

New Spain and Early Independent Mexico manuscripts

New Spain

Finding aid prepared by David M. Szewczyk.

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PACSCL

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Summary Information

Repository	PACSCL
Title	New Spain and Early Independent Mexico manuscripts
Call number	New Spain
Date [inclusive]	1519-1855
Extent	5.8 linear feet
Language	Spanish

Cite as:

[title and date of item], [Call-number], New Spain and Early Independent Mexico manuscripts, 1519-1855, Rosenbach Museum and Library.

Biography/History

Dr. Rosenbach and the Rosenbach Museum and Library

During the first half of this century, Dr. Abraham S. W. Rosenbach reigned supreme as our nation's greatest bookseller. Born in Philadelphia in July of 1876, he was educated in the city's public, school system and received his A.B., M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. His dissertation examined the influence of Spanish Golden Age literature on English Elizabethan writings. In 1903 he formed with his brother Philip the Rosenbach Company, which dealt in manuscripts and rare books as well as fine and decorative arts. The company prospered, and Dr. Rosenbach, who headed the manuscripts and rare books division, was highly instrumental in forming the collections of Henry Huntington, Carl Pforzheimer, Henry Folger, Harry Widener, Arthur Houghton, Lessing Rosenwald and others whose

libraries are now important segments of the American heritage.

In addition, Dr. Rosenbach established a personal library of importance. On his shelves were incunabula, Judaica, medieval and renaissance manuscripts, Americana, English and American literature, and early American children's books. During his lifetime, Dr. R., as he was often called, gave away his collections of children's books [now at the Free Library of Philadelphia] and Judaica (now at the American Jewish Historical Society). The remainder of his holdings became The Rosenbach Library, which still retains and adds to the collection as suitable materials become available.

Mexico, the Spanish Southwest and Dr. Rosenbach

In a calendar of the Peruvian and other South American Manuscripts in the Philip H. & A.S.W. Rosenbach Foundation (Philadelphia, 1978), I have described Dr. Rosenbach's interest, in Spain and Spanish America. After 1927, while Dr. R. was busy securing large lots of early Peruvian manuscripts from Bertram T. Lee, he was also negotiating with Count Antonio Pignatelli and his agents on the purchase of portions of the family archive of Hernando Cortés. Dr. R. had already acquired a very sizeable collection of Mexican manuscripts in 1922. He focused on the colonial period of Mexico because of the materials available and a latent curiosity derived from his research into sixteenth century Spain. Quite apart from the Doctor and his activities, the 1920s and 1930s were a remarkable era for the wealth and quality of Latin American materials offered to collectors and librarians. The Maggs Brothers issued their famous *Bibliotheca Americana* series of catalogues during this period. Henry N. Wagner formed his first collection of Mexican incunables in the 1920s and his second in the 1930s. The original manuscript of the first book printed in South America, the *Doctrina christiana*, completely in the hand of Jose de Acosta, came onto the market in the 1930s. The Garcia Icazbalceta collection passed to the Library of the University of Texas. Each of these key events has its own story, as does the Mexican collection of The Rosenbach Library.

Hernando Cortés, Count Pignatelli, and Dr. R.

Hernando Cortés, like most Spaniards, had an unshakable reverence for the written word. He carefully detailed his conquest of Mexico for the king of Spain and thus became the first conqueror since Julius Caesar to provide the world his own narrative of his deeds. He also maintained a personal archive which he bequeathed to his heirs and which they preserved and augmented with the family papers of later generations. In the eighteenth century, the family moved the archive to the Hospital de Jesus, but they did not transfer ownership. Various nineteenth century scholars were allowed access to the collection, and some confusion arose as to whether the Cortés papers were part of the archive of the Hospital de Jesus or were simply a private archive deposited there. In the twentieth century, the Cortés/Pignatelli family re-established its ownership by taking physical possession of the materials.

Late in October, 1927, C.R.C. Conway, the noted collector of Mexicana and head of the Mexican Tramways Company, wrote to Dr. R. offering him a royal cedula signed by Charles V which bestowed upon Hernando Cortés the title of Captain General and Adelantado of the South Sea. It seems clear that Conway had acquired the document from Count Antonio Pignatelli, the direct heir of Cortés and the owner of the family archive. Dr. Rosenbach did not let the opportunity slip away. He purchased the cedula, and within a short time, sold it to Miriam Litcher Stark who stopped by the Rosenbach Company's New York store in search of quality items to purchase as gifts for the rare book department of the University of Texas Library. The decree is now in the Humanities Research Center of the university. The Doctor's interest was piqued by the transaction, and he pressed Conway about the availability of similar materials.

By the end of January, 1928, Count Pignatelli had decided to use a different agent for the sale of his family archive. Licentiate Rafael Angel Frias, the Counts personal lawyer, arrived in New York City early in March with a letter of introduction from Conway. He presented it at the Rosenbach Company store on March 9 along with six packages. The list of contents Frias supplied shows that he was carrying both very good and mediocre historical manuscripts.

