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ANTONIO DE ESPEJO, AS A FAMILIAR OF THE MEXICAN INQUISITION, 1572-1578

By G. R. G. CONWAY

THERE is very little known regarding Antonio de Espejo's connection with the Inquisition in Mexico. When Pedro Moya de Contreras, the Chief Inquisitor, arrived in Mexico in 1571¹ he was accompanied by the Fiscal, Alonso de Bonilla, Pedro de los Rios—the secretary—and apparently by some of the familiars who were brought from Spain, among whom was Espejo.²

The writer has for a number of years been making a collection of transcripts from the Sixteenth Century Inquisition papers in the Mexican National Archives. These transcripts relate more especially to the fate of the sailors who accompanied Captain John Hawkins on his unfortunate voyage to San Juan de Ulua in 1568.³

In these transcripts⁴ there are several unpublished references to Antonio de Espejo in the early years of his life in Mexico that are extremely interesting and worth recording.

Among the sailors arrested by the Inquisition officials was a Welshman named Miguel Morgan.⁵ He had accom-

1. See pp. 248-288, Tomo V. *Documentos para la Historia de Mexico*. Mexico, 1906.

2. See pp. 76-77 "The Spanish Southwest," by Henry R. Wagner, Berkeley, 1924.

3. See Chap. VII, Book I, "Sir John Hawkins," by James A. Williamson, Oxford, 1927.

4. A list of the *procesos* will be found in Appendix III of the writer's book, "An Englishman and the Mexican Inquisition," Mexico, 1927.

5. His real name was Morgan Tillert, but he was called Miguel Morgan in Mexico.

panied John Hawkins in his flagship the "Jesus of Lubeck" and after the defeat at San Juan de Ulua escaped on the "Minion" but was one of the unfortunate members of the crew put ashore through scarcity of food north of Tampico in October, 1568. Apparently he lived unmolested until after the arrival of the Inquisitors and was working peacefully as a cloth worker in partnership with Maria de Trujillo at Texcoco.⁶

Pedro Moya de Contreras, so soon as he had established himself in Mexico, lost no time in commencing his activities and he determined that all the English Lutherans scattered over the country should be included in his first great "auto de fé." Among the letters of instruction sent out to the familiars and other officials was the following one to Antonio de Espejo:

"We, Doctor Don Pedro Moya de Contreras, Apostolic Inquisitor as to Heresy, Perversity and Apostasy in the City of Mexico and States and Provinces of New Spain, Guatemala and Nicaragua, et cetera, command you, Anton de Espejo, Familiar of this Holy Office, to proceed to the town of Texcoco and there attach the body of Miguel Morgan, an Englishman, who is living in the said town as a maker of sackcloth, and who is a stout man, short of stature, ruddy complexioned and freckled, wherever you may find him—whether in church, monastery or other sacred place, fort or other institution, and who, when arrested and in safe custody, shall be brought to the prisons of this Holy Office and handed to the Warden thereof in the presence of the undesigned Secretary, sequestrating all his real and movable properties before a faithful and lawful notary or scrivener, of whose honesty you shall satisfy yourself, which properties shall be placed under the custody of some sober and accredited person to your satisfaction and who on being named by you accepts the said trust and deposit; that he shall not dispose of the said properties without our permission and order under penalty of the major excommunication and a fine of four hundred ducats; that from the moneys that may be sequestrated you shall take fifty pesos to meet

6. Vol. 75, Inquisition papers, Mexican National Archives.

the expenses and food of the prisoner as well as his bed and the necessary clothing for him; and that if for the said prisoner you shall require any favor or assistance, we hereby exhort and command, in virtue of the Holy obedience and under penalty of the major excommunication, canonical wrath, admonitions and a fine of five hundred Castilian ducats to be devoted to the especial expenses of this Holy Office, we command all and every Judge and Magistrate of His Majesty, as also the ecclesiastics and the laity of these said Provinces and all other persons whatsoever that they shall provide you with animals whereon to transport the prisoner, his bedding and clothing and custodians, and to furnish the maintenance which you may require at moderate prices and according to the prevailing rates without any increase in the prices thereof.

Issued in Mexico on the third day of the month of December, of the year one thousand five hundred and seventy-two. And, furthermore, that if in the said town of Texcoco, or in any other place whatsoever, you should find any other Englishmen of those who came to the Port of San Juan de Ulua in the fleet of Joan Haquines (John Hawkins), who reached the said port in the month of October or November, of the year sixty-eight, we also command that you shall attach their bodies and bring them to the cells of this Holy Office, sequestrating their goods in the manner described in this our order.

