notary, to summon Governor Don Juan de Oñate for a third time to break camp in this valley and set out on his way with the people and goods which he is to bring, in order that the commissary general may be able to hold the review and inspection, which he is ready to do, at the place and locality that he deems most suitable for the service of his majesty. For this purpose he and his officials are waiting. He so decreed and signed. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

NOTIFICATION

WITH the army of New Mexico, in the valley of San Bartolomé, on November 30, 1597, I, the royal notary, brought the preceding decree to the attention of Governor Don Juan de Oñate, who said that he would reply to it. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

FOURTH SUMMONS

IN the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, on December 5, 1597, Juan de Frías Salazar . . . ordered me, the present notary, to issue a fourth summons to Don Juan de Oñate . . . in the same manner as on previous occasions, to break his camp and get ready for the review, inspection, and inventory. Since the commissary has been detained and waiting so long for this purpose, in spite of the fact that he has summoned the governor many times, as is shown by the notices sent him, the governor must explain the reasons for the delay in order that he may notify his lordship, the viceroy. The commissary warns and reminds him that if any damage or inconvenience should result from this delay, it would be at his risk and not at that of the commissary general, since the latter is ready and prepared to hold the review and inspection at the place and location most befitting the service of his majesty. He so ordered and signed. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

NOTIFICATION

IN the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, where the army and expedition for New Mexico is encamped, on December 5, 1597, I, the royal notary, notified Don Juan de Oñate . . . of the preceding summons. After listening to it, he replied that he answers the same as previously. Further, he says that he is suffering great damage in being taken from this place, where, according to his capitulations, he was obliged to manifest what he was taking; moreover, at this place he had unloaded the carts and placed in storage all the things that he had brought to fulfill his contract. Since these supplies are so many and of such diverse kinds, it was necessary to unload and store them. And even though the damage being done to him is so well known, none the less, from the moment that the first summons was read to

him, neither he nor his army had lost any time in the work of again loading and arranging everything necessary to undergo the review at whatever place the inspector might order. Accordingly, the work is being completed so that he will set out with his whole army during the coming week. Wherefore, he asks me, the notary, to inspect and observe the entire force to see how the people everywhere are getting ready, working and packing, without neglecting any detail. So, to comply better with what his majesty orders and commands through the commissary general, he will submit to the review at the place and locality required. This was his answer, and he signed it. DON JUAN DE OÑATE. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

DECREE

IN the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, on December 5, 1597, Juan de Frías . . . instructed me, the notary, to summon Don Juan de Oñate . . . not to divide the people or equipment in his army, but, on the contrary, to bring the force out in a body, not leaving behind anything that he is supposed to take along and which is to be reviewed and inspected, for this befits the service of his majesty and the proper dispatch of the review and inspection. Further, he warned him not to grant permission to anyone to turn back, or send any soldier or other person in the army back to the settled area, since he knows that his grace is waiting to hold the inspection and review. Furthermore, in regard to the many damages and offenses committed against the subjects of his majesty by some soldiers and officials of his army throughout the country wherever they have passed, and in regard to those who left yesterday, he must recall them at once, with the warning that if they do not obey he will notify the viceroy and take whatever action is necessary. He so decreed. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

NOTIFICATION

IN the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, where the army for the conquest of New Mexico is encamped, on December 5, 1597, I, the notary, transmitted the preceding summons to Don Juan de Oñate. . . . He replied that, as to the army's setting out at once and its not being divided, he would obey. As for

granting no one permission to turn back, this suits him very well, and if he should have to grant any exception, it would be for some appropriate reason and after consulting the commissary general. Concerning those who left yesterday, the reason was that Captain Juan Domínguez agreed to go on the expedition to New Mexico, provided that he be given an appointment as captain, which position the governor had offered to give him if he were present at the review, otherwise he would not be given the captaincy nor would he be accepted in the expedition. The two soldiers with him, it is affirmed in the camp, went to help him bring his belongings, but without the governor's permission. This was his answer, and he signed it. DON JUAN DE OÑATE. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

PROCLAMATION

By order of Don Juan de Frías Salazar . . . all persons who are going on this expedition as captains, officials, soldiers, or in any other capacity, must, whatever their position or rank, appear personally before his grace and declare all the provisions, arms, munitions, horseshoes, iron articles, horses, mules, livestock, and anything else that they may be taking along and that may belong to them. It is desirable for the service of his majesty that a statement be made of what each one is bringing on his own account for use on the expedition, which must be done within four days from this date under penalty of forfeiting anything that is not shown and losing the right of being assigned encomiendas in the said provinces, without express authority from his majesty or the viceroy of this New Spain in his name. In order that everyone may be informed of this decree, he ordered that it be publicly proclaimed in the plaza de armas and at two other places of the said camp and that a copy of it be posted at the guard post or plaza de armas. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

PUBLICATION

I CERTIFY that this decree was proclaimed as ordered, by the blowing of bugles and by a town crier, and that it was also posted at the guardroom, on the day, month, and year stated above. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

MANIFESTATION

IN compliance with the above proclamation, some officials and soldiers of the camp presented lists of their horses, arms, and other things before his grace, the commissary general, and before me, the notary, a procedure which the commissary general deemed desirable in order to be able to hold a more accurate review and inspection of Governor Don Juan de Oñate. As this record was very voluminous, it is not entered here. These men swore that everything contained in their lists was correct, since it was not brought to be seen. In testimony of the truth, JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

PROCLAMATION

By order of Juan de Frías Salazar . . . no soldier, official, or any other person, whatever his rank or position, may go ahead without his order, under penalty of death, for this befits the service of his majesty. Under the same penalty, they are forbidden to move any animals, horses, mules, mares, or any other beasts or livestock until he, or someone delegated by him, has first examined them.

Valley of San Bartolomé, December 9, 1597. In order that this proclamation may be known to all, he orders that it be published. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

PUBLICATION

ON this day, the above decree was proclaimed near the guard-room and the strong cart² of Governor Don Juan de Oñate. Witnesses were the sargento mayor, the alférez real, and other persons. Before me, JUAN PÉREZ DE DONÍS, secretary.

THE EXPEDITION SETS OUT

IN the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 9, 1597, Juan de Frías Salazar . . . stated that although he had often summoned Governor Don Juan de Oñate to break camp and leave the place in this valley where he was encamped, he had not done so. He was delaying his departure, maintaining that it was his privilege to undergo the review at that place,

2. The Spanish says *carreta fuerte*, which was probably a cart that was especially well made or protected for the use of the governor.

and that he was not ready to leave there; but, as the place was not suitable for holding the review, the commissary general had ordered him, as has been stated, to move the camp in order to hold the review elsewhere in a place more befitting the service of his majesty. Today, on the above date, the governor set his camp in motion, the entire force moving out. And in order that it be of record, he ordered me, the notary of the inspection, to set it down, and he signed it. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

CERTIFICATION

IN compliance with this information, I, Jaime Fernández, royal notary of the inspection, certify that although the commissary general several times ordered Don Juan de Oñate by decrees to break camp and leave this valley of San Bartolomé, where he had found it, he did not do so until today when he began to move his whole force and to march forth with it. He actually began to move yesterday, but this was only a portion of the expedition, not all of it. I signed it on the above date [December 9, 1597]. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

DECREE

IN the valley of San Gregorio [*sic*], province of Santa Bárbara, on December 21, 1597, Juan de Frías Salazar . . . ordered and instructed me, the royal notary and secretary of this inspection, to summon and notify Don Juan de Oñate . . . that tomorrow, Monday, the 22nd of this month and year, his grace, the commissary general, wished to begin the inspection, review, and inventory to which Don Juan is obliged to submit, of all the provisions, arms, and munitions that he is to take on the expedition. The inspection will begin at the San Gerónimo river, a league more or less on this side of the mines of Todos Santos, this being a place well suited for the purpose of beginning the inspection of certain things which he feels can best be examined there. Other items will be inspected where he deems it most fitting to the royal service, and for this reason the governor must get ready. He so ordered and signed. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

NOTIFICATION

AT the San Gerónimo river, province of Santa Bárbara, on December 21, 1597, I, royal notary, . . . summoned Governor Don Juan de Oñate and transmitted to him the preceding decree of the commissary general; the governor said that he accepted it and would comply. Witnesses were Alonso Núñez, Captain Gregorio César, and others. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

DECREE

AT the San Gerónimo river, province of Santa Bárbara, on December 20, 1597, Juan de Frías Salazar . . . ordered that, to inspect and make an inventory of the cattle that Don Juan de Oñate . . . was obliged to provide, it was appropriate and necessary for the royal service of his majesty and for greater clearness of the review that it be attended by two experienced ranchers, owners of cattle, to identify and explain the brands of the cattle and to give other pertinent information. Bartolomé Delgado, a resident of Nombre de Dios, and Juan Sánchez de Ulloa, resident of the mines of Todos Santos, were appointed, and he ordered them to be present at the inspection, to take their oath in due form, and to serve well and faithfully, without fraud or concealment of anything. He so ordered and signed. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

NOTIFICATION

ON the aforesaid day, month, and year, I, royal notary, notified Bartolomé Delgado and Juan Sánchez de Ulloa personally of the preceding order. They replied that they accepted it and would obey. They took their oath in due form in the presence of the commissary general. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

DECREE

AT the San Gerónimo river, Santa Bárbara, on December 22, 1597, Juan de Frías Salazar . . . observed that since he wishes to start the inspection today at this place and examine and inventory some of the goods and equipment that Don Juan de Oñate . . . is under obligation to take, therefore, in order

that the inspection and inventory may be accurate and that all may be done in a manner befitting the service of the king, he ordered Don Juan de Oñate, under oath, to declare whether the goods and equipment that are to be examined are all his or if any have been loaned, given, or sold to him confidentially or in any other way to meet the requirements of the inspection, whereby something harmful to the royal service might result and thus some part of what Don Juan is under contract to provide might not be fulfilled. Let him take his oath with the required exactness and detail, and let it be understood that his declaration must comprise all of the goods covered by the capitulation, without the necessity of any further oaths for the entire inspection, this one embracing the entire proceedings. He so ordered and signed. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

NOTIFICATION

At the San Gerónimo river, where the army on its way to the discovery of New Mexico is encamped, on December 22, 1597, I, royal notary, . . . personally read the preceding decree to Governor Don Juan de Oñate. After hearing it, he said that he would comply. He immediately took his oath in due form by the sign of the cross, stating that all of the things which he had to declare and present in the inspection, according to his obligations, were his own and had not been loaned or sold in confidence or obtained by fraud, contrary to the service of his majesty or to the fulfillment of his obligations. He said that he would not in any way accept or ask for any such things from the beginning of the inspection until it was completed. He took his oath in due form and signed in the presence of the commissary general, who also signed.

Governor Don Juan de Oñate said further that he appointed in his place the contador, Alonso Sánchez, who was present in the camp, to represent him and assist with the inspection, and that the necessary inquiries should be referred to him. To this end he granted him full powers, as the law prescribes in such cases, and he signed. Witnesses were Captain Luis Guerrero, Captain César, and others. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. DON JUAN DE OÑATE. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

THE INSPECTION IS BEGUN

At the river of San Gerónimo, where the expedition to New Mexico is encamped, on December 22, 1597, Juan de Frias Salazar . . . after having received in due form the oath of Don Juan de Oñate, . . . began the inspection in the following manner:

First, he declared 87 fanegas of maize, which were measured in the presence of the commissary general and me, the notary; further, 18 fanegas, which Pedro Sánchez de Chaves declared under oath that he had sold him, and which were delivered to him in my presence at the mines of Todos Santos. The total is 105 fanegas, valued at 236 pesos and 2 tomines, priced at 18 reals the fanega, according to the valuation fixed in Mexico by the persons named for the purpose, 236 pesos, 2 tomines.

Wheat: On this same day the governor declared 152 fanegas of wheat, which were measured in the presence of the commissary general and me, the notary. According to the price fixed, this amounts to 380 pesos, leaving a shortage of 125 pesos in the amount required in the contract.

Goats: On December 23 of this year, the governor declared 846 goats and bucks, from which 130 were deducted as they seemed to belong to private individuals. There remained as the property of the governor 716, leaving a shortage of 284 to complete the 1,000 that he had agreed to provide.

Oxen: On this day the governor declared 198 oxen for the carts, which was his agreement.

Sheep: On December 24, the governor declared 2,517 sheep, among them some one-year old lambs, leaving a shortage of 483 to complete the 3,000 that he had agreed to provide.

Rams: Today Juan Sánchez de Ulloa declared under oath and in the presence of the commissary general and me, the notary, 383 rams, leaving a shortage of 617 to complete the 1,000 he had agreed to provide.

Colts: On December 26, the governor declared 96 colts, 54 short of the 150 that he had agreed to provide.

Mares: On this day the governor declared 101 mares, 49 short of the 150 that he had agreed to provide.

Mules and jackasses: On December 27, the governor declared 41 mules and jackasses, which he had agreed to provide for his two carts and two state coaches,³ twenty of them being pack animals.

Iron: On December 28, the governor declared 4,890 horseshoes for horses, mules, and asses, and 79,000 horseshoe nails. Among these items were 39 dozen pairs and 21 shoes for asses. At the rate of 48 horseshoes and 300 nails to a dozen pairs, this, at 12 pesos per dozen pairs, amounts to 439 pesos.

Of the shoes and nails for horses and mules, there were in this lot 128 dozen pairs, figured at 24 horseshoes and 200 nails per dozen pairs. Reckoned at the appraisal of 9½ pesos per dozen pairs, this amounts to 1,225 pesos. There were in addition a surplus of 21 horseshoes and 43,750 nails, which, according to the appraisal, amount to 350 pesos.

Consequently, by balancing the shortage in the one category with the surplus in the other, these horseshoes and nails, according to the appraisal of each lot, were worth the 2,000 pesos he had agreed to provide, with a surplus of 14 pesos.

Iron tools: On this day he declared 35 plowshares, which, appraised at 8½ pesos each, amount to 298 pesos, 4 tomines.

Three hoes, appraised at 4 pesos each, 12 pesos.

Ten adzes, appraised at 2½ pesos each, 25 pesos.

Eight small saws, one of them somewhat larger, about four spans in length. Although so small, they were appraised at 3 pesos, the same as those measuring six spans, 24 pesos.

One dozen chisels, appraised at 2 pesos each, 24 pesos.

Seventeen augers large and small, at 2 pesos each, 34 pesos.

Thirty-nine axes, with round eye, at 3 pesos each, 117 pesos.

Six axes of poorer quality, with narrow eye, at 2 pesos each, 12 pesos.

Three padlocks, with staples and keys, at 4 pesos each, 12 pesos.

As some other iron tools were declared by the governor, the prices of which were not specified, the commissary general appointed Cristóbal Ruiz Aragonés and Antonio Rodríguez, merchants, to appraise them under oath. They set the following valuation:

3. The word is *carrozas*.

Nine tools declared by the governor consisting of hammer, tongs, and hoof-parers, at 4 pesos each, 36 pesos.

Two hoof-parers, at 2 pesos each, 4 pesos.

Twenty-six cowboy goad sticks, appraised at 4 reals each, 13½ pesos.

Five Torregar blacksmith hammers, valued at 5 pesos each, 25 pesos.

Two anvils, each appraised at 6 pesos, 12 pesos.

Three Fregenal knives at 1 peso each, 3 pesos.

Two hooked blades,* at 4 pesos each, 8 pesos.

Thirty-two arrobas and twelve pounds of iron made into small sledge hammers, bars, picks, and mallets, appraised in Mexico at 4 reals per pound, 406 pesos.

As a result, all of the iron goods declared by the governor, according to this list, amount to 1,065 pesos, leaving a surplus of 465 pesos more than the 600 he had agreed to provide.

Iron for making into goods: On this day the governor declared 114 arrobas and 15 pounds of iron for making into sheets, rods, and barrel hoops, amounting to 281½ quintals and 15 pounds. This was to satisfy the 600 pesos' worth of this type of iron which he had agreed to provide and which, at 20 pesos per quintal, should have been 30 quintals, a shortage of six arrobas and ten pounds—I mean five arrobas and ten pounds.

Steel: On this day the governor declared one arroba and twenty pounds of steel, which, since it was not in his contract and had not been appraised in Mexico, was valued by the appraisers named by the commissary general at 5 reals per pound, the whole amounting to 28 pesos, 1 tomín.

Short nails: On this day the governor declared 13,500 short nails, which were weighed before the commissary general and me. The manner of weighing was to count 1,000 nails and place them in one dish of a balance, while in the other were added the exact weights. This was how it was established that there were 13,500 nails. As this article had not been listed in the governor's contract, nor in the appraisal made in Mexico, the aforesaid appraisers appointed by the commissary general valued them at 10 pesos per thousand, the whole amounting to 135 pesos.

* These were *dalles*. See p. 137, note 10.

Footgear: On December 29 the governor declared 251 pairs of cordovan leather shoes, which, appraised in Mexico at 9 reals per pair, amount to 282 pesos and 3 tomines. He also declared nine small pairs of the same, which, at 4 reals each, amount to 4½ pesos; further, six pairs of cordovan boots with double soles—I mean thirty-six pairs—appraised in Mexico at 4 pesos per pair, 144 pesos; further, twenty pairs of cordovan buskins, at 3 pesos per pair, 60 pesos; further, three tanned goatskins, at 4 pesos each, 12 pesos; further, nineteen pairs of white waxed buckskin boots, at 3 pesos per pair, 57 pesos; further, thirty-six pairs of calfskin boots, at 2 pesos per pair as appraised in Mexico, 72 pesos; further, forty-one pairs of double-soled calfskin shoes, or three dozen and five pairs, which, at 5 pesos per dozen, amount to 17 pesos. Further, 413 pairs of single-soled calfskin shoes, or thirty-four dozen and five pairs, at 4 pesos per dozen, 137 pesos and 4 tomines. All of the aforesaid footgear, at the stated prices, amounts to 786 pesos and 3 tomines, leaving a surplus of 286 pesos and 3 tomines over the 500 pesos that he had agreed to provide.

Paper: On this day the governor declared forty-one reams of paper, of twenty quires each, and thirteen additional quires, which, at 5½ pesos per ream, amounts to 228 pesos, leaving a surplus of 28 pesos over the 200 that he had agreed to provide.

Wine: On this day the governor declared four barrels of wine. To make sure that it was wine, the commissary general ordered the barrels tapped in my presence. Since Captain Villagr  was the one who had brought it, he swore that each barrel contained four arrobas, which was affirmed by the contador, Alonso S nchez. As this item was not in the contract, it was appraised under oath by the aforesaid appraisers, at 14 pesos per arroba. At this price the sixteen arrobas amount to 224 pesos.

Oil: On this day the governor declared fifteen jugs of half an arroba each. The governor swore that they contained oil, and because they were sealed and there was risk of loss, and also because this item was not listed in the contract, they were not opened. The oil was appraised at 6 reals [*sic*] per arroba, so the seven and one-half arrobas amount to 45 pesos.

Sugar: On this day the governor declared fifty-six pounds of sugar in cakes, and, since it was not listed in the contract nor

its price fixed, it was valued by the appraisers, at 8 pesos per arroba, a total of 18 pesos.

Sundry articles: On this day the governor manifested the articles listed below, and, as it seemed to the commissary general that he was taking them for the people in his service, he did not order them appraised.

Five chamois doublets of poor quality, unused, and five pairs of sleeves of the same material; seven doublets of Chinese gray Holland cloth, and five pairs of sleeves of the same material; nine doublets of very coarse Anjou cloth; twelve pairs of white woolen stockings from the market, poor quality, which the commissary said sold at 3 reals; four white huipils⁴ from Xochimilco; five coarse woolen huipils; three pairs of woven petticoats; three pairs of embroidered petticoats; ten *acintres* [word partly illegible] for the trimming of huipils; four and a half rolls of cotton goods containing twelve yards each; three of Campeche cloth; one roll of Holland cloth containing eight yards; one roll of native black taffeta of thirty-five yards; one roll of black Chinese damask of eleven yards; one roll of yellow Chinese taffeta of twelve yards; five yards of Chinese taffeta of iridescent color; another roll of green Chinese taffeta of nine yards; eight yards of native London cloth; ten yards of native cloth of mixed materials; five yards of native, coarse gray cloth; seven yards of coarse white woolen cloth in two pieces; ten yards of coarse, native-blue cloth; twenty-one yards of native black baize.