On April 9 Dr. Rosenbach purchased three of the offered bundles. One contained the royal cedula from

Charles V giving Cortés 23,000 vassals in the Valley of Oaxaca, a bound volume with the confirmation of the 23,000 vassals from Philip II to Martin Cortés, and another cedula from Charles V allowing Cortés and his wife to entail their estate. The second package contained a legal proceeding with an Indian painting. The third bundle was the original decree from Charles V granting Cortés a coat-of-arms. From these items, Dr. Rosenbach extracted the confirmation made to Martin Cortés, the legal proceeding, and the grant of a coat-of-arms. He soon sold these manuscripts to Mrs. Edward Harkness, who in turn made a gift of them in her husband's name to the Library of Congress. The remaining documents technically became part of the stock of the Rosenbach Company and were offered for sale in several catalogues. However, the prices asked were so exorbitant they discouraged all, possible purchasers, and the documents in fact became part of Dr. Rosenbach's personal collection. The royal decrees are now part of The Rosenbach Library and are catalogued in this guide. Negotiations for the sale of the remaining manuscripts brought by Frias continued in fits and starts throughout the spring and summer of 1928. [veritua I ly G.fl. G Conway became involved, acting this time as an agent for Dr. Rosenbach. During the first week of November, 1928, Count Pignatelli, Licentiate Frias, Conway and Dr. Rosenbach finally settled on a price, and the three other bundles, which had stayed in Dr. Rosenbach's possession, became the property of the Rosenbach Company. The items purchased at this time were legal proceedings arising from Martin Cortés' involvement in a conspiracy to overthrow the viceregal power. All of these materials were sold to Mrs. Harkness and are now in the Library of Congress.

The frustrations and delays suffered by both sides in this transaction apparently cooled the relationship, especially on the part of the Count. But the money he received from the sale of the manuscripts did not end his financial difficulties. By late 1930, the Count found it necessary to dip into the family archive once again. This time, he used a different middle man. In early October, 1930, Senor Oscar Mendoza "of San Antonio, Texas approached Dr. Rosenbach offering to sell him a packet of Cortés documents. These seem to be the records now in The Rosenbach Library which concern Cortés' expedition to Honduras and his outfitting of expeditions to California and the Spice Islands. Mendoza claimed to act on behalf of "a Mexican historian." In October 10, Dr. Rosenbach purchased this small collection. The Count needed still more money, and on January 7, 1931, Dr. Rosenbach received a letter from Mendoza offering yet another Cortés item. This was the report that Zamudio sent Cortés From Panama, and Dr. R. purchased it too. During the late summer or the following year, Count Pignatelli once again employed Licentiate Frias as his agent in an attempt to sell more Cortés material. The deepening depression made Dr. R. extremely cautious about purchasing any of the items in the end, he bought another Charles V cedula relating to Cortés, but for only a fraction of the sum paid for the coat-of-arms, even though the documents were of equal importance. The cedula was Dr. Rosenbach's last purchase from the Cortés Family archive. Shortly after this transaction, Count Pignatelli was asked to leave Mexico, and the Cortés family archive was incorporated into the Archivo General de la Nacion.

Some of the documents that Dr. Rosenbach either did not wish or could not afford to buy in this final transaction were acquired by C.R.C. Conway. He received them as payment for a large debt incurred by the Count. Acting as agent for Conway and his heirs, H.P. Kraus, the New York bookseller, sold most of these manuscripts to Thomas Gilcrease of Tulsa, and they eventually passed into the collections of the Gilcrease institute. Certain other items were not included in this sale and are now in various libraries in Mexico and England.

Henry Ward Poole, Collector

Probably the least known, but one of the most colorful and important, nineteenth century collectors of Mexicana was Henry Ward Poole. He was born in Salem, Massachusetts in 1825 and was the third son of Ward and Eliza Poole. One of his older brothers was William Frederick Poole, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum and the Newberry Library and president of the American Historical Association and the American Library Association.

Henry attended Yale College but evidently did not graduate, although in later years he fashioned himself "Henry Ward Poole, Eng[gineer]." In 1850 he became involved in an ill-fated project to design, build

and market a "Euharmonic Organ." His introduction to Mexico came in December, 1856, when he landed in Veracruz as a surveying engineer for the Mexican Pacific Coal and iron Mining and Land Company. His association with the company was short-lived and not very profitable, and in 1857, Henry returned to the United States. In 1860 he went back to Mexico where he was appointed to a teaching position in the College of Mines. Henry was associated with the College in varying capacities until his death in 1890. When not teaching, Henry avidly collected books, manuscripts and historical paintings. In 1869 or 1870, he decided to sell his library, and he shipped it to Boston where it was sold in 1871. The sale catalogue listed 973 lots, with the total number of books and manuscripts far exceeding that number, since lots generally contained more than a single item. The library was a varied one containing Mexicana, European and English literature, incunabula and books of scientific and general interest.

Henry immediately set out to build another collection devoted to Mexico, and the bulk of the Rosenbach Mexican manuscripts comes from this second library. Poole's manuscript collection was enormous, and it would take years of diligent research to discover its precise size and the final resting places of its various components. From ownership notes on the Rosenbach materials, it is clear that Poole was actively buying Mexican historical documents in the period 1874-1882. Since Poole numbered each legajo (i.e., dossier) in the order of either its acquisition or cataloguing, it is apparent that the collection contained approximately 10,000 legajos.

After Henry's death, his brother William probably arranged for the sale of his library. In 1893 the library appeared in the auction rooms of Bangs & Co. of New York. The sale extended from June 19th through the 23rd and included 3005 lots. The books and manuscripts were catalogued as lots 1-2939, while lots 2940-3005 consisted of paintings, engravings and "miscellaneous articles." The identity of the buyers is still a mystery, since an annotated copy of the sale catalogue has not yet been located.