(Signed) DOCTOR MOYA DE CONTRERAS.

By order of the Chief Inquisitor,

(Signed) PEDRO DE LOS RIOS.

Espejo lost no time in setting out to Texcoco, a small town twenty miles from the capital. Here he found Miguel Morgan, who appears to have been a man of considerable intelligence, peacefully conducting his business as a cloth worker. He was evidently loved by the Indians and could speak their language. Acting on the explicit instructions of Moya de Contreras, Espejo formally arrested Morgan on the fifth of December, 1572, and also proceeded to sequester the prisoner's property, making at the same time a careful inventory of all his belongings.

The following morning Espejo delivered his prisoner to the Warden of the Holy Office. On the journey to Mexico

Espejo's conversations with Miguel Morgan were exceedingly interesting, discussing, as they did, contemporary gossip about Queen Elizabeth and some portraits that had been made of her. Immediately on Espejo's arrival in Mexico City, he was called before the Chief Inquisitor at his morning audience to report upon the prisoner's arrest. The following is a translation of the evidence he gave the Inquisitors:

In Mexico on the sixth day of the month of December, of the year one thousand five hundred and seventy-two, before the right worshipful Inquisitor, Doctor Moya de Contreras, in his audience of the morning, there appeared and was sworn in due form to speak the truth:

Antonio de Espejo, familiar of this Holy Office, thirty-four years of age, who said that by order of the right worshipful Inquisitor and under his instructions he went to the town of Texcoco and by virtue of the said order he arrested Miguel Morgan, an Englishman, a worker in coarse cloth, and brought him to the dungeons of this Holy Office, sequestering all his properties and storing them in conformity with the tenor of his instructions; and that while carrying out the sequestration he found in the bedroom where Miguel Morgan slept, two likenesses of the Queen Lady Elizabeth of England, which the said Miguel Morgan told him he had had copied by Lorenzo, an Indian, in the suburbs of San Pedro in Texcoco.

Item, he said that Morgan spoke the language of the Indians very well and the deponent understood that when he was apprehended the Indians of the said town were very sorry for him.

Item, he said that in the house of Miguel Morgan he found in the rooms where he ate and slept, two small images, accounts, et cetera.

Item, he said that the value of the sequestration made of the goods of Miguel Morgan, including what was owing to him by the Indians, in his opinion amounted to one thousand five hundred pesos, and this also Miguel Morgan told him, but he did not find any money.

Item, he said that when he found the two paintings he asked Miguel Morgan of whom were the likenesses, and he replied of the Queen of England, and the deponent said to

him: "Then as she is a Lutheran and an evil woman, yet you have had her painted," to which Miguel Morgan made no reply. And then the deponent asked him: "What did the lettering on the painting say?" To which Morgan answered: "God save the Queen." Further, asking him if he had come out with Joan Haquines (John Hawkins), he answered: "Yes," and on witness asking him if Joan Haquines was a Christian or a Lutheran, Morgan replied that he did not know whether he (Haquines) was a Christian or a Lutheran, other than that he saw him read from Lutheran books, and that anyway he was a good man because the people he met at sea he would compensate if his servants took anything more than the things were worth.

And when the deponent asked him if the other people who came on the vessels of Joan Haquines were good Christians or Lutherans, Miguel Morgan replied that all were not Lutherans because some were good Christians, who held themselves apart and conversed away from the Lutherans, and he went with them because he was a good Christian and the Lutherans would have nothing to do with him. Asking him if in England there were Lutherans, he replied that if the Head were unwell the body could hardly be well, adding nothing further, but leaving it to be understood that by the "Head" he meant the Queen. Morgan also said that in England shoemakers, tailors, metal-workers and helpers were preachers in the sect of the Lutherans, preaching at four o'clock in the morning in order that they might go later to their several occupations, and that these illiterate men disputed as if they were Bachelors of Art the doctrines of their sect, and maintained their particular opinions even though they might not be able to read; that in England there were no images, neither did they pray to the Saints—praying only to God; that of another Englishman among those who came in the same fleet, whose name he gave together with his description and identifying marks and who is the metal-worker the deponent arrested in this city, he does not recollect anything else but that he was a great rascal, although not stating in what regard; that it was a matter of public notoriety that the Queen of England had an intrigue with a gentleman of her kingdom, whom she had desired to marry; that her Council would not permit it, and that a gentleman said to one of the Justices that the Queen was a great whore, for which he had not been punished; that if any Catholic gentleman celebrated Mass it had to be

done in secret; that if it became known he was killed; that a very learned man and Seer in England had said that everybody would have to become Lutherans and later converted many Catholics to the Lutheran doctrines, in which sect they were compelled to remain; but Morgan did not declare what the Seer had prophesied, nor whether he was a Catholic or a Lutheran, saying nothing further.