Medicine: On this day the governor declared the following medicines and pharmaceutical goods: Six syringes, appraised in Mexico at 6 pesos and 6 tomines each, 22 pesos and 4 reals.

Six lancet cases, with two lancets in each, at 1 peso, 6 pesos.

Four pounds of cassia fistula—I mean ten pounds; accordingly, the ten pounds, appraised at 10 pesos for twenty-five pounds, amount to 4 pesos.

Fourteen and one-half pounds of sarsaparilla, at 4 reals per pound, 7 pesos and 2 tomines.

Five pounds of green ointment, according to the labels on the containers and the testimony of Juan del Cazo, at 1 peso per pound, 5 pesos.

4. The huipil was a sleeveless shirt worn by the Indian women of Mexico.

Three and one-half pounds of incarnative ointment in a container, appraised at 15 tomines per pound, 6 pesos and 4½ tomines.

Two and one-half pounds of *jeziaco* ointment, at 2 pesos and 4 tomines per pound, 6 pesos and 2 tomines.

Four pounds and four ounces of *basilicon* ointment, at 2 pesos per pound, 8 pesos and 4 tomines.

Four more pounds of the same ointment, 8 pesos.

Three pounds of white ointment, at 15 reals per pound, 5 pesos and 5 tomines.

Two pounds and six ounces of laxative, at 3 pesos and 6 tomines per pound, 9 pesos.

One pound and two ounces of rose extract, 2 pesos and 2 tomines.

One pound and two ounces of Toledo treacle, at 8 pesos and 6 tomines per pound, 9 pesos and 6 tomines.

Four pounds of balsam, at 3 pesos per pound, 12 pesos.

Two and one-half pounds of diachylon, at 2 pesos and 4 tomines per pound, 6 pesos and 2 tomines.

Half a pint of rose water, at 6 tomines and 3 grains per pint, 3 tomines and 1½ grains.

One pint of rose vinegar, 6 tomines and 3 grains.

Twelve ounces of sulphur, 6 tomines.

Fifteen and a half ounces of alum, 1 peso.

Five ounces of *polvos reales*, at 5 pesos per pound, 1 peso and 2 tomines.

Three ounces of mastic, 4 tomines.

Four and a half ounces of verdigris, 1 peso.

According to the labels of these medicines, the testimony of Juan del Cazo, and the examination by the commissary general, the medicines here listed are those that were found and are worth 125 pesos. This leaves a shortage of 375 pesos from the 500 he had contracted to provide.

Hogs: On this day the governor declared 53 hogs, large and small, male and female, two of them lame, a shortage of 47 from the 100 he had agreed to provide.

Articles for barter: On the last day of December of the said year, 1597, the governor declared the following articles for barter:

Three bunches of glass beads, blue, black, and other colors, each one containing 10,000 beads. At 6 tomines and 3 grains per bunch, they are worth 2 pesos, 2 tomines, and 9 grains.

Twenty-five ordinary combs, artificial, appraised at $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains each, 1 peso, 7 tomines, $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Nine lots of Bohemian knives, consisting of eighteen knives in each lot, appraised at 5 tomines and $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains per lot, 6 pesos and $1\frac{1}{2}$ tomines.

Eighteen lots of butcher knives, ten knives in each lot, appraised at 2 pesos and 4 tomines per lot, 45 pesos.

Eighty-nine ordinary scissors, appraised at 3 tomines and 9 grains each, 41 pesos, 1 tomín, and 3 grains.

Nineteen small Flemish mirrors, appraised at 1 tomín and 6 grains each, 3 pesos, 4 tomines, and 6 grains.

Seven thousand two hundred and fifty shoemaker's needles, appraised at 1 peso and 2 tomines per thousand, 9 pesos and 6 grains.

Eighty-two and one-half dozen glass earrings, appraised at 3 tomines and $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains per dozen, 31 pesos, 4 tomines, and 6 grains.

Nine hundred glass beads called aquamarines, appraised at 6 grains per thousand, 5 tomines and $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Nineteen and a half dozen hawks-bells, appraised at 3 pesos and 1 tomín per dozen, 42 pesos, 7 tomines, and 3 grains.

He declared also the goods and articles listed below, but, as these were not appraised in Mexico, the commissary general ordered them appraised in his presence by Antonio Rodríguez, Cristóbal Ruiz Aragonés, and Captain Gregorio César, which they did, under oath, as follows:

Six hundred and eighty medals of an alloy, at 1 tomín each, and 238 smaller medals, at half a real each, 99 pesos and 7 tomines.

Six dozen jet rings, at 4 reals per dozen, 3 pesos.

Twenty-five rings of an alloy, at 2 reals each, 6 pesos and 2 tomines.

Twenty-two finger rings of bone, at 1 tomín each, 2 pesos and 6 tomines.

Twenty thimbles, appraised altogether at 20 reals, 2 pesos and 4 tomines.

Some wooden beads painted like coral, for seven rosaries, valued at $10\frac{1}{2}$ tomines, 1 peso and $2\frac{1}{2}$ tomines.

Thirty-one rosaries of glass beads, at 1 real and 3 grains each, 4 pesos and 7 tomines.

Twenty-three other rosaries of the same quality, 3 pesos, 4 tomines, and 9 grains.

Twenty-two necklaces of glass beads, at 3 reals each, 8 pesos and 2 tomines.

Forty-four throatbands of glass beads, at 2 reals each, 11 pesos.

Twenty-four necklaces of glass beads, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ reals each, 4 pesos and 4 tomines.

Seventeen necklaces of glass beads, at 2 reals each, 4 pesos and 2 tomines.

Forty-five hundred small glass beads called half aquamarines, at 3 tomines and $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains per thousand, 1 peso, 6 tomines, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Seven small bunches of little white beads called Indian barley, at 2 reals per bunch, 1 peso and 6 tomines.

Forty-six bunches of small glass beads of 1,000 beads per bunch, appraised in Mexico at 6 tomines and 3 grains each, 3 pesos, 4 tomines, and 9 grains.

Six small gourd-shaped earrings of colored glass, at $\frac{1}{2}$ a tomín each, 3 tomines.

Fifty-six Tlascala tassels for rosaries, at 1 tomín each, 7 pesos.

Some beads of an alloy for throatbands, 2 pesos.

Four and a half dozen amulets made of badger bone, at 4 reals per dozen, 2 pesos and 2 tomines.

Eight pairs of whistles of Texcoco clay, 4 reals.

Thirty-one tin images, resembling an Agnus Dei, 4 pesos.

Sixteen tin medals, 1 peso.

Some small tinsel pictures, 1 peso.

Ten or twelve small glass buttons, 4 reals.

Six small flutes for children, at $\frac{1}{2}$ a tomín each, 6 tomines.

Six awls, at 2 reals each, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pesos.

One pound and six ounces of Castilian thread, blue and white, 3 pesos.

Seven ounces of coarse Portuguese thread, 2 pesos.

Five ounces of fine yarn, 2 pesos, 4 tomines.

One lot of Paris trumpets for children, 5 pesos.

One jet headpiece, 2 pesos.

Nine small hats, very poorly dyed, seven of them without lining or fringe trimming, 4 pesos and 6 tomines.

Accordingly, crediting the total sum of these trading articles, which amounts to 355 pesos and $7\frac{1}{2}$ tomines, there is a shortage of 144 pesos and 6 grains from the 500 pesos called for in the contract.

Sackcloth and frieze: On January 2, 1598, the governor declared 441 yards of sackcloth, appraised in Mexico at 3 tomines, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains per yard of blue colored sackcloth of the kind manifested by the governor, 168 pesos, 5 grains.

The governor did not declare any frieze, as he said that he had made floursacks of what he had. Not considering the frieze, there is a shortage of 331 pesos, 7 tomines, and 7 grains to complete the 500 pesos' worth that he had contracted to provide.

Jerked beef: The governor stated that he had no jerked beef but that he wished to replace this item by some of the livestock as he thought that this would be more desirable. The commissary general answered that jerked beef was a better form of food, since it could be transported more easily, whereas livestock could be taken only where it could go on foot, with much labor. The governor was under obligation to provide 500 pesos' worth of jerked beef.

Bellows: On this day the governor declared six pairs of bellows, with iron pipes, for use in mines or blacksmithing; one large anvil; another large one and a smaller one; a large hammer, and a small one; one pair of tongs; all of these articles were of iron; eight files, large and small; three more small hammers; one vise for taking harquebuses apart; two other sets of bellows, without pipes; one small silversmith's bellows, equipped with small pipes.

In these goods the governor fulfilled his agreement and in addition had two sets of bellows, without pipes or wood, and the little ones indicated above.

Flour: On January 3, 1598, the governor declared 689 quintals, 3 arrobas, and 23 pounds of flour. Establishing the tare at eight pounds per bag, the flour was weighed by Captain Gerónimo Márquez, under oath, in the presence of the commissary general, who helped with the weighing, and in my presence.

To comply with his contract, the governor was required to bring 1,500 pesos' worth of corn and flour; discounting the corn that he manifested, according to the prices fixed in Mexico, and the flour, we must deduct 580 quintals, leaving a surplus of 181 quintals, 3 arrobas, and 23 pounds.

Cattle: On January 7, 1598, the commissary general inspected and listed the cattle manifested by Contador Alonso Sánchez, in the name of the governor. In order that the inventory might be made with the detail that was desired, he appointed as inspectors Juan Sánchez de Ulloa and Bartolomé Delgado, who took oath in due form that they would declare accurately the brands and markings of the cattle. This was done in the presence of persons who declared that they had cattle in the valley of San Bartolomé, at Santa Bárbara, and at Todos Santos. They also took oath and testified as to whether they had sold or loaned any cattle to the governor. The latter declared that Pedro Sánchez had sold him 215 head of cattle and had delivered them to Juan Díaz, resident of Todos Santos, and that Bartolomé Delgado had sold and delivered to him 1,000 animals, large and small. A certain number of cattle that were found with the Ontiveros brand and a few with unknown brands belonged to the governor and his people, they said. Although there were other cattle that belonged to private individuals, these were not listed, except as belonging to the proper owners, and the commissary general allowed the owners of these cattle to take them away. Of the cattle said to belong to the governor, the following were listed:

Of cows, steers, and bulls, which the inspectors said were full grown, although some said that they were only one and a half years old, they manifested 799 animals as belonging to the governor.

Calves: They declared also 500 calves, male and female, which they said were up to ten months old, some less than four months. He had agreed to take 1,000 head of cattle and said that he had complied by supplying the calves, but the commissary general insisted that they had to be full grown. The decision rests with his lordship.

Carts: On January 9, the governor declared twenty-four carts, equipped. He had agreed to take twenty, so he has a surplus

of four. The oxen for these carts are listed in his declaration of December 23, 1597.

A summary was made of the things furnished the governor by his majesty, such as artillery, powder, lead, and quicksilver, including the following:

Powder supplied by his majesty: On January 3, eighteen barrels of powder, which the governor had declared, were weighed and verified as powder when the commissary general had them tapped at both ends. Upon establishing the tare, it was found that there were 25 quintals, 3 arrobas, and 23½ pounds, leaving a shortage of 4 quintals and 1½ pounds to complete the 30 quintals that he had received.

Lead: On this day some lead sheets declared by the governor were weighed in the presence of the commissary general, and it was found that there were 78 quintals and 8 pounds, leaving a shortage of 21 quintals, 3 arrobas, and 17 pounds in the 100 quintals that he had received.

Quicksilver: On this day the commissary general asked the governor for an accounting of ten quintals of quicksilver which it appears that he had received from his majesty for this expedition; he presented ten barrels which he said contained five quintals. The commissary general opened one of them, and as he was an experienced miner, he said that it was quicksilver. He did not open the other barrels as there was danger that they would not be properly repacked. The governor said that he was under no obligation to give an accounting of this, since he had agreed to pay his majesty for it. There was a shortage of five quintals from the ten that he had received.

*Greta:*⁵ On this same day the governor declared a small amount of *greta*, which he said amounted to twenty pounds. Later Pedro Sánchez de Chaves swore that he had sold him twenty quintals at one peso per quintal. This is not listed in the capitulations, but the governor said that he would take it to make up for some of the shortage in lead.

Artillery: On January 9, the governor was asked for an accounting of the artillery, whereupon he declared three bronze fieldpieces, each of which had a shield with the royal coat of arms. He said that they were the same that had been given to

5. *Greta*, or *greda*, from the Latin *creta*, a kind of clay, generally bluish white.
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him in the name of his majesty. One of them had a visible inscription which read, 3 quintals, 3 arrobas, 5½ pounds; the other, 3 quintals, 2 arrobas, 20 pounds; and the third, 3 quintals, 3 arrobas, and 19 pounds.

Personal belongings: On this day the governor declared two carts with iron-rimmed wheels. The mules for these carts were declared on December 27. He had fulfilled his agreement.

State coaches: On this day the governor declared two state coaches, one completely equipped, the other without wheels; he said the latter had broken down and was being repaired.

Mules: On this day the governor declared twenty-five sets of harness, with pads and girths for the twenty-five mules that he had agreed to provide. The mules were included with others in the declaration of December 26. He had fulfilled the terms of the contract.

*Saddles (sillas estradiotas):*⁶ On this day the governor declared the six saddles of this kind which he had agreed to provide.

Saddles (sillas jinetas): On this day he declared the six saddles of this kind which he agreed to provide, all completely equipped. One had blue and gold velvet trappings and silver trimmings; another had a green and gold velvet caparison; another had caparison and trimmings of crimson velvet; still another was of black velvet, and two were of cloth and ocelot skin. He had fulfilled his agreement.

Shields: On this day he declared the six leather shields that he had agreed to provide.

Lances: He declared the six lances that he had agreed to provide.

Halberds: He declared the twelve halberds that he had agreed to provide.

Harquebuses: He declared likewise the six harquebuses that he had agreed to provide.

Swords: He declared also the six swords and daggers that he had agreed to provide.

Corselets: He declared also the six corselets that he had agreed to provide; one was red, another white, and one was equipped with a Burgundian helmet and greaves.

6. For a description of these saddles, see p. 45, notes 5 and 6.

Heavy saddles: He declared two heavy saddles (*sillas de armas*),⁷ according to his contract.

Buckskin jackets: He declared also five buckskin jackets and two of chamois [*gamuza*].

DECREE

At the river of San Gerónimo, where the army for the discovery of New Mexico is encamped, on January 7, 1598, Juan de Frías Salazar . . . stated that in order to continue the inspection with more clearness it was desirable for the service of his majesty that Governor Don Juan de Oñate declare under oath whether he had offered to furnish arms and horses to the soldiers listed below, who have stated that they do not have what is required and that the governor had promised to furnish it to them. These men are Don Juan Escarramad, a coat of mail; Francisco Cadino, everything he needs, and the same for Pedro de San Martín, Rodrigo Velmán, Cristóbal Pérez, Juan de Medina, Juan Jiménez, Diego Hernández, Alvaro de Barrios, Diego de Medina, Diego Landín, Francisco Vido, Cristóbal de Herrera, Antonio Conde, Alonso Martínez, Diego Castilla, Cristóbal Guillén, Francisco de Villalba, Isidro Juárez, Juan Guerra, Jorge de Zumaya, and Bartolomé de Herrera.

The governor must specify what he has promised to furnish each one. He so decreed and ordered. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

ARMS FOR SOME SOLDIERS

At the river of San Gerónimo, where the army which is going to New Mexico is encamped, on January 7, 1598, after Don Juan de Oñate had been notified of the preceding decree and after he had taken oath in due form, he stated that he had promised Francisco Vido, Cristóbal de Herrera, Antonio Conde, Alonso Martínez, Diego Castilla, Francisco Guillén, Isidro Juárez, and Juan Guerra all the necessary arms for the expedition, such as helmets with beavers, coats of mail, cuisses, harquebuses, horse armor, and two horses each. To Francisco Cadino, Pedro de San Martín, Jorge de Zumaya, and Bartolomé de

7. See above, p. 45, note 7.

Herrera, he had promised a coat of mail, cuisses, casque with beaver, and two horses each; and to Cristóbal Pérez, Juan de Medina, Juan Jiménez, Diego Hernández, Alvaro de Barrios, Diego de Medina, and Diego Landín, coats of mail and beavers of mail; and to Don Juan Escarramad one coat of mail. All except the said Don Juan were to receive two horses each. After presenting these arms before his grace, the commissary general, for examination, they were distributed to these men in his presence. This is what he declared and signed. DON JUAN DE OÑATE. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

Armor: On January 8, the governor declared as his own ten coats of mail, seven beavers, ten cuisses, and one harquebus. On the day of the review, these arms were carried by men unable to pay for them, wherefore the commissary general refused to accept them; moreover, he believed that some men who had been equipped by the governor had come to take part in the review and not to go on the expedition. Besides these and other arms declared by persons who took part in the inspection as being the property of the governor, he declared as his own one coat of mail, with beaver and cuisses, as is shown in the declaration of the ninth of this month.

Small-caliber gun: On this day the governor declared an iron small-caliber gun (*esmeril*), with chamber, and two small bronze pieces, with chambers. One weighed two arrobas and sixteen pounds, with chamber.

Horses: The governor declared 119 horses, good and bad. He said that of this number he had given two to each of nineteen soldiers. Discounting them by order of the commissary general, there remained to the governor 81 horses, a surplus of 66, I mean 56. They were not considered as army horses, for, among all of them, there was not a single one that looked like it, according to the commissary general, and a mere glance showed that they were old nags.

This inspection of all the things declared above was done faithfully and accurately by the commissary general, who attended to all of it in person and in my presence, to which I certify. The commissary general affixed his name to the report at Todos Santos. It was completed on January 10, 1598. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

DECLARATIONS OF THE SOLDIERS

FRANCISCO VÁZQUEZ: Articles taken by Francisco Vázquez, soldier, to serve his majesty on the expedition to New Mexico:

- One harquebus and sword;
- Two coats of mail;
- Some small breastplates;
- A short jacket of mail (*jaco*);
- One cuisse, with helmet and beaver;
- Some horse armor;
- One mule;
- Two *jineta* saddles.

All the aforesaid is mine and I am taking it for the purpose declared, and I so swear in due legal manner.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, in the presence of the commissary general, Francisco Vázquez, soldier, made the above declaration under oath. The commissary general accepted this statement and affixed his rubric. FRANCISCO VÁZQUEZ. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

JUAN MEDEL: Record of what I, Juan Medel, soldier, am taking on the expedition to New Mexico to serve his majesty:

- One cart with five oxen;
- Twelve horses;
- One coat of mail, beaver, and cuisses of mail;
- One harquebus;
- One buckskin jacket;
- One hooked blade (*dalle*);⁸
- Two *jineta* saddles;
- One sword.

All of this is mine, and I so swear in the name of God in due legal manner. The above does not include my personal clothes. JUAN MEDEL.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, in Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Juan Medel made the above declaration before the commissary general under oath in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JUAN MEDEL. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

8. The *dalle* or *hoz* was a hooked blade or curved cutting instrument like the modern sickle. See above, p. 137. We have not, unfortunately, found a contemporary description of the use for which this blade was intended.