Some of the manuscripts were probably acquired by William Poole for the Newberry Library, or perhaps for Edward F. Ayer. Certain of the records catalogued in Ruth Butler's *A Check List of Manuscripts in the Edward Ayer Collection* could well have come from this sale. An examination of the documents for Poole's initials and inventory numbers will resolve the question. It is quite likely that dealers such as Lathrop Harper purchased most of the manuscript lots. In any case, the Poole manuscripts disappeared from sight after the auction.

A portion of them re-emerged in the library of George H. Hart. Hart had been a lawyer, first in Philadelphia and then in New York, at the turn of the century. In the 1922 sale of his collection, lot 801 was:

Dr. Rosenbach purchased this lot and several others containing Mexican broadsides originally from the Poole library. Lot 801 was drawn from a number of distinct lots in the 1893 Poole auction as a comparison with entries [607, 1608, 1611, 1618, 1622 and 1625 in the Poole catalogue demonstrates. All of the individual manuscripts mentioned in these lots are now in The Rosenbach Library.

Dr. R. may have removed and sold separately certain documents acquired in the Hart auction. Whether this happened cannot be known For sure, but perhaps readers of this introduction will provide further leads to the current, locations of other Poole manuscripts.

Scope and Contents

Brief Observations on the Rosenbach Mexican Manuscripts

It is sincerely hoped that this guide will stimulate researchers to come and use the Latin American historical manuscripts in the Rosenbach Library. Historians have much to learn from these documents.

The Cortés and Cortés-related manuscripts are the most important collection regarding the Marquis outside of Mexico and Spain. The contents of virtually all the items have been published, but always from faulty copies. Even the well-known mercedes to Cortés from Charles V, printed and reprinted in the various cedulares, are corrupt versions. The Cortés materials in this collection are all originals, and they amend and correct existing text copies in various ways.

But Cortés is only a small part of this collection. The manuscripts are overwhelmingly devoted to the common people of the colonial period, people who made no major or famous contributions to history. Generally, these individuals left few records of their lives, but valuable biographical data on some of them may be found in the Rosenbach manuscripts. The information ranges from physical descriptions, genealogies and inheritances to occupations, marriages and political and religious beliefs and practices. Social historians rather than political or economic historians will make the most fruitful search through these documents.

With this in mind, and well aware of the vagaries of colonial era names, the index has been compiled with a bias toward people. However, it attempts to be comprehensive and also lists institutions, concepts and general subjects.

Entry Format

This guide has been compiled and edited in accord with long-established principles of manuscript cataloguing. Main entries have been determined by reading each cahier, and whenever possible, the name of the leading party has been used, with careful indexing to others mentioned. Corporate entries have been employed for inquisitorial manuscripts and for legajos relating exclusively to corporate entities.

The total number of documents or letters is the second element in each heading. Next are listed all of the cities and towns in which the documents were composed, followed by inclusive dates. Then, a total page count is given. Finally, the parenthetical information is the call number of the manuscript.

Below the main heading is an abstract of the dossier which seeks to be both brief and comprehensive. It aims to point historians toward materials which will be of use to them, but it does not do their research for them. Consequently, this guide will not serve the same purpose as my previously published calendar of the Peruvian manuscripts.

Some entries have specific information on provenance in parentheses below the abstract. Those which do not contain this item are all part of the Poole-Hart-Rosenbach chain of ownership.

Language of the Documents

All of the manuscripts are written in Spanish.

Titles

In this guide, titles appearing before personal names are capitalized, while those following names are not. For example, "Licentiate: Juan de Campos," but "Juan de Campos, licentiate of the Mexican court." The only exception is a title of nobility. Titles of office appearing without a name are not capitalized: "...the alcalde summoned the citizens to..."

Abbreviations: A.D.S.: Autograph document signed; A.L.S.: Autograph letter signed; Ca.: Circa; cm.: centimeter; D., Ds.: document, documents; D.S., Ds.S.: document, signed, documents signed; L., Ls.: letter, letters; L.S., Ls.S.: letter signed, letters signed; Ms.: manuscript; Ms.S.: manuscript signed; N.B.: nota bene; O.F.M.: Order of Friars Minor; O.s.F.: Order of San Francisco; p., pp.: page, pages; pt.: part; S.J.: Society of Jesus; vol.: volume

Administrative Information

PACSCL

2010.12.20

Finding aid prepared by David M. Szewczyk.

Sponsor

The creation of the electronic guide for this collection was made possible through generous funding from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, administered through the Council on Library and Information Resources' "Cataloging Hidden Special Collections and Archives" Project. Finding aid entered into the Archivists' Toolkit by Garrett Boos.

Access Restrictions

This collection is open for research use.

Use Restrictions

Copyright restrictions may apply. Please contact the Archives with requests for copying and for authorization to publish, quote or reproduce the material.

Processing Information note

The creation of the finding aid was supported by a cost-sharing grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The creation of the electronic guide for this collection was made possible through generous funding from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, administered through the Council on Library and Information Resources' "Cataloging Hidden Special Collections and Archives" Project. Finding aid entered into the Archivists' Toolkit by Garrett Boos.

