

CHARGES MADE AGAINST CAPTAIN DON LUIS CAZORLA
AND HIS AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

[Cross]

[Herewith are the] charges that Don Domingo Cabello, Colonel of the Royal Armies, Governor and Commandant of the Armies of the province of Texas, its missions, conquests, and frontiers, Captain of the Cavalry Company of the presidio of San Antonio de Béxar, Inspector General of the bodies of militia and troops of the presidios of [the] said province by commission conferred by the Señor Mariscal de Campo of the Royal Armies, Don Teodoro de Croix, Commandant General of the Interior Provinces of this kingdom of New Spain, alleges in pleading against Don Luis Cazorla, Captain of the Cavalry Company of the presidio of La Bahía del Espíritu Santo, as a result of the inspection during which he reviewed [the] said company in the month of January of 1780. [Don Domingo

Cabello makes these charges] so that, in consequence, [Don Luis Cazorla] may proceed to supply the pleas and affirmative defenses correspondent to them.

1st Charge....This is made against this Captain because of the exorbitant prices at which he gave and charged to the troop of his company the commodities and goods which he furnished to them when he received his store of provisions, before the establishment of the new regulation. The Libretas de los Ajustamientos having been examined closely, [the prices of the commodities and goods] come out one hundred and two hundred per cent higher than [the] prices at which they are furnished to [the troop] today under the method of the before-mentioned royal regulation for presidios. [This is] how it appears individually from the procedures put into execution for this inquiry, that have been modeled according to established rules in order to convey them to the Señor Commandant General.

lv
2nd....//[This] charge results from his having furnished [the] said troop [with] some merchandise that was costly and not comformable to its rank, such as lustrines, satins, piquines, and ribbons. At the time that he made the

delivery, when he withdrew from and gave over the commission of receiving the store of provisions of [the] said company, in virtue of what was ordered in the new royal regulation, he delivered some part of these [goods]. In order to better expedite the consumption of some of these, it was necessary that they be raffled off among the same soldiers of the company, in consideration of how improper it was to charge them to the troop, since it was not adaptable to their quality or to their price.

3rd....[It has not been possible] to find in any document of those of the paymaster's department of his company, despite the diligences that have been exercised, the list and statement of the goods that he delivered to [the] said paymaster's department at the time that, by order of the new regulation for presidios, he was withdrawn from being in charge of the depository of his store of provisions. For this [reason], it is not known what goods he delivered, their quality and prices, and if they were correspondent to the use and service of [the] said troop. The judgment of this has remained unsettled for lack of [the] said document which is considered indispensable to the fulfillment of [the] said Captain's obligation.

4th....In the same manner, he is charged [with the following].

The Quaderno [cuaderno] which, according to the deposition of Lieutenant Don Jossé [José] Santoja, paymaster of the Cavalry Company of the presidio //of La Bahía² del Espíritu Santo, belongs to Don Luis Cazorla as captain of [the] said company, has been examined closely. In this [cuaderno] he should have recorded the account of and individual reason for the entries, outlays, consumption, and stock in hand of the gunpowder belonging to the depository of the before-mentioned company and presidio, arranged according to what is advised in Articles 1 through 5 of Title 7 of the royal regulation for presidios.

[During the examination of the cuaderno], the illegal manner of its form was noted. All the records are illegal and of little worth, and besides [this], it lacks [another] indispensable requisite: [Captain Cazorla] did not make, every year, the methodical settlement and balance of consumption and actual possession [which would have] closed the account of his said cuaderno. [This cuaderno should have been] compared with the one of the paymaster, and both should have been signed and attested, [thus] effecting the true sense of Article 5 of [the] said treatise. He should have done this [even]

more carefully at [the] end of July of 1778, with regard to [the fact that] he was to be transferred, as he was transferred, [on] the 6th of [the] following August to the province of Coahuila, to execute the command to which he was commissioned by the Señor Commandant General.

In view of all [the ways] in which the said cuaderno has been refuted and given as null, since the records of entries, consumptions, and stock in hand did not correspond, [even] in their way of being entered, with the cuaderno and account presented by the paymaster of [the] said presidio, a new one was ordered made. This was prepared with the method and order which should be followed in [the] said ^{2vv}//account. In the refuted [cuaderno] were put the notes which could be deduced from the bad inversion.

5th....Likewise, [this] charge is made. [The] said Captain Don Luis Cazorla should replace 48 pounds, 1 ounce, and 6 adarmes to the depository of gunpowder, for he illegally ordered them consumed. Thirty-three pounds and 4 ounces [were consumed] in the salvos he ordered on the eve and the day of Corpus [on the] 18 of June of 1778. The other 9 pounds, 2 ounces, and 6 adarmes,

in the salvo that he likewise ordered on [the] 20 of June of the same year, in celebration of the Te Deum and Mass [offered] for the happy childbirth of Our Lady the Princess of Asturias. And the remaining 4 pounds and 12 ounces [were consumed] in the salvo that he ordered in the same manner [on] the 3 of August of the same year in celebration of the return and new incorporation of the Indians of the Jaraname nation to their mission of El Espíritu Santo, as it appears from the records of consumptions of the cuaderno pertaining to the gunpowder section."

The said Captain proceeded to the consumption of the 48 pounds, 1 ounce, and 6 adarmes of gunpowder that have been mentioned without the precedence of an order for this, and without the royal regulation giving notice that these expenditures of gunpowder could be made. [Therefore], it should be his obligation to replace them, for which [reason] the paymaster of his company has been given notice to add this quantity to that one which corresponds to [the] stock in hand until [the] end of December of last year, 1779. He should reclaim it from his Captain ³//so that he may proceed with his correspondent payments.

6th....[The following] is [also] a charge against the afore-

mentioned Captain Don Luis Cazorla. The book in which the account of the fund appertaining to the Gratificación belonging to the Cavalry Company has been carried, [and which has been] in his care since the establishment of the new royal regulation for presidios, which was put into practice on [the] 18 of February of 1774, has been examined closely and looked into with the most minute attention. As it appears from his first entry, it is noted that from [that] said time until [the] end of December of 1779, which determined [the] said account, the aforesaid Captain had not, as he should have, settled a balance or cleared accounts annually. Not even until [the] end of July of 1778 [had this been done], with regard [to the fact that] he was transferred on [the] 16 of August of the same year to the province of Coahuila to perform the duties of Commissioner Inspector, which [office] was conferred upon him by the Señor Commandant General.

In all parts he has fallen short of that which is advised in Article 6 of Title 5 of the before-mentioned royal regulation. It has been found that the accounts of this book have not been settled or liquidated during all the aforesaid time. [It has been found that] the entries have been put one behind the other [and that]

the expenses of one kind have been intermixed with those of another, for which reason one sees a mass of records of entries, outlays, supplies, reintegrations, and anticipations heaped one on top of the other. This jumble serves [no purpose] other than to mix confusions [that are] very alien to the spirit which Article 5 of the ^{3v}//cited Title 5 infuses.

[Captain Cazorla] should have borne in mind what is advised [in] Article 7 of [the] said Title. [If he had], the account of this book would have been examined with clarity and without the confusions that have been caused by so strange a method of recording. [This method], according to the report made by the paymaster of [the] said company, proceeded from [the] order of the before-mentioned Captain Don Luis Cazorla. In view of its inexpressible confusion, and its trying to heap and mass together in one same area such an aggregate of entries of all kinds, a similar style of carrying accounts has been ordered abolished and refuted. The methodical, clear, distinct, and legal rules have been given. [These] are to be followed hereafter in the account of [the] said book, in order to obviate the moral impracticableness that the system followed in it presents for the information of whoever examines it closely. [From all this] there has resulted for the

paymaster the charge which he has been made to replace, and for the Captain, those which have been cited above.

7th....The [following] special charge is made against this Captain. [It has not been possible] to find in [the] possession of the paymaster of his company any invoice of the commodities and goods [that were] bought in the city of San Luis and [the] villa of Saltillo for the supplying and entertainment of the troop of his company. [In such an invoice] the cost and expenses that they incurred until being transferred to this presidio [should have been] regulated. [Captain Cazorla] should have necessarily done this so that from this inquiry and examination [there could be] deduced the net cost which should be charged them.

On account of [such an invoice not having been found], there has been annotated, in ⁴//Document Number 3 relative to the account presented by the paymaster of this company, [the sum of] 463 pesos, 7 reales, and 4 granos [that have been] charged over and above the cost and expenses of the goods that it is supposed were bought in [the] said places. This defect arises from [the fact that] the Captain did not, when the paymaster returned from his trip, do what has been done by Lieutenant

Don Eugenio Fernández, provisional Commandant of this presidio. [This was] to regulate, in all the invoices presented by the paymaster of the purchases that he made for the supplying of this company, the cost and expenses of [the] said merchandise, and [then], to clear the account in the manner that corresponds [to the said merchandise] according to its quality.

In this way, the soldiers are not charged more than the price which [the] said commodities and goods are legitimately worth. This had not happened with the purchases [made] during the time that Captain Luis Cazorla was in this presidio from the establishment of the new regulation until his transference to the province of Coahuila. This is proven [by the fact that it has not been possible] to find a document that manifests [that the] said Captain performed this indispensable requisite.

[Because of this failure], the soldiers were charged higher prices than were suitable for the goods which they received, [which would not have happened] if Captain Don Luis Cazorla had cleared the account, as he should have done. It is most objectionable, [therefore], that, not having performed this duty, as [has been done] in ^{4v}//the settlement of accounts that have intervened in all this time, he has [nevertheless] put his approval

in the libro maestro and libretas of the troop, by which [he] manifests [that] that account is legal.

(This is a particular that does not correspond to him.

[He should] only [affix] his rubric in the libreta, and his surname in the libro maestro, [thus] attesting, with one and the other, the settlement that the paymaster arranges for the soldiers.)

[Because the account] is not [legal], for the aforesaid reasons, it is considered that the troop has been injured by the prices that it has been charged [for] whatever goods it has received from those brought from San Luis and Saltillo. [Therefore], the 463 pesos, 7 reales, and 4 granos that have been drawn against the paymaster, as it has separately and more exactly been inferred from Document Number 3, should be applied in an apportionment in favor of [the troop]. But if it is considered that [this amount] is not sufficient to compensate the soldiers for the misapplication of money that they have had to pay [because of having been] charged, for many goods, a higher price than they could have cost, another such sum should be demanded from Captain Don Luis Cazorla.

[Such a sum] should be applied to [making up for] the unlawful levy that this troop has suffered, or it can be destined for the end that may be more to the

liking of the Señor Commandant General. [This sum is to be exacted] by way of a fine, as a penalty for the Captain's not having fulfilled his obligation, in consideration of the reasons that have been expounded.

8th....This Captain is [also] charged with having had his company pawned, as is manifested by the report of balances and debts that was passed on to the Comandancia General in Document Number 1.

This highest point and [this] progress was due to the good direction with which Lieutenant Don Eugenio Fernández, acting Commandant of this presidio, manages this company. [Lieutenant Fernández] performs all the functions of captain of the [company]. The adverse system followed by Captain Don Luis Cazorla when he ran his paymaster's department, from which proceeded the previous obligation to which that troop had been liable, [was very different] from that which has been followed after the foundation and new establishment of the royal regulation for presidios. [The cited regulation] does not permit the paymaster to bring from San Luis or Saltillo any goods but those necessary for the soldiers' clothing and those [which are] indispensable for his maintenance, without counting some other com-

modities and goods that the soldier needs for his subsistence and [for] supporting his wife and family.

[This] is well proven by the invoices of purchases presented by the paymaster of this company ~~and~~ included in Document Number 3.

[Since] the paymaster's department lacked many goods [that are] indispensable for the use and service of the soldiers [and] their wives ^{5v}//and families, they had to have recourse to going to the small shops [tiendesuelas] which are usually found in this presidio. [There], in order to remedy the oppression of their need, they had to pay two hundred or three hundred [per cent] higher [for] the merchandise or goods that they needed than if they had gotten them from the paymaster's department at the regular price which ~~should~~ be charged.

[All this] has resulted in damage to the troop, because of the restrictive system followed by [the] said Captain Don Luis Cazorla. [What is more], he cannot avail himself of the evasion of having repaired to the order of [the] 16 of August of 1777 [which was] imparted by Commandant Inspector Don Jossé [sic] Rubio. [This order] was badly heeded, and was dispatched after the above-mentioned Captain Don Luis Cazorla had [already] followed [his] customary practice, from which proceeded

and originated the obligation with regard to which [this] charge is made against him.

9th....[the charge] should be made that it should be his obligation to pay to the paymaster of his company 50 pesos which were paid on his order to the master armorer for some points for lances which [the] said Captain ordered made for the troop of the [company]. [He should pay for them] because the first ones that were ordered made on [the] said Captain's authority, and which he distributed to the troop at the cost of twelve reales for each one, turned out [to be] badly made and did not conform to that [which is] advised in Article 1 of Title 4 of the royal regulation for presidios. The [troop] should not have to pay for the said Captain's negligence; [therefore], he should support, on his [own] account, this expense that he ordered the paymaster to pay, as is more extensively made clear in the proceedings [which were] prepared in this issue in order to pass them on to the Señor Commandant General in Document //Number 21.

10th....The [following] charge is made against this Captain.

At the will of the Señor Commandant General, he should replace the sum of 718 pesos, 2 reales, and 3 5/8 granos

pertaining to a fund which he exacted [and which] belongs to the exchequer. In the apportionment [of this money], the paymaster of his company should obtain 97 pesos, 1 real, and 1 4/8 granos, as it is made clear separately and more extensively in the proceedings which were prepared in Cuaderno Number 23 [and] which should be remitted to the Señor Commandant General. It should be noticed [that], in the setup of this fund, some items belong to the royal treasury, others to the Holy Crusade, and others to [the] Penas de Camara, [since] all [the] juntas enjoy the nature of funds [that] belong to the exchequer.