JUAN ORTIZ: Statement of the arms and military equipment provided by Juan Ortiz Riquel to serve his majesty on the expedition to New Mexico:

- First, eight horses for fighting, riding, and for packing;
- Two coats of mail, two beavers, and some cuisses;
- One harquebus, completely equipped;
- One sword and one hooked blade;
- Two *jineta* saddles, with all their trappings, and some horse armor;
- Five bridles and two halters;
- Twelve horseshoes with nails, one anvil, one comal, and one ladle;
- Four sets of spurs.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Juan Ortiz Riquel made the above declaration under oath in due form. The commissary general accepted it, and added his rubric. JUAN ORTIZ RIQUEL. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

VILLA VICIOSA: Statement of what Miguel Pérez de Villa Viciosa, soldier, is taking to New Mexico in the service of his majesty:

- First, one servant;
- Then, my personal arms, consisting of a coat of mail, cuisses, harquebus, and horse armor;
- One beaver and buckskin jacket;
- Three *jineta* saddles and my sword;
- One tent of thirty-four yards of frieze;
- Three cavalry horses;
- Two pack horses, with harness;
- Five horses for the use of myself and servant.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Miguel Pérez de Villa Viciosa made the above declaration and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and affixed his rubric. MIGUEL PÉREZ DE VILLA VICIOSA. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

GONZALO HERNÁNDEZ: I, soldier and caudillo on the expedition to New Mexico, state that I am going to serve his majesty, with my wife, one married daughter, and a son old enough to bear

arms, and that I am taking along the goods that I have left; the rest has been used up, stolen, or lost.

One cart with six oxen;
 Twelve horses, of various brands and marks;
 Two harquebuses, fully equipped;
 One coat of mail, beaver, and cuisses;
 Some horse armor;
 One *jineta* saddle and two bridles;
 One tool kit for shoeing horses;
 One sword for my personal use;
 One hocking blade (*desjarretadera*);⁹
 Two axes, two chisels, one adze, and one balance.

I am not including my clothing or that of my wife.

I swear by God and this cross that this record is faithful and true. GONZALO HERNÁNDEZ.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Gonzalo Hernández made the preceding declaration and swore to it in due form before the commissary general, who accepted it and added his rubric. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

PEDRO SÁNCHEZ: Statement of all the articles and equipment brought by Pedro Sánchez Monrroy, soldier, for the expedition to New Mexico, in order to serve his majesty there with wife, children, and family, for which purpose he took the following:

Twenty-six horses for military use and for riding and packing, some of them being colts;

Two *jineta* saddles;
 One *estradiota* saddle;
 Five bridles;
 Three pairs of cavalry spurs;
 One coat of mail and one cuisse;
 One helmet and beaver of fine mail, complete;
 One short jacket and one buckskin jacket;
 One harquebus, fully equipped;

9. The *desjarretadera* was a curved cutting blade, resembling the English billhook, which was evidently used for hocking cattle. The blade was the *dalle* or *hoz* and was attached to a long handle, probably to enable the soldier to get close enough to his prey. Throughout these documents we have adopted the term "hocking blade" to designate the weapon. The *dalle* or *hoz*, as noted previously, was something like our scythe or sickle and we have translated it sickle or hooked blade.

One hooked blade with the blade down (*un dalle con su media luna abajo*);¹⁰

Two Fregenal leather shields;

Two sets of buckskin armor for horses;

One sword with belt;

One cart, well outfitted, with twelve oxen;

Six milk cows, some with sucking calves;

One large crowbar;

One set of tools consisting of tongs, hammer, hoof-parer, and anvil;

One hammer-adze;

Two large chisels;

Two axes for chopping firewood;

Three roasting spits;

One copper kettle;

One copper comal;

One copper ladle;

One medium-sized boiler;

One barrel with hoops;

One copper spoon;

Two and a half arrobas of iron, finished and unfinished;

One dozen sets of new horseshoes and 300 nails;

One fleam for bleeding;

Some irons for branding horses;

One grindstone.

On December 7, 1597, Pedro Sánchez, soldier, declared the above articles and swore in due form that he had nothing else to present; the commissary general accepted the report. Pedro Sánchez did not sign because he said that he did not know how. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

FRANCISCO HERNÁNDEZ: I, Francisco Hernández Cordero, soldier of New Mexico, in compliance with the decree of your grace, declare that I am going on the expedition with my wife and father-in-law, and that I bring the following arms and military equipment:

One set of iron tools;

10. See above, p. 137.

Complete arms for myself, consisting of coat of mail, beaver, helmet, cuisse, harquebus, and sword;

Complete horse armor;

Nine horses, eleven tame mares, and ten colts;

A complete set of tools for my trade as carpenter and for making stocks for harquebuses, one javelin, one hooked blade; and two saddles. I swear by God and this cross that this is a faithful and true report. FRANCISCO HERNÁNDEZ CORDERO.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Francisco Hernández Cordero, soldier, made the above declaration under oath in due form before the commissary general, who accepted it and affixed his rubric. FRANCISCO HERNÁNDEZ CORDERO. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

ALONSO MARTÍNEZ: A complete set of armor for himself consisting of one coat of mail, cuisse, casque with beaver, helmet, harquebus with powder flasks,¹¹ a chamois coat, sword, one set of ten knives, one hocking blade, thirty horseshoes with 200 nails, eight horses, four of them with complete horse armor, one *jínetá* saddle, three pairs of boots, and two of shoes. ALONSO MARTÍNEZ.

On December 7, 1597, Alonso Martínez made the preceding declaration under oath in due form and stated that he had nothing else to manifest. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. ALONSO MARTÍNEZ. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

GONZALO DE LA CARRERA: Statement of the articles taken by Gonzalo de la Carrera on the New Mexico expedition to serve his majesty:

Six horses;

One harquebus;

One coat of mail, one casque with beaver;

Some cuisses;

11. "Arcabuz con su frasco y frasquillo . . ." In the early days of firearms, the necessary powder was carried in individual powder flasks, but in addition each soldier carried a smaller powder flask for a special powder used to prime the firearm. Hereafter we translate these terms simply as powder flasks, without distinguishing between the two kinds.

Some horse armor;

One *jineta* saddle.

These articles are mine, and, as stated, I am taking them on the said expedition. GONZALO DE LA CARRERA.

On December 7, 1597, Gonzalo de la Carrera, soldier, made the above report and swore that he had nothing else to declare and that nothing had been given or loaned to him. The commissary general accepted this report and added his rubric. GONZALO DE LA CARRERA. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

ISIDRO LÓPEZ: The following goods are being taken by Isidro López on the expedition to New Mexico to serve his majesty:

Four horses;

One coat of mail;

One cuisse;

One helmet with beaver;

One sword;

One *jineta* saddle;

One harquebus.

These arms and articles are mine and I am taking them for the stated purpose, and I so swear in due legal form.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Isidro López, soldier, made the above declaration under oath before the commissary general, who accepted it and affixed his rubric. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

ANTONIO DE SERIÑANA: I, Antonio de Serañana, soldier, declare that I am going to serve his majesty in the expedition to New Mexico with my arms and horses, which I am ready to declare in obedience to the decree of your grace. The items are as follow:

First, fifteen horses;

Two pack mules;

One harquebus, with its equipment;

One coat of mail, beaver, and cuisse;

One sword;

Some complete sets of horse armor;

One and a half dozen pairs of horseshoes and nails.

I swear by God and this cross that this statement is faithful and true. ANTONIO DE SERIÑANA.

In the valley of Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Antonio de Seriñana made the above declaration under oath before the commissary general, who accepted it and added his rubric. ANTONIO DE SERIÑANA. [JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.]

FRANCISCO DE LEDESMA: Statement of what I, Francisco de Ledesma, soldier in the company of Alonso Gómez Montesinos, am taking on the expedition to New Mexico to serve his majesty:

First, eight horses;
 One set of arms for my personal use, consisting of coat of mail, cuisse, and beaver;
 Some horse armor;
 One shield;
 One harquebus, with all equipment;
 One iron comal;
 One copper kettle;
 One ax;
 Twelve horseshoes. FRANCISCO DE LEDESMA.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Francisco de Ledesma, soldier, made the above declaration under oath in due form before the commissary general, who accepted it and affixed his rubric. FRANCISCO DE LEDESMA. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

JUAN GONZÁLEZ: Statement of what is being taken by Juan González, soldier, to serve his majesty in the expedition to New Mexico:

First, one set of coat of mail, cuisses, and casque with beaver;
 Some horse armor for the flanks, breast, and forehead;
 One shield (*chimal*) and a hooked blade;
 One harquebus, equipped with powder flasks;
 One personal sword;
 One *jineta* saddle for myself with bridle and spurs to match;
 Ten horses, two of them for cavalry and one a pack animal.
 In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7,

1597, Juan González de Vargas made the above declaration under oath in due form before the commissary general, who accepted it and affixed his rubric. JUAN GONZÁLEZ DE VARGAS. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

BERNABÉ DE LAS CASAS: Statement of the articles taken by Bernabé de las Casas to serve his majesty in the expedition to New Mexico:

First, my personal arms, consisting of one coat of mail, beaver, and cuisse;

One harquebus, with its equipment;

One leather jacket;

Two saddles, one *bridona*,¹² the other *jineta*;

Some horse armor;

Twelve horses;

Four native bridles. BERNABÉ DE LAS CASAS.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Bernabé de las Casas presented the above report and swore to it before the commissary general, who accepted it and attached his rubric. BERNABÉ DE LAS CASAS. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

DON JUAN DE ESCARRAMAD: I, Don Juan de Escarramad, former alférez of Captain Joseph Brondate, in compliance with the decree published by order of your grace, declare that I am taking the following on the expedition to New Mexico in the service of the king our lord:

First, eight horses;

Two mules;

One beaver;

Two *jineta* saddles;

One harquebus and powder flasks;

Some horse armor;

Four bridles;

Horseshoes for two horses.

I do not include here other tools or clothing for my personal use. I swear by this cross that this statement is faithful and true.

DON JUAN DE ESCARRAMAD.

12. *Silla bridona*, similar to the *silla de armas*.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Don Juan de Escarramad made the above declaration under oath in due form before the commissary general, who accepted it and affixed his rubric. DON JUAN DE ESCARRAMAD. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

MIGUEL MONTERO: Statement of what I, Miguel Montero de Castro, am taking to New Mexico to serve his majesty:

First, one lance, one leather shield, two *jineta* saddles, my sword, harquebus, and armor for my horse;

Further, one coat of mail, beaver, and cuisse;

Six horses, four for army duty and two for the trip;

One servant;

One tent made of frieze.

All of the above I offer in the service of his majesty. MIGUEL MONTERO DE CASTRO.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Miguel Montero made the above declaration under oath in due form before the commissary general, who accepted it. MIGUEL MONTERO DE CASTRO. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

HERNÁN MARTÍN: Statement of the articles being taken on the expedition to New Mexico by Hernán Martín Serrano, a sergeant in the company of Captain Juan Ruiz de Cabrera, and who is taking his wife, Juana Rodríguez:

First, two coats of mail, the one a short jacket (*jaco*) with sleeves;

Two pairs of cuisses of mail;

One beaver and casque;

One harquebus;

One pistol;

Three coats, one of buckskin, the other two of chamois [*gamuza*];

One sword and dagger;

Some horse armor;

Two *jineta* saddles;

Fifteen horses and two mules;

Twenty mares, young and old;

Six unbroken colts;

Twenty-two tame cows, young and old;
 Two carts, with twenty-six oxen;
 Half a dozen pairs of horseshoes, with nails;
 Two pounds of powder;
 Six pounds of shot;
 Seven augers of different sizes;
 Twelve cutting axes;
 Three adzes;
 Two chisels;
 One large bar;
 Four fencing foils;
 One hoe;
 Two bridles;
 Two sets of spurs;
 One grindstone;
 Three copper ladles;
 One large iron comal, one large barrel, two pails, two molds,
 and a gunner's iron ladle for making balls.

All these things I, Hernán Martín, am taking, as stated, to
 serve his majesty. I do not include here my clothing, or my
 wife's, or the linen. I so swear by God in due manner. HERNÁN
 MARTÍN.

In San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 6, 1597, Hernán
 Martín Serrano made the above declaration under oath before
 the commissary general, who accepted it. HERNÁN MARTÍN.
 JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

JUAN GUTIÉRREZ BOCANEGRA: Statement of what is being taken
 by Captain Bocanegra, commander of the fortress that may be
 built in New Mexico. Juan Gutiérrez Bocanegra, who is going
 to serve his majesty in New Mexico, for himself and his son,
 Antonio Gutiérrez Bocanegra, is taking the following:

First, two harquebuses, with their equipment;
 Two coats of mail;
 Two helmets with beavers;
 Some horse armor;
 Fifteen horses;
 One mule;
 Two swords;
 Four saddles, th

One buckskin jacket;
 Two pounds of powder;
 One dozen pairs of horseshoes, with nails;
 Five bridles;
 Three pairs of spurs;
 One copper kettle;
 One large ladle;
 One copper comal;
 One hoe, one ax;
 One large *guelon* [?];
 One chain with collars;
 One salt shaker and a small silver pitcher.

This is what he had left of the many things which he had brought for the expedition, for in the two years that have elapsed since he left home the rest was used up, as will be established in due time. He so swears by God in due legal manner.

JUAN GUTIÉRREZ BOCANEGRA.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 6, 1597, Captain Juan Gutiérrez Bocanegra made the above declaration under oath in due form before the commissary general, who accepted it and added his rubric. JUAN GUTIÉRREZ BOCANEGRA. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

MANUEL FRANCISCO: Statement of what I, Manuel Francisco, am taking on the expedition to New Mexico in the service of his majesty:

First, eight horses and one jackass for riding;
 Some horse armor and a shield;
 One coat of mail, beaver, and cuisses;
 One harquebus and eight pounds of ammunition;
 Three pounds of powder;
 One sword and dagger;
 One heavy buckskin jacket;
 Fourteen horseshoes, with nails;
 One *jineta* saddle and three bridles.

All of this I am taking to serve his majesty in the expedition to New Mexico, and I swear by God and this cross that all of the above belongs to me. Done on this day, December 7, 1597.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Manuel F

under oath in due form before the commissary general, who accepted it and affixed his rubric. The soldier did not sign because he did not know how. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

ALONSO DE SOSA: Statement of what I, Captain Alonso de Sosa Alvarez [Albornoz], am taking on this expedition to New Mexico:

First, two coats of mail, two cuisses, and two helmets;
Two sets of horse armor;
Two harquebuses;
Thirty-five horses;
Twenty-three colts;
Sixty-five oxen;
Thirty steers;
Eighty tame milk cows;
Seven carts;
Two iron bars;
Six wedges;
Five axes;
Two saws;
Two chisels;
Three augers;
Three adzes;
Eight hoes;
One sledge hammer;
One bell;
Thirty sickles;
Three *jineta* saddles;
One *estradiota* saddle;
One iron chain with eight collars;
One sword and dagger;
One halberd;
Five hundred sheep;
Eighty goats;
Four padlocks;
One strong leather jacket;
Six bridles;
Six pairs of spurs.

This declaration does not include my silks, clothes, silver, or jewels or those of Doña Beatriz Navarro, my wife, because I do not wish to include them here. Besides the cattle and war materials that I am listing and which I possess now, an equal amount has been used up, stolen, or lost because of the delay of the expedition. I so swear by God in due legal manner. Signed, ALONSO DE SOSA ALBORNOZ.

In addition, the captain declared four dozen pairs of shoes, four pairs of buskins, four pairs of Flemish boots, six pairs of those made here, and twenty-five quintals of flour.

I, JUAN PÉREZ DE DONÍS, a resident of the city of Mexico in New Spain, and married there, with sons and daughters, a son-in-law and grandchildren, all of a noble and distinguished family, state that in compliance with the decree published today by order of your grace, summoning all persons who are going on the expedition to present a statement of the things that they are taking to New Mexico in the service of his majesty, I am going with the following:

Sword, harquebus, coat of mail, cuisse, beaver, and helmet, and six cavalry horses. The harquebus is fully equipped.

Further, I am taking one complete set of buckskin horse armor, lined with rawhide. I am not listing my clothes or linens as there is no need to do so.

Further, I call to the attention of your grace that in the review of Governor Don Juan de Oñate made by Don Lope de Ulloa y Lemos, I offered that, as secretary of the second expedition and of the government of those kingdoms, I would bring my wife, Doña Anna de Herrera, and my son, Fray Gonzalo de Herrera, preacher and teacher in the order of St. Augustine, and two grown sons, lay brothers, two maiden daughters, and a married daughter, to live and settle in those kingdoms, but that this offer could not be carried out on account of the delay of the expedition; nevertheless I now renew the offer.

Further, I declare that for nearly three years I have been serving his majesty as secretary and royal notary of the expedition and was the first to offer my services in that enterprise; it was in my presence that it was announced and that the governor took his oath of fealty without my receiving any reward. I have

endured many privations and hardships, as I shall prove at the proper time and place. For this reason, my wife and family are poor and in dire need. I so swear by God and this cross in due form. JUAN PÉREZ DE DONÍS.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 5, 1597, Juan Pérez de Donís, secretary of the expedition to New Mexico, presented the preceding statement to the commissary general and swore in due form that nothing he possessed had been loaned, and that he had nothing else to declare. The commissary general affixed his rubric. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. JUAN PÉREZ DE DONÍS. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

FELIPE DE ESCALANTE: Statement of the military equipment and everything else that I, Captain Felipe de Escalante, am taking on the expedition to New Mexico in the service of his majesty:

First, nineteen horses, of various brands and colors, marked with my brand, which is shown in the margin;

Seven mules, with the same brand;

A set of bellows for use in smelting silver;

Three pickaxes;

One sledge hammer;

Six axes for cutting wood;

Two chisels;

Three adzes;

One auger;

Eight dozen pairs of horseshoes and nails;

Two thousand nails;

One soldier, at my expense;

Two coats of mail;

Two pairs of breeches of mail;

Two helmets, with beavers;

Twenty-five pounds of powder;

Two sets of horse armor;

Five *jineta* saddles for myself and my people;

One harquebus;

One *estradiota* saddle;

One iron of a machine (*ingenio*) for extracting silver;

My sword;

Three machetes, as presents for Indians;

Two hooked blades for my people;
One hocking blade.

All of this I am taking on the expedition to serve his majesty. I swear by God and this cross that everything I have here stated is true. Nor am I including many other goods that I have sold in order to support and maintain my people and soldiers for a period of more than two years while we have been detained at this place. Here I am, waiting to serve his majesty as a first discoverer of that land, which I was. In the past, I spent large sums of money exploring it by order of the Count of Coruña, and I say further that none of the other discoverers of that land are going to serve his majesty on this expedition.

I am taking also one tent. I am not including here the clothes for my personal adornment, nor the linens. FELIPE DE ESCALANTE.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 5, 1597, Captain Escalante presented the above statement under oath before the commissary general, who accepted and signed it. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. FELIPE DE ESCALANTE. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

ALFÉREZ DOMINGO DE LEZAMA: Statement of the military equipment that I, Domingo de Lezama, am taking and which I declare by order of the inspector, Juan de Frías Salazar:

First, twelve horses, four of them for cavalry;
One riding mule;
Two harquebuses;
Some horse armor;
One coat of mail, beaver, and cuisses;
One buckskin jacket;
Another strong jacket of chamois;
One lance, one hooked blade, and one javelin;
Three saddles, two *jineta* and one *estradiota*;
One sword;
Thirty horseshoes and 800 nails.

All of this I am taking for my personal use. I swear by God and this cross that this is a true statement and that I have all that is here recorded. Done on this day, December 6, 1597. DOMINGO DE LEZAMA.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 5, 1597, Domingo de Lezama, soldier, presented the above statement and swore in due form that he had nothing else to declare and that nothing had been loaned him; the commissary general accepted and signed the declaration. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. DOMINGO DE LEZAMA. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

FRANCISCO CADINO: Report of what Francisco Cadino, soldier, is taking to serve his majesty in the expedition to New Mexico:

Seven horses;
 One mare;
 One sword;
 One *jineta* saddle;
 One bridle;
 One pair of spurs.

Other armor for horse and person were promised to me by the governor, Don Juan de Oñate. I so swear by God in due legal manner. FRANCISCO CADINO.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 6, 1597, Francisco Cadino made the above declaration and swore to it in due form before the commissary general, who accepted it and affixed his rubric. FRANCISCO CADINO. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

MARTÍN RAMÍREZ: Statement of what I, Martín Ramírez, am taking on the expedition to New Mexico in the service of his majesty:

One shotgun, with its accessories;
 One coat of mail, with cuisse and beaver;
 Some horse armor;
 Eight tame horses;
 Two saddles, one *jineta*, the other for bridle (*brida*);
 One sword.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 5, 1597, Martín Ramírez, soldier, presented the above report and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and affixed his rubric. MARTÍN RAMÍREZ. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

LORENZO DE MUNERA: Statement of what Lorenzo de Munera is taking on the expedition to New Mexico:

- One shotgun, with its accessories;
- One coat of mail, casque, beaver, and cuisses;
- One sword and dagger;
- One buckskin jacket;
- Some horse armor;
- One *jineta* saddle;
- Six tame horses.

