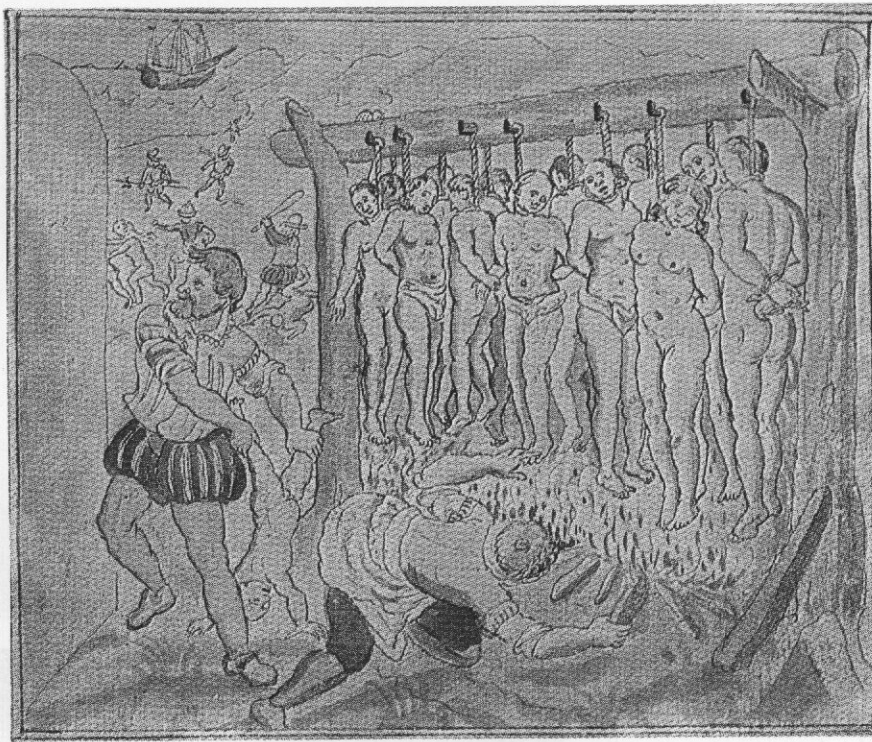
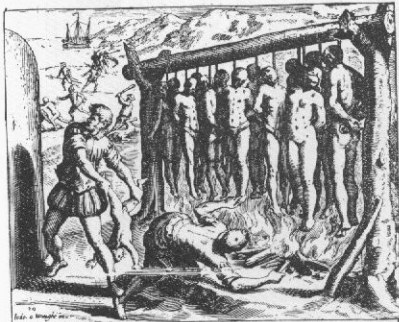




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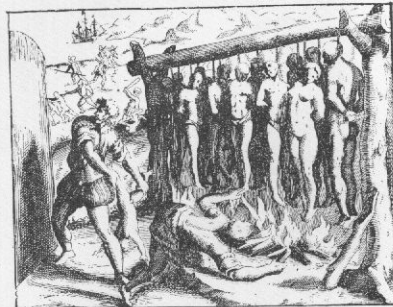
10 CRUELITATES HISPANORVM
fensione, quam defensione, cum puero cum qui certant arundi-
ne, iusto, quam cum armis vicorum.



Quod cernentes Hispani generosi equis insidentes, gla-
diis, & lanceis bene instructi, sanguinolentis suis stragibz, &
stratagematibus initium fecere ciuitatesque & pagos percur-
rentes, nulli statui, aut sexui, ne feminis quidem pauperibus pe-
perces.

De la Tyrannie aux Indes.

6



Ils Gentils hommes tous eschappans hors les Villes,
Pour se guerir, Tyrans les mettent sur les gibets,
Brasants les pauvres corps, d'un feu à bruler main,
Faisant bels et gros, un massacre inhumain,
Aux Femmes sont coupés, au fil les mains, cruelle
Tragedie au peuple fort mauuaise venue,
C'estoit pour le butin de l'Or & de l'argent,
Mais Dieu les punit, les meurtres reijettant.

B 2

AN HISTORICAL AND TRUE ACCOUNT

OF THE

Cruel Massacre and Slaughter

OF

20,000,000 of People

In the West Indies by the

SPANIARDS.

WRITTEN BY

BISHOP LAS CASAS, AN EYE-WITNESS.

Translated from the French Edition, printed in 1620.

THIS PLATE WITHDRAWN BY THE PUBLISHER,
IT BEING TOO HORRIBLE TO PRINT.

They erected low gallows and built fires under the straggling creatures.
Reproduced from Bishop Las Casas' Book.

Spain's Infamy Spreads

The pictures on these two pages dramatically show how, as time passed, the Black Legend grew. The French water color of 1582 above, from the same series as those on the three preceding pages, depicts an unusually inhuman torture scene on the island of Hispaniola (present-day Haiti). In 1598, the famous Flemish engraver Theodore de Bry used these drawings as models to illustrate a Latin edition (far left above, and opposite page) of Las Casas' *Very Brief Account*. A close approximation of De Bry's engraving appeared in another French edition (center), this one published in 1620. Nearly three centuries afterward, the legend was still very much alive—at the service of a new enemy of Spain. The date of the title page above is 1898, at the height of the Spanish-American War. The New York publisher translated the 1620 French text and quite obviously, as his caption suggests, had the same torture scene in mind. But his propaganda technique was subtler: he withheld the plate because, he claimed, it was "too horrible to print."