The illegal expenditure of money by which this fund has been exhausted is proven, [for] it was [done] without the necessary conditions and legal precedents cautioned in the royal municipal laws of these kingdoms. [Therefore], the charge should be made [that he] pay fully three times [the sum], according to what is advised in the before-mentioned royal orders. From this sum the paymaster of his company should be paid the 97 pesos, 1 real, and 1 4/8 granos of the balance that redounds to him in the account of creditor and debtor that he has presented and [that] is to be found in the before-mentioned Cuaderno Number 23.

11th....In the same manner, [this] charge is made against the aforesaid Captain Don Luis Cazorla. He should pay to the full, to the Fondo de Gratificación, of men belonging to his company, [the sum of] 191 pesos and 2 reales that it has borne in the expenses and costs occasioned in the construction of 10 canoes, or troughs. [These] were built in this presidio by his order for the ^{6v}//projected expedition against the Indians of the Carancaguas nation who live on certain islands off the coast of the Mar del Norte [sic]. This Captain should replace [the] said claim because of the bad construction of [the] said canoes. [They] are but some troughs of cottonwood, the most useless wood of all the ones there are, especially when it is cut, as [this] was, in the month of April, the most unfit in the whole year for such an operation.

Furthermore, [since these canoes] were to serve for a sea as terrible and fierce as is the one of [the] said coast, it would have meant [that] the unfortunates who would have embarked in them would have been exposed to a total shipwreck. [This is true] especially since [even] before they were finished they were all already warped and cracked. [They] are of such an irregular and odd construction that they have capsized at every moment on the river of this presidio, just by the act of re-

crossing in any of them.

Captain Don Luis Cazorla should have considered all [this] in order to manifest to the superior [office] the difficulties that were to be examined in the affair of the building and construction of [the] said canoes. [He should have further manifested] how impossible was the attainment of the premeditated aim, bearing in mind the thought that other major undertakings have been considered easy when they were first proposed, but later it has been seen how difficult it has been to perform them. Because this Captain did not follow this axiom [that was] so necessary and indispensable to his obligation, the Fondo de Gratificación has had to bear the cost of 191 pesos and 2 reales, as it ⁷//appears more extensively in the proceedings [that have been] prepared so that the afore-mentioned 10 canoes, or troughs, [may be] refuted and accepted as useless. Originals [of the proceedings] are to be passed to the Señor Commandant in Cuaderno Number 24.

As a consequence of [of all this], the [following] charge should be made against the afore-mentioned Captain Don Luis Cazorla. He should replace, from his peculio, the amount of the 191 pesos and 2 reales of the costs that were unjustly occasioned by the bad ad-

ministration of the building and construction of the afore-mentioned canoes, or troughs, in all their parts. If he was not capable of providing the expedient and fulfillment of the commission and command conferred upon him, he should have explained faithfully to the superior [office] that the direction of that matter was not of his preference. [In this way] the costs would not have been occasioned. [Those costs] cannot be defrayed except by making the said Captain replace them, in consideration of [the fact that] the Fund that has borne them should not be a defaulter.

12th....The [following] charge is made against Captain Don Luis Cazorla. He should pay in full to Antonio María de la Garza, resident of the presidio of La Bahía del Espíritu Santo, [the sum of] 134 pesos, 6 reales, and 4 granos. He owes him [this] inasmuch as [Antonio María de la Garza] gave 150 pesos to Alférez Don Faustino Lazo, paymaster of the Cavalry Company of [the] said presidio, on the occasion when he was going to San Luis and Saltillo for the store for [the] said company. Availing himself of the permission granted in the royal regulation for presidios in Articles 1, 2, and 3 of Title 6, the before-mentioned Antonio María de la Garza

paid the afore-mentioned 150 pesos to the aforesaid paymaster Don Faustino ^{7v}//Lazo so that he would appropriate them for [some] goods, a list of which he gave him. All these circumstances were preceded by the complete consent and knowledge of the before-mentioned Captain Don Luis Cazorla, as well as the receipt which Lazo executed to Garza, in which his right is affirmed.

[When] the afore-mentioned paymaster Don Faustino Lazo went bankrupt, Captain Don Luis Cazorla did not include, in the account and prorate of [the] said bankruptcy, the credit that belonged to the above-mentioned Antonio María de la Garza, [which he should have done] so that [Garza] would be advised of that liquidation [and could] recover what belonged to him. [Captain Cazorla thus] defalcated from [Garza's] principal the part that fell to his share in the before-mentioned bankruptcy, which should be 15 pesos, 1 real, and 8 granos; therefore, the afore-mentioned 134 pesos, 6 reales, and 4 granos result in [the] said Antonio María de la Garza's favor.

Captain Don Luis Cazorla is obligated to pay [this], because of his negligence in not including this creditor in the afore-mentioned bankruptcy, [and] also because of the evasion with which he gave [the] official communication of [this] to Commandant Inspector Don Hugo

Oconor. [He] completely misrepresented the incontestable right which the afore-mentioned Antonio María de la Garza had to the receipt of the net sum that belonged to him. [The sum belonged to Garza] in consideration of all to which this man is a creditor and of the right by which [he is a creditor], according to the desert that results to him in the proceedings put into execution on this matter in Cuaderno Number 26, which are to be remitted to the Señor Commandant General. The said Captain Don Luis Cazorla should pay the before-said sum of 134 pesos, 6 reales, and 4 granos for the powerful reasons that are expounded in my edict⁸ issued on [the] 28 of //April of this current year, which I cite.

The before-mentioned twelve charges being fully established, with all the documents necessary for their legality, Captain Don Luis Cazorla should proceed to his obligatory affirmative defense. [After this, let there] be executed the operations that may be most to the liking of the Señor Commandant General of the Interior Provinces of this kingdom of New Spain, as only head and principal of these lawsuits.

Royal presidio of La Bahía del Espíritu Santo,
August 21 of 1780.

Domingo Cabello

[DC. 1-8 in E.
8-21-1780]

[Herewith are the] pleas or affirmative defenses which I, Don Luis Cazorla, Captain of the company of the royal presidio of La Bahía del Espíritu Santo, by His Majesty, may God guard [him], and acting Inspector of the province of Coahuila by commission of the Señor Caballero de Croix, Governor and Commandant General of the seven Interior [Provinces], make to the twelve charges which Colonel Don Domingo Cavello [sic], Commissioner for the inspection of the presidios of Texas, found redounding to me in the review which he passed on the company of the cited [royal presidio] of La Bahía del Espíritu Santo during the time that I served as such a Captain. [I] am giving each one of [the] said charges its respective affirmative defense with due respect and juridical humility, in the following manner.

1....It is true that the matter about which the first [charge] discourses was shameful to me and blackening to my honorable creditableness, since [it] was a matter [dealing with] interests and profits, all so foreign to my dignity. But yet, my integrity, and the scorn which I have held for such aims, is so patent in this province of Coahuila and that of Texas, which I have managed, [even] having resounded in the others, [that the charge] has not impressed me, and I will satisfy the

cited charge only to show [it] as groundless.

In the month of June of the year of '73, the Brigadier Barón de Ripperdá went to my said presidio, on [the] order of the most excellent Señor Viceroy of New Spain and by commission of Commandant Inspector Don Hugo Oconor, to pass an inspectional review on that company and to place it on the basis that the royal regulation details. For this reason, he examined all the troop to see if there were grievances, [and] in the same way [examined the] libretas and libros maestros. He put at the end of the last one of these the certificate of his findings, of which I am enclosing a copy, [which is given as] Number 1.

8v

By virtue of //what was done, it seems that it is no longer incumbent upon the afore-mentioned present Commissioner Inspector to do it again, and his inspectional review should correspond only to after [the] 1st of July of the named year of '73, when the cited royal regulation was put into effect. And if, because of a petition by [certain] parties (which I doubt there was), or for [some] other reason, he found it expedient [to have an examination], it was indispensable [for him] to have had the cited libros maestros present (having, with anticipation, asked me for them for this purpose). [He needed them] to compare them with the libretas

and see if in some writings I had exceeded the prices of the arancel [arancel] dictated by the most excellent Señor Marqués de Casafuerte, or if the commodities and goods were of good ~~on~~ bad quality, which is the only [thing] about which a charge could be made against me.

The one hundred [per cent], and more [than one hundred] per cent, that is mentioned in the [charge] that is made against me could never [be based on a just] reason. Since the invoice of merchandise of the accounts of stores that I introduced was not found, according to what the third charge manifests, and since they did not have information about the legitimate expenses, I don't know how they arrived at the true profit.

I look upon the afore-mentioned Commissioner Inspector as a genuine military man, and, like me, little used to such mechanical actions, [considering them] to be unbecoming to our office. For this reason, it is likely that he has relied upon someone who has the particular constitution of mind of a shopkeeper, to whom this practice and knowledge belong. But it is to be wondered at that [the] ~~ssaid~~ caballero Inspector did not censure the little grounds with which that one made the investigation without the presence of the original invoices of merchandise and true information

about the expenses.

These [expenses] were reduced, besides the freight, to an annual six hundred pesos paid to the agent, who was Don Eliceo [Eliseo] Llanos de Vergara, of the Comercio de México. Four per cent [was paid] to the same, besides all the stores. Five hundred pesos, and board, to the cashier, Don Fern[ando] Beramendi, who was [the one] who managed such mechanical matters, for [they are] not conformable to [my] natural disposition, nor fitting. Neither could I spend on [them] the time that I needed for punishing and suspending the activity of the heathen enemies and [for the] other military and political matters of my office.

The only thing about which I took great care was giving orders to [the] said Beramendi, as he who in any line conforms to the arancel could manifest.

⁹
//For it was necessary to lower the prices of all [the goods], for [the] profit of the troop as well as to prevent whatever might be contrary to my conscience and honor. And it is proven to have been done in this manner, considering the cited certificate from the Señor Barón de Ripperdá. Although I could speak of how far from the arancel were many writings, I don't do it so as not to [cause] trouble, and it will be

comprehended clearly by the following topic.

One head of cattle was given by [the] said arancel at twelve pesos to [each] soldier, to whom the Captain would deliver a voucher for one of the neighboring missions, with which [voucher] the interested [party] would bring [the head of cattle], on his [own] account, and to the Captain would accrue four pesos. I would buy them at the rancho of San Francisco, which belongs to Don Luis Ant[oni]o Menchaca [and is] about eighteen or twenty leagues from La Bahía, at the rate of five pesos. I would put them in the corral of my presidio, at the expense of paying three or four cowherds one peso every day; these [men] would take from seven to ten [days] to bring the [cattle]. The troop would take the greater part of them at six pesos, and some others [of them] at four reales. With [all this], it seems that there was a sufficient diminution of the price of twelve [pesos]. This is [the price] at which, according to [the] arancel, they were charged in the past, [when] they were bought at a different price from [that which] I [paid], and without the expenses which were occasioned in my time by the afore-mentioned conveying.

Notwithstanding the before-mentioned diminutions, and the others which I made in all lines when the royal

regulation was established and the company began to pass through the channel of the paymaster's account, [it happened that], as a result of the report of debts and credits at the end of the time when I left off, the troop owed me nine hundred and sixty-four pesos [and] one real. I graciously granted it the benefit of paying me [only] half, so that it would have this relief. [This] is proven by the copy of the receipt from the first paymaster who was named, which I am enclosing [as] Number 2.

[I] continued even later to favor [the] said troop in the goods which I delivered on [the] order of the named Señor Commandant Inspector Don Hugo Oconor. [These goods] amounted to twelve thousand and four pesos, four reales, [and] eleven granos. Even though ⁹//in all the presidios they were supplied with twenty-five or thirty per cent [added on], and even in the one of San Sabas [San Saba], where [the] said Señor Oconor was captain, with forty, I only charged the small sum of six. All this can be seen in the copy of the invoice of merchandise which I include [as] Number 3. In the other [one], Number 4, which amounted to eight hundred and forty-three pesos, five reales, [and] nine granos, I ordered [that] only five [per cent] be added. From

these proceedings, it can be inferred [that] an aim such as [that] of interests was despicable to me.

With this I conclude this affirmative defense. Because the above-said is immutable, it is fruitless to bother the attention of the superior [office], which is [the one] that must decide in the matter. [This is true] especially [since] it has already been informed by an official letter which I sent to the Señor Commandant General, dated the 30 of January of last year, 1779. [In this letter] I gave him an account of the good condition in which I left the company and presidio at my departure, stating in [the letter that] I didn't have any obligation toward the King or toward the world, [although I did have] enough toward God, whom I had much offended. I firmly maintain and ratify this matter, solemnly declaring that, whatever I failed in, it was because of a failing of my limited knowledge and not because of an evil intention_____

2....There is no doubt that lustrines, satins, piquines, ribbons, and other goods [that were] unlawful (after that time) for its rank, were supplied, on my account, to the troop, according to what the second charge declares. But the groundlessness of [the charge] permits me to explain, for its affirmative defense, that besides [the

fact that] this point is not the province of the review that the caballero Commissioner Inspector performed, as I have said before, the cited goods came from Mexico without my having ordered them, according to the custom that the agents or suppliers formerly had. I did not know these, nor had ever managed them (for since my youth I have practiced only the glorious ¹⁰//career which I pursue). Consequently, since I had just taken over the command of my presidio, I found myself totally blind to matters [dealing] with mechanics, [and therefore] received [the] said goods with the intention of having the families of the troop use them, in the way that they generally were consumed (and even others [that were] finer and of a higher price) before the companies of presidios were placed on the new rule for [the] army. But [I intended that they be supplied] at much cheaper prices than those at which they were supplied in those times.

As to my having delivered a portion of [the] said goods, and others which are stated [in the charge], when I stopped receiving the store of provisions of my company because of the new establishment, I did [this] because of a superior order which I procured for it from the afore-mentioned Señor Inspector Commandant Don Hugo.

There resulted from [this], to the community of my said company, the profit that was notorious in the province of Texas, for it was proclaimed that the prices at which I gave over to the paymaster the residue of my depository were much cheaper than the original costs in San Luis Potoz[í] [sic]. And [this] is proven [by] the invoice of them which the stated enclosed Copy Number 3 shows.