Collection Inventory

	Call-number
<p>ACHA, Tomás Domingo. 8 documents. Mexico City, 1804 September 12-19. [8 pages] Don José Orihuela Fernández de Córdoba, a resident of Seville, empowered Acha to take over and administer the ranches (i.e., "fincas") of the entail established by Licentiate Diego de Morales Guerra. The royal audiencia confirms the validity of the power-of-attorney.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 20, #5) New Spain</p>
<p>ALCÁNTARA DÍAZ DE LABANDERO, Pedro. 4 documents. Mexico City, 1819 May 19-22. [4 pages] The oidores of the audiencia confirm a power-of-attorney that Pedro made in the town of Aguilar do Campo, Spain. The power was originally conferred on don Antonio Pareda, Inquisitor of the Holy office, and was later transferred to Jacinto Floranés, teniente de alcaide of the Inquisition in New Spain, and then to Pedro Montes de Oca.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 14, #10) New Spain</p>
<p>ALEGRÍA, José Alejo. 13 documents. Mexico City, 1820 July 11-September 14. [14 pages] Alegría is a cuntador mayor, probably of the Tribunal de Cuentas, who requests confirmation of a power-of-attorney that María Antonla Elejalde y Anda and Francisco Javier López de Berosteguieta conferred on him. Elejalde and López are citizens of Victoria, Spain and wish to collect 11,265 pesos and six reales still owed them from the dissolution of the commercial company of Pedro Vertiz and his adopted son, José Oteiza.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 10, #14) New Spain</p>
<p>ALTAMIRANO, [Licentiate Juan]. Autograph letter signed to Francisco Sánchez [Mexico City], [1540-1555]. [2.5 pages] Sánchez is the majordomo (if the estates of the Marqués del Valle, and Altamirano is the marqués' general administrator. In these nine paragraphs,</p>	<p>AMS (787/3) New Spain</p>

Altamirano sends instructions concerning the handling of some "knavish Indians," "the matter of Teutlaltzingo," the feeding of pigs, and several other business matters. One short paragraph states: "The female slave that Alcalá received should, I am told, be kept in a safe place." Other people mentioned are Guerra (no first name), Andrés Díaz, Diego de Guinea, (Antonio de) Turcios and don Pedro do Guzmán. (Provenance, probably Count Pignatelli, 1930).

ALVARADO, Juan B., Governor of California. 2 documents signed. Monterrey [now Monterey], 1840 March 27. [2 pages] Papers "emancipating" two Indians living at the mission of San Luis Rey. The governor allows José R__do and ____ Sichac, as well as their families, to live by themselves, away from the mission compound. (Provenance: Rosenbach Company stock).	AMS (377/12) New Spain
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ALZATE Y RAMÍREZ, José Antonio de. Manuscript signed. Mexico City, 1777. [198 pages of text (written on paper) and 10 leaves of illustration (on vellum)] Memoria sobre La naturaleza, cultivo, y benelicio do la Grana. Bound in full old-Spanish calf, with gilt ruling and stamping on both covers and on the spine; unsigned, but circa 1777-1780. Some bibliographers claim this manuscript concerning cochineal production was first published in Mexico in 1777, hut a copy of that supposed edition has not been located, and [it is probably a bibliograpahic "ghost". Other 1777 copies of the manuscript are in the Newberry Library and the Bancroft Library, and although priority is yet to be determined, this copy appears to be the author's own. The binding does not bear the coat-of-arms of either the king, to whom the work is dedicated, nor of Viceroy Bucareli, who commissioned it. Also, this manuscript has several interlinear corrections and additions. The illustrations are well executed, in colors, and include several figures not found in the Madrid, 1795 edition. All illustrations are on vellum cut to the size of standard Spanish legal sheets of the era, except one which is on a double size sheet that folds out for viewing. Finally, a comparison of the 1795 printed edition and this manuscript reveals textual differences of note. (Provenance: Herschel V. Jones, Americana Library of..., item number 532).	AMS (755/23) New Spain
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[ANA MARÍA OF NEUBERG,] Queen of Spain. Document signed. (with a stamp)
 Madrid, 1700 November 20. [8 pages] Reiteration of a royal cedula of 5 June 1698. (See Charles II--1698 [44O/27]). (Provenance: Rosenbach Company stock).

AMS
 (441/5a)
 New Spain

[ANA MARÍA OF NEUBERG,] Queen of Spain. Document signed. (with a stamp)
 Madrid, 1700 November 20. [7 pages] Duplicate of previous entry.

AMS
 (441/5b)
 New Spain

ANONYMOUS. Untitled Manuscript. [Mexico City], [1829-1840]. [16 pages] The author or this piece seems to have been a student of theology. Written in an oratorical style, the presentation concerns the conflict between religion and political necessities, especially for ecclesiastics elected to government posts. The address was prepared for delivery before an academy in the capital. This is a rough draft with many corrections.

AMS
 (462/25, pt.
 18, #1)
 New Spain

ARMAS, Manuel José de. 13 documents. Santiago Jamiltepec, Chicometepec, 1800 March 6-18. [24 pages] Deep concern for the Indians of his jurisdiction prompts Armas, the subdelegate of Xicayan, to prepare this cahier. He finds that the Indians of this area of Oaxaca are being exploited by the Negroes, mulattoes and pardos from Guazolotitlán and Chicometepec. The Indians normally cultivate bountiful quantities of cochineal, but have lately produced precious little or the dye-stuff. This is partly due to the Negroes' demands on the Indians to work in the region's cotton fields. In addition, early in the year, the nopal fields were constantly awash because of extremely heavy rains.