Asked if Morgan had said to him that the paintings of the Queen had been copied or drawn from imagination, he replied that he had explained that a friend of his, a Spaniard from San Lucar de Barrameda⁷—whose name he did not mention, on his arrival in this country had brought with him a painting of the Queen of England and that Miguel Morgan had borrowed it in order to have copies made, one by the pen; that considerable money had been asked for the reproduction of the painting for which reason it was not made, but that a certain Lorenzo, an Indian, had—under his instructions, made a copy of it; and that his friend had promised him to bring from England to this city another copy of the same painting which he had left there. Asked if Morgan had told him that he had ordered that when it was being painted the lettering should be put thereon, he replied that he had not said more than what he had already stated.

Asked if he had said that Joan Haquines had read aloud the said Lutheran books, the deponent replied that he had not said so.

Asked if he had not named any of the Lutherans who had drawn apart from the others on the vessel, and that if any of them were in this New Spain and if so, whether he had mentioned them:

He replied that he had not asked him the question, neither had he said further than that all of them who were wandering about here were great thieves and rogues, without saying anything more, and that in Izmiuilpan there

7. In cross-examination a year later, Morgan stated that the pictures had been given him by an Englishman named Enrique Hawks, who was married to a Spanish woman. This Henry Hawks was the author of "A Relation of the Commodities of Nova Hispania"—first printed by Richard Hakluyt in his "Principal Navigations," 1589. See pp. 545-553. Hawks, himself, was arrested in 1571 for heresy, by the Episcopal authorities in Guadalajara, but escaped from prison and returned to England sometime early in the year 1572. His narrative, though, contains no reference to his arrest; but the *proceso* is to be found in Vol. 49, No. 7, of the Inquisition papers, Mexican National Archives.

lived an Englishman who was called Yres, about twenty-two years of age, a barber.

Asked if Morgan had declared to him anything that had been done or said by the said Lutherans who had remained apart in the ships:

He replied that he had said nothing more save that they did not carry rosaries with which to pray; that in England the people who carried rosaries were killed and that there it was necessary for Catholics to carry a knotted piece of string at prayers to imitate the beads.

Asked if he bore malice or enmity to the said Morgan: he replied no.

On his declarations being read to him he ratified same and being ordered to keep everything secret he promised to do so.

* * * * *

The writer has been unable to find any further reference to Antonio de Espejo in the *procesos* of the Lutherans who suffered in the first great "auto de fé" held on the twenty-eighth of February, 1574, but in May, 1578, we find Espejo in difficulties with the municipal authorities in Mexico City.⁸ At that date he appears to have been a cattle trader and when some of his cattle were seized by the authorities for public consumption and taken to the slaughter house, Espejo showed considerable resistance to their action. The result was that he was arrested and thrown into prison by the *Corregidor* Obregón. The proceedings in this case give us some idea of the man, and also show from the inventory of his personal effects which were sequestered, that he lived in refinement and comfort.

It is interesting to note that when giving evidence in December, 1572, he states his age as thirty-four, while in May, 1578, he gives it as thirty-six.

After Espejo's release from prison under bond, no further proceedings appear to have been taken against him, probably because he was protected by the considerable privileges granted to familiars of the Holy Office.

8. Vol. 84, Inquisition papers, Mexican National Archives.

The following is a translation of the *proceso* from the original Spanish:

(TITLE PAGE)

Mexico

May, 1578

No. 12

CRIMINAL PROCESS AGAINST
ANTONIO DE ESPEJO
FAMILIAR OF THIS HOLY OFFICE, RESIDENT OF MEXICO
FOR DISRESPECT TO THE CORREGIDOR

*1st Book Lack of Respect to Authorities
Familiars*

Very Illustrious Gentlemen:

I, Antonio de Espejo, resident of this City and Familiar of this Holy Office, beg to state that although as such Familiar I am exempt from the jurisdiction of the Royal Officials in criminal cases, the Licenciado Obregón, Corregidor of this City, is proceeding criminally against me, on the ground that I drew my sword to protect my cattle which had been taken to the slaughter-house, and has sequestered all my property and molested and injured me in other ways, notwithstanding that he has been informed by my lawyer that I am a Familiar and that consequently my case should be remitted to this Holy Office.