As to having ordered the raffle that is mentioned-- the value of the commodities and goods that lots were cast for having been very small--[this] was not an improper decision. [It] was lawful, in order to prevent among the individual [soldiers] those quarrels that are brought about by there not being [enough] of one kind for everybody equally, and in order that mischief not be introduced. [This] can be inferred by [the fact that] the entire troop was consulted beforehand, and by the joyful spontaneity with which they complied. Later, with my permission, they exchanged, one with the other, various ornaments that fell to them by chance, recompensing each other [for] the difference that resulted from the least to the greatest amount.

I immediately gave official notice of all [this] to the cited Señor Commandant Inspector, and I merited in response his superior approbation for having proceeded

in this with complete conformity to his orders. [This] is supplied [by] Copy Number 5, which I enclose, of [the] official letter which I wrote him on the subject. [I did not do this] in order to have a means for getting rid of some of those goods, as I am charged [with having done], but rather, [I was] guided by good intentions and [by] the honorable ends to which my thought was directed.

The named second charge is [now] satisfied in all its parts. This [charge] was made against me so lightly, and without any basis, by the appraiser of goods^{10v} //who examined my interests. The before-mentioned Señor Commissioner doubtless availed himself of availed himself of [sic] [this appraiser] for [the examination], without reflecting that only some of the goods which I supplied to the [troop] of my presidio and delivered to the afore-mentioned first paymaster could be called unlawful for the rank of [the] troop. [They could be thus designated only] after the order which the royal regulation advises was established, and not before, for it was permitted then that the troops of Texas be supplied with covers for desks from Sevilla, shoe polish, ribbed silk stuffs, taffetas, and other excellent and fine merchandise that is mentioned in the old arancel

3....[The fact that] among the documents of the paymaster's department the list and statement of the goods which I delivered to the same were not found, according to what the third charge reports, is not my fault. Don Fernando Beramendi, as cashier that he was, wrote in his handwriting the one that is in my possession, signed by the paymaster. The Señor Commissioner Inspector can, if he wishes, make an inquiry of him. I delivered a copy, also signed by me, to the afore-mentioned paymaster, [and] it is not my responsibility that they later mislaid it.

If this is the way it happened, and because of it it is not known what goods that official paymaster received, [goods that were] the residues of my depository, their qualities and prices, and if they were or [were] not correspondent to the use and service of the troop, the groundlessness of the first charge is confirmed. The fair investigation of the profit that is accumulated by one hundred per cent (a blackening rumor to my way of thinking) is badly perceived if, for lack of [the] said document, the opinion that is expounded in this charge remained disputable. I leave the [said charge] completely satisfied by all that has been related_____

4....[The] ~~fourth~~ [charge] redounds to me because, in my

presidio, the before-said Señor Commissioner Inspector did not find the gunpowder cuaderno [arranged] with the methodical exactness that the royal regulation advises in the first through the fifth articles of Title 7. [To this charge] I will give the following affirmative defense with the sincerity to which I am accustomed.

After the cited regulation was established in my presidio, I, as zealous as always in all the matters [pertaining] to the service, tried to request of the Señor Commandant Inspector Don Hugo Oconor the respective formularies for the accounts of gunpowder, [for the] general [rules] for ¹¹//creditor and debtor, [and for the] Fondos de Retención y Gratificación for [the] men. [I requested the formularies] not because I wasn't capable of maturely weighing these documents, but [because I wanted to have them] uniform with those of the other presidios, thinking [that] they would put themselves in accord.

[But] I was not able to obtain [these formularies], notwithstanding my having repeated [the request] and [his] having offered me to supply them. [This was due] perhaps to His Lordship's many concerns, or [to] other good reasons he must have had. For this reason, I kept my notes, very intelligibly and not with the illegality

and unsubstantiality that is supposed, even though [only] provisionally, in a cuaderno, continuing in this way until my departure from that presidio. [This cuaderno] must be the one which the caballero Commissioner examined.

Shortly before (moved by the careful attention with which I serve), I had prepared a gunpowder account with justificatory entries and outlays of consumptions, according to the method which I perfected when I reviewed, on inspection, the companies of the presidios of this province of Coahuila, and [which] the Señor Commandant General has vouchsafed to approve. I remitted this [account] to the Señor Commandant Inspector Don José Rubio, [since], his superior decision not having arrived until [it was] almost time for my before-mentioned departure, I didn't have the opportunity to arrange anew the [account] that was in my cuaderno.

[The] said Señor Rubio, besides having accepted as lawful the one which I had recently dictated, advised me to put into practice its establishment, and when I came, I was only able to commission [the] execution [of this order] to the commandant whom I left in charge, Don José Santoja. If, as would have been regular, [this account] had been verified by him or [by] those who have since been [commandants] of that company, according to what is manifested in the copy of the

account which, as has been said, I remitted to the Inspector's [office], [where it] was approved, there is no doubt that the caballero Commissioner would declare it legal in the document of his review.

Then my cuaderno would not have served as nothing but a rough draft of notes in which corrections are made, and consequently the charge that has been introduced would not have redounded to me, when all my anxiety, by night [as well as by] day, was [directed toward] putting in as perfect order as possible, as suitably as these presents, what was my responsibility. I give evidence [of this] to the community ^{llv} //of these companies and [I give the] valuation which I owe to my superiors _____

5....The fifth charge [that] is made against me [concerns] the forty-eight pounds, one ounce, and six adarmes of gunpowder that on my order were consumed in the solemnities to which the caballero Commissioner Inspector refers. But since in [the charge] nothing less than mismanagement and illegal and bad inversion have been imputed to me, I cannot keep from defending [it] with the care that corresponds to exculpating my honor, even if in [doing so] I reveal myself.

When, by royal order, my company was placed on the new footing that the regulation advises, that depository was without a grain of gunpowder. And since it was indispensable to me that there be [some] for restitution, and to supply the troop with ammunition in the manner that His Majesty commands, in order that in this part the service may not be obstructed, I requested from the Señor Governor of the province of Texas, who at that time was the Barón de Ripperdá, a box on loan, for that time. After what was correspondent to the new footing was introduced into my presidio, I tried to have the [borrowed gunpowder] returned to him. But [since] he asked me to have it expended in the neighborhood and the rest of [the] community at the price of two pesos [per] pound, I complied because of how advantageous it would be to the community, and thereupon, it was confirmed [that there would be] a sale of gunpowder in my presidio.

This [sale] was held, and in a private account that [the] said Señor Barón and I kept, the value, credited minutely, of the pounds that were sold is [made] evident, [as well as] what persons bought them and [the amount] which I used. But since I have always looked with great scorn upon the matter of my [own] interests, and with inexpressible affection upon the celebration

[of] the days that require pomp in [the] service of both Majesties, there are only, in the afore-mentioned account, the declarations of the people who bought [the gunpowder], and not that of the purposes for which what I took was consumed.

In the years of '74, '75, '76, and '77, plenty of gunpowder from my account was burned in celebration of the [day of] Corpus and in the festivities for Our Lady of Loreta, Patroness of that presidio. [In the last-named], some persons would assist to pay the cost [of] that [gunpowder], because [they were] ¹²//major-domos of the fiesta. [Gunpowder was also burned] in several other [fiestas] that I [considered] indispensable [for the] honor and glory of God and [the] service of the King, as is publicly known. And I never directed that it be set down as [an] outlay of consumption in the [gunpowder] depository's cuaderno.

In the [year] of '78 there were only the three festivities to which the caballero Commissioner Inspector refers--and is it possible that what I did not do in those previous years I was to do in the last [year] of my command? Let us see, by means of several defenses which I note, if perhaps the fault does not lie with me.

First, I don't know how I incurred such an absurdity,

when, since my tender years, [when] I had the honor of embracing my career, I have known and have been well acquainted with what are legitimate consumptions of gunpowder. And therefore, I never consented to having any item set down as an outlay that was not, or stopped being, justified. I take [this same] care with the depositories that belong to the inspection of my office.

Second, [there is] a doubt [about whether] the gunpowder burned in the three festivities that were named by [the] said caballero Commissioner Inspector was or was not paid to the Señor Barón from my account. [This doubt arises] because, in the [account] which I kept with [the] said Señor, in one of the constant entries from March of '78 to August of the same [year]-- which was when I departed for this province--I have charged [to me], although without a date, fifty-four and a half pounds, with only the declaration that they were taken for various purposes. Here is the doubtful [point] where the paymaster lieutenant, Don José Santoja, might have been liable to a natural error, if perhaps I did [not] warn him. [He might] not have taken out of the barrel of gunpowder belonging to the stated Señor Barón a portion equal to that which was burned in the said three festivities in order to put it in the

[barrel] of the company's depository, as it used to be done in previous years. [He might have neglected to do this] because he was kept busy [by] some [other] obligation, and [because] there was not [any] impediment in force about one and the other being of the same quality. Or [he might have neglected to do this because] I omitted informing that officer, notwithstanding my having charged it [to myself], because I don't know on what I would have ^{12v} //spent two arrobas, four pounds, and eight ounces in as short a time as that [between] March and August, when, as I have said, I came, since at that time no other festivities were held but those that have been noted. [This] subject under consideration lacked the scrupulous investigation that was suitable.

Third, the consumption of [the] said gunpowder was not illegal, as the Señor Commissioner Inspector expounds, because the purposes for which the three festivities were held are legal, and very legal. What is to be considered improper is the placing of such a ~~item~~ as an expenditure in the King's depository. [But] I assert that I would not give such an order, for I did not ask the superior [office] for permission for this. By the very fact that I did not give official notice, it can be inferred that I charged it to myself in the Señor

Barón's account, with the intention that the [gunpowder] spent in those festivities be taken from this superior's [gunpowder] in order to replace it in the troop's [gunpowder depository]. I later forgot, [however], (as is feasible), to notify Don José Santoja of [this], who perhaps who perhaps [sic] put it down as an expenditure in the depository, without my order, because [he] didn't find another expedient. [This] gives new force to the argument that this is the way it could have happened, [for] a very great defense is made [by the fact] that in previous years I did not repay myself equal or greater expenses which I incurred (impelled by the zeal with which I look upon the desire of pleasing both Majesties), and that I only did it in the [year] of '78.

But anyway, in order that it may always be seen that this fault was not incurred intentionally, [but rather] through natural forgetfulness and unblamable error, [and since] it is not my will that any investigation be made in the matter, I am thereupon ready to replace the forty-eight pounds, one ounce, and six adarmes of gunpowder with which the afore-mentioned Señor Commissioner Inspector charges me. And [I will do this] so gladly as to be delighted with doing it, since it resulted from the honorable, laudable, and

lawful designs that are manifested in [the] service of God, of the King, and [of the] Most Serene Sovereigns of Asturias.

13

[The charge] would be //shameful to me only if it had been on account of the prejudicial fawnings that are wont to be made with improper salvos for oblique ends, to those [to whom they] do not correspond (in which case it would be an illegal inversion, as the aforesaid caballero Commissioner affirms).

[I] solemnly declare that not only am I not repentant for having done that, and [even] less close to emendation, but rather that I intend to do [the same] whenever I find it feasible, even if it be, as it has been, at the expense of my own interests, because of the scorn for them which is occasioned [by] the blind love with which I attend my Sovereign's service, in which I am in life sacrificing with pleasure my health and all that I have.

6....[The] sixth charge (according to what the named Señor Commissioner Inspector reports in it) is reduced to [stating] that the method of carrying, on my order, the account of the property of the Fondo de Gratificación of [the] men belonging to the company of my command,

since [the time when] the new regulation was put into practice until [the] end of the year of '79, is conceived in terms [that are] put one behind the other, intermixed, and agglomerated. Its jumble serves no other purpose than to mix confusions [that are] alien to the spirit of what Article 5 of Title 5 of the before-mentioned regulation advises. [The charge also states that] in my time I did not settle a balance or clear accounts annually, as I should have.

I defend [this charge] by saying that the stated method, which [the] said caballero Inspector has declared punishable, or [which] he supposes [to be] jumbled together, is the one which, from the beginning, I understood from the afore-mentioned Article 5 of Title 5. [It is also] the same [one] which I have established in the five companies of presidios that submit to the jurisdiction of the inspection of my command.

[I have established this method] with the approbation of the Señor Commandant General. [Therefore], with such an exact and wise comprehension [as that] of His Lordship's, how [can it be] that the cited account cannot be carried [in a] methodical, clear, distinct, and legal [manner]? [This cannot be done], even if [whatever] rules that may be desired are given, if [the

account] is not arranged according to the four [classifications] that the before-said Commissioner has refuted, [which are] those of entries, outlays, supplements, and redintegrations.

The first [items are necessary] ^{13v}//in order that the whole [part] that the fund annually obtains may be evident, [as well as] that sum or [those] sums that the superior [office], by some accident, may order inverted.

The second [items are necessary] in order to declare what were [the] general expenses of the company.

The third [items are necessary] in order to specify the anticipations which the fund should supply to the recruits at the time of their being admitted into the companies, and the [anticipation] of the cost of the rations which are to be supplied to the Indian prisoners, ~~or~~ to those [Indians] who might present themselves to discuss truces, etc.

And the last [items are necessary] in order to know the discounts that [the] said recruits make according to the judicious partial payments that the same Article 5 advises, until what has been furnished is fully paid. And in the same manner, [to know] the [payment] that is made of the rations that are supplied to the cited Indians, with regard to the mandate of anticipating the cost, which is made clear in the same article.

And as to a balance not having been settled or the accounts not having been cleared annually [in the] said account (which is what is done in these presidios on my advice and because that is how it should be), it is because the afore-mentioned regulation advises it only for the general [account] of creditor and debtor. For even though it is ordered, by Article 6 of the same Title 5, that the most exact and regulated account be kept of [the] said fund, in order that the inspector may examine its good and legal administration and may inform the Viceroy annually of the stock in hand and expenditures, this [account] should be remitted to the inspector's [office] in a separate report, without settling or clearing the [one] that is kept in the book.

