A PALEOGRAPHIC GUIDE TO SPANISH ABBREVIATIONS

1500 - 1700

UNA GUÍA PALEOGRÁFICA DE ABREVIATURAS ESPAÑOLAS

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FOREWORD BY MEREDITH D. DODGE

A Paleographic Guide to Spanish Abbreviations 1500-1700 Una Guía Paleográfica de Abbreviaturas Españolas 1500-1700

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DEDICATION

To my husband, Jim.

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FOREWORD

After they had restrained their tears somewhat, those chiefs replied that they held him as their lord and had sworn to do all he commanded, and that for this reason and on account of what he had said they were very pleased to obey, and from then on they submitted themselves as Your Highness's vassals. Then all together and each one by himself they promised to obey and comply with all that was demanded of them in the name of Your Majesty, as true and loyal vassals must do, and to provide all the tributes and services which formerly they paid to Montezuma and whatever else might be required of them in Your Highness's name. All of this was said before a notary public, who set it down in a formal document, which I asked for, attested by the presence of many Spaniards who served as witnesses.

Hernán Cortés receiving the vassalage of Montezuma in the name of Charles V, 1519¹

Every student of Latin American history has at least a passing familiarity with Cortés as the conqueror of Mexico. Unknown to many, though, is that he began his career in the Indies rather humbly, serving as a municipal notary in Hispaniola, in 1504.² Historians seeking to reconstruct the history of Latin America through its documentary sources might be hard pressed to decide for which role he should be best remembered.

The importance of the conquest as historical fact is beyond dispute, though whether it was an event to be praised or vilified remains a matter of opinion. What continues to be of interest to historians is not so much the event itself, but what came in its wake. Everyday life and the stories of those who lived it, history writ small as it were, are the real grit of the historian's mill, and this is where the lowly scribe and his archive of documents assume their true significance. If the recoverable past can be found anywhere, it is in the cumulative record of individual actions noted in the scribe's hand.

Language aside, what is most daunting for the beginning historian and paleographer is the document itself. Every researcher who has entered an archive with the highest hopes has felt them evaporate when faced with a document that will not yield to the most determined efforts to unlock it. Whether in relatively clear *chancillería real* or recalcitrant *procesal encadenada*, a document that cannot be read is scarcely worth the paper it is written on.

Of everything at hand to frustrate the aspiring paleographer--lack of punctuation, syntactical complexity, and orthographic chaos--the most maddening is the widespread use of abbreviations. The logic of abbreviations is straightforward. Since words used most frequently are those most often abbreviated, the superfluous elements, such as vowels, are the first to be suppressed. Although the necessary components of a word, such as the initial and terminal letters are usually present, because the beginning of a word has a higher recognition value, the end can be dispensed with, since it is easily inferred from context.³

However useful theory may be, however, it is no substitute for experience. That is why the present volume, *A Paleographic Guide to Spanish Abbreviations, 1500-1700*, is so timely. As a *vade mecum*, it is a gift to the researcher of what is most needed at the critical moment: a way into the documentary record. While it is true that real paleographic ability only develops over time and with exposure to many kinds of documents, Carlin has provided a powerful tool for correctly identifying hundreds of abbreviations, thus saving hours of effort that would have been expended on reinventing the linguistic wheel.

The *Guide*, based on years of extensive, comparative work in the documents and in archives, represents the most readily accessible handbook available in English for those researching the Hispanic legacy in the Americas.⁴ The abbreviations have been compiled from a wide variety of sources and reflect the myriad variations likely to be encountered. For ease of use, they appear alphabetically in modern Spanish, accompanied by their abbreviated forms and scribal renderings. The comprehensive index further facilitates consultation.

If documents never lie, and historians sometimes do, it may be said in their defense that it is rarely a sin of commission. Paleographic ignorance and sheer lack of experience can waylay any historian, the integrity of intentions notwithstanding. Carlin's *Guide* thus comes as a welcome and necessary aid to those who have undertaken the most formidable of human tasks: to disseminate the truth preserved in the written record.

Meredith D. Dodge

Notes

Anthony Padgen, trans, and ed., *Hernán Cortés: Letters from Mexico*, with an introduction by J.H. Elliott (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1988),99.

Padgen, Hernán Cortés, xlix.

For a discussion of the historical, linguistic, and psychological aspects of abbreviation, see Archivo General de la Nación. *Introducción a la paleografía*, Serie de Información de Archivos 12 (Mexico City: Archivo General de la Nación. 1990), 43-59.

Although several paleographic manuals exist for speakers of Spanish, they are not widely available in the United States, largely because of very limited press runs and concomitant high prices. Aside from the *Introducción a la paleografía*, mentioned above, is Agustín Millares Carlo's *Album de paleografía hispanoamericana de los siglos xvi y xvii*, 2 vols. (Barcelona: El Albir, 1975), the standard against which any paleographic guide, English or Spanish, must be judged. In *La escritura y lo escrito: Paleografía y diplomática de España y América en los siglos xvi y xvii* (Madrid: Ediciones Cultura Hispánica; Instituto de Cooperación Iberoamericana, 1986), Vicenta Cortés Alonso provides both an analysis of documentary types and an invaluable discussion of diplomatics.