I therefore beg and request that this Tribunal will admit this petition and order the Corregidor on pain of severe penalties to abstain from pursuing the process, at the same time instructing the Scrivener to transmit the proceedings in original to it.

(Signed) ANTONIO DE ESPEJO.

In the City of Mexico, this twenty-fourth day of the month of May, of the year fifteen hundred and seventy-eight, the worshipful Inquisitors, Licentiate Bonilla and Avalos, having examined the above petition which was presented to them on behalf of Antonio de Espejo, and taking into account that the Book and Registers of this Holy Office prove that the petitioner is a Familiar, as he asserts, directed that letters, inhibitory and citatory, duly certified should be issued in their name in proper legal form, commanding the Corregidor and any other authorities who may

have intervened in the aforesaid process, to abstain forthwith from taking further action therein or cognizance thereof, and to forward the proceedings forthwith to this Holy Office under penalty of excommunication and a fine of one thousand ducats of Castille, applicable to the expenses of this Holy Office, and that on pain of the same penalty, the Scrivener or Scriveners, before whom the process may have been conducted or in whose possession the relative proceedings may be, shall produce and present them in original to this Court, and in view of the fact that it is known that the Corregidor is actively engaged in sequestrating the property of the petitioner and removing it from his house for delivery to the Depositary-General, he be notified immediately of this ruling.

Passed before me,

(Signed) PEDRO DE LOS RIOS

And forthwith I, the said Secretary, proceeded to the residence of the Licenciado Obregon, Corregidor, in order to notify him of the said ruling, the time being about the hour of the Angelus, but could not find him, although I searched for him there and elsewhere with care, but encountering Pedro de Leon, Public Scrivener of this City, before whom the process complained of was conducted, I notified him of the ruling, to which he replied that he heard and obeyed and for the purpose would get back the proceedings from a Royal Scrivener who had them in his possession, having been engaged in the sequestration of the property of the said Antonio de Espejo and in certain other investigations.

Witnesses: *Hernando de Castro* and *Yno Clemente*, residents of Mexico.

Passed before me,

(Signed) PEDRO DE LOS RIOS.

In the City of Mexico, this twenty-fifth day of the said month and year, I, the Secretary, notified the said ruling to the Licenciado Obregon, Corregidor of this City, in person, the witness being Mexía the taverner. I testify.

(Signed) PEDRO DE LOS RIOS

In the City of Mexico of New Spain, this twenty-fourth day of the month of May, of the year fifteen hundred

and seventy-eight, the illustrious Licenciado, Lorenzo Sanchez Obregon, His Majesty's Corregidor of this said City, stated that inasmuch as Sebastián de Bustamante, Superintendent of the slaughter-house of this City, had informed him under oath that a short time previously he had been shown by a *Regidor* of the very illustrious Municipal Council of this City a decision ordering that a certain number of young cattle be killed and weighed in the municipal butchers' shops for the supply of the town, and that when the said cattle were within the slaughter-house and the door thereof closed, Antonio de Espejo, trader, and two of his *vaqueros* proceeded to the slaughter-house, arms in hand, and opened the doors thereof, making such disturbance and scandal and forcibly seizing the cattle and carrying them off, threatening the persons who had them in their charge, that if they made any resistance they would kill them and making a number of remarks derogatory to the City, he, the said Corregidor, in order to ascertain the truth, ordered an enquiry to be held on the subject.

(Signed) DIEGO RIOS DE LEON,
Public Scrivener

And on the same day, by order of the worshipful Corregidor and in his presence, for the investigation of the case, Sebastián de Bustamante, superintendent of the slaughter-house, was sworn in due form of law, and on being questioned stated that what he knew of the affair was that being in the city slaughter-house while the cattle for the provisioning and supply of the town were being slaughtered, Antonio de Espejo, trader, a resident of this City, presented himself with two other men, *vaqueros* of his, whom witness would recognize if he saw them, and the said Antonio de Espejo opened the doors of the slaughter-house and entered, followed by his men, he, and one of them, having a drawn sword and the other a cattle goad in the hand, and all of them came up to witness, the said Antonio de Espejo stating that in the city he had been robbed of his cattle, and on witness explaining that the cattle there had been sent from the city by order of the municipal authorities for the supply of the town, Antonio de Espejo shouted out that he swore to God he would break the head of witness and of anyone else who might interfere, with which remark he forcibly seized the cattle which were still alive and carried them off, witness ending by saying that the foregoing was the truth by

the oath he had sworn and that he affirmed and signed it, and declared that he was twenty-one years of age.