[In that account, one] should put as first entry item the stock in hand that remained [on] the 31 of December of the previous year and what has been acquired in the present [year]. As outlay, the general expenditures that occurred in that [year should be itemized]. And in the same way, the supplements and redintegrations. And in order that the state and condition of the account may be known, the entries with the outlays, [and] the supplements with the redintegrations, should be rebutted in [the] said report and not in the book, as has been

said. What results from the two remainders is superfluous capital--that of the first, because it is money in cash that should remain in [the] cashier's office; and that of the second, because the ¹⁴//fund loaned it in the anticipations that it made, and they are owing it to the [fund].

This method is the one which I understood, set up in my presidio, and established in the inspectional reviews which I have performed in the [presidios] of this province of Coahuila, for I looked on it as the usage of the army and not as the custom of commerce, as [was] the one which had been used, according to what I have seen in [the] said reviews. This [method] is the one for which I merited superior approbation, and this is the one which all [those] who are genuinely military men should follow.

I certainly regret that [the] said Señor Commissioner should treat [this method] with so much scorn as to say that its jumble serves no other purpose than to mix confusions. Besides its practice being lawful, [this method] has merited the approbation of a leader as wise and experienced in the art of war as that [one] who rules us. _____

7....In order to defend the seventh charge, I can [do] no

less than, firstly, expose its inconsequence, with regard to [the fact that] the person of whom the Señor Commissioner Inspector availed himself could hardly have made legitimate and true the investigation of new charges introduced in the troop in the time of my command. [This must have been done wrongly] since, for such an inquiry, it was indispensable to have before one the invoices of merchandise that they say were not found, and also the correspondent justified notes ~~on~~ receipts from the muleteers to whom was paid the freight of all the cargos in which the goods [that were] brought in were carried. If it is certain that [the] said documents were not found, the investigation of new charges will thereupon not be true, by virtue of [the fact] that that annuls this. Consequently, it is considered as [being as] imaginary as [what] is comprehended by the term, at a higher price than they could have cost, for these words are very different from those [that say]: at a higher price than they cost.

Let it be seen by this how unjust it would be to make me lay [down] another such sum as the one which was drawn against the paymaster Don José Santoja so that it may be applied to [making up for] the unlawful levy that ~~it is~~ supposed that troop has suffered, or in order

that it be destined for the end that may be more to the liking of the Señor General, by way of a fine, as a penalty for my not having fulfilled my obligation.

[The] said caballero Commissioner Inspector expounds all [this] without paying attention to [the fact] that for such a case (granting that I were at fault) [as that] of punishing a distinguished military man, the King has castles or other conformable prisons. In the same manner, because of the afore-mentioned inconsequence and dubious investigation, it should be considered that it does not seem just that the sum that this charge mentions should have been exacted from [the] said Santoja (unless
14v
//the offence was not introduced [until] after I separated myself from that presidio).

In order to damn an army officer with such an ugly stigma, it is necessary that the inquiry be lawful [and] true, and not imaginary. For from such an abominable transgression and condemnation there impends for the officer paymaster nothing less than the penalty of loss of employment and of not being able to obtain another in the service of the King, according to what is advised in Article 7, Title 14, of the new royal regulation.

Since, [however], the immutability [required] in order that [the] said Santoja satisfy what has been

noted against him in the Document Number 3 which is cited, and at the same time be a creditor to the penalty which His Majesty determines, is lacking, [and since that immutability] is indispensable in the before-mentioned conditions, I find that this officer [and] I are innocent of [the] respective punishable offences which are entailed [by] the charges.

[Therefore], there is left for me to satisfy only what is imputed to me because of [my] not having performed, in my time, what (according to what the caballero Commissioner says) has been done by the acting Lieutenant Commandant of that presidio, Don Eugenio Fernández, with regard to the apportionments of expenses for the merchandise and [the] examination of its quality, so that the soldiers would not be oppressed in any manner.

[To this charge] I state: The same right and reason which assists me to offer the opposite as a plea permits me to explain that in all the line of presidios, according to what I have noted in those [presidios] of my inspection and [what] I have heard, this point has not been observed with as much nicety and care as I [put into] it. For, [being] so [careful] of my obligation, I always very gladly took the trouble to, firstly, make a judicious examination [to see] if the merchandise was

or was not of the quality which corresponds to the soldiers' benefit, availing myself, for this [examination], of able and impartial persons. [I did this] notwithstanding the knowledge that I have of that which concerns the precise writings on [the] vesture for the troop.

Later, having ordered the paymaster to arrange the respective list of prices, I would proceed to its verification with relation to the first cost and expenses incurred by reason of [the] freight. Besides this [matter], [I would] complete, with [the] most minute attention, the business of the other matters which the inspection of a captain of a company requires, according to what is advised [in] Article 2, Title 1, of the cited regulation. The officer paymasters and their cashiers who were [there] in my time could manifest [the truth of the above].

If these [men] mislaid the documents where [it] was made clear what I had endeavored [to do] in order that the troop not be oppressed in its interests--for which end I always strove, as the same [troop] will testify--it seems to be useless to make such a charge against me. [This is true] especially since one of the principal points ¹⁵//of my duty has been, and is, to look out for the good, economical, and sagacious administration [that] is peculiar to the troop's interests, and its

lawful appointment.

[All this has been done] according to what the wise comprehension of the Señor Commandant General has advised in [the] ~~almost~~ thirty months that it has been since I have been performing the inspection that he vouchsafed to put in my care. [This] is seen [in] the enclosed Copy Number 6, [which is a copy] of one of the official letters that I would pass on to my paymasters, for [the] said purpose. [All of this] is affirmed [by] the fact of the upright management of my zealous command.

8.....The groundlessness of the previous charge is [even] excelled a little more in the contents of the eighth [one]. In order to satisfy it in terms of defense, for the sufficient harm [it does to] my honor gives reason for this, I state that only by mistake could [it] be expounded that the obligation of five hundred [and] twenty-three pesos resulting to the troop of my presidio at [the] end of 1778 arose from the punishable system with which I watched over its allowance in contrast to the good direction with which the acting Commandant Don Eugenio Fernández later managed it.

[This could only be said by mistake] since it is

manifest that on my coming I left it with only the small debt of 45 pesos and tomines that is to be found in the report of debts and credits of [the] last of August of the same year, which was the month when I departed from there to [come to] this province. If in the [months between August and the] end of December the cited troop became pledged to the 487 [sic] pesos that [are needed] to correspond to the 523, it is thereupon no fault of mine. One of my principal cares was that of the most economical and best allowance for [the said troop]. I have striven for this even from here, as is manifested by the enclosed Copy Number 7, [which is a copy of] a paragraph of a letter written by me on [the] 12 of November of '79 to the alférez of my company, Don José Aguilar.

[Let us] lay aside the confusedness of saying that at [the] end of December of 1778 the troop was owing 523 pesos and that [on] the same day it acquired [the sum of] 718 [sic] [pesos], 7 reales, [and] 10 granos [plus a fraction], this highest point and progress being due to the good direction of Don Eugenio Fernández--who at that time, since he was in the presidio of Río Grande, had not yet begun to manage the troop of La Bahía. [The charge's] enouncements either should not be taken notice of because of their inconsequence, or it [should be]

requisite to perceive them as groundless and [to realize that] they were put in for no other purpose but to hurt my honor. I will [now] go on only to set forth the errors that, besides the afore-mentioned [ones], the Señor Commissioner Inspector has been liable to in this eighth charge.

The first [mistake consists of his] having [set down], as [a point] in contrast to the good direction of the acting Lieutenant Commander Don Eugenio Fernández, my measures in not permitting the paymaster to bring from San Luis and Saltillo ^{15v} //more goods than those necessary to dress the soldiers, without, [or] so it says, reckoning with some others for the maintenance of their wives and families. His Majesty does not advise in any article of the royal regulation [that] what I did not permit, [should] be done, and his true meaning does order that in a depository there should not be those goods that were forbidden by the Señor Commandant Inspector Don José Rubio. The cited regulation orders, in Article 1 of Title 6, that in order for the families of the troop to use [the goods that are] correspondent to their vestures, [whether] they are or [are] not expensive, each soldier should give annually, to his captain or to whom-ever he may send in his absence, a signed list of the

wearing apparel or other goods that he needs or wants for himself, his wife, [his] children, and other [members of his] family.

From [this it can be] inferred that a company depository should be composed only of those [things] which pertain to armament; [the] trappings and accouterments of horses; all the necessities of [soldiers'] dress; and provisions for an army or fortress. [Therefore], with regard to not reckoning with some other [goods] for maintenance, as he declares, quite the opposite appears from the libros maestros and libretas, for each soldier was given an adequate allowance, in proportion to his family. With [this], let it be seen how [the] said caballero Commissioner holds it ill that I should fulfill my duty, or else he has made a mistake.

Second, [I will] explain [that statement] that he makes [to the effect] that damage to the troop resulted because of the restrictive system [which] I followed. [I will also explain his] alleging that for this reason that [troop] had to pay two hundred and three hundred [per cent] higher [for] the merchandise than if it had gotten it from the paymaster's department.

The one [statement is not correct] because there was not any such damage, in view of [the fact] that I always forbade that the shopkeepers should give credit

to any person from my troop [in] the smallest sum, [except in some cases, where], with my permission, a somewhat trifling [amount of credit was permitted] for an extreme necessity that befell several soldiers' wives.

The other [statement is not correct] because if by chance they would repair to the shops with money in hand, as is related, it must have been [money] from the socorros of the two royal daily accounts. I could not avoid this, in consideration of [the fact] that Article 1, Title 5, of the regulation advises that another so-corro should be so that the soldiers may attend to their personal expenses and those of their families, and because the depository did not have, nor did I consent [that it ~~have~~], those forbidden goods that the soldiers' wives were wont to need besides those that came to them in their annual accounts.

And lastly, the third [error I will deal with is that one which] pronounces that I should not avail myself of the evasion of having repaired to the order of [the] 16 of August of 1777 which was imparted by Commandant Inspector Don José Rubio, because it was badly heeded and was dispatched after I had [already] followed my customary practice.

With regard to what I established before another

order [came] about [the] business of [the] good management and [the] correspondent provisions of [the] paymaster's department, it was the same ¹⁶//as what that [order] advised, since I had just come from where these concerns were guided by the method that military practical experience teaches and not by the [method] of avaricious commerce, which [method] will never be convenient [for use] in a depository. It would not be wanting if it were supplied with the merchandise which I prohibited, even if it were [for] nothing else [but] for collecting the daily socorros of the troop, with harm to the merchants, who because of this advantage congregate in the presidios, as has happened in some [of them], as I heard [it] said.

And since it is [true] that in this part I fulfilled what I should have, let it serve me, without [it] being an evasion, to exculpate my honor, and [let it serve as my] affirmative defense of this charge, in which, in all its parts, I conformed literally to [the] law which His Majesty advises. _____

9....The ninth charge which redounds to me [concerns] 50 pesos which [it] states I should pay to the paymaster [in return] for another such [sum] which this [man] paid,

on my order, to the armorer, with regard to having ordered to be made anew an equal number of points for lances. I defend [this charge] by stating [the following].

The royal regulation [was established] in my presidio in the year of '73 by the caballero Governor of Texas, who was [the] Barón de Ripperdá, on the order of the most excellent Señor Viceroy, and by commission of the Señor Commandant Inspector Don Hugo Oconor. After [it] was established, since I wished (with the quickness in performing that I am accustomed to in all [the] matters [pertaining] to the service) to place the company in all its parts upon the new footing as quickly as possible, I ordered 50 lances to be made in the sizes that Article 1, Title 4, of the afore-mentioned regulation advises, and not with the negligence that is attributed to me.

[These] were charged to the soldiers at [a price of], it seems to me, 12 reales. And even though I did not overlook any exemplars for this, I became convinced that they would be uniform with those of the other presidios of the line since in those, so I thought, they would have been ordered in the same sizes. But at the end of a certain time I knew [that] the form that is used today had been ordered (which to my way of thinking

are not lances but rather pikes with a small difference) and [that] the cited caballero Governor had used it in his company.

After I saw these, and one from Río Grande, and after [he] had written me [about] it, I ordered the [ones] of my troop to be adjusted to the size of those, in order to be uniform with all [of them]. The cost of the new work was one peso for each one.

Since the Señor Commandant Inspector informed me repeatedly that he was about to go to my cited presidio to pass review, I decided that the soldiers should not bear this cost at that time, but rather that the paymaster should make a memorandum [of] it. [I decided this] in order to see if upon the arrival of that commander he would permit, for alleviation of the troop, [that] the Fondo de Gratificación pay [the cost], reckoning it as a general expense, [so] it would not be charged to [the troop's] respective accounts.

But since the before-mentioned review was not
 16v
 //proven to be true, [and since] I, [busy] with the affairs of my office, did not remember again such an incident, nor was it brought to my attention any more, I did not take any [further] measures.

In consideration [of the fact] that I have already

given an account of this matter to the Señor Commandant General in the same [letters] that I have mentioned, I have nothing more to say in defense of this charge, except that I await his superior decision to see if it is just that I bear [the] said cost, as the caballero Commissioner has already ordered so precipitously and without having notified me beforehand.

10....The tenth charge is reduced to [stating] that I have incurred the fault (a thing that would be punishable) of wrongly managing the King's funds, and that therefore I am liable to three times [the sum] of 718 pesos, 2 reales, [and] $3 \frac{5}{8}$ granos that he expounds belong to a fund which I established correspondent to [the] exchequer.

I defend [this charge by] stating that [the fund] could never amount to a like sum, because its first foundation was that of 201 pesos [and] 3 reales, [the] value of a portion of [some] pounds of gunpowder and shot that my predecessor, Captain Don Fran[cis]co de Tobar, left [behind] for the King's benefit. By order of the Señor Commandant Inspector Don Hugo Oconor, I sold [this] to the troop and citizens at the price of 12 reales [per pound] of gunpowder and 4 [reales per pound]

of shot. Although later there was the addition of the value of some pounds of steel that Tobar also left [behind], [and] that of some two or three heads of cattle and [other] animals (if I remember correctly), and two fines of 10 pesos--so that at all times it should be evident that my integrity was not stained even in these trifling concerns--the cited fund could never have amounted to, I don't say 718 pesos, but not even 300, for which [reason] it could perhaps be an error of [the] pen in computation, or any other mistake.