AMS
 (462/25, pt.
 19, #10)
 New Spain

ARMAS, Manuel José de. 26 documents. Mexico City, Santiago Jamiltepee, 1800 March 20-1801 February 9. [54 pages] After presenting his preliminary findings in the above documents, Armas conducts a thorough investigation of the exploitation of the Indians in his jurisdiction. The immediate focus of these records is the cotton growing industry. In the end, official action is taken to protect the Oaxacan Indians.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
20, #3)
New Spain

ARMENTA, Francisco Javier de. 53 documents. San Felipe el Real, 1743 August 12-October 1. [254 pages] On 6 August 1740, don Juan Baptista de Belaunzarán y Zumeta, the governor and captain general of Nueva Vizcaya, suspended Armenta from his post as notary public of the cabildo and mining registry of San Felipe. This was done summarily, without any explanation, and Armenta estimated the resulting loss of income at 600 pesos. When Belaunzarán completed his term of office, Armenta brought a complaint against him at his residencia hearing. This is a contemporary copy of the entire proceeding relating to that complaint. Armenta alleges that his suspension resulted from his "having acted with don Diego González do Herrán...agent of the President and Oidores of the Royal Audiencia...of... Guadalajara, in matters relating to the creditors and estate of don José de Urtiaga..." An investigation into Belaunzarán's conduct while in office follows.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
21, #1)
New Spain

ARROYO, Angela Antonia Isabel de. 6 documents. Madrid, 1747 January 12-March 26. [24 pages] Señora Arroyo is the widow of Juan José de Campuzano. As the executor of his will and the guardian of his four minor children, she institutes legal action to settle Campuzano's dealings in Mexico and to collect all monies due his estate.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
29, #1)
New Spain

AYALA, Santiago de. 8 documents. Mexico City, 1804 October 13-November 3. [9 pages] Don Francisco Díaz, Durana, archdeacon of the Cathedral of Manila, has given Ayala a power-of-attorney. In this small packet of papers, Ayala seeks and obtains confirmation of

AMS
(462/25, pt.
24, #7)

the Legal form from the royal audiencia.

New Spain

AZURMENDI, José María. 4 documents. Mexico City, 1820 January 3-February 3. [4 pages] Azurmendi is a citizen of and merchant in Cadiz. The audiencia here validates a power-of-attorney that he gave in Cadiz to Pedro de Muguerza.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
14, #13)
New Spain

BROSA, Miguel de la. 4 documents. Mexico City, 1811 June 7-10. [4 pages] The royal audiencia validates a power-of-attorney that Brosa conferred in Havana on José Sastre y Torres, a merchant. Brosa had given the merchant this power so that "on his behalf he can collect and recover the sums of money or objects that the 'Casa de Sastre Sabater' owes him".

AMS
(462/25, pt.
18, #11)
New Spain

BURGOS Y ACUÑA, Manuel. 43 documents. Mexico City, "Collegiate Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe", 1811 September 27-1812 March 23. [66 pages] Following the appointment of Dr. don Tomás de Arrieta to the canonry for Nahuatl at the church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, the prebendary of the same language became vacant. These documents chronicle the selection of Burgos for that position. They are contemporary, certified copies of the originals.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
24, #9)
New Spain

BUSTAMANTE, Ramón. 30 documents. Mexico City, 1820 July 14-1821 February 26. [42 pages] Bustamante is a royalist officer who received from the archbishop the exclusive right to distribute scapulars and indulgences on behalf of the Sodality of the Immaculate Conception. The church later imposed certain unfavorable requirements which prohibited Bustamante from further participation in the devout work. Recriminations lead to this legal

AMS
(462/25,
Pt. 24, #5)
New Spain

action before the royal audiencia.

<p>CAMARGO, Valeriana de. 11 documents. Mexico City, "La [stancia do San José de la Cieneguilla]", 1636 July 29-1637 November 20. [13 pages] Valeriana is the widow of Francisco Hernández de la Yguera and is now married to Captain Francisco de Solares. In this series of documents, she attempts to recover from a Jesuit some money that a business partner of hers diverted to the priest.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 7, #9) New Spain</p>
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<p>CAMPECHE. Campeche. Ayuntamiento. 54 documents and 3 letters. Mexico City, Campeche, Mérida, 1752 February 19-1811 November 23. [96 pages] A dispute has arisen between the town council of Campeche and the royal alfez, don José Antonio Bobes, over the custodianship p of the royal banner that adorns the town council chamber. The council claims the right to look after the flag, but Bobes cites eighteenth century documents that confer a curatorial privilege on the royal alfez. The question is aggravated by the political situation in Spain, for King Ferdinand VII has just turned the government over to a regency board.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 9, #7) New Spain</p>
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<p>CASTILLA Y LAEZA, José de. 37 documents. San Luis Potosi Mexico City, 1785 February 23-March 10. [105 pages] After serving as alcalde mayor of the city and province of Potosí, Castilla undergoes a residencia hearing. This is part of the file, and it appears that Castilla has been charged with various acts of malfeasance of his office, principally abuse of Indians. However, five citizens of standing in the community offer sworn testimony as to the fair, correct and honorable manner in which Castilla has administered his post. They contend that Castilla has exercised the power of his office for the betterment of the natives. To further bolster his case, Castilla prepares a list of interrogatories and presents witnesses who respond to the questions. The witnesses in this file are don José Gavino Fernández, don Juan José González de Molina, don José Francisco de Miranda, don Manuel Ortíz de</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 23, #13) New Spain</p>
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Santa María, don Manuel Hernández, de Castilblanque, don Francisco de Salazar, don José Ignacio Morales, don José de Apríz, don José Gutiérrez de Cós, don Tomás Braceras y Campo, don Francisco de Herreparas, don Felipe María Arduengo, fray José Joaquín de Castro, Fray Antonio González and fray Antonio Campos y Aizate.