(Signed) SEBASTIAN DE BUSTAMANTE

Before me,

(Signed) DIEGO RIOS DE LEON,
Public Scrivener

On the same day, by order of the said worshipful Corregidor for the investigation of the case, a man was sworn in due form of law, who stated that his name was Gerónimo de Mayuelo and that he lived in the San Pablo quarter of this City, and who, in virtue of his oath, promised to tell the truth and on being questioned in the terms of the preamble of this file, stated that what he knew of the matter, was, that a little while before, about four of the afternoon, when he was in the slaughter-house of this City looking after the killing of same cattle, he noticed that the doors of the slaughter-house, which were closed, were opened by three men on horseback, two of whom had cattle goads in their hands and appeared to be *vaqueros*, while the third, a person of medium height, dressed in black, he understood was called Antonio de Espejo, he not knowing the names of the said *vaqueros*, but if he saw them he would recognize them, and the said Antonio de Espejo entered, sword in hand, crying out: "I will kill anyone—or the whole populace of the city for that matter—who may attempt to rob me of my property!"—giving to understand that the cattle which were being slaughtered were his, saying which he ordered his *vaqueros* to drive off the twenty head of cattle which were still alive, and although the superintendent of the slaughter-house, and other persons who were present, told Antonio de Espejo that the cattle had been brought there by order of the City for the supply of the town, he and his men seized the cattle and carried them off, going in the direction of the open country, no other beasts being killed that day in the said slaughter-house; witness ending by stating that the foregoing was the truth by the oath he had sworn and that he was over thirty years of age, and that he signed his name hereto.

(Signed) GR^{MO} DE MAYUELO

(Signed) JHOAN MENDEZ,
Scrivener to His Majesty

On the said day by order of the worshipful Corregidor for the investigation of the case, Francisco Marquez, a resident of the San Pablo quarter of this City, was sworn in due form of law in virtue of which oath he promised to speak the truth and on being questioned in the terms of the Preamble of this file stated that what he knew of the matter was that a little while before, about four of the afternoon, being close to the city slaughter-house, he saw that a *Regidor* of the City caused to be brought and delivered to the superintendent of the slaughter-house, a matter of forty-four cattle and charged the superintendent to have them slaughtered and weighed in the butchers' shops for the supply of the town, and that when the cattle were inside the slaughter-house, the door of which was locked from the outside, and while the slaughter of the beasts was going on, Antonio de Espejo, trader, and two other men who appeared to be *vaqueros*, and one of them who carried a cattle goad, made their appearance on horseback and opened the doors of the slaughter-house and entered, on which Antonio de Espejo started to shout, asking: "What knavish trick is this—raiding and robbing my cattle, and bringing them to this place to be slaughtered?"—saying which he put his hand on the sword which he carried and drawing it from its scabbard obliged the two *vaqueros* who accompanied him to drive the cattle out, and swore to God he would kill anybody who interfered to prevent that being done, whereupon the superintendent of the slaughter-house and the present witness told him: "Señor, this cattle was brought here by a *Regidor* and by his commands we are slaughtering it," to which the said Antonio de Espejo responded saying: "I swear to God that they shall not be slaughtered and that I will kill anybody who tries to do so, and would do so were the whole town to come out and make the attempt!"—on which the superintendent called upon those present to bear witness that Antonio de Espejo had entered the slaughter-house for the purpose of carrying off the cattle, whereupon Antonio de Espejo shouted to his two *vaqueros* to take away the beasts and he and his men did actually carry off the cattle which were still alive, and which would be a matter of two dozen more or less, driving them along the San Antonio road, while the superintendent set off to notify the Corregidor of the matter; witness ending by stating that the foregoing was the truth by the oath he had sworn, that he was

over forty years of age, and that he signed his name to his statement.

(Signed) FRANCISCO MARQUEZ

(Signed) JHOAN MENDEZ,
Scrivener to His Majesty

The worshipful Corregidor ordered a warrant to be made for the arrest of Antonio de Espejo and his vaqueros and for the sequestration of his property.