Indi Hispanis aurum sitientibus, aurum lique- XX. factum infundunt.

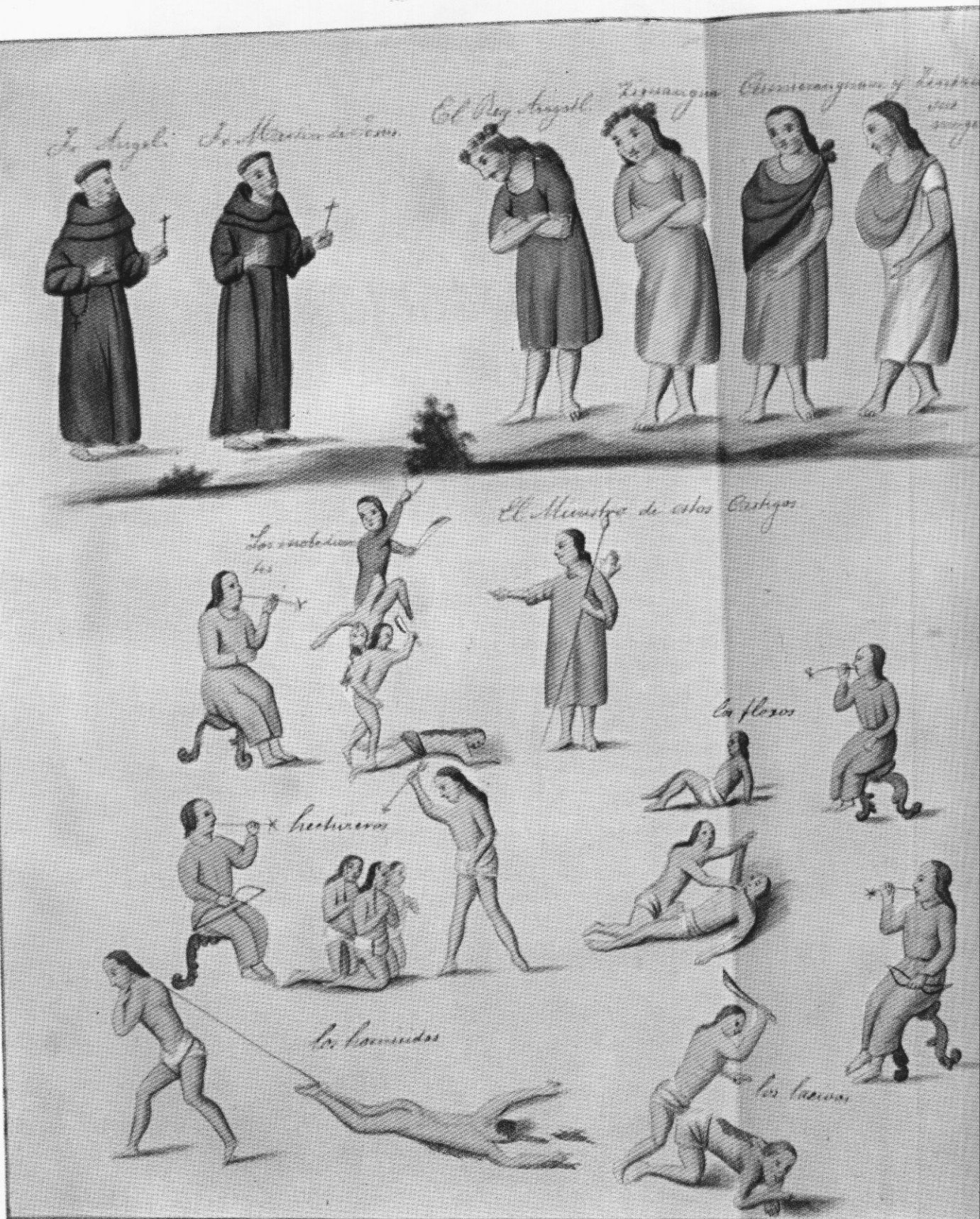


INDI Hispanis offensi propter nimiam eorum tyrannidem & crudelitatem, atq; auaritiam, quoscumq; capiebant viuos, militares praesertim duces, reuinctis manibus pedibusq; proieciabant in terram: mox auro in os iacentis infuso, cum hac exprobratione auaritia, Ede, ede aurum Christiane: ad maiorem cruciatum ac probrum cultellis lapideis, alius brachium Hispani, alius humerum, alius crus, abscindebant & subiectis prunis torrentes mandebant.

F

Indi

Another De Bry engraving suggests that the Indians retaliated in kind when they could. Here they mutilate two captured soldiers and force molten gold down the throat of a third, crying, "Eat, eat gold, Christian!"



This is a transcript of a sixteenth-century Franciscan's manuscript showing his brethren "at work in the vineyard of the Lord" in Mexico. At top, two priests receive a native king and his wives for baptism. Candidates were turned over to a "minister of penances" to be severely punished for such pas

Mopas