CASTILLO, Juana del. 57 documents. Mexico City, 1778 January 14-1779 March 7. [84 pages] Before the archiepiscopal court, Juana is accused of prostitution and simple fornication. José del Castillo, Ana Lugara Cervantes and Agustín Ayala e Yllescas are charged with contributing to and condoning Juan's immoral behavior. It is alleged that Ana, who is Juana's aunt and José's wife, actively solicited men for her niece and that José permitted this and even served as a panderer. Ayala is said to have lived with Juana for six months in a state of "incontinence." Finally, José and Ana are accused of using their rooms, which are rented and located in "la casa del polvorista" on Ortega Street, as a place of assignation. Witnesses in the case are María Ana Pastraña, Vicente Bello, Ana Floria and Catalina Godoy.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
11, #7)
New Spain

CASTRO INFANTE, Juan de. 31 documents. Málaga, Seville, Cadiz, Veracruz, 1708 September 30-1711 June 26. [110 pages] A druggist and a citizen of Cadiz who had just arrived in Mexico, Señor Castro fell terminally ill in Veracruz. His widow, Josefa do Perea, seeks in this series of documents to settle his estate. She is now a professed nun in Málaga and consequently works through third parties. The bundle includes a full inventory of Castro's possessions which shows a medico-pharmaceutical library.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
23, #5)
New Spain

CATHOLIC CHURCH. Archbishopric of Mexico. 6 documents. Ocoyoacac, Tarasquillo. Ecclesiastic investigation, 1668 January 3-1668 February 18. [13 pages] Authorities From the archdiocese--not the Inquisition--seek to determine the truth of the charge that Melchor de Ibarra, a free mulato lobo, has been having sexual intercourse with two Indians, a mother

AMS
(462/25, pt
24, #4)
New Spain

and daughter. The charge is substantiated, but Melechor and the mother flee to avoid punishment.

<p>CATHOLIC CHURCH. Tlaxcala City. 38 documents and 9 letters. Tlaxcala City, Mexico City, 1797 January-1807 March 31. [114 pages] The main church in Tlaxcala City is in great disrepair, beginning in 1796, various steps are taken to refurbish it such as rebuilding the roof, installing new flooring tiles, fixing the interior walls and replacing windows. Included in this file are financial statements, communications with the viceregal government and ancillary reports.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 25, #4) New Spain</p>
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<p>CAVIEDES, Manuel 5 documents. Mexico City, 1811 November 9-12. [4pages] A resident on the isle of León, Caviedes (or Cavides) has empowered Antonio Uscola, a Mexico City merchant, to collect for him his inheritance from the estate of Antonia Ceresuela, widow of José Rada y Coca, the audiencia confirms the legitimacy of the power-of-attorney.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 16, #12) New Spain</p>
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<p>CAYETANO DE FONCERRADA, José. 4 documents. Mexico City, 1820 February 13-April 18. [4 pages] Don José is the dean of the cathedral at Lérida, Spain. The audiencia validates the power-of-attorney he has conferred on his nephew, José Ignacio de Amorena, who is an official in the intendency of Puebla, his sister, María Josefa de Foncerrada, and his niece, María Josefa de Amorena.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 14, #15) New Spain</p>
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<p>CELAYA. Baptismal Records. 4 documents. Celaya, 1731 April 14-18. [6 pages] Certified copies from the register for the year 1619 relating to a child simply named "Francisca," with no last name given, and to Pedro Carcia.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 6, #7) New Spain</p>
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[CHARLES V, Holy Roman Emperor,] King of Spain. Document signed. Barcelona, 1529 July 6. [1 page] In this document, signed "Yo el rey," the King of Spain bestows upon Hernando Cortés the title of Marqués del Valle de Oaxaca as a reward for his conquest of Mexico. The Emperor, "heeding the many and signal services" which Cortés has rendered to the Crown, "especially in the discovery and settlement of New Spain," grants Cortés a royal favor. "It is Our wish and will that from henceforth you shall call, sign, and entitle yourself, and others shall call and entitle you Marqués del Valle which is known as Oaxaca." This is Cortés' own copy, given to him by Charles personally. It is written on vellum and illuminated. (Provenance: Count Pignoteili, 1931).

AMS
(1080/23)
New Spain

[CHARLES V, Holy Roman Emperor,] King of Spain. Document signed. Barcelona, 1529 July 6. [1 page] On the same day that Cortés was made Marqués del Valle, Charles V granted him, in this document, two Islands in Lake Ecatepec (San Christóbal). Cortés had asked for the islands, "where there is the hunting of stag and rabbits and other kinds of amusement," for use as hunting preserves. This is Cortés' own copy, written on vellum and illuminated. (Provenance Count Pignatelli, 1931).

AMS
(1080/25)
New Spain

[CHARLES V, Holy Roman Emperor,] King of Spain. Document signed. Barcelona, 1529 July 6. [16 p.] Along with the title Marqués del Valle, Charles V awarded Cortés large tracts of land in Oaxaca and elsewhere on July 6, 1529 (not July 20 as Prescott and other historians have recorded). This is the original of the royal decree, signed "Yo el rey," granting Cortés a domain encompassing more than twenty large towns and villages and 23,000 vassals. This is Cortés' own copy, written on vellum and illuminated. (Provenance: Count Pignatelli, 1928).