PREFACE

How does one learn to read and transcribe the original handwritten documents of the Spanish colonial period? I used to ask myself this question and now answer it for others. The answer is simple but it is not easy; Read thousands of pages of manuscript. Study the various handwriting styles of the time. Make friends with Spanish dictionaries, Latin dictionaries and Native American dictionaries. Study Spanish colonial history. Acquire a working knowledge of the developmental history of the Spanish language. Learn from Spanish and Latin paleographic texts to understand both traditional and innovative uses of abbreviations. Finally, approach each manuscript page as if it were a letter from your mother, a lover or spouse, a son or daughter, a page on which you are desperate to understand everything that has been written.

This book was not available when I needed it most but it can now help others transcribe Spanish colonial abbreviations. To all of the possessors of unread Spanish colonial documents, be they national archives, universities, old Spanish families or Pueblo tribal councils and to all those determined to read them, be they historians, genealogists or curious intellectuals this book is fondly presented.

Roberta Carlin

INTRODUCTION

As every Spanish paleographer and Spanish linguist knows, documents from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries present a series of special problems. The Spanish writers of this time not constrained by modern rules of grammar or orthography wrote with great syntactic and orthographic latitude. As a result, spelling was inconsistent and variable to the point of individuality. Punctuation did not exist in any useful form. Several very different handwriting styles added to the confusion. At this same time when Latin terms were being retained and used both correctly and incorrectly, exploration in the New World was introducing a multitude of new words from the indigenous tongues and from Africa. In addition, the scribes made extensive use of original, creative and curious abbreviations.

This book deals with the perplexing problem of these abbreviations. All of the abbreviations appearing here were scanned from photocopies of extant Spanish documents written between the years 1500 and 1700. There are over one thousand abbreviations from a wide variety of sources exemplifying the most common as well as some rarely seen.

Each abbreviation presented appears within the context of a four line entry:

Line one:	a complete word and or phrase presented in current Spanish spelling.
Line two:	the abbreviation in the original
	handwriting of the scribe.
Line three:	a printed display of the letters
	represented in the abbreviation.
Line four:	a paleographic transcription of the scribal abbreviation using angle brackets < > to enclose those characters supplied by the transcriber.

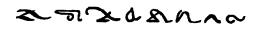
There are three appendices:

Appendix A:	presents ambiguous written forms of
	individual letters of the alphabet found in
	the manuscripts of the time.
Appendix B:	references by page number the line one
	Spanish words or phrases with
	current Spanish spelling.
Appendix C:	references by page number the line three
	printed display of the letters
	represented in the abbreviations.

This book will guide its users in deciphering and translating the abundance of abbreviations found in Spanish colonial texts. It also provides a word list of Spanish terms then in common use, the orthographic inconsistencies of the time and examples of handwriting styles of the period.

ALPHABETICAL WORD AND ABBREVIATION LIST

A



A Quien aqⁿ a q<uie>n A Quienes

aq^es aq<uien>es

A Quienes

aq^{nes} a q<uie>nes

A Su Santidad

a su san^{ad} a su san<tid>ad

A Vuestra Señoría

aVS a V<uestra> S<eñoría>

Abadesa **ababfa** abadsa abad<e>sa

Abogado



Abbogdo Abbog<a>do

Absolución ab/vlu av absolucio

absolucio<n>

Abuelo agu⁰ agu<el>o

Abundantemente

abundanteon

abundantemte abundantem<en>te

Acaecimiento

acaecimyo acaecimy<ent>o

Acordado

~we w acordo acor<da>do

Acusación

ausaçn a<c>usaç<ió>n

Adelantado y Gobernador **Adelantado y Gobernador adelant^{do} e g^or** adelant<a>do e g<obernad>or

Administración

Engros-

adyniston ad<m>ynist<raci>on

Administración

administrazon administraz<i>on

Advertidamente abernoamte adbertidamte

adbertidam<en>te

Agentes de Negocios

Ag^{tes} de Negoz^{os} Ag<en>tes de Negoz<i>os

Agosto

Å ag

ag<osto>



Ag⁰ Ag<ost>0

Al Excelentísimo Señor Virrey

Aler no francy

Alex^{mo} Sr Virrey Al ex<celentísi>mo S<eño>r Virrey



Al Señor A15 Als^r

Al s<eño>r

Al Señor Marqués Hermano de Vuestra Señoría ald many heron della

al SS^{or} marq^z herm^o de VSS^a al SS<eñ>or marq<ué>z herm<an>o de V<uestra> SS<eñorí>a