Notwithstanding [the fact] that in all my life I have not studied [any] other laws but military [ones], I would not have felt embarrassment in asking the superior [office] what, from the named fund, could belong to the royal exchequer, to the Holy Crusade, and [to the] other branches. But since some items enjoy the nature of [belonging to the] royal exchequer, as the selfsame caballero Commissioner affirms in the original charge, it was not for me, thereupon, to have made them a body in favor of the King in order not to bother the superiors with such redundancies.

[This is] especially [true] when this account was made up on my authority without any order, since such concerns were not known. [If] it had been [somebody else], who in this part thought differently from me, he

would have remained with everything, without [it having been possible] to investigate, since there was no immutability whatever. [This was so] since it was my purpose to establish [this account] so that my integrity be known. [Another purpose was] to allot this small sum for [the] benefit of the presidio, as was done in the ¹⁷//ways which I will state.

When I took charge of the command of the presidio of La Bahía del Espíritu Santo, it had no other fortification or rampart but that of a mud wall that was incomplete, [and] therefore it was necessary for me to finish it. [In order to do this, it was necessary to] build two bastions in opposite corners, in order to mount on them ten cannon that were thrown [down], and as a consequence, as many gun carriages. [It was also necessary to build] two wooden doors for those of the rampart; two [doors] for those of the bastions; and a special stone guardroom with its dungeon and sentry box and all kinds of fetters.

The royal exchequer was not caused the most trifling cost in any part of the aforesaid, since that presidio was not included in those [presidios which fall under] the allowance of the 4,000 pesos that the royal regulation names for material works. Because all the [works] that have been mentioned were paid for from my

pocket, including, in that amount, 100 pesos that the named Captain Tobar left for [that] said purpose, and [also including the] voluntary work of citizens and soldiers, [and] since, with the passing of time, the bastions, [the] gun carriages, [the] doors of the rampart, and [the] wooden inner doors were ruined, I directed that the reconstruction [of all that was necessary] be [done] at [the] expense of that fund. [I also directed that] other expenses [that were] indispensable in matters of the service [be paid from that same fund].

I ordered the paymaster Don José Santoja to carry an exact account of what was consumed, always with the intention that it be manifested in the first inspectional review that would be passed in that presidio. On this subject, I look for the Señor Commandant General's wise and Christian comprehension to vouchsafe to perceive the sincerity with which I proceeded in the [matter]. For it cannot be proven that I profited in the least from this inversion. [On the other hand], I will make evident the expenditure that I made of more than 400 pesos to see that the house that serves as a lodging for the captains was repaired, since I found it completely ruined, as well as the great [amount] that, without count or calculation, I spent from my pocket in the completion of [the] rampart and [the other] works which I

have mentioned.

[I will also make evident] that the inversion of [the] said fund was not illegal, as is imagined, but rather lawful and very proper, since it was used in [the] fortifications of the military plaza and [for] other purposes of the royal service.

If the named José Santoja distributed the excess of 97 pesos, 1 real, [and] 1 grano [plus fraction] which the caballero Commissioner declares, he can state it in order that [the] said superior commander may dispose [of it] or [in order] that the the [sic] Fondo de Gratificación, or the public of [the] troop and [the] vicinity of that presidio, may pay it, [since] they reap benefit from the usefulness [of what was done]. For no profit resulted to me other than that of the great [amount of] work that I put into this part. _____

17v
11....//It would be necessary to offer a great deal as a plea for the affirmative defense that it is fitting to give to the eleventh charge. But since I have already instructed the superior [office] on the point that occasions the [said charge] in an official letter of [the] 7 of April of last year, 1779, I will only explain [the following].

[I] ordered [that] the 191 pesos [and] 2 reales of [the] expenses incurred in the construction of 10 canoes be charged to the Fondo de Gratificación because [this] is how it is advised [in] Article 6 of the confidential instruction that the Señor Commandant General dispatched to the caballero Governor of Texas, Barón de Riperdá [sic]. I passed [this] on to the present [one] with the documents for the inspectional reviews that are contained in the index which I remitted to him, dated [the] 29 of January of [the] said year of '79.

The cited canoes were not built for any expedition to [the] islands of the Mar del Norte [sic], [but rather] for the sea between east and south, which is where the Carancahuazes Indians live. [Furthermore], the construction was not in [the] form of troughs, as is expounded, [but] rather in that of canoes with much greater capacity than some others in which I have sailed the bay that surrounds the island of Tobazo, with 37 armed men. [This was done] notwithstanding [the fact that we were] sailing on waters where, in most parts, the pike would not touch [bottom]. [For] five days [I was] guided by heathen Indians whom I had just attacked, and [nevertheless we sailed] with great ease, as can be attested by the B[achille]r of my presidio, Don José Felis [Feliz?] Ramos Capellán.

[I further explain] that those regions do not offer other woods [that are] lighter or more fit for canoes than that of the cottonwood [tree], unless [one] goes to the Río de Guadalupe to bring [wood] of [the] walnut tree, that is very heavy in water. [This would entail] a much greater cost than that which was occasioned by making [the canoes] nearby.

[The wood] was cut in the month of April by command of the Señor Governor Barón de Ripperdá, to whom [this commission] was entrusted by a superior order, for although it had been given to me before, the other was later considered convenient.

[I further expound] that [the canoes] were not supposed to serve for any terrible sea, as is imagined, in consideration of [the fact that] this requires proper boats and not canoes, [but rather] for bays [where] pikes and oars [are all that is needed]. [The] said caballero Commissioner would not call these [bays] "a terrible and fierce sea" if he had sailed them as I have done on the cited [one] of Tobozo [sic], casting afloat, half running, half flying, twenty-two horses in order to investigate its island. [This was] ordered done and was seen to be done in that [bay] which is formed by that [island] which is called Culebra. In crossing those bays, the ones sailing in the canoes would never

have suffered shipwreck. For, since I did not serve the King only in the confines of the conference chamber [gabinete encerrado], the same experience taught me to know that those [canoes], and of cottonwood, are qualified to plough the waters [of the bays], as [are the ones used by] the heathens who inhabit [those islands], [who] have less courage than we do.

The caballero Commissioner has been misinformed on [the matter of saying] that before the construction of [the] ¹⁸//canoes was concluded they were all already warped and cracked. The opposite is evident, [for I] rejected one from the canoeman for the first [fault]. There was only one other [one that] had begun to dry [out, and] I made him repair [it] to my complete satisfaction. If they capsized later when the river was recrossed in them, perhaps it was because with the passing of time they became warped and cracked because care was not exercised [to see] that they were always in the water, and therefore the sun dried them thoroughly. [This] would not have happened if the expedition for which they were needed had been executed in that year, for which failing I am not responsible. I could hardly have considered what was about to happen--which was that the said projected expedition was not to be put into

operation--in order to manifest it, for in the construction of [the] canoes and [the] attainment of [the] premeditated aim, I never found impediments or impossibilities .

Lastly, although the knowledge of this matter is not of my calling, considering that I have never carried [on] shipbuilding, [but] rather [dealt with] the weapons of the King, I took [on] with eagerness that which is being discussed. [I did this] as much because of the zeal and desire which attended me of putting the projected [scheme into effect], as because I was capable of providing [the] resource for its fulfillment, without punts, launches, or barges being necessary for it.

[This] would not be easy for me now, with regard to [the fact] that with my coming [away] from that presidio the Carancahuazes Indians lost the fear that they had for the armies of my command, because of the incessant tenacity and vigor with which I adopted measures for attaining [this] end. [This would not be easy now with regard to the further fact] that afterward they have acquired such terrible boldness as that which has been experienced in the doleful incidents that have happened.

Also, [it would not be easy now] because of the intercourse and alliance that they have today, according

to what I have learned, with part of the heathen Lipanes and their chief Josecillo. It is said [that] these [Carancahuazes Indians] sell to [the Lipanes] the munitions and firearms that they obtain from the navigators who put into those shores in distress and die at their hands, and from some barbaric nations that from the eastern [regions] come to port at the same [shores]. It can be judged that when they sell firearms, [which are] so valuable to them since they know how to use them, it is a sign that [these firearms] are the surplus of their use.

[This] would have been prevented if I had undertaken the object for which the canoes were built, as I repeatedly solicited the Señor Barón de Riperdá [sic] [to allow me to do], for the name Carancahuazes would even be forgotten by now. [This] very great obstruction to the service of both Majesties, difficult to remedy now, and [the] loss [resulting to] those [Majesties], was not due to [any] fault of mine. Therefore, I do not consider myself in this part responsible to God or to the King, not even in the slightest [degree], as the Señor Commissioner attempts to make me, without reason.

12....I defend the twelfth and last charge by stating [the

following]. It is very true [that] I did not ^{18v}//permit [that] Don Antonio María de la Garza of the presidio of La Bahía be paid the 134 pesos, 6 reales, [and] 4 granos that he gave to the alférez paymaster of my company, Don Faustino Lazo. [Garza gave Lazo the said sum] so that he would bring him the goods that were described [on] a written list which that [one] also exhibited.

[I] added [the] said sum to the bankruptcy, and included it in part of the apportionment that was made in order to cover it. But this was [done] because, although the royal regulation gives the paymasters [the] authority for a like case, in Article 3, Title 6, and does not state what the Señor Commandant Inspector says I should have done, I had no other resource but to give the Señor Commandant Inspector an account in the due terms that are manifested in the enclosed copy of an official letter that I include under Number 8. [I did not give the said account] with the evasion that the afore-mentioned caballero Commissioner expounds without [even] having before him the rough draft of the [account] in order to examine its contents. [The] reply to [the] said dispatch appears in the official letter which that superior commander wrote me and [which] I left in the archives of my presidio.

If I remember correctly, His Lordship decided be-

cause of [this] that the troop should not bear, in the bankruptcies of paymasters, [the] debts of private gentlemen, and that these should solicit the one who had deserted from my said presidio. After [he] was secured in jail, they [should] present themselves against him. [This] was the reason for my company's not bearing the debt that it is claimed I [should] pay in favor of Garza.

In January of '78, this man, with my knowledge, presented himself before the Señor Commandant General in San Antonio de Béxar to solicit his money. His Lordship having informed me of the request, I wrote the [report] that I thought [was] fair and conformable to [my] conscience, [and] I don't know what might have been decided about [it].

In order that it may be seen how unnecessary it is to make a like charge against me, and the groundlessness of it, I will expound, lastly, [the following]. First, [the] said Garza told me, last June in the presidio of Río Grande, among various declarations of opinion on the subject, that if it were decided that I should pay what Lazo owed him, he would thereupon not accept anything. He will be able to testify [to this].

Next, the troop and I could [only] wrongly be com-

pelled to restore this money, when the lawful debtor, who is the cited Lazo, is in the presidio. For, even if he was favored by the indulgence of the royal amnesty [granted] for the happy childbirth of Our Lady, the Most Serene Princess, it must be with regard to the punishment that his crime of desertion deserves. [It surely does not give him leave to] refrain from paying the interests that he owed, in consideration [of the fact] that [the] said amnesty manifests its concession in terms [stating] that there not be [any] petitions of parties. It being known that there is [such a petition] from [the] said Garza against the named Lazo on whom devolves the debt so that he may pay it, I don't know how it can be just that I should restore it. And if not, I ask: If this [man] found himself today with a ¹⁹//capital of three or four thousand pesos, would not this be a reason [for him] to restore to the company what it suffered because of his bankruptcy? Of course [the answer] is yes, and in good earnest he is [thus] obliged, if he is able. Well, then, why should [this] not be the proper [thing] in the case of Garza, rather than that I should necessarily make the afore-mentioned expenditure?

Perhaps [that point was put in solely] for the object of having more to add to the extensive cuaderno--

[already] sufficiently unbecoming to my honor--of ten sheets on which have been written the twelve charges that, with this one, I have satisfied. For, if it is not as might be thought, they would have covered only one sheet of paper, according to how I did it in the inspectional reviews which I have performed. [I] can assert that I have remitted to the Comandancia General ten documents of charges, several with more than eighteen or twenty charges, [and that] none is to be found that exceeds two sheets.

The same is true of the Señor Commandant General, for in one which he drew up against one of the officers of my inspection, [even though that case] was very grave (which this is not), [and] notwithstanding [that there] were 20 [charges], he used only three and a half pages. All the others have only 3, 4, 5, and 6 writings, and only 2 have 8 and 10, because thus was it required [by] the explanations of the points discussed. But in none [of them] is it observed that His Lordship wrote more than the substance [necessary] for the affirmative defenses to proceed, for measures must be taken in correspondent terms with them, if perhaps those are not built on sound reasons. But that wise superior commander did not besmirch the honor of the officer, as the Señor Commissioner has done with mine, when it is universally

recognized by public voice and report how free from damage I have always kept it. _____

I could have delayed for a long [time] the preceding affirmative defenses, but I have not done so in order not to bother any longer the attention of the superior [office]. [This superior office] is [the] only [one] that can decide in the matter, especially when it is so fully informed of my uprightness, integrity, and spirit of justified cause. I even regret the minute attention that I have expended on replying to such flimsy charges (although apparently serious), for I have been inattentive to the important affairs which I encounter in the service of God and of the King.

Therefore, I conclude with two points. Firstly, [I] expound [that], concerning everything which I have done and ordered relating to the duties of my office, not only am I not repentant, but rather I firmly maintain and ratify it, since [it was] done with the most well-disposed intention. And if perhaps I have failed in this, because of limited understanding, I have not committed an offense, because for [the] moral accomplishment [of such], consent, deliberation, and knowledge of the matter are necessary.

Secondly, [I am] able to say that of all the ones who have the honor to serve the King, ^{19v}//any one might surpass me in capability, but none in the careful attention [which I pay] to discharging what is placed in my care and to professing my love for His Majesty. The superior commander who governs us is quite confident of this, and the others under whose orders I have had the honor of serving, [since] they are all masters of the art of war and [of] military school, have always been [confident of this also].

[This] is the only [point] I [still] needed to cite in order to satisfy the Señor Don Domingo Cavello [sic], who, I don't doubt, will, by virtue of his judgment, be [satisfied] with these facts.