AMS
(1080/26)
New Spain

CHARLES V, Holy Roman Emperor,] King of Spain. Document signed. Barcelona, 1529

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July 27. [6 pages plus covers.] Written on vellum, this is the original manuscript giving Hernando Cortés royal permission to entail his estate and thus establish a mayorazgo. As with the other royal favors granted Cortés, the king gives this in recognition of the conquest of Mexico. This is Cortes' own copy and is nicely illuminated. (Provenance: Count Pignatelli, i928). (1080/20)
New Spain

[CHARLES II,] King of Spain. Document signed (with stamp). Toledo, 1698 June 5. [3 pages] This cedula notifies royal treasury officials in Mexico City that the cedula of 14 August 1688 has been modified. From now on, only members of the Franciscan Order who are officially certified to be resident in doctrinas in Florida are to be paid the monies destined for such proselytization. (Provenance: Rosenbach Co. stock). AMS
(440/27a)
New Spain

[CHARLES II,] King of Spain. Document signed (with stamp). Toledo, 1698 June 5. [3 pages] Duplicate of previous entry. AMS
(440/27b)
New Spain

COLIMA. Colima. 24 documents. Colima, Mexico City, 1656 July 31-October. [28 pages] The Indians of the village of Colima and its subordinate villages believe that the monastery of San Francisco in Colima is using them in strenuous labor for which they are not liable by law. The communities of Coquimatlán, Zuluapén, Quetzalapan, Nagualapán, Comalán and Zacualpán ask that they not be forced to rebuild the fire-devastated church at the monastery. They have already been compelled to cut and haul logs, to work in the fields, to process salt, and to perform other unremunerated labor. Only the first three documents are originals; the others are contemporary, certified copies. AMS
(462/25,
Pt. 10, #5)
New Spain

CORTÉS, Hernando. Document signed. Espiritu Sonto, 1524 December 14. [2 pages] This is the original document, signed by Cortés, empowering Gonzalo de Salazar and Pedro Almindez Cherinos to depose Alonso de Estrada, Rodrigo de Albornoz and Alonso de Zuazo as interim rulers of Nueva España. Cortés had left those three lieutenants to rule while he travelled to Honduras. (This document was miscatalogued to the Rosenbach Co. catalogues The Sea and America in documents. In both of those publications, this manuscript was said to have been penned in "Tupulco" rather than Espiritu Santo). (Provenance: Count Pignatelli, circa 3929-1932).

AMS
(1084/20)
New Spain

CORTÉS, Hernando. 9 documents. Toledo, 1525 May 5-15. [13 pages] Don Hernando wishes to be admitted to the Order of Santiago, and this file contains the affidavits and depositions of his witnesses. There is also the original, signed copy of a royal decree from Charles V requiring the officials of the Order to receive and evaluate Cortés' application. (Provenance: Found in Spain by Philip H. Rosenbach, 1926; sold to Herschel V. Jones; reacquired 1929. References: Adventures in Americana, No. 19; Books and Bidders, pp. 268-269).

AMS
(763/19)
New Spain

CORTÉS, Hernando. Document signed. [Mexico City], 1526 December 17. [.1 page] This is a pay order with the rare signature of "Hernando Cortés." It directs Cortés' agent, Francisco de Santacruz, to pay 500 gold pesos to Alvaro de Saavedra Cerón, a distant relative of Cortés and the appointed commander of an expedition to the Spice Islands or the Moluccas. (Provenance: Oscar Mendoza, 1930).

AMS
(1019/26a)
New Spain

CORTÉS, Hernando. Document signed. Mexico City, 1527 February 13. [1½ pages] This is a payroll listing the names and wages of the sailors to accompany Alvaro de Saavedra Cerón on his voyage to the Spice Islands. It is headed: "Relacion dlos pesos de oro q su

AMS
(1080/19a)
New Spain

señoría manda dar a los Canalleros & hidalgos q van en compania dl Capitan alu° de Sayavedra al descubrimi° dla especeria." The list includes Luis de Cárdenas, who was to command one of the three ships in the expedition, Esteban de Guzmán, Guiral, Juan de Gallegos, Gaeta, Zamudio (possibly Alonso de Zamudio who later appears in the service of Cortés as captain of one of his ships), Barrios, Francisco de Bera, Saavedra himself, Vargas, Francisco Granado (the scribe whose log of the voyage is preserved in the Archives of the Indies at Seville), Juan López and others. The total payroll amounts to 1,280 pesos. (Provenance: Oscar Mendoza, 1930).