In San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 5, 1597, Lorenzo de Munera, soldier, made the above declaration and swore to it, and the commissary general accepted it. The soldier did not sign because he did not know how. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

ALONSO ROBLEDO: Statement of the arms taken by Alonso Robledo, soldier, on the expedition to New Mexico:

- One harquebus; one coat of mail;
- One beaver and cuisse;
- Three horses;
- One saddle mule;
- Two saddles, one *jineta*, the other *estradiota*;
- Four pairs of shoes and some calfskin boots.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 5, 1597, Alonso de Robledo, soldier, presented the above statement and swore to it in due form, and the commissary general accepted it. ALONSO DE ROBLEDO. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

PEDRO DE SAN MARTÍN: Statement of what Pedro de San Martín is taking to serve his majesty on the expedition to New Mexico:

- Three horses;
- Two saddles, one *jineta*, the other *estradiota*;
- One sword; and one buckskin jacket;

The other arms, for person and horses, were promised to me by the governor, Don Juan de Oñate. I so swear in due legal manner. PEDRO DE SAN MARTÍN.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 6, 1597, Pedro de San Martín, soldier, made the above statement and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted

it and affixed his rubric. PEDRO DE SAN MARTÍN. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

I, FRANCISCO DE SOSA PEÑALOSA, captain and alférez real of this army which is going to New Mexico, state that I left the mines of Chalcheutes to serve his majesty on this expedition with my wife and children, servants, arms, horses, mules, mares, carts, one hundred oxen, four hundred quintals of flour, two pipes of wine, and other provisions. Because of the delay of the expedition—it is going on two years since I assumed this post—my provisions have been used up, and many of my horses, mares, mules, oxen, arms, and many other things have been lost or stolen. But, in compliance with the decree proclaimed by order of your grace, I declare here what is left, without including my personal effects and those of my wife and children, or my home, which are of considerable value. My declaration is as follows:

First, myself and my wife, Doña Euphemia; my daughter, Doña Juana de Trejo, married to Diego de Zubía, captain and purveyor of this army; my son, Francisco de Sosa Peñalosa, 24 years old; my son, Estevan Illán de Sosa, 21 years of age, married to Doña Juana de Argüello.

Arms for myself and my two sons consisting of three coats of mail;

Three pairs of cuisses;

Three helmets with beavers;

Three harquebuses with accessories;

Three swords, one strong leather jacket;

Three complete sets of buckskin horse armor, including shields;

Three *jineta* saddles, with caparisons of ornamented cloth;

Three *estradiota* saddles, with bridles and spurs;

Two sidesaddles of ocelot skins, with bridles of the same material;

Twelve carts, with the one hundred oxen I have declared, less those that have been lost, the number of which I do not know;

One large tent of frieze;

One outfit of bellows with iron pipes;

Tools consisting of axes, hoes, and adzes;

Forty horses and mules that I brought with me, but until the roundup is made and we start out, I do not know how many there will be;

Thirty mares and some jackasses;

Three female negro slaves;

One mulatto slave, and other men and women servants in my household;

One box containing a complete set of sacred vestments for saying mass;

Seven hundred pesos' worth of silver articles for my personal use.

I swear by God and this cross that this statement is faithful and true. FRANCISCO DE SOSA PEÑALOSA.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, the alférez real, Francisco de Sosa, made the above declaration before the commissary general, who accepted and signed it. FRANCISCO DE SOSA PEÑALOSA. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

CONTADOR ALONSO SÁNCHEZ: I, Alonso Sánchez, contador of the public treasury and a member of the council of war for the provinces of New Mexico, state that according to the decree published by order of your grace, all of us who are going on the expedition to New Mexico must give a report of the articles and goods that we are taking to serve his majesty there. Without listing the clothing, linens, and other things that I am taking for the adornment of myself, my wife and children, and all that has been used up or stolen to the present—which is twice as much as I now have—because of the long delay in the dispatch of this expedition, I report that I have the following:

First, four carts, with thirty-five tame draft oxen with my brand, which is given in the margin, and other brands, as I bought them from different people;

Thirty-five horses for army duty and other service in the expedition, among them some colts marked with my brand and that of the breeder from whom I bought them;

Two mules, with my brand; two asses and two she-asses; forty mares and a jackass;

Fifteen tame cows;

Three complete sets of horse armor;

Two coats of mail;
 Four helmets with beavers;
 Two pairs of cuisses, three harquebuses with accessories;
 One pistol;
 Six *jineta* saddles and one for bridle, all complete with stirrups, girths, and everything necessary;
 Twelve bridles and eight pairs of spurs;
 Four pairs of reins;
 One hundred pounds of iron, in goods and plain iron;
 Three frying pans and two iron comales;
 Two big copper kettles, and one ladle and one olla;
 Four barrels for water;
 Four swords;
 Three jugs of oil;
 One barrel of wine;
 Five sets of butchering knives;
 Two buckskin jackets and two of chamois;
 One set of tools for shoeing horses;
 Five augers, large and small;
 One ax;
 Two adzes;
 One saw;
 A pair of iron pipes and a blower;
 Two chisels.

In addition to what is listed here, I declare that I brought from my home for the support of my household and family seventy quintals of flour and hardtack, which has been consumed and used up because of the long delay. When this food gave out, which must have been four months ago, the governor furnished provisions without ever failing. This declaration of what is here stated is faithful and true. ALONSO SÁNCHEZ.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Alonso Sánchez, contador, made the preceding report and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it. ALONSO SÁNCHEZ. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

I, CAPTAIN MARCOS FARFÁN DE LOS GODOS, state that I was one of the first to enroll under the royal banner to serve his majesty in this expedition to New Mexico under the command of Gov-

ernor Don Juan de Oñate. At the time that I left the province of Michoacán, I brought thirty equipped men and eighty horses of my own, without including more than two hundred brought by the people in my company. Because of the delay of the expedition, my people scattered to various places and localities, and most of the goods that I had brought were stolen, consumed, or lost. Without prejudice to my rights, I wish to declare before your grace what little I have left. This I do in compliance with the decree proclaimed by order of your grace. I shall not list clothing or finery, but only war equipment, as follows:

First, complete armor of cuisse, beaver, helmet, strong buckskin jacket, one harquebus and all its accessories with nothing missing, one sword, one dagger, and one halberd;

Some buckskin horse armor, lined with rawhide, for the flank, breast, head, and neck;

Two saddles, one *jineta*, the other *estradiota*, both with carapasons, stirrups, and all accessories;

Sixteen horses, six of them for fighting and the other ten for service; they bear different brands and marks and have been branded with my brand, which is shown in the margin;

Also, one saddle mule;

One tent of frieze made of sixty yards of sackcloth—I mean to say that the tent is made of frieze;

Further, for two soldiers, my servants, I have coats of mail, beavers, and cuisses;

The servants are Pedro de Rivas and Hernando Rascón.

I swear by God and this cross that this report is faithful and true. MARCOS FARFÁN DE LOS GODOS.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Captain Marcos Farfán de los Godos made the preceding declaration and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and affixed his rubric. MARCOS FARFÁN DE LOS GODOS. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

I, CAPTAIN DON LUIS DE VELASCO, treasurer of the public treasury in the provinces of New Mexico, state that, in keeping with a decree published by command of your grace ordering all those who are going to serve his majesty in the provinces of New Mexico to make a declaration before your grace of the arms and

war equipment that each one is bringing, therefore, disregarding many things such as clothes for the adornment of myself and my wife, Doña Isabel, linen, and many other things that have been used up and pilfered by the soldiers and of which I have made a detailed report, all due to the delay of the expedition, I declare and manifest the following things:

First, one strong cart, with awning, well equipped, and oxen to pull it;

Ten horses for cavalry and service, branded with my brand, which is shown in the margin;

One wheel-lock harquebus, with powder flasks, molds, bullet screws, and all other accessories;

One coat of mail; one sword and gilded dagger;

One helmet and beaver;

Some cuisses of mail;

Some horse armor;

Two saddles, one *jineta*, the other for bridle;

Three bridles and three pairs of spurs.

This memorandum is faithful and true. DON LUIS DE VELASCO.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Captain Don Luis Gasco de Velasco presented the above report and swore to it in due form before the commissary general. He swore that he had nothing else to declare, and the commissary general accepted his statement and affixed his rubric. DON LUIS DE VELASCO. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

I, CAPTAIN GERÓNIMO MÁRQUEZ, state that I am going to serve his majesty in the expedition to New Mexico, taking with me five children, male and female. Because of the great hardships that we have endured in the delay of the expedition, most of the goods that I had brought have been consumed, lost, or pilfered. What I have to report at present, in compliance with your grace's decree, is as follows:

One strong cart, with a bell and twelve oxen;

Thirty tame cows;

Thirty-five horses, of various brands;

One coat of mail, beaver, and cuisses;

Some horse armor;

Two harquebuses;

Two *jineta* saddles and one *estradiota*;
 One lance;
 Six plowshares;
 Four axes;
 Some iron hoops and ten iron wheel-rims.

I swear by God and this cross that this report is faithful and true and attach my name to it. GERÓNIMO MÁRQUEZ.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Captain Gerónimo Márquez presented the above report before the commissary general and swore that he had nothing else to declare. The commissary general accepted it and affixed his rubric. GERÓNIMO MÁRQUEZ. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

I, CAPTAIN ALONSO GÓMEZ MONTESINOS, in compliance with the decree published by command of your grace, manifest here what remains to me from the long and laborious pilgrimage of this arduous expedition. Without reference to clothing, linens, and other things, I declare the following:

My personal armor consisting of coat of mail, cuisse, and beaver;

One harquebus, with accessories;

Two *jineta* lances and a hocking blade;

One crimson banner of damask with a picture of Christ in the center, the images of our Lady and Saint John on the sides, and on the back a picture of Saint James, the whole thing embroidered in gold;

One taffeta banner of white, blue, yellow, and red, with two figures, the one Santa Anna in the company of her blessed grandson and our Lady, and on the back San Diego, the whole thing embroidered in gold and silver;

One large canvas tent, in which I live;

One *jineta* saddle, with gilded metal ornaments;

Ten horses;

Some horse armor;

Two saddles, one *jineta* the other for bridle;

Two bridles; and one large copper kettle.

I swear by God and this cross that everything listed in this declaration is faithful and true. ALONSO GÓMEZ MONTESINOS.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7,

1597, Captain Alonso Gómez Montesinos made the preceding declaration and swore in due form that he had nothing else to manifest. The commissary general accepted it and affixed his rubric. ALONSO GÓMEZ MONTESINOS. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

ALONSO DE QUESADA: Statement of what Captain Alonso de Quesada is taking to serve his majesty in New Mexico:

First, two male servants, and a woman servant who is married to one of my servants;

My personal armor consisting of one fine coat of mail, beaver, cuisses, and a jacket, all of excellent mail;

One good native harquebus, with all accessories, together with two pounds of powder and four of shot;

One short lance;

One captain's lance;

My sword and dagger;

Some fine buckskin horse armor;

One strong leather shield;

Two *jineta* saddles, well outfitted;

One good *estradiota* saddle;

One old *jineta* saddle;

Four cavalry horses;

Four harnessed animals, two mules and two horses;

Twelve ordinary horses;

Fifteen mares and one jackass;

One tent of fifty-four yards of frieze;

Another smaller tent of frieze;

One bed with two blankets, one bedspread of green cloth, four sheets, four pillows, one mattress, and one bedding bag of frieze.

Four suits, one of purple velvet with a short cloak of pale green Castilian cloth;

One of coarse plain-gray Castilian cloth;

One of fine monk's cloth lined with yellow damask, trimmed with braids of silver;

And the last one of plain greenish cloth;

Four hats, two of them expensive and two plain;

Four doublets, two of silk and two of linen;

Two buff doublets;

Four pairs of silk stockings of various colors;
Four pairs of woolen stockings;
Ten linen shirts;
Four pairs of linen breeches;
Three towels;
Three pairs of sleeves;
Three pairs of garters;
Two under-waistcoats for the coat of mail;
Needles, thimbles, scissors, white thread, and silk thread of all colors;
One gross of buttons;
Six dozen ribbons;
Three boxes of knives;
Six bridles, three of them of native manufacture;
One hundred cakes of soap;
Ten pairs of cordovan leather shoes;
Three pairs of cordovan buskins and some white boots;
Two pairs of calfskin boots;
Six pairs of calfskin shoes;
Three pairs of spurs;
One dozen pairs of shoes for horses and mules, with 300 nails;
One set of tools for horseshoeing;
Two halters, some girths, and two cruppers;
Eight sacks of frieze; one iron bar;
Two currycombs;
One ax for chopping firewood;
One large boiler, one olla, and one comal, all of copper;
One grinding stone, three pewter plates, and one large brass mortar;
Some pincers to mend the meshes of a coat of mail, and punches and tools for making arms;
Seven books, religious and non-religious;
Further, one soldier in my company, armed at my expense, with all his equipment, including harquebus, beaver, coat of mail, cuisses, horse armor, saddles, horses, clothes, and footgear.
At San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Captain Quesada presented the above declaration and swore that he had nothing else to manifest by which the public treasury would be deceived or defrauded. The commissary general accepted the

report and attached his rubric. ALONSO DE QUESADA. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

JUAN DEL CASO: Statement presented by Juan del Caso Baraona of what he is taking to serve his majesty on this expedition to New Mexico, including horses, arms, oxen, carts, provisions, and tools:

First, fourteen horses for fighting, riding, and for pack animals;

Two *jineta* saddles; one *estradiota* saddle;

Four bridles (*frenos jinetes*);¹³ two bridles (*frenos de la brida*);¹⁴ three pairs of spurs, two *bridona*, one *jineta*;

Half a dozen reins;

One tough coat of mail (*jacerina*);

One cuisse of the same;

One beaver with case;

Two iron morions;

Another beaver with case;

One sword, dagger, and sword belt;

Two harquebuses, with accessories, one with wheel lock and the other with hammer;

One complete set of buckskin horse armor;

One short jacket of good mail;

One hooked blade with the blade turned down;

Two Fregenal shields;

Three Tehuantepec round shields;

Two Barcelona bucklers;

Many pieces of mail that can be used as cuisses or beavers;

One covered cart (*enbrejado*) that cost eighty pesos in Mexico City;

Eight oxen, fully equipped, to pull it;

One set of horseshoeing tools consisting of anvil, hammer, tongs, and hoof-parer;

Two axes for splitting firewood, one large, the other small;

One crowbar;

One hoe;

13. The *freno jinete* had short reins and its bit fitted hard in the horse's mouth for quick response.

14. The *freno de la brida* had long reins, and the bit fitted loosely in the horse's mouth.

One Mexican iron hoe;
One adze and three chisels of different sizes;
One saw for sawing wood;
One dozen blacksmith files for all kinds of horseshoeing;
One die and tap set for making harquebus screws;
One small blacksmith vise;
One tool to dismount harquebus levers;
Some pincers;
One large iron hammer;
Many other iron parts for harquebus locks, such as wheels,
screws, wheel covers, and little chains;
Two dozen pairs of horseshoes, new and old, and more than
five hundred straightened nails.
Fifty pounds of iron tools and plain iron; one large copper
kettle;
Two comales of copper and two roasting spits, one large and
one small;
One boiler; one frying pan;
One barrel for water;
One cook's tripod;
One wooden pail with iron hoops;
Five pounds of medicaments by recognized masters;
Two cases of instruments for bloodletting and draining;
Some surgical instruments;
One syringe and four cupping glasses;
One young man, a shoemaker.
In addition to all the aforesaid, some merchandise;
Also three pack saddles with ropes, girths, and lariats;
One granulator to granulate gunpowder;
Six pounds of fine rock sulphur;
Two pounds of alum, and a small amount of other pharma-
ceutical medicaments that were left over;
Two currycombs; one grindstone;
Two pounds of verdigris;
Three iron punches;
One chisel and one steel punch.

On December 7, 1597, Juan del Caso made the preceding
declaration and swore in due form that he had nothing else to
manifest, that nothing had been given or loaned to him, and

he signed his name. The commissary general accepted it and attached his rubric. JUAN DEL CASO BARAONA. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

CRISTÓBAL LÓPEZ: Statement of what Cristóbal López de Avilés is taking to serve his majesty on this expedition to New Mexico, presented at the command of the inspector general, Juan de Frías Salazar:

First, one coat of mail;
 One cuisse of mail;
 One helmet with beaver of mail;
 One strong leather jacket;
 Two *jineta* saddles, with bridles, stirrups, and spurs;
 One wheel-lock harquebus equipped with powder flasks;
 Some complete sets of horse armor;
 One tent of thirty-five yards of frieze;
 One dozen horseshoes;
 Fifteen horses with my brand, which is shown in the margin;
 One sword;
 Two fencing foils, for I am a fencing master, and two shields.

I swear by God and this cross that everything included in this report is true, that it belongs to me, and that there is no deception or fraud. Further, I am not listing the clothes or linens that I have provided for my personal use.

At the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Cristóbal López de Avilés, soldier, presented the above memorandum and swore in due form that he had nothing else to manifest and that nothing had been given, sold, or loaned to him. He did not sign because he did not know how. The commissary general accepted the report. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

ANDRÉS PÉREZ: Statement of what Andrés Pérez is taking to serve his majesty on this expedition to New Mexico, presented by order of the inspector general, Juan de Frías Salazar:

First, two wheel-lock harquebuses equipped with powder flasks;
 Two cuisses of mail;
 Two helmets with beavers;
 One leather jacket, one halberd, and one hocking blade;

Two sets of horse armor;
 One dozen pairs of horseshoes, with nails;
 Fifteen horses;
 One sword and a dagger;
 One tent of thirty yards of frieze;
 Five bridles;
 Four *jineta* saddles equipped with stirrups and everything else necessary;
 One short jacket, which I generally use.

I swear by God and this cross that all recorded in this report is mine, and that there is no fraud or deception in it. I am not listing here the clothes or linens that I have provided for my personal use.

On December 7, 1597, Andrés Pérez, soldier, presented the above memorandum and swore to it in due form; he did not sign because he said that he did not know how. The commissary general accepted and signed the report. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

LUIS DE ARAUJO: Luis de Araujo, a soldier in the company of Captain Gerónimo Márquez, in compliance with the orders from his grace, presented the following:

First, complete armor for himself, including coat of mail, cuisse, and beaver;

Complete outfit of buckskin horse armor;
 Twenty horseshoes;
 Five hundred horseshoe nails; one harquebus;
 Two saddles, one *jineta*, the other *estradiota*;
 One sword and a dagger;
 Three horses of different brands and marks.

I do not list here my clothes or linens. I swear by God and this cross that this report is faithful and true. LUIS DE ARAUJO.

At the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Luis de Araujo swore to the above report in due form and signed it, and the commissary general accepted it. LUIS DE ARAUJO. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

LUCAS DE TORDESILLAS: I, Lucas de Tordesillas, soldier in the expedition to New Mexico, state that I was one of the first to

enlist under the royal banner to serve his majesty in this enterprise; and, in obedience to the orders of your grace requiring every one to present a statement of all the war equipment that each person is taking, and without listing many clothes and linens that I have for my personal use, or many other things including arms, horses, mares, oxen, and other goods that were used up, consumed, or stolen from me during the long delay of this expedition, I present and declare the goods that I now possess and am taking to serve his majesty, which are as follows:

First, one wheel-lock harquebus with powder flasks and all other accessories;

One coat of coarse mail;

Some cuisses of the same coarse mail;

One helmet with beaver of like mail;

Some buckskin horse armor;

One sword and a dagger, complete;

One strong leather jacket;

Six horses, for fighting and other uses;

Two saddles, one *jineta*, the other for bridle;

Two bridles and two pairs of spurs;

Six oxen to help pull the carts in the service of his majesty;

Two copper kettles, one copper ladle, and one comal of iron.