Valle de Santa Rosa, 18 of December of 1780.

Luis Cazorla

[DC. 8-19v in E.
12-18-1780]

[Cross]

Eight documents that are cited
in the preceding affirmative defenses
given to the foregoing charges
by Captain Don Luis Cazorla

[20 in E.]21

//

Copy

No. 1 Having been empowered, by order of the most excellent Señor Viceroy, Governor and Captain General of this kingdom, and, in virtue of [this], with the permission and mandate of Colonel Don Hugo Oconor, Commandant Inspector of the interior presidios, to inspect the companies of this province of my charge, arranging the two there should be [so that they are] consistent with what is advised in the new royal regulation, I certify [the following].

Having reviewed all the accounts of the soldiers of this company and [having] examined very particularly each soldier of [the company], all [of them] and each one by himself declared [that] whatever items are charged to them in [the accounts] up to this last day of June are legitimate. For the satisfaction of the balances of their accounts they await only the provision that is expected very shortly by their captain, who, as is ascertained by [the] said accounts, makes con^{21v}//siderable reductions in the prices of [the] arancel.

Bahía del Espíritu Santo, 30 of June of 1773.

M. el Barón de Riparda [sic]

[LC. 21-21v in E.
6-30-1773]

[This] is a copy of [the] original which is in the
libro maestro for [the] end of June of '73, which I
certify.

Valle de Santa Rosa, 8 of January of 1781.

Luis cazorla
[Rubric]

[NS. 21v in E.
1-8-1781] 22
//

Copy

No. 2 I will make good to my Captain Don Luis Cazorla the sum of four hundred and eighty-two pesos and six granos of the debts occasioned by some persons of this company in the settlements he made to them at [the] end of June of the present year, which was until the time when he received [provisions] in the paymaster's department of the same [company].

Although [the] said debts amount to nine hundred and sixty-four pesos and one real, he has only put down half this sum. I will pay [this] sum fully after I receive the allowances of the afore-mentioned company.

Bahía del Espíritu Santo, twenty-fifth of November of seventeen hundred and seventy-three years.

Faustino de Lazo

They are 482 pesos [and six granos]

[LC. 22 in E.
11-25-1773]

[This] is a copy of [the] original that remains in my possession, which I certify.

Valle de Santa Rossa [sic], 8 of January of 1781.

Luis Gazorla
[Rubric]

[NS. 22 in E.
1-8-1781] 23
//

[Herewith is the] invoice of the goods which I, Don Luis Cazorla, Captain and Governor of the company and presidio of La Bahía del Espíritu Santo, delivered to Don Faustino Lazo, alférez of [the] said company and paymaster of it.

[I did this] in virtue of the order that the Señor Commandant Inspector Don Hugo Oconor communicated to me, in which he advises [the] said delivery, at the most equitable prices.

[These] marketable effects result from the provision which, to supply the afore-mentioned company, was sent to me from México [by] Don Eliseo Llanos de Vergara, who was my agent at [the] time when I took care of this administration.

[The] prices at which I deliver the above-mentioned goods are adjusted to the same [ones] that appear in the invoice with which [the] said Don Eliseo de Vergara sent them to me. Practicing the greatest moderation, I only add, after the expenses appended to the above-mentioned goods, six per cent, because of the risks which I have had, in the long journey as well as in the care of their custody--during the time that I have had [their custody] in this presidio [since I] did not have an order enabling me to lay [them] out--especially in a place where there isn't the least certainty of anything being preserved, because of the miserable lodgings and bad climate.

The goods are as follows.

<u>Tercios Nos. 1 [and] 2</u>	<u>México Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales.</u>	<u>Granos</u>
2 tercios of cloth from Querétaro, with five piezas and a bit [more], that make up 176 varas.....	at 10 reales.....	220	3	4
12 varas of coarse cloth in which they are wrapped.....	at 2 reales.....	003	0	0
 <u>Tercio No. 3, I mean Chest.</u>				
22 very special Catalonian fire- locks, with their iron ramrods, brought designedly from Barcelona....	at 14 pesos.....	308	0	0
 <u>Chest No. 4</u>				
9 firelocks like the ones above.....	at 14 pesos.....	124	0	0
9 pairs of short carbines cor- responding to firelocks with- out iron ramrods.....	at 10 pesos.....	090	0	0
 <u>Chest No. 5</u>				
2 pairs of short carbines like the ones above.....	at 10 pesos.....	020	0	0

	<u>México Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales</u>	<u>Granos</u>
1 pair of similar superior pistols..at 13 pesos.....		013	0	0
8 strong swords ornamented in Catalonia.....at 5 pesos, 4 reales.....		044	0	0
		822	3	4

Carried forward on the next page.

// ^{23v} Brought forward.....8.....822 3 4

Chest No. 6

14 swords, like those [on the preceding page].....at 5 pesos, 4 reales.....	077	0	0
6 sabers of a little less than [one] <u>vara</u> , ornamented with metal in Catalonia.....at 4 pesos.....	024	0	0
1 pair of pistols like the preceding [ones].....at 13 pesos.....	013	0	0

Chest No. 7

16 swords like the preceding [ones] at 5 pesos, 4 reales.....	088	0	0
---	-----	---	---

<u>México Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales</u>	<u>Granos</u>
10 pairs of pistols like the preceding [ones].....at 13 pesos.....	130	0	0
12 sabers like the preceding [ones].at 4 pesos.....	048	0	0
<u>Chest No. 8</u>			
7 sabers like the preceding [ones]..at 4 pesos.....	028	0	0
3 swords, <u>idem</u>.....at 5 pesos, 4 reales.....	016	4	0
6 pairs of pistols, <u>idem</u>.....at 13 pesos.....	078	0	0
7 dozen [and] 10 large, strong, very superior knives, with well-finished blades.....at 22 reales.....	021	4	4
8 dozen cutlasses [<u>navajas machetes</u>]at 3 pesos.....	024	0	0
16 gross of flat tin buttons for jackets.....at 2 pesos.....	032	0	0
10 [of the above-]said for coats....at 18 reales.....	022	4	0
8 shepherd blankets.....at 6 reales.....	006	0	0
For 6 chests where the arms go.....at 6 reales.....	004	4	0

Boxes Nos. 9 to 11

	<u>México Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales</u>	<u>Granos</u>
3 boxes of superior chocolate, two with 150 pounds each, and the other with 144 pounds, all of them making up 444 pounds.....	at 2 1/2 reales.....	138	6	0
11 shepherd blankets in [the] said boxes.....	at 6 reales.....	008	2	0
3 painted boxes where [the] said chocolate goes.....	at 2 pesos.....	006	0	0

Box No. 13

3 shepherd blankets.....	at 6 reales.....	002	0	0
53 pairs of low-heeled women's shoes.....	at 5 pesos, 4 reales [per] dozen.....	024	2	4
29 excellent black hats.....	at 14 pesos [per] dozen.....	029	1	4
2 good bed blankets.....	at 23 reales.....	005	6	0

Box No. 14

51 pairs of high-heeled women's shoes.....	at 5 pesos, 4 reales [per] dozen.....	023	3	0
---	--	-----	---	---

	<u>México Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales</u>	<u>Granos</u>
26 pairs of the same, [made] of cord, for men.....	at 5 pesos, 4 reales [per] dozen.....	011	7	4
24 black, middling-fine hats.....	at 11 pesos..... [per] dozen	022	0	0
12 hats <u>de uno entarea</u>	at 14 pesos.....	014	0	0
1 bed blanket.....	for 23 reales.....	002	7	0
2 shepherd [blankets].....	at 6 reales.....	001	4	0
		1,725	4	8

Carried forward on the next page.

// ²⁴	[MS. torn: Brought forward].....	1,725	4	8
2 chests where the hats go.....	at 1 peso.....	002	0	0

Box No. 15

55 pairs of high-heeled women's shoes.....	at 5 pesos, 4 reales [per] dozen.....	025	1	8
---	--	-----	---	---

	<u>México Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales</u>	<u>Granos</u>
5 1/2 dozen pairs of stones from Bohemia.....	at 22 reales.....	015	1	0
2 gross of black rosaries.....	at 26 reales.....	006	4	0
4 dozen and 4 bone needlecases.....	at 14 reales.....	007	4	8
1 dozen more of the same.....	at 14 reales.....	001	6	0
1 <u>arroba</u> of lavender.....	for 3 pesos, 4 reales.....	003	4	0
1 <u>arroba</u> of rosemary.....	for 2 pesos, 6 reales.....	002	6	0
4 dozen and 9 small brushes.....	at 3 reales.....	001	6	3
4 dozen minus one <u>molinillos</u>	at 3 reales.....	001	3	9
8 dozen and 9 scissors.....	at 66 reales, 3 granos.....	006	6	8
5 dozen [and] 9 pairs of white metal buckles with their <u>charreteras</u>	at 5 pesos.....	028	6	0
one large box.....	1 peso.....	001	0	0
2 shepherd blankets.....	at 6 reales.....	001	4	0
1 bed blanket.....	for 23 reales.....	002	7	0
<u>Box No. 16</u>				
3 dozen strings of pearls.....	at 28 reales.....	010	4	0

	<u>México Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales</u>	<u>Granos</u>
5 dozen [and] 10 pairs of fine cuff links, [made] of similor.....	at 9 reales.....	006	4	6
1,000 needles.....	at 1 peso, 6 reales.....	001	6	0
29 <u>piezas</u> and 6 1/2 <u>varas</u> of lace from Lorraine.....	at 3 pesos, 3 granos.....	089	1	0
4 pounds, 3 ounces of fine strings of coral.....	at 22 pesos.....	092	1	0
1 gross of yellow thimbles.....	for 18 reales.....	002	2	0
8 dozen and 7 silk handkerchiefs from Granada.....	at 12 pesos.....	103	0	0
4 dozen and 1 large silk head- dresses in all fashions.....	at 21 pesos.....	085	66	0
2 dozen [and] 8 white head- dresses [made] of thread.....	at 19 pesos, 4 reales.....	052	0	0
12 dozen buttons [made] of silver thread.....	at 2 reales.....	003	0	0
46 crosses [made] of wrought silver.....	at 9 reales.....	051	6	0
9 pairs of plain silver shoe buckles, [weighing] 5 <u>marcos</u> , 2 ounces.....	at 10 pesos.....	052	4	0
2 pounds, 3 ounces, of fine gold and silver cloth.....	at 24 pesos.....	052	4	0

	<u>México Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales</u>	<u>Granos</u>
3 pounds, 1 ounce of gold spangles..at 13 reales.....	[per] ounce	080	1	10
4 pounds, 11 <u>adarmes</u> of silver & galloon.....at 22 pesos.....		088 2,606	7 1	7 7

Carried forward on the next page.

// ^{24v}	Brought forward.....	2,606	1	7
97 1/2 ounces of gold and silver	18 reales point lace from France.....[per] ounce.....	219	3	0
3 pounds, 14 1/2 ounces of <u>viso</u> and silver cord.....at 22 pesos.....		085	7	6
4 bundles of crimson, pearl-colored, and blue ribbon from Genoa, Numbers 20 and 40.....at 21 pesos.....		084	0	0
1/2 gross of buttons [made] of thread.....for 1 real, 9 granos.....		000	1	9
2 pounds, 6 1/2 ounces of silk cloth.....at 12 pesos.....		028	7	0
24 <u>piezas</u> of wide tissue-like ribbon of China silk.....at 10 1/2 reales.....		051	4	0
45 balls of 6 <u>varas</u> of the same, narrow at 7 m ^s		39	6	6

	<u>México Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales</u>	<u>Granos</u>
1 <u>pieza</u> and 10 1/3 <u>varas</u> of the same in pieces.....	at 7 reales.....	001	5	0
1 <u>pieza</u> [and] 13 1/2 <u>varas</u> of Number 40 crimson and blue ribbon from Genoa, in pieces.....	at 28 reales [per] <u>pieza</u>	005	0	2
74 pairs of crimson and blue women's stockings from Genoa.....	at 29 pesos [per] dozen.....	178	6	8
13 pairs of stockings embroidered with gold and silver.....	at 4 pesos [per] pair.....	052	0	0
4 superior china handles.....	at 20 pesos.....	080	0	0
1 pound of <u>Misteca</u> silk.....	for 9 pesos.....	009	0	0
2 shepherd blankets.....	at 6 reales.....	001	4	0
the painted box where the above goes.....	for 2 pesos.....	002	0	0

Box No. 17

1 <u>pieza</u> of blue lustrine with 84 <u>varas</u>	at 22 reales.....	231	0	0
1 of the same, gold colored, with 50 <u>varas</u>	at 28 reales.....	175	0	0
1 <u>pieza</u> of crimson plain satin, with 52 <u>varas</u>	at 10 reales.....	115	0	0

	<u>México Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales</u>	<u>Granos</u>
1 <u>pieza</u> of green Sevillian ribbed silk, with 75 3/4 <u>varas</u>	at 14 reales.....	132	4	6
4 pounds, 15 ounces of honey- colored silk.....	at 9 pesos.....	044	3	6
14 pounds, 11 ounces of twisted silk in [different] colors.....	at 12 pesos.....	176	2	0
3 <u>piezas</u> and 3 3/4 <u>varas</u> of crimson Chinese silk.....	at 8 pesos.....	026	6	0
2 <u>piezas</u> of Number 40 green Creole ribbon, with 225 <u>varas</u>	at 11, to the peso.....	020	3	7
		4,347	3	2

Carried forward on the next page.