(Signed) DIEGO RIOS DE LEON,
Public Scrivener

In the City of Mexico, this twenty-fourth day of the month of March, of the year fifteen hundred and seventy-eight, the illustrious Lorenzo de Obregon, His Majesty's Corregidor in this City, stated that inasmuch as it had come to his notice that a little earlier, in the city slaughter-house, Antonio de Espejo forcibly prevented Baltasar Mexia Salmerón and other persons who were with him, from slaughtering a certain bunch of cattle which had been sent to the slaughter-house, he and his men drawing their weapons and threatening them, ordered the undersigned Scrivener to take Cristobal Martinez, constable, and proceed to the residence of the said Antonio de Espejo and sequesterate all his property which they might find and deposit it with the Depository-General.

(Signed) FRAN^{co} SANCHEZ,
Scrivener to His Majesty

And forthwith the said Cristobal Martinez, constable, in presence of the undersigned Scrivener and witnesses, and in compliance with the orders of the worshipful Corregidor, proceeded to the residence of the said Antonio de Espejo and in the presence of the Corregidor, sequestered and made an inventory of the following property:

- 1 silver-gilt tray with cover
- 1 gilt wash-hand set with cover
- 3 inkstands, one of them embossed with gold
- 1 bed, with green cloth counterpane fringed with silk, 2 mattresses, 2 sheets and 3 blankets
- 1 box with lock, containing a velvet cap
- 2 pouches of rough cloth
- 1 tunic of rough cloth (worn)
- 1 woman's waist of black taffeta
- 1 piece of black satin about 1½ yards in length

- 1 waist of thin stuff, gold and crimson in color
- 1 over-skirt of Chinese damask
- 1 piece of green satin about 2 yards in length
- 1 black silk skirt
- 1 skirt of black taffeta trimmed with velvet
- 1 embroidered towel (old)
- 1 under skirt of black satin
- 1 turban of black taffeta
- 1 skirt of black velvet
- 1 skirt of black satin
- 1 skirt trimmed with gold thread and silk
- 1 skirt of black velvet
- 1 turban of green taffeta trimmed with gold
- 1 turban of black satin, trimmed with velvet
- 1 piece of dark gray silk
- 1 red and green table-cloth
- 1 chest with a cloth cover, containing the following:
 - 1 old-fashioned silver salt cellar
 - 2 linen sheets (new)
 - 1 sheet (new)
 - 1 sheet
 - Several embroidered table cloths
 - 1 linen sheet (new)
 - 1 linen coverlet (new)
 - 2 damask tablecloths
 - 1 sheet (old)
 - 3 cloths embroidered with silk
 - 2 drawn-work cloths
 - 1 bed-spread embroidered in crimson
 - 3 white cloths
 - 1 white cloth embroidered in colour
 - 1 cloth embroidered with silk of different colours (new)
 - 1 pleated toque with gold trimming (worn)
 - 1 pouch embroidered with gold
 - 6 pillows embroidered in colors (new)
 - 6 cushions embroidered with colored silks
 - 1 piece of drawn-work cloth
 - 1 drawn-work sheet
 - 2 sheets of Rouen linen
 - 1 coif with its strings
 - 6 damask kerchiefs
 - 1 kerchief embroidered in red
 - 26 damask serviettes, 16 of them new
- 8 leather hangings embossed with designs in gold

- 8 rush-bottom chairs
- 6 other chairs
- 6 leather hangings embossed in gold (two of them old)
- 1 chest with arched top, containing the following:
 - 1 white counterpane
 - 2 over-skirts
 - 1 red quilted over-skirt
 - 1 fustian over-skirt
 - 1 white muslin dress
 - 1 white muslin over-skirt
 - 6 men's shirts
 - 2 women's chemises
 - 2 sheets
 - 2 white cambric waists
 - 2 pillows with cushions to correspond, embroidered in red
 - 2 chemises
 - 6 old cushions
 - 1 carpet
- 1 chest with arched top, containing the following:
 - 1 quilted over-skirt
 - Several quilted bodices
 - 1 piece of Seville cloth for waist
 - 1 piece of common cambric
 - 5 pieces of different stuffs
 - 9 pieces of Rouen linen—1 extra large
 - 1 piece of ordinary linen—extra large

All of the above property was, by order of the worshipful Corregidor, deposited with Andrés Vázquez Aldana, Depositary-General of this City, who by this document acknowledges having received them and renounces the laws covering Delivery and undertakes to keep them on deposit and hand them over whenever the said Corregidor or any other authority who may take cognizance of the case may demand, under penalty of payment of their value and costs, and of the penalties incurred by Depositaries who fail to hand over the property deposited with them when called upon to do so. And to guarantee such fulfillment and payment he pledges his person and his property present and future and gives power to the judicial authorities of His Majesty or whatsoever court having jurisdiction to enforce the same, and renounces all and any exception which by law may favour him in this matter, especially the ruling that a general exception is not valid, and executes this deed

of deposit in due form and signs it. Witnesses: *Francisco de Salazar* and *Agustín Cataño*, residents of Mexico.