I swear by God and a cross that this report is faithful and true, and I sign my name. LUCAS DE TORDESILLAS.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Lucas de Tordesillas swore to the above report in due form. The commissary general accepted it and affixed his rubric. LUCAS DE TORDESILLAS. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

HERNANDO HINOJOS and SEBASTIÁN RODRÍGUEZ: Statement of what Hernando Hinojos and Sebastián Rodríguez, brothers, are bringing to serve his majesty on the expedition to New Mexico:

Twenty-eight horses of different brands;

Five mules; the said horses and mules bear the brand shown in the margin;

One cart and six oxen;

Four milk cows;

Thirty-six mares of various ages;

Three harquebuses;

One spare harquebus lock and stock;
 Four coats of mail;
 Three helmets with beavers;
 Two cuisses;
 Two sets of horse armor;
 Two *estradiota* saddles;
 Six *jineta* saddles;
 Two dozen pairs of horseshoes, new and old, with nails;
 Half an arroba of powder;
 A copper kettle, a ladle, and a comal;
 Two axes and two hoes;
 Two buckskin jackets.

These articles are ours, and, as has been stated, we are taking them on the said expedition. We are not listing the linens, clothes, and other things for our personal use. We so swear by God in due legal manner. SEBASTIÁN RODRÍGUEZ.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Hernando de Hinojos and Sebastián Rodríguez presented the preceding statement and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and affixed his rubric. SEBASTIÁN RODRÍGUEZ. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

JUAN PÉREZ: Statement of what I, Juan Pérez de Bustillo, alférez of New Mexico, am taking to serve his majesty, which is as follows:

One coat of mail and one buckskin jacket;
 Some cuisses of mail;
 One steel casque with beaver of mail;
 Some horse armor;
 Two *jineta* saddles;
 Another steel helmet, with beaver;
 Another outfit of horse armor;
 Twenty-four horses;
 Forge tools and a vise and files for repairing harquebuses and mining equipment, for making nails, and for other things pertaining to blacksmithing;
 Further, my wife, seven daughters, and two grown sons.
 I swear by God and a cross that I am taking all of the aforesaid, and I sign my name. JUAN PÉREZ DE BUSTILLO.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 6, 1597, Juan Pérez de Bustillo presented the preceding statement and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and affixed his rubric. JUAN PÉREZ DE BUSTILLO. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

FRANCISCO SÁNCHEZ: Statement of what I, Francisco Sánchez, *caudillo* under Captain Alonso Gómez, am taking to serve his majesty on the expedition to New Mexico:

- Sixteen horses;
- One harquebus;
- One coat of mail and one short jacket of mail;
- Two pairs of cuisses;
- Two helmets with beavers;
- One strong leather jacket;
- Some horse armor;
- Two ladles and one comal of copper;
- One copper kettle;
- Half a dozen pairs of horseshoes, with nails;
- One cutting ax;
- Four saddles, three *jineta* and one *estradiota*.

All of these things are mine, as already stated, and I have not listed my personal clothes. So I swear by God in due form.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Francisco Sánchez, *caudillo*, presented the above report and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and affixed his rubric. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ: Statement of Antonio Hernández, soldier under Captain Gregorio Márquez, made in compliance with the decree published by order of your grace in regard to reporting the arms and horses that he is taking on the expedition in the service of his majesty:

- First, myself, with sword and dagger;
- One coat of mail, cuisses, and two helmets with beavers;
- One harquebus, fully equipped;
- Two *jineta* saddles, with all accessories;
- Some complete outfits of horse armor;

Ten horses of different brands;
 One box containing my clothes and other equipment;
 One strong chamois jacket.

All of this I am taking to serve his majesty on the said expedition, and if it is necessary to exhibit them, I shall do so. I swear by God and a cross that this report is accurate and true. ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Antonio Hernández, soldier, presented the above report and swore to it in due form before his grace, the commissary general, who accepted it and affixed his rubric. ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

LEÓN DE YSASTI: I, León de Ysasti, soldier in the expedition to New Mexico, come before your grace to declare my personal belongings, in compliance with your decree. I am taking the following:

Ten horses and one saddle mule;
 One harquebus, fully equipped;
 One coat of mail, beaver, and cuisses;
 One sword;
 Some horse armor;
 Two *jineta* saddles, with trappings;
 Three bridles and two pairs of spurs;
 One hooked blade;
 Two pack saddles, with trappings.

All of these things that I manifest before your grace are mine and I am taking them on this expedition to New Mexico. I swear by God and the cross that this report is true, and I sign my name. Done on December 8, 1597. LEÓN DE YSASTI.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, León de Ysasti, soldier, presented the preceding report and swore to it in due form before the commissary general, who accepted it and added his rubric. LEÓN DE YSASTI. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

PEDRO DE SARIÑANA: I, Pedro de Sariñana, state that I am going to serve his majesty in the expedition to New Mexico with my

arms and horses, and, in compliance with the decree proclaimed by order of your grace, declare that at present I have the following to manifest:

- First, seventeen horses;
- One complete set of armor for myself;
- One harquebus, with powder flasks;
- Complete sets of horse armor;
- One and a half dozen pairs of horseshoes, with nails;
- One sword and a native shield;
- One outfit of bellows with pipes.

I swear by God and the cross that this report is true and accurate. PEDRO DE SARIÑANA.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Pedro de Sariñana, soldier, presented the above report and swore to it before the commissary general, who accepted it and added his rubric. PEDRO DE SARIÑANA. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

JUAN DE LEÓN: Statement of the arms, horses, and horseshoeing materials that I am taking to New Mexico in the service of his majesty:

- First, ten horses;
- Two *jineta* saddles and one *estradiota*;
- One harquebus;
- One coat of mail, beaver, and cuisse;
- One chamois jacket;
- One hooked blade;
- One sword and a dagger;
- Some horse armor for the breast, sides, and head; a native shield;
- Fifteen horseshoes and two hundred nails;
- Two pairs of spurs;
- Four *jineta* bridles; another bridle (*freno bridón*).¹⁵

All of the above I shall exhibit if I am asked to do so. In testimony of the truth, I sign the statement. JUAN DE LEÓN.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 7, 1597, Juan de León presented the above report and swore to it

¹⁵ The *freno bridón* was like the *freno de la brida*, having long reins and a loosely fitting bit.

in due form. The commissary general accepted it and affixed his rubric. JUAN DE LEÓN. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

JUAN GRIEGO: I, Juan Griego, a soldier of New Mexico, in compliance with the decree published by your grace ordering every soldier to report the arms and equipment that he is bringing to serve his majesty, declare the following:

One coat of mail, beaver, cuisses, harquebus, and the horse armor necessary for my own use;

Thirteen tame horses;

One sword and two *jineta* saddles;

Half a dozen pairs of shoes.

I beg your grace to accept this report, and I swear by God and the cross that all contained herein is mine and has not been loaned to me. JUAN GRIEGO.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 8, 1597, Juan Griego, a soldier of New Mexico, presented the above report and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

GASPAR LÓPEZ: I, Gaspar López de Tabora, captain and alguacil mayor of his majesty's army now going to New Mexico, state that since Juan de Frías Salazar, commissary and inspector general of this expedition, ordered a list of our arms and war equipment, in compliance with it I declare the following:

First, myself and a soldier named Antonio Rodrigues equipped at my expense;

One sword and a dagger, and a sword for the said soldier;

Two harquebuses, one large, the other small;

One small pistol;

Three coats of mail, the one of fine mail;

Two helmets with beavers;

Two cuisses of coarse mail;

One strong buckskin jacket;

Some horse armor;

Two saddles, one *jineta*, together with bridles and other trappings;

Six pairs of horseshoes, with nails;

Two boxes of my clothes necessary for the expedition;

Fifteen horses, six of them for cavalry.

All of this I am taking in the service of his majesty and am reporting it to your grace. Moreover, I have been serving his majesty for two years, not only as alguacil mayor but in other capacities, observing and carrying out the orders of the governor, without receiving any salary or compensation whatsoever, all at my own cost. I swear by God and the cross that this report is true and accurate, and that I shall manifest these things before your grace whenever I am requested to do so. I ask to be furnished with a legal and authorized affidavit. GASPAR LÓPEZ DE TABORA.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 6, 1597, Gaspar López de Tabora presented the preceding report and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. GASPAR LÓPEZ DE TABORA. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

I, ALFÉREZ BARTOLOMÉ ROMERO, married to Doña Lucía López, am bringing her and my household and family on this expedition; moreover, I am taking the following things to serve his majesty:

First, one cart, with oxen, and one plowshare;

Three coats of mail, two pairs of cuisses, and two pairs of beavers;

Two swords and a javelin;

One *jineta* lance, one hooked blade;

One harquebus with powder flasks;

One pistol;

Some horse armor;

Twenty horses and six mules;

One buckskin jacket and another of chamois;

One *jineta* saddle and another for bridle;

Two dozen pairs of horseshoes, with nails; bridles and spurs;

Two boxes of my clothes and two others of my wife's.

I swear by God and the cross that this report is faithful and true and sign it. ALFÉREZ BARTOLOMÉ ROMERO.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 8, 1597, Alférez Romero presented the preceding report and swore

to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. BARTOLOMÉ ROMERO. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

PEDRO ROBLEDOS: I, Pedro Robledo, alferez in the company of Captain Alonso de Sosa Albornoz, state that I was informed of a decree published in this camp by order of your grace, and in compliance with it I present this statement for myself and four sons who are going on this expedition. My sons are Diego Robredo, Alonso Robredo, Pedro Robredo, and Francisco Robredo. For our personal equipment, we are taking the following:

Five swords;
 Five harquebuses;
 Three lances and one javelin (*gorguz*);
 One hooked blade, one cutlass, and a dagger;
 Five coats of mail, with cuisses;
 Five beavers;
 Two chamois jackets and one of buckskin;
 Four sets of horse armor;
 Forty horses;
 Six colts;
 Five mules;
 Twenty mares;
 One cart with twelve oxen;
 Six tame cows;
 Six *jineta* saddles and two for bridle;

Ten bridles, spurs, and other things necessary for the expedition. It being the truth, I signed. PEDRO ROBLEDOS.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 6, 1597, Pedro Robledo, alferez, presented the preceding report and swore to it. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. PEDRO ROBLEDOS. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

ALFÉREZ BARTOLOMÉ GONZÁLEZ: I, Alferez Bartolomé González de Almaguer, present herewith a statement of what I am taking to serve his majesty on this expedition to New Mexico:

First, one javelin;
 One outfit of armor, including beaver, coat of mail, and cuisses;
 One buckskin jacket;

Two swords and two harquebuses;
 Some horse armor;
 Arms for a servant;
 Two *jineta* saddles and two *estradiota*, with trappings;
 Five bridles and spurs;
 One leather shield;
 Ten horses and one mule, not to mention other horses and mules that I have lost;

Three boxes containing my clothes and those of my servants and other things necessary for the expedition. BARTOLOMÉ GONZÁLEZ DE ALMAGUER.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, December 8, 1597, the aforesaid presented this report and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. BARTOLOMÉ GONZÁLEZ DE ALMAGUER. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

JUAN DE PEDRAZA: Statement presented by Juan de Pedraza of what he is taking to serve his majesty on the expedition to New Mexico:

Sixteen horses for fighting, riding, and packing;
 One coat of mail, cuisse, and beaver;
 Two harquebuses, one with wheel lock and the other with hammer, fully equipped;
 One sword with belt;
 Two *jineta* saddles and one for bridle;
 Six bridles;
 Some Fregenal horse armor, and one hooked blade;
 One cart with iron wheel-rims;
 Twenty oxen to pull the cart;
 Four tame milk cows, with their calves;
 Four large axes;
 Four chisels;
 Three augers; two hoes;
 Four saws;
 Two adzes and a large wagon-maker's hammer;
 One set of horseshoeing tools;
 Fifty pounds of iron goods.
 One copper kettle; two copper comales;
 Two roasting spits; one grindstone.

Two iron spoons.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 8, 1597, Juan de Pedraza, a soldier of New Mexico, made the above declaration and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JUAN DE PEDRAZA. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

ALONSO MARTÍN: Statement of what I, Alonso Martín Naranjo, am taking on the expedition to New Mexico to serve his majesty:

One coat of mail;
 One helmet with beaver;
 Some cuisses;
 Some horse armor;
 One harquebus; one sword;
 Ten horses;
 Twenty-four tame cows, young and old;
 Some iron articles such as ladles, an ax, and a copper kettle.

All of these things are mine and are what is left to me from the large quantities that I brought for the expedition, as the rest has been used up. I so swear by God in due legal manner.

In San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 6, 1597, Alonso Martín Naranjo made the above statement and swore to it in due form. He did not sign because he did not know how. The commissary general accepted it and signed. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

ALONSO VARELA: Statement of what I, Alonso Varela, am taking to serve his majesty on the expedition to New Mexico:

First, one set of armor for myself consisting of coat of mail, cuisse, and beaver;

One buckskin jacket;
 One set of horse armor;
 One leather shield;
 One harquebus, with its equipment;
 One sword; one hooked blade;
 Two *jineta* saddles, with their trappings;
 Twelve horses;
 Two mules;

Half a dozen pairs of horseshoes, with nails.

All of this I am taking to serve his majesty, and I swear by God and this cross that all listed herein belongs to me. Done on December 7, 1597. ALONSO VARELA.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 6, 1597, Alonso Varela, soldier, made the preceding statement and swore to it. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. ALONSO VARELA. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

MANUEL DÍAZ: Statement of what I, Manuel Díaz, am taking to serve his majesty on the expedition to New Mexico:

First, three horses;
Some horse armor;
One coat of mail and beaver;
One hooked blade;
One leather shield;
One sword;
One *jineta* saddle and two bridles.

I am taking all of this to serve his majesty in this expedition and I swear by God and the cross that everything stated herein is mine. Done on this day, December 7, 1597.

In San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 6, 1597, Manuel Díaz, soldier, presented the above statement and swore to it in due form. He did not sign because he did not know how. The commissary general accepted it and signed. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

PEDRO VARELA: Statement of what I, Pedro Varela, am taking to serve his majesty in the Indies in New Mexico:

First, one set of armor consisting of coat of mail, cuisse, and beaver of mail;
One strong buckskin jacket;
One harquebus, with its equipment;
One hooked blade;
One sword;
One pound of powder;
One set of horse armor;
One leather shield;
Ten horses and one iackass:

Half a dozen pairs of horseshoes, with nails;
 Two *jineta* saddles, with all of their trappings, and bridles.
 I am taking all of this to serve his majesty and I swear by God
 and this cross that everything contained herein is mine. Done
 on this day, December 7, 1597. PEDRO VARELA.

In San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 6, 1597, Pedro
 Varela, soldier, made the preceding statement and swore to it
 in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his
 rubric. PEDRO VARELA. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

ASENSIO DE ARECHULETA: Statement of what I, Asensio de Are-
 chuleta, am taking to serve his majesty in the expedition to New
 Mexico:

First, one set of armor for myself consisting of coat of mail,
 cuisse, and beaver of mail;
 One harquebus, with its accessories;
 One sword;
 Ten horses;
 Two mules;
 Some horse armor;
 Two *jineta* saddles, with trappings;
 One mailed glove;
 One leather shield;
 Half a dozen pairs of horseshoes, with nails.

All of this I am taking to serve his majesty on this expedition
 to New Mexico, and I swear by God and the cross that every-
 thing contained herein is mine. In testimony of the truth, I
 signed my name. Done on December 7, 1597. ASENSIO ARECHU-
 LETA.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 6,
 1597, Asensio de Arechuleta made the above declaration before
 the commissary general and swore to it in due form. ASENSIO DE
 ARECHULETA. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

CRISTÓBAL SÁNCHEZ and JUAN RODRÍGUEZ: Equipment for the
 expedition given them by their father:

Forty horses;
 One cart, with mules;
 Twenty saddle mares;

Two sets of arms consisting of coat of mail, beaver, and cuisses;

One leather jacket; two harquebuses; two swords;

Three young male servants and their saddles;

Two dozen pairs of horseshoes, with nails;

Four pounds of powder;

Six pairs of cordovan and calfskin boots;

One dozen shoes;

Four saddles, two *jineta* and two *estradiota*.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, December 7, 1597, the soldiers named above made this declaration and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. CRISTÓBAL SÁNCHEZ. JUAN RODRÍGUEZ. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

PABLO DE AGUILAR: I, Captain Pablo de Aguilar Ynojosa, in compliance with the decree published by order of your grace, present a memorandum of the arms and horses that I am taking to serve his majesty in New Mexico:

First, one strong cart, fully equipped;

Sixteen oxen;

Sixteen horses;

Two sets of armor for myself;

One Castilian buckskin jacket;

Three harquebuses and one in parts;

Three saddles, two *jineta* and one *estradiota*;

One and a half dozen pairs of horseshoes, with nails;

One Castilian shield;

Two sets of horse armor;

One ax; two adzes;

One captain's lance;

One ladle and one comal, both of copper;

One barrel with a capacity of one and a half arrobas;

Four bridles;

One iron for branding cattle;

One complete set of tools; one hooked blade;

One metate for grinding corn.

Three boxes with my personal clothes and linens, all of which I declare before your grace, and I swear by God and the cross that this statement is true and that I will present everything

before your grace whenever I am asked to do so. PABLO DE AGUILAR YNOJOSA.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 8, 1597, Captain Aguilar made the above declaration and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. PABLO DE AGUILAR YNOJOSA. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

JOSEPH BRONDATE: In compliance with your grace's order, I, even though I am not planning to go on the expedition to New Mexico because of pressing matters that hinder me, declare herein what I had to bring in the service of his majesty:

Twenty-six small breastplates, with sleeves of mail;
 Nine or ten beavers;
 Three dozen pairs of horseshoes, with nails;
 One broadsword; two foils;
 Two hooked blades and one iron halberd;
 Sixteen oxen;
 One barrel of powder containing about half a quintal;
 One comal; one copper kettle; two frying pans;
 Six halberds, in possession of the governor, who promised to pay for them;
 One wagon (*carro*) and two carts (*carretas*);¹⁶
 Two coats of mail and three pairs of cuisses;
 Six muskets;
 Some horse armor;
 Fourteen animals, four of them mules.

I swear by God and the cross that all of this belongs to me and to no one else. JOSEPH BRONDATE.

In San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 8, 1597, the above-named soldier made this declaration, in order not to violate the commissary's decree, and swore to it and signed. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JOSEPH BRONDATE. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

16. Both the *carro* and the *carreta* were two-wheeled vehicles, drawn by oxen or mules, with framework somewhat longer than wide. It is difficult to be sure how much difference there was between the two types of vehicles in Oñate's time, but the *carreta* may have been enclosed on the sides. Apparently, also, the *carreta* had wooden rims, but we are not certain that the *carro* was constructed any better, in view of the fact that in the documents it is sometimes stated specifically that a cart had iron rims. See also the Oñate contract, p. 47, note 9.

MARTÍN CARRASCO: I, Martín Carrasco, resident of this valley, state that I enlisted as a soldier in this New Mexico expedition more than a year and a half ago, and that, because of the long delay, my mules, horses, and the materials with which I planned to serve his majesty have been used up. In view of this difficulty, I sought to be released of my word to the governor, Don Juan de Oñate, and to return to Mexico. He considered my demand just, but made an agreement with me to furnish the necessary equipment for myself and a servant. For this reason, I remained. If he fulfills the agreement, I shall be obligated to remain, but if he defaults, I shall be free and exempted from going. In compliance with the decree proclaimed by order of your grace, I record and manifest the following:

First, myself with my sword;
 One coat of mail, cuisse, and helmet with beaver;
 One harquebus, fully equipped;
 Eight horses;
 One dozen pairs of horseshoes, with nails;
 One chain, with collars;
 Two iron bars;
 Two picks; two wedges;
 Five iron axes;
 One copper casque;
 Two quintals of iron;
 One copper comal and one pail;
 Fifty goats.