//²⁵ Brought forward.....4,347 3 2

1 dozen <u>piezas</u> of <u>zinta</u> [<u>cinta</u>] <u>de reata</u>	for.....	005	0	0
4 <u>piezas</u> of flowered duroy with 136 yards and 146 3/4 <u>varas</u>	at 5 reales.....	091	6	0

	<u>México Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales</u>	<u>Granos</u>
6 <u>piezas</u> of bombazine.....	at 28 reales.....	021	0	0
1 bed blanket.....	for 23 reales.....	002	7	0
one shepherd [blanket].....	for 6 reales.....	000	6	0
1 painted box for [sic].....	for 2 pesos.....	002	0	0

Tercio No. 18

18 <u>piezas</u> and 29 <u>varas</u> of yellow glazed linen for lining, from Puebla, dyed twice.....	at 9 pesos, 4 reales.....	177	7	1
2 <u>piezas</u> of wide incarnadine and blue cotton from Puebla.....	at 13 pesos, 4 reales.....	027	0	0
18 garments, [sort of] cloaks, of the country.....	at 20 reales.....	045	0	0
4 [of the above-]said, all silk, of 40 ounces.....	at 19 pesos.....	076	0	0
3 dozen and 9 square cloths from Puebla, from the shop counter..	at 21 pesos.....	078	6	0
3 shepherd blankets.....	at 6 reales.....	002	2	0

<u>Tercio No. 19</u>	<u>México Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales</u>	<u>Granos</u>
1 <u>pieza</u> of unbleached linen, with 36 45/z <u>varas</u>	at 4 reales.....	018	2	0
2 <u>piezas</u> and 30 <u>varas</u> of incarnadine shalloon.....	at 26 pesos [per] <u>pieza</u>	076	3	0
2 <u>piezas</u> [and] 12 <u>varas</u> of red wool.....	at 26 pesos.....	061	6	0
4 dozen [and] 9 pairs of under- stockings for [the] feet, from Genoa.....	at 7 pesos.....	033	2	0
39 pairs of prison cotton stockings.	at 14 1/2 reales.....	068	7	0
3 dozen nose handkerchiefs from Puebla.....	at 4 pesos.....	012	0	0
19 <u>piezas</u> [and] 4 3/4 <u>varas</u> of blue bombazine.....	at 28 reales.....	068	0	1
5 pounds of agave leaves.....	at 2 1/2 reales.....	001	4	6
15 1/3 pounds of <u>Salo</u> thread.....	at 10 reales.....	019	1	4
2 bed blankets.....	at 23 reales.....	005	6	0
3 shepherd blankets.....	at 6 reales.....	002	2	0

<u>Tercio No. 20</u>	<u>México Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales</u>	<u>Granos</u>
3 dozen dark brown goatskins.....	at 14 pesos.....	042	0	0
5 black ramrods.....	at 30 reales.....	018	6	0
9 bed blankets.....	at 23 reales.....	025	7	0
3 shepherd [blankets].....	at 6 reales.....	.002	2	0
		5,333	6	2

Carried forward on the next page.

//^{25v} Brought forward.....5,333 6 2

Tercio No. 34

2 <u>piezas</u> of fine white linen wrapper, with 110 ells and 89 10/z <u>varas</u>	at 4 reales.....	044	4	6
8 bed blankets.....	at 23 reales.....	023	0	0
3 shepherd [blankets].....	at 6 reales.....	002	2	0
479 <u>varas</u> of blue, green, crimson, and pearl-colored ribbon <u>del</u> <u>Galapito</u>	at 2 reales.....	119	6	0

<u>Tercio No. 37</u>	<u>México Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales</u>	<u>Granos</u>
14 <u>piezas</u> and 18 1/2 <u>varas</u> of blue silk serge [?].....	at 17 pesos.....	150	1	6
16 <u>varas</u> of unbleached linen for coats.....	at 2 1/2 reales.....	005	0	0
<u>Tercio No. 38</u>				
99 <u>mantas villalta</u> of 5 <u>varas</u>	at 11 reales.....	136	1	0
<u>Tercio No. 39</u>				
2 <u>piezas</u> of [second-quality?] from England, fine scarlet cloth with 54 3/4 yards and 59 13/z <u>varas</u>	at 28 reales.....	206	7	8
1 whole <u>pieza</u> and another incomplete [one] of the same, [in] blue, with 50 40/z <u>varas</u>	at 22 reales.....	138	4	10
2 shepherd blankets.....	at 6 reales.....	001	4	00
<u>Tercio No. 40</u>				
68 <u>piezas</u> of narrow French Britannias [fine linen] with 355 1/2 ells and at 4 pesos, 5 reales 568 80/z <u>varas</u>	[per] <u>pieza</u>	328	6	9

<u>México Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales</u>	<u>Granos</u>
1 bed blanket.....at 23 reales.....	002	7	0
2 shepherd blankets.....at 6 reales.....	001	4	0
<u>Box No. 41</u>			
52 2/3 <u>varas</u> of striped muslin.....at 28 pesos..... [per] <u>pieza</u>	073	6	0
1 pound [and] 2 ounces of [illegible] thread.....at 5 pesos, 4 reales.....	006	1	6
12 <u>piezas</u> of Sevillian ribbon, Number Thirty, with 904 1/3 <u>varas</u> ...at 11, to the peso.....	082	1	9
3 <u>piezas</u> of blue, crimson, and pearl-colored ribbon of the country, with 292 <u>varas</u>.....at 1 1/4 reales.....	045	5	0
12 silver epaulets for officers.....at 12 reales.....	018	0	0
6 [of the above-]said [made of] silk, for sergeants.....at 4 1/2 reales.....	003	3	0
163 1/2 <u>varas</u> of French chintz [Yndianilla].....at 12 reales.....	245	2	0
79 blue and white silk cords.....at 6 reales.....	059	2	0
61 shirts of narrow linen.....at 16 reales.....	122	0	0

	<u>México Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales</u>	<u>Granos</u>
one painted box in which [they] go.....	2 pesos.....	002	0	0
2 shepherd blankets.....	for 6 reales.....	001	4	0
		7,154	0	8

Carried forward on the next page.

//²⁶ Brought forward.....7,154 0 8

Tercio No. 42

20 <u>piezas</u> of wide French Britannias [fine linen] of five ells.....	at 8 pesos, 4 reales.....	170	0	0
6 <u>piezas</u> of wide crea, each one with 72 <u>varas</u> , which come to 432 <u>varas</u>	at 4 1/2 reales.....	243	0	0
2 shepherd blankets.....	at 6 reales.....	001	4	0

Tercio No. 43

3 whole <u>piezas</u> and a bit [more] of blue French shag, with 240 45/z.....	at 13 reales.....	390	5	10
--	-------------------	-----	---	----

	<u>México Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales</u>	<u>Granos</u>
3 bed blankets.....	at 23 reales.....	008	5	0
4 shepherd blankets.....	at 6 reales.....	003	0	0
2 <u>piezas</u> of flannel <u>con blancas</u> , with 71 3/4 ells and 100 45/z varas.....	at 5 reales.....	062	6	3
30 <u>piezas</u> of fine German linen [<u>contrahechas</u>]....	at 6 pesos, 4 reales.....	195	0	0

Tercio No. 44

3 <u>piezas</u> and a bit [more] of authentic [Rouen] linen, with 302 31/z <u>varas</u>	at 4 7/8 reales.....	184	1	9
6 1/4 <u>varas</u> of yellow glazed linen for lining.....	at 1 real, 8 1/3 granos.....	001	2	6
2 shepherd blankets.....	at 6 reales.....	001	4	0

Tercio No. 45

2 <u>piezas</u> of authentic [Rouen] linen, with 118 ells and 185 26/z <u>varas</u>	at 4 7/8 reales.....	112	5	10
7 <u>piezas</u> and a bit [more] of fine white linen, with 245 66/z <u>varas</u>	at 6 3/4 reales.....	207	2	3

	<u>México Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales</u>	<u>Granos</u>
3 shepherd blankets.....at 6 reales.....	002	2	0	

Tercio No. 49

10 shaggy bed counterpanes.....at 5 pesos, 2 reales.....	052	4	0
8 strong leather harnesses.....at 25 reales.....	025	0	0
12 separate excellent packsaddles...at.....	001	3	0

Tercio No. 50

11 superior shaggy counterpanes.....at 5 pesos, 2 reales.....	057	6	0
36 tooled sword belts [made] of buckskin.....at 22 reales.....	099	0	0
36 sets of silver buckles, of legal standard, with 10 <u>marcos</u> , 2 ounces, 10 1/2 <u>adarmes</u>.....at 9 pesos, 4 reales.....	098	1	2
7 leather harnesses.....at 25 reales.....	021	7	0
	9,093	5	3

Carried forward on the next page.

26v // Brought forward.....	9,093	5	3
--------------------------------	-------	---	---

<u>Chest No. 46</u>	<u>México Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales</u>	<u>Granos</u>
14 fine tooled cases for firelocks..at 26 reales.....		045	4	0
26 pairs of high-heeled shoes at 8 pesos in [different] colors.....[per] dozen.....		017	2	8
2 shepherd blankets.....at 6 reales.....		001	4	0
2 fine sword scabbards.....at 5 1/2 reales.....		001	3	0
8 bundles of [decorative ?] thread..at 2 reales.....		002	0	0
1 large chest.....for 1 peso.....		001	0	0

Chest No. 47

18 cases like the preceding [ones].....at 26 reales.....	058	4	0
35 pairs of high-heeled shoes at 8 pesos in [different] colors.....[per] dozen.....	023	2	8
6 pounds of soft agave.....at 2 3/4 reales.....	002	0	6
23 tin-plated copper jars.....at 4 1/2 reales.....	012	7	6
3 skeins of [decorative ?] thread...at 2 reales.....	000	6	0
4 ¹ / ₂ fine scabbards with all the trimmings [made] of metal.....at 5 1/2 reales.....	032	3	6

2?

	<u>México Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales</u>	<u>Granos</u>
2 shepherd blankets.....	at 6 reales.....	001	4	0
40 pounds of wax from the North for 4 candles.....	at 10 reales.....	050	0	0
4 bed blankets, I mean shepherd [blankets].....	at 6 reales.....	003	0	0
3 chests, two [of them those] where the wax is, and one [of them] belonging to the preceding cases....	at 1 peso.....	003	0	0
This item is found at the end, which is where it belongs	{ 176 pesos, 4 reales of cigarettes in 2,824 small boxes.			

Boxes Nos. 25 to 28

50 copper pots of regular size, with 428 pounds.....	at 4 reales.....	214	0	0
44 kettles of all sizes.....	at 6 reales.....	033	0	0
48 frying pans, also [of all] sizes, with 161 14/z pounds.....	at 4 reales.....	080	4	6
24 tin-plated jars.....	at 4 1/2 reales.....	013	4	0
4 boxes where [they] go.....	at 1 peso.....	004	0	0
		9,694	6	7

Carried forward on the next page.

	<u>México Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales</u>	<u>Granos</u>
27 // Brought forward.....		9,694	6	7
15 large iron <u>comales</u>	at 6 pesos.....	090	0	0
25 large copper saucepans, with 321 1/2 pounds.....	at 3 3/4 reales.....	150	5	2 7?
48 saddle-strap irons.....	at 12 pesos..... [per] dozen	048	0	0
12 <u>arrobas</u> ^{6 libras} of iron <u>platina</u> //.....	at 13 pesos, 4 reales..... [per] <u>quintal</u>	041	2	6
64 pairs of made-to-order spurs.....	at 15 pesos..... [per] dozen	080	0	0
54 made-to-order bridles for mules, I mean for horses.....	at 15 pesos.....	067	4	0
2 chests, where the bridles and spurs go.....	at 1 peso.....	002	0	0

Tercio No. 51

15 fine mule blankets.....	at 6 reales.....	011	2	0
18 excellent girths.....	at 10 reales..... [per] dozen	001	7	0
6 <u>separate</u> packsaddles.....	at 9 ⁵ 1/2 reales.....	000	5	6

	<u>México Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales</u>	<u>Granos</u>
15 <u>atarrear de Baqueta</u>	at 6 1/2 reales.....	012	1	6
2 <u>Pantles</u> and 11 gourd-cups.....	at 10 1/2 reales.....	002	7	0
2 reams of good paper, very white and fine.....	at 7 pesos.....	014	0	[MS. torn]
2 of the same, more inferior.....	at 4 pesos, 6 reales.....	009	4	0
2 pounds of cloves.....	at 6 pesos, 6 reales.....	013	4	0
6 pounds of pepper.....	at 6 1/2 reales.....	004	7	0
1 1/2 pounds of cinnamon.....	at 11 pesos.....	016	4	0
		10,261	4	8
[Plus] 1,743 pesos [and] 3 granos that correspond to this sum, for conveyance, commission for negotiation, <u>Petates</u> , y <u>Guang.es</u> , stipend, cashier, etc.....				
		1,743	0	3
		12,004	4	11
[Plus] the six per cent [charge].....		720	2	1
[Plus] one hundred and seventy-six pesos [and] four reales' [worth] of cigarettes which I delivered [to him] at 16 boxes for one peso.....				
		176	4	0
[Plus] twenty pesos for a large steelyard, a large scale with its frame, and [some] other small [ones], for silver and silks, which is what [they] cost me here.....				
		020	0	0
		12,921	3	0

twelve

This invoice--saving error--amounts to ~~one~~ thousand nine hundred and twenty-one pesos [and] three reales. I, Don Faustino Lazo, ^{27v}//alférez of this company and paymaster of it, have received the merchandise [listed on the invoice] to [MS. torn: my complete] satisfaction, by retail, in the way it appears on this invoice. [The merchandise was] in good condition, of good quality, and undamaged. The prices set down on [the invoice] are the same as the ones on the account which the Señor Captain Don Luis Cazorla showed me [and] which I saw. [This account] was remitted from México by Don Eliseo Llanos de Vergara, [the] said señor's supplier. [I am] certain [that] it is true [that the] said goods cost the sum that is charged on the [preceding page].

The lieutenant of this company witnessed all [this and], affixes his signature hereon with me, so that it may be of record in the stated royal presidio of La Bahía, on [the] twentieth of November of seventeen hundred and seventy-three years.

Faustino de Lazo
[Rubric]

Xauier Venites
[Rubric]

[DS. 23-27v in E.
11-20-1773] 28
//

[Herewith is the] invoice of the goods which I, Don Luis Cazorla, Captain and Governor of the company and presidio of La Bahía del Espíritu Santo, am delivering to Don Faustino Lazo, alférez and paymaster of the same. [These goods] pertain to movables such as saddles, trappings, and accouterments of horses and [to] other [movables] that are furnished to this troop and [which] I ordered, for [the] supply of provisions of my account, from Saltillo, [since] I did not yet have the Señor Commandant Inspector's decision. [I did this] so that [the] said troop of my command would not lack anything necessary for its subsistence and [for] performing [its] service.