(Signed) ANDRES VAZQUEZ DE ALDANA

Before me,

(Signed) FRANC^{co} SANCHEZ,

Scrivener to His Majesty

In the City of Mexico, this twenty-sixth day of the month of May, of the year fifteen hundred and seventy-eight, the worshipful Inquisitor, the Licenciante Bonilla, being in his audience of the morning, having examined this process and the degree of culpability which may attach to the said Antonio de Espejo, ordered that he be imprisoned until further notice.

Passed before me,

(Signed) PEDRO DE LOS RIOS

Presented in Mexico on May 26th, 1578,
to the Inquisitor Licenciante Bonilla
in his audience of the afternoon:

Very Illustrious Sir:

I Antonio de Espejo, Familiar of this Holy Office, beg to state that I am unjustly imprisoned and that from my imprisonment may result much harm to me not only because of the detention but because I am a man of business and have much to attend to.

I beg your Worship to be so good as to order me to be released from the jail in which I am imprisoned, even though it be only under bond, which bond I am prepared to furnish to the satisfaction of the Court, by doing which you will do me favor and justice.

(Signed) ANTONIO DE ESPEJO

Very Illustrious Sir:

I, Antonio de Espejo, Familiar of this Holy Office, beg to state that I am a prisoner by order of your Worship, and having in this City many matters pending, failure to attend to which may cause me much prejudice;

I beg your Worship to command that I be set at liberty definitely, as it is clear that I have committed no offense which warrants my being imprisoned, and alternatively that I be released under bond.

(Signed) ANTONIO DE ESPEJO

In the City of Mexico, this twenty-eighth day of the month of May, of the year fifteen hundred and seventy-eight, the foregoing petition was presented on behalf of Antonio de Espejo, and the worshipful Inquisitors Licenciates Bonilla and Avalos having considered the same, decided and ordered, that Antonio de Espejo shall be assigned the limits of this City as prison, being forbidden to go beyond such limits without the license of this Holy Office, until it shall otherwise direct, and that to guarantee the same he give bond to comply with this ruling, under penalty of a fine of five hundred pesos of common gold, applicable to the expenses of this Holy Office.

Passed before me,

(Signed) PEDRO DE LOS RIOS

BOND

In Mexico, this twenty-eighth day of the month of May, of the year fifteen hundred and seventy-eight, before me, the undersigned secretary, and the statutory witnesses, Blas Hernández, resident of this City, pledged himself as surety of Antonio de Espejo, to guarantee that he keep the limits of this City as prison, being forbidden to leave the same without the license of this Holy Office, the same Blas Hernández undertaking that whenever he may be so called upon so to do, he will present the said Antonio de Espejo under penalty of being liable to himself fulfill any sentence to which the person hereby bonded may be sentenced in this Court, as well as to payment of a fine of five hundred pesos of common gold, applicable to the expenses of this Holy Office, which conditions the said bondsman understood, and to guarantee the same, pledged his person and his property, present and future, and gave full power to the worshipful Inquisitors to enforce the present guarantee against him, as if it were the sentence of a competent judge, renouncing his right of domicile and the exceptions which the law provides in favour of bondsmen in cases like the present, in virtue whereof he signed his name hereto, the witnesses being Ju^o de Marq^{na} and Louis de Hermosillo, residents of Mexico.

(Signed) BLAS HERNANDEZ

Passed before me,

(Signed) PEDRO DE LOS RIOS

CONFESSION OF ANTONIO DE ESPEJO

In the City of Mexico, this thirtieth day of the month of May, of the year fifteen hundred and seventy-eight, the worshipful Licenciado Bonilla, being in his audience of the afternoon, ordered to be brought before him a man who, on being sworn in due form of law, stated that his name was

Antonio de Espejo and that he was a resident of this City, a Familiar of this Holy Office, a native of Torremilano of the Bishopric of Cordova, and thirty-six years of age.