All of the above I present before your grace as my own and swear by God and this cross that this is true. I beg and entreat you in all justice to accept it as reported. MARTÍN CARRASCO.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 9, 1597, Martín Carrasco made the above declaration and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. MARTÍN CARRASCO. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

JUAN RODRÍGUEZ: I, Juan Rodríguez, soldier in the expedition to New Mexico, declare that, having been absent from the camp and not having been informed of your decree until now, have not reported the arms and horses which I have for serving his majesty, therefore I now manifest the following:

First, myself with my sword;
 One harquebus, fully equipped;
 One coat of mail, cuisse, and helmet with beaver;
 One *jineta* saddle and one for bridle;
 Some horse armor, complete;
 Nine horses, of different brands;
 One and a half arroba of iron goods; also one ax;
 One tent of thirty yards of frieze;
 One box with my clothes.

I am taking all of this to serve his majesty on this expedition, and I swear by God and the cross that everything declared herein is true. JUAN RODRÍGUEZ.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 8, 1597, Juan Rodríguez, soldier, made the above declaration and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JUAN RODRÍGUEZ. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

CAPTAIN JUAN MORENO DE LA RUA: In compliance with the decree proclaimed by order of your grace, I, Captain Juan Moreno de la Rúa, declare that I am taking the following to serve his majesty in the expedition to New Mexico:

One cart with four mules—I mean that it is drawn by four animals;

Eighteen horses, of different brands;

Two mules and two horses to draw the wagon; these are the mules mentioned above;

One coat of mail and some cuisses;

One helmet and beaver;

Some horse armor, complete;

About one quintal of old iron;

One set of tools for shoeing horses.

All of this is mine and so I swear by God and in due legal manner. JUAN MORENO DE LA RUA.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 9, 1597, Juan Moreno de la Rúa made the above declaration and swore to it and signed his name. The commissary general accepted his statement and added his rubric. JUAN MORENO DE LA RUA. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

MARCOS CORTÉS: Statement of what I, Marcos Cortés, am taking to the provinces of New Mexico to serve his majesty:

My personal armor consisting of coat of mail, cuisse, beaver, and buckskin jacket;

Some horse armor;

One dozen pairs of horseshoes, with nails;

One harquebus, with accessories;

One sword;

Two saddles;

Eight horses.

Everything contained in this report is mine, and no one has loaned anything to me. I so swear by God and the cross. Done on this day, December 6, 1597. MARCOS CORTÉS.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 9, 1597, Marcos Cortés, soldier, made the above declaration and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

CAPTAIN MARCELO DE ESPINOSA: Statement of the war materials taken by me, Captain Marcelo de Espinosa, and which I declare by order of the inspector, Juan de Frías:

First, fifteen horses;

Four mules, with harness;

Four dozen pairs of horseshoes, with nails;

One set of tools for shoeing horses;

Two coats of mail; two cuisses of mail;

Two helmets, with beavers;

Two wheel-lock harquebuses equipped with powder flasks;

Four *jineta* saddles, with stirrups;

Four bridles;

One tent of forty yards of frieze;

Some buckskin horse armor lined with rawhide;

A short jacket that I generally use.

I swear by God and a cross that this statement is faithful and true; I am not listing here the clothes or linens that I am taking for my personal use.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 5, 1597, Captain Marcelo de Espinosa presented the above declaration and swore to American Journeys - www.americanjourneys.org general ac-

cepted it and added his rubric. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. MARCELO DE ESPINOSA. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

JUAN DE VICTORIA: I, Juan de Victoria, soldier in this expedition to New Mexico, appear before your grace and declare that I am taking the following goods to serve his majesty:

First, one coat of mail;
 Some cuisses of mail;
 One beaver;
 One harquebus, with powder flasks;
 Some horse armor;
 One *jineta* saddle;

Six horses, three of them for cavalry and the other three for riding.

I am taking all of this to serve his majesty in this expedition, and I swear by God and the cross that this statement is true and free from any fraud. JUAN DE VICTORIA.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 11, 1597, Juan de Victoria made the above declaration and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JUAN DE VICTORIA. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

ALONSO NÚÑEZ HINOJOSA: I, Alférez Alonso Núñez Hinojosa, in compliance with the orders of your grace that each one declare the arms and other equipment that he is taking on this expedition, state that I have nothing to manifest, because the governor, Don Juan de Oñate, is giving me the arms, horses, and other necessary things. This is the truth, and I sign it. ALONSO NÚÑEZ HINOJOSA.

At Todos Santos, January 6, 1598, Alférez Alonso Núñez Hinojosa made the above declaration and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

VICENTE DE ZALDÍVAR: I, Vicente de Zaldívar, captain and sargento mayor of this expedition, come before your grace in compliance with the decree published at this army headquarters and manifest the following:

First, three coats of mail;

One fine coat of mail;
 Some cuisses, and two helmets with beavers;
 One harquebus, completely equipped;
 One set of buckskin horse armor;
 Three *jineta* saddles and one for bridle;
 Twenty-four horses; two mules;
 Four bridles.

All of the above I am taking to serve his majesty in this expedition, and I swear by God and the cross that all declared herein is the truth. VICENTE DE ZALDÍVAR.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 8, 1597, Sargento Mayor Vicente de Zaldívar made the above declaration and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. VICENTE DE ZALDÍVAR. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

GREGORIO DE CÉSAR: I, Captain Gregorio de César, in compliance with the decree issued by your grace, manifest the following goods:

One buckskin jacket;
 Two harquebuses;
 Two coats of mail;
 Two beavers;
 Two cuisses;
 Two sets of horse armor;
 Two *jineta* saddles and three *bridona*;
 Two native shields;
 Sixteen horses and colts;
 Sixteen oxen;
 Two carts;
 Five tame cows;
 Two sows;
 Twenty-five pounds of lead;
 One iron bar;
 Six axes;
 Two hoes;
 Two hooked blades;
 One halberd;
 Four goad sticks;

Two large blades for cutting wood;
 Two coats of mail;
 One pair of tongs and a hammer for horseshoeing;
 One mold for making shot;
 Five bridles;
 Two currycombs;
 Two large hammers;
 One pair of pincers for repairing coats of mail;
 One iron file;
 One hundred pounds of iron in hoops and other essentials;
 Two augers;
 One shoemaker's heel knife;
 Two chisels;
 Four copper ladles of various sizes;
 Two big kettles;
 One stewing pan;
 Two comales;
 Two frying pans;
 One portable forge;
 Two brass mortars (for the kitchen), with handles, one large,
 the other small;
 Two kettles;
 One adze;
 Two swords and a dagger;
 Four sets of spurs;
 One lancet for bleeding horses;
 Eighty-five pairs of shoes of different sizes, of cordovan and
 calfskin, for men and women;
 Nine pairs of boots, of cordovan and calfskin;
 One pair of buskins;
 Twenty-five butcher knives;
 Five papers of earrings for barter;
 Two bunches of beads;
 Eighteen hawk bells;
 Four hundred needles of various sizes. CAPTAIN GREGORIO
 CÉSSAR.

On December 13, 1597, Captain C  sar made the above declaration and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JAIME FERN  NDEZ, royal notary.

RODRIGO ZAPATA: I, Sergeant Rodrigo Zapata, in compliance with the decree that has been published, come before your grace to declare what I am taking on this expedition in the service of his majesty:

First, one set of armor consisting of coat of mail, cuisses, and beaver of mail;

Another coat of mail;

One halberd;

Some horse armor;

Two *jineta* saddles;

Ten horses and one mule;

One harquebus, with powder flasks;

Sixteen horseshoes and two hundred nails;

One set of horseshoeing tools consisting of hammer, tongs, and hoof-parer;

One box and a bag of clothes for my personal use;

Three bridles and two pairs of spurs.

All of the above is accurate and true, and I sign it with my name. RODRIGO ZAPATA.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, December 9, 1597, Sergeant Rodrigo Zapata made the above declaration and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. RODRIGO ZAPATA. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

JUAN VELARDE COLODRO: I, Juan Velarde Colodro, private secretary to the governor and captain general of New Mexico, Don Juan de Oñate, am taking the following to serve his majesty on this expedition:

One set of armor consisting of coat of mail, cuisse, and beaver of mail;

One harquebus, with powder flasks;

Some buckskin horse armor;

Three army horses and six for a servant;

One *jineta* saddle and one *estradiota*;

One hocking blade;

Bridles, spurs, and clothes for my personal use.

All of this is accurate and true, and I so swear in due form and sign. JUAN DE VELARDE.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 8,

1597, Juan Velarde made the above declaration and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JUAN VELARDE. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

LORENZO SALADO DE RIBADENEYRA: I, Lorenzo Salado de Ribadeneira, valet of the governor and captain general of New Mexico, Don Juan de Oñate, come before your grace and give the following report of what I am taking to serve his majesty:

First, twelve horses;
 Two *jineta* saddles and one for bridle;
 Some horse armor;
 Two coats of mail;
 One beaver;
 Some cuisses;
 One harquebus, with powder flasks;
 One strong native buckskin jacket;
 One leather shield;
 One male servant;
 One dozen pairs of horseshoes, with nails;
 Three bridles.

All of this I am taking on this expedition to serve the king our lord. I swear by God and the cross that this report is accurate and true and without fraud. LORENZO SALADO DE RIBADENEYRA.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 8, 1597, Lorenzo Salado made the above declaration and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. LORENZO SALADO. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

ISIDRO SUÁREZ DE FIGUEROA: I, Isidro Suárez de Figueroa, soldier in the expedition to New Mexico, in compliance with your grace's decree to declare all equipment and other things, state that I have nothing to manifest, for my lord, the governor, is giving me arms, horses, and other equipment. Thus I signed. ISIDRO SUÁREZ DE FIGUEROA.

At the mines of Todos Santos, January 6, 1598, Isidro Suárez made the above declaration and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

JUAN DE VICTORIA CARVAJAL: I, Juan de Victoria Carvajal, alferez and member of the council of war, come before your grace and state that I am taking the following to serve his majesty on the expedition to New Mexico:

First, one set of armor for myself consisting of coat of mail, cuisse, beaver, and an harquebus, with accessories;

Some horse armor;

Four *jineta* saddles and one *estradiota*;

Fifteen horses, nine for cavalry and six for the road;

Two saddle mules;

Four bridles;

Three pairs of spurs;

One leather shield;

Two grown sons, Gerónimo and Estevan; and one male servant.

All of this I am taking to serve his majesty on this expedition, and I swear by God and the cross that what I have declared is the truth. JUAN DE VICTORIA CARVAJAL.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 8, 1597, Alferez Victoria Carvajal made the above declaration and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JUAN DE VICTORIA CARVAJAL. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

FRANCISCO GARCÍA: I, Francisco García, soldier of New Mexico, state that I am taking my wife and small daughter to serve his majesty in this expedition, and the following goods:

One coat of mail, with beaver and cuisses;

One harquebus, with powder flasks;

One *jineta* saddle and another for bridle;

Some horse armor;

Three horses;

Two mules;

One buckskin jacket;

One set of tools for shoeing horses;

A set of bellows, with pipes, for smelting silver.

I swear by God and the cross that this statement is faithful and true and sign it with my name. FRANCISCO GARCÍA.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 8,

1597, Francisco García, soldier, made the above declaration and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. FRANCISCO GARCÍA. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

FRANCISCO HERNÁNDEZ GUILLÉN: I, Francisco Hernández Guillén, record herein what I am taking to serve his majesty in this expedition; especially, two daughters, more than fifteen years of age, one married and the other single, my wife, a son-in-law, and a grand-daughter; and the following goods:

One harquebus, one coat of mail, beaver, buckskin jacket, cuisses, and two saddles, one *jineta*, the other *estradiota*, with their trappings;

One sword; some horse armor;

Two iron bars; three hoes;

Two adzes; two carpenter's blocks; two wedges;

One hundred pounds of old iron;

One set of tools for shoeing horses;

Twelve horses;

Twelve axes for chopping wood.

All of these things listed here are mine and nothing has been loaned to me. I so swear by God and the cross.

In the valley of San Bartolomé, Santa Bárbara, December 8, 1597, Francisco Hernández Guillén made the above declaration and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

FRANCISCO SÁNCHEZ: Statement of the arms, horses, mules, horse-shoes, powder, and saddles that I, Francisco Sánchez, am taking to serve his majesty in the expedition to New Mexico:

First, eight horses and two colts;

Four mules;

Two saddles, one *jineta*, the other *estradiota*;

One coat of mail, beaver, cuisse, and horse armor;

One harquebus;

Four pounds of powder;

Three dozen pairs of horseshoes, with nails;

One male Indian servant.

This is the truth, and I swear by God and the cross that all declared herein is mine, is not loaned, and does not belong to

anyone else. I shall produce it whenever asked to do so by your grace. In testimony of the truth, I signed it. Done in San Bartolomé, December 12, 1597. FRANCISCO SÁNCHEZ.

On December 16, 1597, Francisco Sánchez, soldier of New Mexico, presented the above report and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. FRANCISCO SÁNCHEZ. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

DIEGO NÚÑEZ DE CHAVES: I, Diego Núñez de Chaves, alférez to Captain Bartolomé de Cárdenas, state that the commissary general, Juan de Frías Salazar, ordered the publishing of a decree, which I was unable to comply with until now because I was away from the camp. So I come before your grace and declare the following:

Two coats of mail, two cuisses, and a beaver;
 One short jacket of mail and one buckskin jacket;
 Twelve horses and two jackasses;
 Two *jineta* saddles and one for bridle;
 Seven bridles;
 Some horse armor, complete;
 One harquebus and powder flasks;
 One sword and a dagger;
 Twenty-five pounds of lead made into bullets and buckshot,
 a native shield;
 Three pairs of spurs and a dart.

I swear by God and the cross that this is the truth and that I have nothing else to manifest. DIEGO NÚÑEZ DE CHAVES.

In the valley of Santa Bárbara, December 15, 1597, Diego Núñez de Chaves, alférez, made the above declaration and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. DIEGO NÚÑEZ DE CHAVES. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

RODRIGO BELMÁN: I, Rodrigo Belmán, come before your grace to state that I do not manifest any arms since I have none, but the governor, Don Juan de Oñate, offered to furnish me whatever I needed for the expedition in order that I might go. I swear by God and the cross that this is the truth and sign my name. RODRIGO BELMÁN.

In the mines of Todos Santos, January 4, 1598, Rodrigo

Belmán made the above declaration before the commissary general and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

CRISTÓBAL PÉREZ: I, Cristóbal Pérez, come before your grace and state that I do not have anything to manifest for the expedition to New Mexico, but that Governor Don Juan de Oñate has offered me everything that I will need for the trip, and I swear by God and this cross that this is the truth. Signed, CRISTÓBAL PÉREZ.

In the mines of Todos Santos, January 4, 1598, Cristóbal Pérez made the above declaration and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

JUAN DE MEDINA: I, Juan de Medina, come before your grace to say that as I have nothing to manifest, I come only in person, and I swear by God and this cross that this is the truth. Since I do not know how to write, I asked Rodrigo Belmán to sign for me as witness. RODRIGO BELMÁN.

In the mines of Todos Santos, January 4, 1598, Juan de Frías Salazar, commissary general, accepted the above report of Juan de Medina and added his rubric. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

JUAN XIMÉNEZ: I, Juan Ximénez, come before your grace to say that Governor Don Juan de Oñate offered me everything necessary to make the trip to New Mexico, including arms, horses, and other things, at his expense, and so I am not manifesting anything except myself. I swear by God and this cross that this is the truth. Signed, JUAN XIMÉNEZ.

In the mines of Todos Santos, January 4, 1598, Juan Ximénez presented the above report before the commissary general and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

DIEGO HERNÁNDEZ: I, Diego Hernández, come before your grace to say that I have nothing to manifest other than myself, and I swear by God and this cross that this is the truth. Since I do not know how to write, I asked Rodrigo Belmán to sign for me as witness. RODRIGO BELMÁN.

In the mines of Todos Santos, January 4, 1598, Diego Hernández presented the above report and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

ALVARO DE BARRIOS: I, Alvaro de Barrios, appear before your grace and say that I come with the arms and at the cost of the governor, who offered to give them to me, and therefore I have nothing to manifest. I swear by God and this cross that this is the truth. Signed, ALVARO DE BARRIOS.

In the mines of Todos Santos, January 4, 1598, Alvaro de Barrios presented the above report before the commissary general, Juan de Frías Salazar, and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

DIEGO DE MEDINA: I, Diego de Medina, come before your grace and say that I have no arms or other things to declare, except myself, and as this is the truth, I so affirm and swear by God and this cross. Since I do not know how to write, I asked Rodrigo Belmán to sign for me as witness. RODRIGO BELMÁN.

In Todos Santos, January 4, 1598, Diego Medina presented the above report before Juan de Frías Salazar, commissary general, and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

DIEGO DE LANDÍN: I, Diego de Landín, come before your grace and declare a horse and a harnessed mule carrying my belongings, and an harquebus. I swear by God and the cross that all of this is mine and that there is no fraud against the king our lord. Signed, DIEGO LANDÍN.

In the mines of Todos Santos, January 4, 1598, Diego Landín made the above declaration before the commissary general and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

BARTOLOMÉ DE HERRERA: I, Bartolomé de Herrera, soldier in the New Mexico expedition, in compliance with the proclamation of your grace that each one must manifest the arms and

other things that he is taking along, state that I have nothing to manifest because the governor, my lord, is giving me the arms, horse, and everything else. Signed, BARTOLOMÉ DE HERRERA.

In the mines of Todos Santos, January 6, 1598, Bartolomé de Herrera made the above report and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

JORGE DE SUMAYA: I, Jorge de Sumaya, in compliance with the proclamation of your grace to manifest the arms and other things for the expedition, say that I have nothing to declare because the governor, my lord, is giving me everything. JORGE DE SUMAYA.

In the mines of Todos Santos, January 6, 1598, Jorge de Sumaya made the above report and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

JUAN GUERRA: I, Juan Guerra, soldier in the expedition to New Mexico, say that, in compliance with the proclamation of your grace to declare my arms, I have nothing to manifest because the governor, my lord, is giving me everything. JUAN GUERRA.

In the mines of Todos Santos, January 6, 1598, Juan Guerra made the above declaration and swore to it in due form before the commissary general, who accepted it and added his rubric. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

ANTONIO CONDE DE HERRERA: I, Antonio Conde de Herrera, soldier in the expedition to New Mexico, in compliance with the proclamation of your grace that each one must declare the arms and other things that he is bringing, say that I have nothing to declare because Governor Don Juan de Oñate, my lord, is giving me the arms, horses, and everything else that is necessary. This is the truth. Signed, ANTONIO CONDE DE HERRERA.

In the mines of Todos Santos, January 6, 1598, Antonio Conde made the above declaration and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

FRANCISCO DE VILLALBA: I, Francisco de Villalba, soldier in the expedition to New Mexico, in compliance with your grace's proclamation that each one must declare his arms and other things, say that I have nothing to manifest, because the governor, my lord, is giving me the arms, horses, and other things of that kind. Signed, FRANCISCO DE VILLALBA.

In the mines of Todos Santos, January 6, 1598, Francisco de Villalba made the above declaration and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

CRISTÓBAL GUILLÉN DE QUESADA: I, Cristóbal Guillén de Quesada, soldier in the expedition to New Mexico, in compliance with your grace's proclamation that each one must declare the arms and other equipment that he is bringing, say that I have nothing to declare because the governor, my lord, is giving me the arms, horses, and other things. Signed, CRISTÓBAL GUILLÉN DE QUESADA.

In the mines of Todos Santos, January 6, 1598, Cristóbal Guillén made the above declaration before the commissary general and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

DIEGO DE CASTILLA: I, Diego de Castilla, soldier in the expedition to New Mexico, say, in compliance with your grace's proclamation that each one must declare his arms and other equipment, that I have nothing to manifest, because the governor, my lord, is giving me everything that I need. DIEGO DE CASTILLA.

In Todos Santos, January 6, 1598, Diego de Castilla made the above declaration before the commissary general and swore to it in due form. The commissary general accepted it and added his rubric. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ.