I now make [the] said delivery in virtue of the order that [the] said Señor Inspector has communicated to me [directing] that I make [delivery] of the goods and provisions that I had, at cheap prices. In consideration [of this] and of my inclination and desire to give this troop the greatest equity in everything, I only impose [a charge of] five per cent on [the] said goods, above the costs that they have supported, because of the risks of the journey and the loss I could have suffered on it.

[The goods] are as follows.

	<u>Saltillo Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales</u>	<u>Granos</u>
22 pairs of small knapsacks[?]	.....at 12 reales.....	033	0	0
25 complete <u>aderezos</u>	.....at 5 pesos.....	125	0	0
10 loose <u>fustes</u>	.....at 4 reales.....	005	0	0
16 pairs of <u>armas de baqueta</u>	.....at 12 reales.....	024	0	0
12 dozen twilled leather shoes	at 20 reales			
of superior quality	.....[per] dozen.....	030	0	0
^a <u>baqueta des carn.</u>	.....2 pesos, 4 reales.....	002	4	0
where fourteen crates of soap [made] of				
hog [fat] came, with 184 pesos,				
at 71 to the peso	.....	184	0	0
6 dozen women's shoes	.....at 7 pesos, 4 reales.....	045	0	0
3 <u>cargas</u> of superior flour	.....at 6 pesos.....	018	0	0
16 tooled sword belts	.....at 10 reales.....	020	0	0
4 fire-wheels	.....at 6 reales.....	003	0	0
		<u>489</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>

Carried forward on the next page.

//^{28v}

Brought forward.....489 4 0

<u>Saltillo Prices</u>	<u>Pesos</u>	<u>Reales</u>	<u>Granos</u>
one gross of firecrackers for.....	004	4	0
forty-five pesos of <u>Pilonzillo</u> [<u>piloncillo</u>] in three <u>cargas</u>.....at 25 to the peso.....	045	0	0
fifteen pesos in another <u>carga</u>.....at 24 to the peso.....	015	0	0
three <u>cargas</u> of sacks <u>de Tolmian</u> where the flour goes.....at 1 peso.....	003	0	0
three skeins of [decorative ?] thread, I mean four <u>varas</u> of crude [thread].at 3 reales.....	001	4	0
	558	4	0
[Plus] freight, post, commission for negotiation, and <u>petates; y Guani</u> ^s	285	1	9
	843	5	9
[Plus] the five per cent [charge].....	042	1	6
	885	7	3

This invoice--save error--amounts to eight hundred [and] eighty-five pesos, seven reales, and three granos. I, Don Faustino Lazo, alférez and paymaster of this company, have received [the] goods [listed on the invoice] to my complete satisfaction, by retail, in the way it appears on this invoice. [The merchandise was] in good condition, of good quality, and undamaged. The prices set down on [the invoice] are the same as the ones on the account which the Señor Captain Don Luis Cazorla showed me [and] which I saw. [This account] was remitted from the villa of Saltillo by Don Fran[~~c~~isc]o Melendes Valdés, his supplier. [I am] also certain [that]the] said goods cost the sum that is charged above.

The lieutenant of this company, Don Xauier [Xavier] Venitez [sic] witnessed all [this, and], with me, affixes his signature hereon so that it may be of record in the stated royal presidio of La Bahía, on [the] twenty-eighth of November of seventeen hundred [and] seventy-three years.

Faustino de Lazo
[Rubric]

Xauier Venites
[Rubric]

[DS. 28-28v in E.
11-2881773] 29
//

Copy

My dear sir:

No. 5

In obedience to Your Lordship's proper, honorable, and just decision that you communicate to me in [your] letter of [the] 6 of the previous month of March, concerning the outlay of the remainder of the account of [the] goods which I delivered to the paymaster of this company in [the] sum of three thousand seven hundred [and] twenty-one pesos, five reales, [and] five granos, I took the [following] measure.

[I] made the decision known to the troop and [to the] other persons of [the company], and I ordered] ~~that~~ of the above-mentioned goods, the [ones] that each person [might] request and need for himself, his wife, [his] children, and other [members of his family] be granted, and [that] what might be left over from the afore-mentioned marketable effects be distributed among all the company in proportion to salaries. Only what would pertain to saddles, trappings, and accouterments of horses; [to] arms; and [to] vesture [would be] left, in a number that would suffice to replace [any] scarcity that there might be of [these things].

All [this] has been done in the same manner, with the exception of the little that they left. [Since there] was not enough for distribution, I ordered [those goods] raffled [off] by lots, charging [the] small value [of

each item of merchandise] to whoever won it. Although today there has resulted to them the indispensable obligation ^{29v} //that can be seen, [the] said decision had [MS. torn: seemed] to me [MS. torn: part of one word] [to be] for their benefit, for [if it had been done differently; if it had been done differently; sic], [difficulties would have arisen]. [Since] they are not judges, [they would have] asked for whatever they wanted until [the] said goods would have been spent, and [since these goods] would not be what they wanted--being the residues--a long time would have had to pass in order for [the] outlay [to be concluded].

Consequently, they would have been [remiss in] sending for their accounts even if they had had a balance in their assets. If many of the above-mentioned goods had been squandered, as they had already started [to be, the troop] would have borne the amount of their value without enjoying the usefulness that now they have obtained for these reasons.

[By this decision I have also] succeeded in [seeing to it that] so much money not be kept back, as well as [seeing to it] that the King's will be confirmed with regard to [the things] that should be [the] only [ones] in the depository.

It has seemed to me [that I] have conducted myself

in my determination according to Your Lordship's complete meaning. I don't doubt [that I will] obtain [Your Lordship's] approbation of [my decision's] accredited justification, according to my sincere way of thinking in my command, and [the] good goal that I have in it.

God guard Your Lordship many years.

Royal presidio of La Bahía del Espíritu Santo, 7
of June of 1775.

Your most attentive [and] ³⁰faithful servant kisses
Your Lordship's hand.

Luis Cazorla

Señor Don Hugo Oconor.

[LC. 29-30 in E.
6-7-1775]

[This] is a copy of its original, transcribed from the
Number 3 cuaderno of rough drafts belonging to La Bahía del
Espíritu Santo, which I certify.

Valle de Santa Rosa, 8 of January of 1781.

Luis cazorla
[Rubric]

[NS. 30 in E.
1-8-1781]

//³¹

Copy

I have observed the bad method that in some points is followed in this paymaster's department. Notwithstanding my constant vigilance, I note many flaws, oversights, and omissions in the management of the funds. Because [of this], harmful results can befall the company and [the] branches of [the] exchequer in the tobacco estanco that is in charge of the paymasters. [Since] I should guard against what has been said, in fulfillment of my obligation, I have judged [it necessary] to establish consistent rules for better management and in order to avoid all maladministration of money in the cituaados [situados].

[After] each trip when these [situados] are brought, [they] should be deposited in [the] cashier's office, as has been done up to now. From [here], what is necessary for [the] soldiers' daily pay and [for the] expenses of the company is to be taken out, [with] notes [being entered] in the cuaderno [that has been] arranged for this purpose. You should carry in another folio a monthly [record] of [this] money, [in] a proper arrangement of entries and outlays. In these [you] should not permit more than that lawful money that is confirmed [as having been] delivered. These should be signed by you so that, having examined them, I may affix my [sign].

The general account of creditor and debtor is to be

regulated by these. You should carry [this general account] according to the royal instruction, which will be set up after the Señor Commandant Inspector sends the formulary that he has repeatedly offered me. The balance or debt that redounds to you in one month's distribution [is to be] placed as [the] first item of discount or charge in the following [month].

Any money or other thing from the depository that is to be given to a person from the company, or to others from [that which is] annexed to it, must be with my consent. Without the captain's [consent], the paymaster has no power to determine any [matter pertaining] ^{3lv} //to his office.

I forbid you [MS. torn: to grant], for any [MS. torn: reason], the slightest supplement in part payment to any person of those who work for the company. In case it is necessary, you [should] notify me of it to see if it is suitable. In [that] case, it will be arranged with the securities that correspond to guarding against all contingencies. I advise [the] same [thing] when you go for the funds for [the] purpose of bringing [things] requested by those of the presidio, for these, with my knowledge, should advance the money. Without [the fulfillment of] these conditions, not a single thing should be brought.

The purchases that you are to make on the cited trips should be confined only to things necessary for the supply-

ing of the troop, [those things] corresponding to the depository of vesture; saddles, trappings, and accouterments of horses; and provisions. Other goods are not to be brought for any reason, for [the soldiers] should give accounts of [those goods which their] families need in the terms advised [by] the royal instruction. Although I am confident of your integrity, and [am confident] that it will correspond to the honor of the office that the King's mercy has deigned to confer upon you--any matter abhorrent to our career being adverse to [this honor]--I advise you [to obey the following]. [Not even something of the] value of half a real is to be sold from the depository to any person; neither must [any] dependent of his carry on the slightest trade, nor must [this] be permitted, for any reason. For such tolerance would be very irregular in me.

The soldiers are to be given [their] daily pay from the two royal daily accounts in cash, without any bill [being] collected on their accounts, [since] they themselves are not to carry another [account] but that of their libretas.

For the administration and order of the estance, I advise you to carry a cuaderno where the entries of tobacco are to be noted. [Also to be noted is] the day on which each ³²//box of [MS. torn: cigarettes] or cigars is opened, and [MS. torn: part of one word] of that [one] of powder (which must be with my consent), putting [down] the number of small

boxes, papers, or pounds that they have. The money that is made in their sale is to be put in a money box [that has] its key, and each kind [of tobacco product is to be kept] separate until it is finished. The entire [sum] is to be deposited in [the] cashier's office when the other [box] is to be opened. [It] should not [be possible] to take out the slightest [amount of] money, on any pretext, during its sale, so that at [whatever] time I may find it convenient to investigate, I may find, in cash, the reales that the tobacco that has been consumed from the partly used box or tin amounted to. For the method that has been followed has been very disorderly and liable to mistakes (already experienced), notwithstanding my constant admonitions.

[Since] I wish to see the state in which the paymaster's department [which] is in your care is to be found, I [hereby] notify you to settle a general balance at [the] end of the present month, which is when the company must be regulated. [This] must be [done] with my consent, in order to examine the state of [the company], and [to see] whether or not there is some irregularity, so that [we may] proceed to the due remedy.

I hope [that] you will put into practice everything [that has been] said, [as well as any] other measures that, guided by [those above], you may find useful for the best management. [I hope that you will put all this into practice]

in order to make a suitable return, with honor and zeal, to the confidence that the company grants to your care.

You are to give me opportune notice of the receipt of this [letter] and of its prompt fulfillment.

[May] Our Lord guard you many years.

Bahía, 16 of June of 1777.

Luis Cazorla

Señor Don José Santoja

[LC. 31-32 in E.
6-16-1777]

[This] is a copy of its original, transcribed from the
tanto that remains in my possession, which I certify.

Valle de Santa Rosa, 23 of December of 1780.

Luis cazorla
[Rubric]

[NS. 32 in E.
12-23-1780]

CopyNo. 7

I received, with your official letter of [the] 17 of last September, the report of debts and credits redounding to that company of my charge in its settlement of [the] end of August of the present year, and through this have learned of the debt that redounds to it. From [this, one can] deduce the little care that has been exercised in its allowance. [What] seems most irregular to me [is] that the soldiers Alexo de León, Santiago Delgado, and Tomás de la Garza have not, in so long a time, succeeded in redeeming their pledges. [This] affirms [in my view] the little management [that these men have had], and [the fact that] they were not restrained in [the purchasing of their] supplies, [about which matter] I have written to the paymaster.

[C. 33 in E.
11-12-1779]

[This] is a copy of a paragraph of a letter written to the alférez of La Bahía del Espíritu Santo, Don José Aguilar, on [the] 12 of November of seventeen hundred and seventy-nine. [The] tanto [of the letter] remains in my possession, which I certify.

Valle de Santa Rosa, 16 of December of 1780.

Luis cazorla
[Rubric]

[NS. 33 in E.
12-16-1780]

//³⁴

Copy

My dear sir:

No. 8

A citizen of this presidio has appeared before me to solicit that the goods that the paymaster brought him be delivered to him. [The value of these goods amounted to the] sum of one hundred and fifty pesos which he gave [to the paymaster] so that he would supply him [with] his account, guiding himself by [the accounts that] the royal regulation permits the persons of the presidio to give. He expounded to me that what he is bound to is entering into the apportionment of the balance of accounts.

Although it seems [there is] some justice [in] his arguments, I find, on [the] other [hand, that] the goods were bought with money from the troop. The [money] that [the paymaster] received here from [the] said citizen had already [been] spent when he arrived in San Luis. Although I treat with consideration the loss of this poor [man] who gave his money in good faith, I don't find it [to be] fair that the troop be liable to this further deficit in detriment to its assets, from which was taken [the] said sum. [I do not consider it fair either] that the daily pay allowed to soldiers of [that troop] be responsible for paying what the paymaster misapplied.

For [these reasons] I have not ventured to take [any] resolution on the matter, leaving it to Your Lordship's proper disposition, whose rightful decision I await. The only [measure] I have ordered is that the above-mentioned goods be kept ^{34v}//in deposit until [I] have obtained [the said decision].

[May] Our Lord guard Your Lordship many years.

Presidio of La Bahía del Espíritu Santo, 8 of May of 1775.

Your most attentive [and] faithful servant kisses Your Lordship's hand.

Luis Cazorla

Señor Don Hugo Oconor.

[LC. 34-34v in E.
5-8-1775]

[This] is a copy of its original taken from the loose rough draft that is in the Number 3 cuaderno of [rough drafts] belonging to the presidio of La Bahía del Espíritu Santo, which I certify.

Valle de Santa Rose, 8 of January of 1781.

Luis cazorla
[Rubric]

[NS. 34v in E.
1-8-1781]