Asked what was the cause of his being imprisoned by this Holy Office:

He stated that on the previous Saturday, the twenty-fourth of the present month, an Indian he owned, named Baltasar, came to his store and told him that some men had carried off to the slaughter-house the cattle which he was guarding, whereupon the declarant asked him if a servant of his, named Antonio de Perez, was with the cattle and the Indian said that he was not and that the beasts were carried off by some men unknown to him, which caused declarant to suspect that they would be Pedro de Oro, contractor for the supply of meat to the butchers' shops of this City, and his men, and so he hastened to the slaughter-house with the said Indian, and a servant of his, called Francisco Muñoz, a Spaniard, and found that his cattle were being slaughtered, and half of them had been killed, whereupon he ordered Muñoz and the Indian to enter the slaughter-house and drive out his cattle, while he himself remained at the door inside to keep it open, and ensure their exit, and excited by the stamping of the beasts as they rushed out, a young animal which was on the ground with its throat half cut, got up and charged against a Spaniard who was there, and whose name declarant does not know, and afterwards turned on declarant and to defend himself from the beast, and accelerate the driving out of the cattle, deponent drew his sword and after they were driven out he galloped after them because some started off on one way, and some in another, and only in this manner could he keep them together, declarant adding that when he entered the slaughter-house he saw two or three men, none of whom he knew, with the exception of one, the son of Baltasar García, the former Weigher of the Flour, who made some remarks which declarant did not catch owing to the noise of the cattle, and that he did not stop in his work of recovering his cattle, because he did not see there anyone holding a Wand of Justice,

nor the said contractor, nor any other person of standing of whom he could enquire the cause of the carrying off of his cattle; the foregoing being all that occurred and the truth by the oath he had sworn, in witness whereof he signed his name.

(Signed) ANTONIO DE ESPEJO

Before me,

(Signed) PEDRO DE LOS RIOS

In the City of Mexico, this second day of the month of June, of the year fifteen hundred and seventy-eight, the worshipful Inquisitor, the Licenciado Bonilla, being in his audience of the afternoon, ordered to be brought before him a man who on being sworn in due form of law stated that he was

Francisco Muñoz, a native of Santofimia in the Bishopric of Cordova, a *vaquero* of Antón de Espejo, a resident of this City, and twenty-seven years of age.

Asked what has taken place in connection with the said Antonio de Espejo in the city slaughter-house on the previous Saturday, the twenty-fourth of May, he stated that what he knew was that being on the said day in the house of Antonio de Espejo, there came an Indian to tell the latter that the cattle which he had in Tacuba, where he had the contract for the supply of the cattle for slaughter, were being taken to the slaughter-house of this City, whereupon Antonio de Espejo ordered witness to saddle a horse and go along with him, and they and the Indian proceeded to the slaughter-house, where they found two or three men with whom witness was not acquainted, all he knew being that none of them were Constables, because none of them bore the Wand of Justice, and they and some Indians were slaughtering the cattle of the said Antonio de Espejo, who ordered witness to drive the beasts out and witness did so, and while he was driving them out he saw that Antonio de Espejo, who was speaking with the men near the door, laid hands on his sword, witness not knowing against whom, or why he did so, because he was some distance away rounding up the cattle; he did not see that any of the other men laid hands on their swords nor heard them say anything, the only remark he heard being that of Antonio de Espejo, who said: "Let nobody move because if he does I swear to God that I will knock him down!" and witness did not see that anybody lifted a finger to resist while they were driving the

cattle out of the slaughter-house, although afterwards, as they were driving the beasts along the highway, a half-breed cattle-driver caught them up and told Antonio de Espejo that he was wanted by Baltasar Mexía, *Regidor*, who was on his way from the Plaza to the slaughter-house, but Don Antonio refused to return; declarant ending by stating that the foregoing was the truth and all he knew of the matter by the oath he had sworn, in witness whereof he signed his name.

(Signed) FRANCISCO MUÑOZ

(Signed) PEDRO DE LOS RIOS

In the City of Mexico, this seventeenth day of the month of June, of the year fifteen hundred and seventy-eight, the worshipful Inquisitor, Licenciado Bonilla, in his audience of the morning, having examined this process against Antonio de Espejo, Familiar of this Holy Office, ordered the same to be transmitted to the Fiscal to the end that the latter might formulate against him whatever charge he might see fit, the respective notification being duly made.

Passed before me,

(Signed) PEDRO DE LOS RIOS

FIN

Mexico City,
December 8, 1930.