THE MUSTER ROLL ORDERED

At the corral and estate of Juan Díaz, resident of Todos Santos, January 7, 1598, Juan de Frías Salazar, his majesty's inspector and commissary general of the expedition to New Mexico and his lieutenant captain general, ordered Captain Luis Guerrero

and me, Jaime Fernández, notary, to notify the governor, Don Juan de Oñate, that on the following day, Thursday, January 8, he must send to the mines of Todos Santos, a league distant from the camp, all of his captains and soldiers with their arms in order to review and list them there, as this was an appropriate place for doing so in the manner most befitting his majesty's service. Furthermore, he was to order all of the captains, officials, and soldiers who reported their coats of mail and harquebuses to the commissary general to bring them, in order to manifest them in the presence of his grace. All of the aforesaid was to be executed without any evasion or delay whatsoever, in recognition of the importance of the royal service. Signed, JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so testify, JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

At the river of San Gerónimo where the army on its way to the discovery of the provinces of New Mexico is at present encamped, January 7, 1598, I, the royal notary and secretary of this inspection, notified the governor, Don Juan de Oñate, in person of the preceding order. Upon hearing it he said that he would do what he was ordered, but he requested the commissary general, for greater clearness, to grant him the favor of first inspecting the arms of the expedition, both those of the governor and of the men, in order that he, as governor, might use the surplus to equip and help some poor soldiers. This was his reply and he signed it. The witnesses were Cristóbal Guillén and Cristóbal de Herrera; also present was Captain Luis Guerrero. DON JUAN DE OÑATE. I so testify, JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR, royal inspector, . . . orders that no soldier shall bring a loaded harquebus for the review, under the most severe penalties, and in order that everyone may be informed of this decree, he orders that it be published. Moreover, he commands that no one except soldiers may enter the church where the inspection is to be held. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so testify, JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

THE commissary orders likewise that no Indian, mulatto, or mestizo present himself at the review unless he clearly states that he is such, under penalty of death, so that, with this knowledge, that which best suits the service of his majesty may be done.

In order that everyone may be informed of this, Juan de Frías Salazar ordered this decree proclaimed. I so certify. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

I certify that the two above decrees were published, to the sound of trumpet and crier, at the church in the mines of Todos Santos, among the captains, soldiers, and officials who were coming to enroll in this expedition and before many other persons who were present. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR . . . orders that no captain, soldier, official, or any other person whatever dare take part in the review or enroll in it for the sole purpose of passing it and then remaining behind and not going with the expedition. He ordered this under penalty of death on those who might violate the command, as persons defrauding the royal service, even though they should claim that they were remaining with the permission of the governor, or to do his bidding. Should there be anyone who through ignorance or persuasion had come to take part in the review with the above fraudulent purpose, he was to present himself before the commissary general and explain his case before enrolling for inspection, for by so doing the commissary would let him depart freely, without punishment, otherwise he would incur the aforesaid penalty.

In order that everyone may be warned, the commissary orders this decree to be published. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify, JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

I certify that this decree was proclaimed in the church at the mines of Todos Santos in the midst of the army and people of the New Mexico expedition and in the presence of the commissary general, the governor, the maese de campo, the sargento mayor, Captain Villagrán, and the other soldiers and officials who were coming to enroll. It was done by trumpet and crier on January 8, 1598. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

Likewise on this same day, month, and year the above decree was brought to the attention of Captain Villagrá and his people who were present. Upon hearing it he replied that he understood, that he would not ignore it, but that his plan was to proceed with the expedition and not to turn back from the camp or remain behind or to attempt any fraud whatever. Such was his reply, and he signed his name. GASPAR DE VILLAGRÁ.

I so certify; and it took place the day before the enrollment.
JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

THE MUSTER ROLL

ON January 8, 1598, inside the church at the pueblo of the mines of Todos Santos, Juan de Frías Salazar, commissary general, . . . held the review and drew up a list of the people that Don Juan de Oñate presented and said that he had recruited for the expedition. The roll was as follows:

Maese de Campo Don Juan de Zaldívar, son of Vicente de Zaldívar, a native of the city of Zacatecas, well built, chestnut-colored beard, 28 years of age, appeared with his arms and with all the rest that he had declared, except an harquebus, which he said he had given to a soldier.

Alférez Real Francisco de Sosa Peñalosa, 60 years of age, gray bearded, of medium stature, son of Francisco Peñalosa, native of Avila. He appeared with his arms and a strong leather jacket and said that the other things which he had declared were being brought by his sons.

Sargento Mayor Vicente de Zaldívar, son of Vicente de Zaldívar, native of Zacatecas, medium sized, chestnut-colored beard, 25 years of age, presented himself with his arms.

Contador Alonso Sánchez, a native of Niebla in Castile, the son of Alonso Marqués, of medium stature, gray bearded, 50 years of age. He appeared with his arms; the rest that he had declared was being brought by his sons, he said.

Treasurer Don Luis Gasco de Velasco, son of Luis Ximénez Gasco, native of the city of Cuenca, of medium stature, red bearded, 28 years of age, appeared with his arms.

Purveyor General Diego de Zubía, native of the city of Guadalajara in New Galicia, son of Juan de Zubías, well built, chestnut-colored beard, with a scar on his forehead, 36 years of age, presented himself with his arms.

Juan Pérez de Donís, secretary of government, a native of Cangas de Onís in Asturias, son of Francisco Pérez Carreño, of medium stature, gray bearded, with a scar on the forehead, 58 years of age.

Captain Marcelo de Espinosa, native of Madrid, son of Antonio de Espino American Journeys – www.americanjourneys.org eard, 21 years

of age, appeared with his arms. The rest that he had declared he had gambled away, he said.

Captain Alonso Gómez Montesinos, native of Villanueva de los Infantes, son of Gonzalo Gómez, well built, chestnut-colored beard, 38 years of age, presented himself with his arms.

Francisco Sánchez, soldier with the above Captain Alonso Gómez, native of Cartaya, son of Diego Sánchez, of good stature, black bearded, 30 years old.

Pedro Sánchez, native of Mexico, son of Hernán Martín de Monroy, of good stature, gray bearded, 50 years of age, presented himself with arms and with the other things that he had declared.

Juan Rodríguez, native of the city of Oporto, son of Gonzalo González, of medium stature, somewhat gray, 40 years of age.

Juan Catalán, native of Barcelona, son of Antonio de la Cruz, reddish beard, 32 years of age, with a scar on the right arm, with his arms.

Sebastián Serrano, native of Mexico, son of Juan Alonso, 28 years of age, with his arms.

Captain Alonso de Sosa Peñalosa, native of Mexico, son of Francisco de Sosa Albornoz, 48 years of age, of dark complexion, somewhat gray, with his arms; the other arms which he had declared he had given to a soldier, he said.

Alférez Pedro Robledo, native of Maqueda, son of Alejo Robledo, of good stature, entirely gray, 60 years of age, with his arms.

Diego Robledo, native of Maqueda, son of the above-mentioned Pedro Robledo, of good stature, red bearded, 27 years of age, with his arms.

Alonso Robledo, son of Pedro Robledo, native of Cimapán in New Spain, of good stature, red bearded, 21 years of age, with his arms.

Pedro Robledo, son of Pedro Robledo, native of Temazcaltepeque, of good stature, 20 years of age, scanty beard, with his arms.

Francisco Robledo, son of Pedro Robledo, native of Valladolid in New Spain, smooth-chinned, 18 years of age, with his arms, except cuisses and powder flasks.

Manuel Francisco, son of Francisco Pérez, native of Portugal, of good stature, chestnut-colored beard, a crippled finger on his left hand, 30 years of age, with his arms.

Martín Ramírez, native of Lepe, son of Juan Leal, of good stature, chestnut-colored beard, 33 years of age, without arms; the governor had given him those which he had.

Lorenzo de Munuera, native of Villa Carrillo, son of Gil de Munuera, of good stature, chestnut-colored beard, 28 years of age, with his arms and an extra coat of mail.

Alonso del Río, son of Estevan Arias, native of Puerto Real, of good stature, red bearded, 28 years of age, with his arms and a cuisse which he said the governor had given him.

Captain Marcos Farfán de los Godos, son of Ginés Farfán de los Godos, native of Seville, of good stature, chestnut-colored beard, 40 years of age, with his arms; the rest of what he had manifested he had given to his soldiers, he said.

Hernán Martín, son of Hernán Martín Serrano, native of Zacatecas, tall, scanty beard, pock-marked, 40 years of age, with his arms.

Juan Pérez de Bustillo, son of Simón Pérez, native of Mexico, small of stature, swarthy, gray bearded, with a wart on the left side, 40 years of age, with his arms.

Simón de Bustillo, son of Juan Pérez de Bustillo, native of Mexico, of medium stature, swarthy, scanty beard, freckled, 22 years of age, appeared with his arms and said that his outfit had been given to him by the governor.

Juan López del Canto, son of Pedro López del Canto, native of Mexico, of good stature, black bearded, with a cross on his forehead, 25 years of age, without arms. The outfit that he had, consisting of coat of mail, cuisse, and beaver, had been given to him by the governor, he said.

Hernán Martín Gómez, son of Hernán Martín Gómez, native of Valverde de Reina, tall, partly gray, heavy set, with his arms, except cuisses.

Francisco Cadino, son of Pedro Cadino, native of the town of Sailices de los Gallegos, of good stature, black bearded, freckled, 36 years of age, without arms, for the governor had given him those that he had.

Francisco Hernández Cordero, native of Guadalajara in New

Galicia, son of Rodrigo Fernández Cordero, of good stature, smooth-chinned, 22 years of age, with his arms. His beaver had been given to him by the governor, he said.

Baltasar de Monzón, son of Baltasar de Monzón, native of Mexico, of good stature, starting beard, 20 years of age, with his arms, some of which the alguacil real had given him, he said.

Pedro Sánchez de Amiuro, son of Pedro Sánchez de Amiuro, native of Rivadeo, of good stature, starting beard, with a scar above the left eye, 21 years of age, with his arms. He said that he was a native of Sombrerete.

Gerónimo de Heredia, son of Diego Hernández de Heredia, sergeant in the company of Captain Márquez, native of Córdoba, of medium stature, red bearded, a scar over the left eyebrow, 38 years of age, with his arms.

Antonio Hernández, son of Francisco Simón, native of Braga, tall, chestnut-colored beard, a scar on two fingers of his right hand, 33 years of age, with his arms.

Luis de Araujo, son of Juan López de Araujo, native of the city of Orense in Castile, of good stature, chestnut-colored beard, 30 years of age, with his arms.

Marcos García, son of Tomé García, native of San Lúcar de Barrameda, of good stature, partly gray, swarthy, 38 years of age, with his arms.

Alonso Naranjo, son of Diego Carrasco, native of Valladolid in Castile, 42 years of age, of good stature, dark beard, a scar on the face, with his arms.

Cristóbal López, son of Diego López de Avilés, native of Avilés, of good stature, heavy set, swarthy, black bearded, a cut over his left eye, 40 years old, with arms. He declared he was a mulatto.

Andrés Pérez, son of Andrés Pérez de Cabo, native of Tordesillas, of medium stature, chestnut-colored beard, heavy set, 30 years of age, with his arms and the rest that he had manifested.

Hernando de Segura, son of Francisco Díaz de Villalobos, native of Condado de San Juan del Puerto, of good stature, chestnut-colored beard, 27 years of age, with his arms, except cuisses or powder flasks.

Captain Felipe de Escalante, son of Juan de Escalante Castilla, native of Laredo, short of stature, heavy set, swarthy, partly

gray, 47 years of age, with his arms and the rest that he had declared.

Alférez Diego Núñez de Chaves, son of Juan de Chaves, native of Guadalcanal, of good stature, chestnut-colored beard, some of the upper teeth broken, 30 years of age, with his arms.

Juan de Pedraza, son of Alonso González, native of Cartaya, swarthy, tall, black bearded, a big gash over his left eye, 30 years of age, with his arms.

Alférez Bartolomé Romero, son of Bartolomé Romero, native of Corral de Almaguer, of good stature, swarthy, black bearded, 35 years of age, with his arms.

Juan Griego, son of Lázaro Griego, native of Greece in Negroponte, of good stature, partly gray bearded, a big gash in his forehead, 32 years of age, with his arms.

Juan Ortiz Requelmo, son of Juan López Ortega, native of Seville, small of stature, chestnut-colored beard, a scar over the left eye, 28 years of age, with his arms.

Juan Lucas, son of Juan Lucas, native of Puebla, freckled, of good stature, smooth chinned, 28 years of age, with his arms. He said that his harquebus had been given to him by the governor.

Captain Pablo de Aguilar Ynojosa, son of Juan de Hinojosa Valderrama, native of Ecija, of good stature, chestnut-colored beard, 36 years of age, with his arms and another outfit which he had given to a soldier.

Pedro de los Reyes, son of Sebastián de los Reyes, native of Mexico, smooth chinned, tall, pock-marked, 18 years of age, with his arms which had been given to him by Captain Aguilar, except a sword, which he did not have.

Captain Juan Moreno de la Rúa, son of Hernando Moreno de la Rúa, native of Salamanca, of medium stature, heavy set, red bearded, 44 years of age, with his arms.

Alférez Domingo de Lezama, son of Juan de Obregón, native of Bilbao, tall, red bearded, a scar on his nose, 27 years of age, with his arms.

Asensio de Arechuleta, son of Juanes de Arechuleta, native of Ybar, of medium stature, black bearded, a small scar on his forehead, 26 years of age, with his arms.

Manuel Díaz, son of Manuel Díaz, native of Talavera, beard-

less, of good stature, heavy set, 20 years of age, with his arms, except cuisses.

Alférez Alonso Núñez de Hinojosa, son of Alonso de Santiago, native of Plasencia, red bearded, of good stature, with all his arms, which had been given to him by the governor, he said.

Alférez Bartolomé González, son of Juan González, native of Corral de Almaguer, of medium stature, chestnut-colored beard, 29 years of age, with his arms and the rest that he had declared.

Cristóbal Sánchez, son of Gerónimo Sánchez, native of Sombrerete, of medium stature, chestnut-colored beard, a mark on the nose near the eyebrows, 27 years of age, with his arms.

Alonso de Quesada, campaign captain, son of Pedro de Quesada, native of Mexico, red bearded, 32 years of age, with his arms and an extra coat of mail. The rest that he had manifested he had given to a soldier, he said.

Miguel Montero de Castro, son of Augustín Montero de Castro, native of the city of Mexico, of good stature, red bearded, pink-eyed, 25 years of age, with all his arms.

Don Juan Escarramad, son of Don Juan Escarramad, native of the city of Murcia, of small stature, cross-eyed, chestnut-colored beard, 26 years of age, with his arms.

Miguel Rodríguez de Villaviciosa, son of Juanes de Villaviciosa, native of Rentería, of medium stature, beard growing, a small scar over his left eyebrow, 20 years of age, with his arms.

Juan González de Vargas, son of Francisco Martínez, native of Carmona, of medium stature, scanty beard, one tooth missing, 22 years of age, with all his arms and a short jacket in addition.

Leon de Ysasti, son of Juanes de Ysasti, native of Valle de Haro, of good stature, chestnut-colored beard, a small scar over the left eyebrow, 23 years old, with his arms.

Alférez Juan de Victoria Carvajal, son of Juan de Carvajal, native of the town of Ayotepel in the Marquisate of the Valley, of medium stature, chestnut-colored beard, 37 years of age, with his arms.

Marcos Cortés, son of Juan Martínez, native of Zalamea de la Serena, of good stature, chestnut-colored beard, a wart on the right cheek, 30 years of age, with all his arms.

Diego de Ayardi, son of Bartolomé de Ayardi, native of Guadalajara in New Spain, tall, chestnut-colored beard, pock-marked, a bruised finger on his left hand, without arms. The outfit which he presented had been given him by the governor, he said. He did not have an harquebus.

Rodrigo Zapata, son of Francisco Hernández Piquete, native of Azuaga, small of stature, chestnut-colored beard, with two or three marks on his forehead, 23 years of age, with all his arms.

Juan Velázquez de Cabanillas, son of Cristóbal de Hidalgo de Cabanillas, native of Zalamea de la Serena, small of stature, chestnut-colored beard, 24 years of age, appeared with arms, without cuisses, which he said had been given to him by the governor and the *maese de campo*.

Captain Juan Gutiérrez Bocanegra, son of Alonso de Cuenca, native of Villanueva de los Infantes, tall, black bearded, with a stone bruise above his left eye, 44 years of age, with his arms and an extra harquebus. The other things he had given to a soldier.

Gaspar López de Tavora, son of Comendador Gaspar López de Tavora, native of Lisbon, royal alguacil of the expedition, chestnut-colored beard, 30 years of age, with all his arms; the rest that he manifested he had given to a soldier, he said.

Estevan de Sosa, son of Francisco de Sosa Peñalosa, native of Havana, tall, scanty beard, 21 years of age, with all his arms, which were reported as surplus by his father, Francisco de Sosa.

Francisco Yllan de Sosa, son of Francisco de Sosa Peñalosa, native of Valle de Altillo, growing beard, tall, 23 years of age, with his arms.

Alonso Sánchez, son of Contador Alonso Sánchez, native of La Puana, of good stature, growing beard, 22 years of age, with all his arms.

Juan de Salas, son of Contador Alonso Sánchez, beardless, of good stature, 20 years of age, with his arms.

Lorenzo Salado de Rivadeneira, native of Valladolid in Castile, of medium stature, red bearded, 23 years of age, with his arms.

Pedro de San Martín, son of Antonio de San Martín, native of Zacatecas, of good stature, swarthy, black bearded, freckled,

25 years of age, without arms, for those he had, consisting of coat of mail, beaver, harquebus, and powder flask, had been given to him by the governor, he said.

Juan Rodríguez, son of Gerónimo Sánchez, native of Sombrerete, tall, chestnut-colored beard, 23 years of age, with all his arms.

Francisco Sánchez, son of Gerónimo Sánchez, native of Sombrerete, of good stature, beard growing and chestnut-colored, 24 years of age, with all his arms.

Hernando de Hinojos, son of Juan Ruiz, native of Cartaya, of good stature, chestnut-colored beard, 36 years of age, appeared with all his arms and also those declared by him and his brother, Sebastián Rodríguez, except one coat of mail which they said they had given away.

Sebastián Rodríguez, son of Juan Ruiz, native of Cartaya, of good stature, red bearded, long mustaches, 30 years of age, with his arms.

Leonís de Treviño, son of Baltasar de Bañuelos, native of Zacatecas, of good stature, scanty red beard, 26 years of age, without arms, for those that he had had been given him by the governor, he said.

Lucas de Tordesillas, son of Juan de Tordesillas, native of Zacatecas, tall, heavy set, swarthy, black bearded, a mark between the eyebrows, 30 years of age, with his arms.

Gonzalo de la Carrera, son of Lope de la Carrera, native of Alcalá de Henares, of medium stature, chestnut-colored beard, 25 years of age, with all his arms.

Juan Morán, son of Juan Morán, native of Mora de Toro, tall, chestnut-colored beard, thin, 27 years of age, with his arms, except harquebus, which had been given to him by Captain Bocanegra, he said.

Antonio de Sariñana, son of Pedro Sánchez de Amiciro, native of Galicia, short of stature, scanty beard, 19 years of age, with his arms. His coat of mail and beaver had been given to him by the governor.

Alfárez Juan Piñeiro, son of Manuel Piñeiro, native of the town of Fregenal, of medium stature, erect, chestnut-colored beard, 30 years of age, with all his arms.

Francisco Vido, son of Gerónimo Vido, native of Mexico, swarthy, beardless, of medium stature, erect, 20 years of age, with all his arms, which had been given to him by the governor, he said.

Cristóbal de Herrera, son of Juan de Herrera, native of Jerez de la Frontera, tall, swarthy, beardless, 19 years of age, with all his arms which had been given to him by the governor, he said.

Antonio Conde, son of Antonio Conde de Herrera, native of Jerez de la Frontera, tall, beardless, 18 years of age, with all his arms, which had been given to him by the governor, he said.