Albuquerque

Alburquerq

Alburquerq<ue>

Alcalde raco

alcd alc<al>d<e>

Alcalde alese alcde alc<al>de

Alcalde

 \mathcal{M} Ald Al<cal>d<e> Alcalde Ordinario

alde ordy⁰ al<cal>de ordy<nari>o

Alcalde Ordinario all^{de} ordin^o al<ca>lde ordin<ari>o

Alcalde Ordinario de Primer Voto alde and como boro

alde ord^o de prim^o boto al<cal>de ord<inari>o de prim<er>o boto



allds al<ca>ld<e>s



alg^a alg<un>a



alg<u>na



alg<u>nd



میں alg⁰ alg<un>o

Almirante al my fare

almyrate almyra<n>te

Almorjarifazgo

almox⁰ almox<arifazg>o

Almorjarifazgo

almoxa⁰ almoxa<rifazg>0

Alonso

al⁰ al<ons>o

Alonso

∧ a⁰ a<lons>o

Alteza Muy Poderoso Señor *QJPC* A M P S A<lteza > M<uy> P<oderoso> S<eñor>

Alzamiento

Alsom

Alzam^{to} Alzam<ien>to

> Ante ate a<n>te

Ante el Presente Escribano C Dece mess egouno

ate el press^{te} scrino a<n>te el press<en>te <e>scri<ba>no

Ante Usted

a Vind AVmd

A<nte> V<uestra> m<erce>d



a<ñ>o

Año Pasado

میں جبلا

año p^{do} año p<asa>do

Año Próximo

ano prox^{mo} ano prox<i>mo



a<ñ>os





Antonia Fernández unt^a Fr^ez

ant^a Fr^ez ant<oni>a F<e>r<nánd>ez

Antonio

Ante

Antt⁰ Antt<oni>o

Antonio An to Anto Ant<oni>o

Antonio

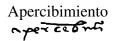
mto

ant⁰ ant<oni>o

Antonio Arquiepiscopal Granadino

A wicheps gramats archieps granats

archieps granats A<ntonius> archiep<iscopu>s granat<ensi>z



apercebimt⁰ apercebim<ien>to

Apelación

apelaçio apelaçio<n>

Aplicación 20m aplicaz^{on} aplicaz<i>on

Apostólica

ap^{ca} ap<ostóli>ca

Apostólica

app^{ca} app<ostóli>ca

Apostólico

Appco App<ostóli>co

Apostólico مرکز میں app^{co} app<ostóli>co

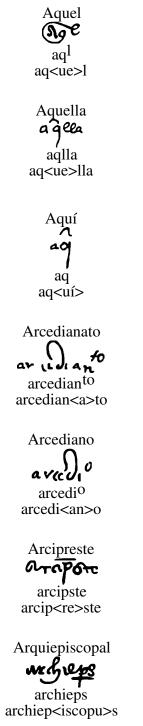
Aprobación



appon app<robaci>on

Aprovechar

ap^ovchar ap<r>ov<e>char



Arrendamiento arrendamy^{to} arrendamy<en>to

Arrepentimiento ufe pentum

aRepentimy⁰ aRepentimy<ent>0

Asesores

aSores a<se>Sores

Asunto 40

ass^{to} ass<un>to

Atención *atenze* atenzon atenz

i>on

Audiencia

abdici^a abdi<en>cia

Audiencia

abdç^a abd<ien>ç<i>a

Audiencia aud^a aud^a aud<ienci>a Audiencia Real and^e zzeal audi^a rreal audi<enci>a rreal



augm^{tos} augm<en>tos

Ausente auss^{te} auss<en>te

Averiguación

averig^{on} averig<uaci>on

B

8266 35 B CE De

Bartolomé B^{me}

B<artolo>me

Bartolomé González brne gnz

brne gnz b<a>r<tolo>ne g<o>n<zále>z

Bastante

bas^{te} bas<tan>te

Bastante

bas^{te} bas<tan>te

Bastantemente

bastame on te

bastantem^{te} bastantem<en>te

Bastimento bain bastimto bastim<en>to

Beatitud 6e Fui betud be<ati>tud

Bendición Versen

Vendizⁿ Vendiz<ió>n

Bernardino Un Br^{no} B<e>r<nardi>no

Bernardino lGr Brno B<e>r<nardi>no

Bernardo

Bo

Bqo B<ernar>do

Besa La Mano **B**/H BLM

B<esa> L<a> M<ano>

Besa La Mano de Vuestra Majestad

Blm⁰ de Vm B<esa> l<a> m<an>o de V<uestra> m<ajestad> Besa La Mano de Vuestra Señoría

BLM⁰ de VS^a B<esa> L<a> M<an>o de V<uestra> S<eñorí>a

Besa Los Pies

Blp B<esa> l<os> p<ies>

> Bienes Co b^es b<ien>es

> > Buen

bue<n>

Buena Gr bn^a b<ue>na

Buenos

b^os b<uen>os

Bustamante Lugante Bustan^{te}

Busta<ma>nte