Diego Castilla, son of Juan de Castilla, native of Seville, tall, beardless, cross-eyed, 19 years of age, with all his arms, which had been given to him by the governor, he said.

Cristóbal Guillén, son of Diego Guillén, native of Mexico, of medium stature, beardless, 20 years of age, with his arms, which had been given to him by the governor, he said.

Francisco de Villalba, son of Juan Miguel Galindo, native of Cádiz, beardless, of good stature, 20 years of age, with his arms, which had been given to him by the governor, he said, except the harquebus. He took along a hooked blade.

Ysidro Xuárez, son of Pedro Xuárez Montano, native of Jerez de los Caballeros, of good stature, chestnut-colored beard, 20 years of age, with all his arms, which the governor had given him, he said.

Bartolomé de Herrera, son of Miguel de Herrera, native of Seville, of medium stature, growing beard, 20 years of age, with all his arms, which the governor had given him, he said.

Juan de Olague, son of Miguel de Olague, native of Panico, of good stature and build, growing beard, 19 years of age, with arms, which the governor had given him, he said.

Pedro de Rivera, son of Francisco Miguel de Rivera, native of Zacatecas, of medium stature, scanty black beard, 19 years of age, with all his arms.

Juan Velarde Colodro, son of Juan Velarde Colodro, native of Madrid, of medium stature, chestnut-colored beard, 28 years of age, with all his arms.

Pedro López Calvo, son of Alvaro López Calvo, native of

Molina Seca, of medium stature, a big scar on his forehead, 20 years of age, with all necessary arms.

Gonzalo Hernández, son of Pedro Alonso Falcón, native of Coimbra, of good stature, gray haired, 50 years of age, with all his arms and an harquebus and cuisses in addition.

Antonio Rodríguez, son of Silvestre Juan, native of Canas in the jurisdiction of Lisbon, of medium stature, chestnut-colored beard, 28 years of age, with all his arms, which the governor had given him, he said. He appeared with his coat of mail and arms and another coat of mail which he had declared.

Francisco Martín, native of Ayamonte, son of Bonifacio Gómez, of good stature, old, gray bearded, 60 years of age. He appeared with his arms, except harquebus, which he said he did not have.

Francisco Vázquez, native of Cartaya, son of Alonso Alfrán, of good stature, red bearded, 28 years of age, appeared with his arms and in addition a coat of mail and a jacket.

Francisco Ramírez, native of Cartaya, son of Gómez de Salazar, small of stature, red bearded, blind of the left eye, 24 years of age, appeared with his arms.

Juan Camacho, native of Trigueros, son of Antón Sánchez, of good stature, gray bearded, 50 years of age, appeared with his arms, and in addition a coat of mail and a hocking blade.

Alonso Varela, native of Santiago in Galicia, of good stature, chestnut-colored beard, 30 years of age, son of Pedro Varela, with his arms.

Pedro Varela, native of Santiago in Galicia, son of Pedro Varela, 24 years of age, of good stature, red bearded, with his arms.

Juan de León, native of Cádiz, son of Antonio de León, native of Málaga, of good stature, red bearded, a wart on his right cheek, 30 years of age, with his arms.

Francisco de Ledesma, native of Talavera de la Reina, son of Juan Fernández de Ledesma, of medium stature, black bearded, 25 years of age, appeared with his arms and an extra coat of mail.

Francisco García, native of Mexico city, son of Martín García, of good stature, red bearded, 35 years of age, with his arms.

Francisco Hernández Guillén, native of Seville, son of Hernán Pérez, of good stature, red bearded but grayish, a mark on

his right side, 50 years of age, appeared with his arms but without cuisses.

Alonso Martínez, native of Higuera de Vargas, son of Benito Díaz, of medium stature, scanty black beard, 46 years of age, with his arms.

Juan Medel, native of Ayamonte, son of Fernán Medel, gray bearded, small of stature, 43 years of age, with his arms.

Captain Gregorio César, native of the city of Cádiz, son of César Césaar, [*sic*], 40 years of age, of good stature, chestnut-colored beard, appeared with his arms and a set of armor which he had declared previously and which he had given to a soldier who had no equipment, he said.

Bernabé de las Casas, native of the island of Tenerife, son of Miguel de las Casas, tall, black-bearded, 25 years of age, with a complete set of arms.

Martín Carrasco, native of Zacatecas, son of Martín Carrasco, of medium stature, red bearded, 30 years of age, with his arms.

Juan del Cazo Baraona, native of Mexico, son of Sancho de Baraona, 50 years of age, gray bearded, appeared with his arms and with what he had manifested, except an harquebus.

Juan de la Cruz, son of Juan Rodríguez, native of the valley of Toluca, swarthy, quadron, beardless, tall, 19 years of age, with his arms and an extra shield, which the governor had given him, he said.

Matías Sánchez, son of Gerónimo Sánchez, native of Sombrete, of good stature, beardless, robust, 15 years of age, with all his arms, which the governor had given him, he said.

Francisco Martínez de Castañeda, son of Bartolomé Martínez, native of Berganza, of medium stature, beardless, 18 years of age, with all his arms, which the governor had given him, he said.

Pedro de Rivas, son of Juan de Rivas, native of Puebla de los Angeles, of good stature, beardless, 20 years of age, with all his arms, which the governor had given him, he said. He had no sword.

Hernán Martín, son of Hernán Martín Gómez, native of Verlanga, of medium stature, beardless, 20 years of age, with his arms, and with a coat of mail and an harquebus which the governor had given him, he said.

Francisco de Olague, son of Miguel de Olague, native of Panico, with a scar above the left eye, beardless, of medium stature, 17 years of age, with his arms, which the governor had given him, he said.

Captain Gaspar de Villagr , son of Hern n P rez de Villagr , native of Puebla de los Angeles, of medium stature, somewhat gray, 30 years of age, with all his arms.

Diego Bland n, son of Diego Gonz lez, native of Coimbra, of good stature, partly gray, more than 40 years of age, appeared with a coat of mail belonging to Ynojo, a beaver from the governor, and an harquebus and sword that were his own.

Alvaro de Barrios, son of Luis Gonz lez, native of Coimbra, of good stature, chestnut-colored beard, a scar on the right side, 26 years of age, with all his arms, which the governor had given him, he said.

Juan Xim nez, son of Francisco Xim nez, native of Truxillo, of medium stature, black bearded, 30 years of age, with a set of arms and a sword and harquebus that were his own; the rest the governor had given him, he said.

Rodrigo Velm n, son of Francisco Velm n, native of Trimonia, Flemish, of medium stature, red bearded, 33 years of age, with his arms, which the governor had given him, he said.

Captain Joseph Brondate, son of Clemente Gregorio Brondate, native of Aragon, of medium stature, chestnut-colored beard, more than 25 years of age, with his arms and a tooled and gilded corselet.

This muster roll was completed and closed on January 8, 1598, by the commissary general, who signed it in my presence. The governor was also present. JUAN DE FR AS SALAZAR. I so certify, JAIME FERN NDEZ, royal notary.

MORE LIVESTOCK

MEMORANDUM of livestock not listed before and which, according to the inspectors named by the inspector general, belonged to Governor Don Juan de O ate and to other owners. The commissary general directed the owners who were present to declare them freely as theirs, for so they seemed to be.

Pedro S nchez, 12 head;

Pedro S nchez de Fuensalida, 10;

Pedro de la Cruz, 88;
Antonio de Vivaneja, 18;
Rodrigo de Río, 4;
Pedro Martín, 12;
Piñeiro, 1;
Navarro, 1;
Salvatierra, 4;
Bartolomé Hernández, 22;
Cristóbal Ruiz, 5;
Father Jurado, 3;
Francisco Ruiz, 5;
Aguilar, 4;
Tomás Rodríguez, 1;
Alonso Hernández, 2.

I certify that this was done in the presence of the commissary general; his grace asked some of the owners who were present to withdraw their cattle freely and they were excluded from this list. This statement was made by order of the commissary, who signed it at Todos Santos, January 10, 1598. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify, JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

DECREE

JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR . . . says that since it is evident that some people in the army have caused damages and offenses to the residents and ranchers of this province by slaughtering cattle from their ranches, and although he had tried to remedy the situation, he was told that they still continued to cause these damages, with the result that the people in this province, being few and poor, might abandon it, which would result in great loss to the service of his majesty; therefore, he decreed that no person whatever, irrespective of his position or rank, might kill or order the killing of any cattle, whether his own or those of another, anywhere in this whole province, except at the quarters where the army is lodged, under penalty of death. In order that a record might be kept of what was slaughtered at the army barracks, he ordered that one day in the week be set aside for this purpose and that the governor, Don Juan de Oñate, be required to select the day and to appoint someone at the camp to be present on that day to inspect the cattle slaughtered. The com-

missary appointed Juan Sánchez de Ulloa, resident of this province, to serve jointly with the governor's appointee, in order that the two together might examine the brands and marks of the cattle slaughtered and report to the commissary general. In order that everyone might be informed of this, he ordered that it be publicly proclaimed in the plaza de armas. He likewise summoned the governor to name the person and day. He signed it on January 4, 1598. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify, JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

At the quarters and encampment called the waters of San Gerónimo, in the kingdom of New Vizcaya, where his majesty's army which is going to New Mexico is lodged, a league more or less from the mines of Todos Santos, on Sunday, January 4, 1598, after a large number of these people had been assembled and in the presence of Governor Don Juan de Oñate and of many captains and soldiers, and in the presence of me, Juan Pérez de Donís, royal notary and secretary of the expedition, the above decree was proclaimed, word for word. Witnesses were Captains Gaspar López de Tavora, Juan Gutiérrez Bocanegra, Alférez Romero. I, the notary, certify that it was proclaimed by Juan, the governor's negro interpreter. Before me, JUAN PÉREZ DE DONÍS, notary.

On this same day, I informed Governor Don Juan de Oñate of the above proclamation, and after he had heard it he appointed Juan Pinero to attend to the matters in question, in coöperation with the person named by the inspector, and since the army had not had any meat this week, he designated tomorrow, Monday, as the day for slaughtering. For the following weeks, he designated Saturday as the day. So he decreed and signed. DON JUAN DE OÑATE. Before me, JUAN PÉREZ DE DONÍS, notary.

DECREE

At the mines of Todos Santos, January 28, 1598, Juan de Frías Salazar . . . said that since there were cattle belonging to others among those declared by Governor Don Juan de Oñate, as is shown by an affidavit of the inspection, he ordered that the cattle belonging to owners from this district be returned to them, and the cattle belonging to owners outside of this district be placed in the care of Pedro Sánchez de Fuensalida, resident of these

mines, in order that the owners might recover them or their value. He ordered further that the governor be summoned to comply with this proclamation, and he signed it. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify, JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

I certify that near the mines of Todos Santos, on January 29, 1598, as the army of the expedition to New Mexico was on its way, I notified Governor Don Juan de Oñate of the above decree. Upon hearing it, he answered that, whenever the said Pedro Sánchez wished, he could take out the said cattle from among his and that he should give an account of what was found. This was his answer, and I so certify. Witnesses, Francisco Romero, alguacil, and Jaime Fernández, royal notary.

DECREE

IN the valley of San Gregorio, province of Santa Bárbara, December 21, 1597, Juan de Frías Salazar . . . stated that since he knew that Bartolomé Delgado, Pedro Sánchez de Chaves, and Pedro Sánchez de Fuensalida, residents of this valley and of Santa Bárbara, had ranches and corrals for livestock such as oxen, cows, calves, sheep, goats, mares, mules, and horses, and that since they had the greatest number and had perhaps given, loaned, or sold in confidence some of the said cattle to Don Juan de Oñate, . . . or to some other person on his account or in his name in order thus to be able to satisfy the detailed inspection and inventory, whereby great injury would result to the king's service and to the expedition, therefore, to prevent this he ordered the said Bartolomé Delgado, Pedro Sánchez de Chaves, and Pedro Sánchez de Fuensalida to declare under oath what cattle they had given, sold, or loaned to the governor, without concealing anything concerning this matter. He so decreed and signed. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify, JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

In the presence of Pedro Sánchez de Fuensalida, Pedro Sánchez de Chaves, and Bartolomé Delgado, and of the commissary general, I, the royal notary, notified them. They complied with what they were ordered and took oath in due form with the sign of the cross. Under oath they declared unanimously that they had not in any way given, loaned, or sold in confidence any cattle or animals to the said Don Juan de Oñate, or to anyone else

in his name, nor had such a matter ever been suggested to them, nor had anything been done in secret. The exception to this was that Pedro Sánchez de Chaves had, some twelve or thirteen days past, more or less, as he testified, sold to Antonio de Calahorra, resident of the mines of Ganacebí, 450 head of cattle at a peso and a peso and a half per head, according to their age, and that the money was still due him. Part of the sum was to be paid in the form of a negro slave, for which he had been given a bond. The said Antonio de Calahorra told this witness to take it to the governor, Don Juan de Oñate, but he does not know for what reason. This witness has delivered part of the cattle and at present he is to deliver 215 head, the remainder, to Don Juan de Oñate. He stated that the sale was bona fide, without any fraud; and that if any cattle with their brands should be found in Don Juan de Oñate's expedition, it was theirs and they would withdraw it, and he begged the commissary general to order such cattle delivered to them. This is what they declared, and they signed their names. PEDRO SÁNCHEZ DE CHAVES. BARTOLOMÉ DELGADO. PEDRO SÁNCHEZ DE FUENSALIDA. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

DECREE

ON the aforesaid day, month, and year the commissary general, after examining the testimony of Pedro Sánchez de Fuensalida, Pedro Sánchez de Chaves, and Bartolomé Delgado ordered that they proceed at once to sort out and remove their cattle, marked with their brands, from those of Governor Don Juan de Oñate and his army, and that they must not loan him any animals or carry on any improper dealings with him or with anyone else in his name, under penalty of losing double the number of cattle not taken away, to be paid to the royal treasury, and of incurring even more severe punishment. He so ordered and signed. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify, JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

The aforesaid Pedro Sánchez de Chaves, Pedro Sánchez de Fuensalida, and Bartolomé Delgado were notified of the above decree and they acknowledged it. I so certify, JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, notary.

At the mines of Todos Santos, December 25, 1597, Pedro de la Cruz, resident of the said mines, took oath in due form before the commissary general and declared that he had not given, sold,

or loaned any livestock, cattle, sheep, or other animals, to Don Juan de Oñate or any other person on his account. Thereupon the commissary general instructed him not to sell or loan anything to the governor in confidence in order to defraud the royal service, under penalty of losing twice the amount involved, and one thousand pesos, to be applied to the royal treasury. The said Pedro de la Cruz being present, I, the notary, informed him of the order and he acknowledged it. Signed by the commissary general, JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify, JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

DECREE

BY ORDER of Juan de Frías Salazar . . . it was decreed that no person, soldier, or official, or anyone else in the said army, irrespective of his rank, would be allowed to leave the camp now, on any account, either to return, go ahead, desert, or leave the barracks for any cause, except by express permission of the commissary general and by permission of no one else. They were ordered to comply with this decree under penalty of death. Under the same penalty, he ordered them not to take or slaughter the cattle belonging to anyone else or to take any other property, or to inflict any damage on Spaniard or Indian. In order that this decree might be known to all and that no one might pretend to be ignorant of it, he ordered that it be proclaimed publicly. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify, JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

At the San Gerónimo river, where the army that is going to New Mexico is at present encamped, December 21, 1597, I, royal notary, by order of the inspector and commissary general, certify that the above decree was proclaimed by trumpet and crier while most of the soldiers and officials of the camp were present. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

DECREE

BY ORDER of Juan de Frías Salazar . . . it was decreed that no soldier, captain, or official of those who had enlisted and passed in review would be allowed to turn back or cross this Conchas river, with the exception of those who, by order of the governor, might go to meet the father commissary and the other friars who are coming with him. Those who may go on this trip must ap-

pear before the commissary general and show him their authority and their reason for going, in order that a record may be kept of their names. The others must not leave the royal standard but must follow it without deserting or turning back, under penalty of death, which penalty will be executed without any excuse or delay. He ordered that the governor be notified of this decree and summoned not to act contrary to it or to grant permission to anyone to leave other than those who are to go after the friars. Those returning for the latter must have a written order, signed by the governor, in order that we may know who they are, for this befits the service of his majesty. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify, JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

Across the Conchas river, where the army that is going to the discovery of New Mexico is now encamped, on February 2, 1598, in the plaza de armas of the said camp, the above decree was proclaimed, and I likewise notified Governor Don Juan de Oñate, who listened to it. Witnesses were Captain Juan de Gondejuela Ybarguen and Gabriel Pertierra, alguacil, and others. I so certify, JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

DISPUTE OVER THE GRETA

At the San Gerónimo river, a league from the mines of Todos Santos, in the province of Santa Bárbara, where the New Mexico expedition is encamped and of which Don Juan de Oñate is governor, on February 6, 1598, Don Juan de Frías Salazar . . . said that he had been informed that, in the inspection and inventory which Don Juan de Oñate had undergone at the said river, he had declared a quantity of *greta*¹⁷ as a substitute for something he lacked, and that, after it had been accepted in the inspection and review as part of the supplies for New Mexico, he had not taken it, but had sold it to a certain Pedro de la Cruz, resident of the said mines, who had transferred it to Juan Sánchez Barrena and he had concealed and buried it at that place. The commissary had been informed, also, that it was now being unearthed by some of Pedro de la Cruz's Indians and being loaded on a cart to be taken away. When the commissary asked the said Indians in the Mexican language whom the *greta*

17. *Greta* was a kind of clay used as a substitute for lead, according to evidence presented earlier. See American Journeys—www.americanjourneys.org

belonged to and where they were taking it, they replied that they were taking it to the house of Juan Sánchez Barrera and that Governor Don Juan de Oñate had given it to Pedro de la Cruz. The commissary general ordered me to draw up this report in legal form and to certify it; and he signed it. JUAN DE FRÍAS SALAZAR. I so certify, JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

In compliance with the preceding decree, I, Jaime Fernández, royal notary and secretary of the inspection recently held of the army of Don Juan de Oñate, governor and captain general of the provinces of New Mexico and of the army that is going to discover them for the king our lord, certify, on the basis of faithful testimony, that when traveling in the company of Juan de Frías Salazar, inspector and commissary general, and other persons, on our return to the city of Mexico, we found two Indians near the San Gerónimo river, where the inspection and inventory of Don Juan de Oñate were held, with a cart and oxen digging and picking in the dirt and mud, in which it seems a certain amount of metal, said to be *greta*, was buried, according to a sample that Governor Don Juan de Oñate had declared at this place. The Indians were trying to unearth and load it on their cart. The commissary general spoke to the Indians in the Mexican language and they replied, he said, that Governor Don Juan de Oñate had sold it to Pedro de la Cruz and they were gathering it by his order and taking it to the house of Juan Sánchez Barrera, resident of the mines at Todos Santos.

This is what transpired, the real truth, and nothing else. Witnesses, Captain Luis Guerrero, Francisco Romero, Gabriel Per tierra, Alonso Núñez Maldonado, and many others who accompanied the said gentleman. JAIME FERNÁNDEZ, royal notary.

This copy was made from the original, with which it was compared and corrected by order of his lordship, the Count of Monterrey, viceroy of New Spain, by virtue of the decree inserted at the beginning of this document. Mexico, May 30, 1602. Witnesses, Luis Ortiz de Vargas, Gerónimo Burgase, and Francisco de Ybarra, residents of Mexico. In testimony of the truth I affixed my sign. JUAN DE ARO, royal notary.

We, the undersigned notaries, attest and certify that Juan de Aro, who signed and affixed his seal to this copy, is a royal notary and that all of the documents executed before him are abso-

lutely true and acceptable. In order that this may be a matter of record, we give these presents in Mexico on May 30, 1602. BARTOLOMÉ COLMENARES, royal notary; MARCOS LEANDRO, royal notary; ALONZO PARDO, royal notary.

This copy agrees with the inspection and with the other original decrees. It was made by order of the Council of the Indies, in Madrid, September 12, 1606. JOAN LÓPEZ DE HERNANI. [Rubric] Corrected. [Rubric]