<p>CORTÉS, Hernando. Letter signed to Palacios Rubios. [Mexico City], 1527 May 31. [1 page] Cortés commands his agent, Palacios Rubios, to buy four reams of paper, a half dozen locks and keys, and a steelyard and to give them to the sailor Guiral for the armada under the command of Alvaro de Saavedra Cerón. (Provenance: Oscar Mendoza, 1930).</p>	<p>AMS (1019/27) New Spain</p>
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<p>CORTÉS, Hernando. Letter signed to Palacios Rubios. [Mexico City], 1527 July 8. [1 page] Signed by Cortés, this document orders the payment of wages to eleven sailors who are to accompany Alvaro de Saavedra Cerón on his expedition to the Spice Islands. Listed here are Julián de Nápoles, Vicencio (the Vicente de Nápoles whose account of the expedition, written after his arrival back in Spain in 1534, is one of the two relations of Saavedra's voyage preserved in the Archives of the Indies), Juan de Huelva, Antón Gallardo, Andrés Ramírez, Pedro Gallego, Pedro Viscayno, Machín, Toribio, Francisco, and the boatswain. The total payroll here is 405 pesos. (Provenance: Oscar Nlendo,a, 1930).</p>	<p>AMS (1080/27a) New Spain</p>
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<p>[CORTÉS, Hernando,] Marqués del Valle. Letter signed to the Court of Spain or Council of the Indies. [Cuernavaca], 1532 March 12. [3 pages] In this letter, the earliest extant document relating to California, Cortés defends himself against the accusations or the Royal Audiencia of New Spain regarding his use of Indian porters. The indians were</p>	<p>AMS (764/10) New Spain</p>
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carrying supplies to the fleet Cortés was preparing at Tehuantepec and Acapulco for exploration of the Pacific Ocean and the coast to the north. Cortés asserts he did not use the Indians "for his own interest or personal profit" but "for your royal service" to "build an armada in the South Sea [Pacific Ocean] for the discovery, pacification and colonization of the lands and islands there." Cortés also tells how well he treated the Indians and how he believes that the audiencia exceeded its powers in ordering him to stop. (Provenance: Oscar Mendoza, 1930).

<p>[CORTÉS, Hernando,] Marqués del Valle. Letter signed to the Court of Spain or Council of the Indies. [Cuernavaca], 1532 November 12. [4 pages] In this letter, Cortés seeks permission to use Indian porters to carry supplies to ships waiting in the ports of Acapulco and Tehuantepec to begin an exploration of the Pacific coast. The fleet is ready except for the supplies, and the audiencia has refused Cortés' request to be allowed to employ Indian porters. (Provenance: Oscar Mendoza, 1930).</p>	<p>AMS (764/11) New Spain</p>
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<p>[CORTÉS, Hernando,] Marqués del Valle. Document signed. Guayaval, 1536 January 17. [2 pages] Carta de poder to Sancho de Canego to buy slaves scarred with the royal brand for Cortés. Canego is authorized to spend up to 1,000 gold pesos. The document was written while Cortés was on an expedition, begun in April 1535, in search of pearls reported to be found along the coast of Lower California. Guayaval is said to be in "the jurisdiction of Galicia, New Spain, of his Very Magnificent Lord, Nuño de Guzmán." (Provenance: Oscar Mendoza, 1930).</p>	<p>AMS (764/13) New Spain</p>
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<p>[CORTÉS, Hernando,] Marqués del Valle. Letter signed to Alonso de Zamudio. Cuernavaca, 1538 November 26. [3 pages] Cortés here gives instructions to Zamudio, the captain of the ship "San Lazaro" which is due to sail from Acapulco to Panama. He orders Lamudio to hire mariners and a pilot for the ship, to get provisions for the journey, to pick</p>	<p>AMS (764/14) New Spain</p>
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up supplies being freighted, and to drop off some gold for the Bishop of Guatemala. Cortés also asks Zamudio to inform him of the arrival and disposition of cargo he has sent to Peru. Zamudic is probably the mariner of the same name listed among the companions of Saavedra and one of the ten survivors of that expedition to the Spice Islands who returned to America into the service of Cortés. (See Cortés--1527 [1080/19a]). (Provenance: Oscar Mendoza, 1930).

<p>CORTÉS, Hernando. Document. Seville, 1547 October 11. [59 pages] This is a manuscript copy of the last will and testament of Cortés. It was made in Mexico in 1618. (Provenance: Library of José Fernando Ramírez; Manuel Fernández del Castillo (1875); José Fernández del Castillo; Countess of Portales (1941)).</p>	<p>AMS (477/22) New Spain</p>
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<p>CORTÉS, don Martín, Marqués del Valle de Oaxaca. 7 documents. Mexico, Madrid, 1569 January 14-October 31. [16 pages (some blank)] Royal cedula settling a suit for nonpayment of a dowry "between don Hernando Enríquez, citizen of Seville; don Martín Cortés, Marqués del Valle; and Licentiate Gamboa, our Royal Attorney-General." Don Hernando is married to doña Juana, sister of don Martín, and the promised dowry has not been paid. To enable the Marqués to pay this and other debts, the king lifts an embargo placed on his income by the audiencia of Mexico. Diego Pérez de Algava seeks execution of the order. The audiencia agrees to comply with the cedula and orders the royal treasury officials to obey it. (Provenance: Count Pignatelli, circa 1930).</p>	<p>AMS (793/16) New Spain</p>
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<p>CORTÉS, don Pedro, Marqués del Valle de Oaxaca. 8 documents. Mexico, 1629 April 3-20. [18 pages (some blank)] This is a series of documents relative to funeral expenses incurred at the deaths of don Pedro and don Hernando Cortés. Juan de Rojas, "master tailor," petitions for payment of his bill for "the mourning weeds and other things that were necessary for the funeral of the Marqués del Valle, don Hernando Cortés and don Pedro</p>	<p>AMS (787/5) New Spain</p>
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Cortés, his nephew." He asks for 155 pesos and four tomines. Dr. don Juan de Canseco, member of the Mexican audiencia and special judge for matters touching on "the state of the Oaxacan Valley," decides that the estate of Cortés owes Rojas 100 gold pesos. (Provenance: Count Pignatelli, circa 1930).

CORTTNA, Vicente Gómez, Conde de la. 9 documents. Mexico City, 1798 July 6-24. [10 pages] The count has given Mariano Pérez de Tagle a power-of-attorney, sworn out and attested to in Palencia, Spain. The Royal Audiencia of Mexico confirms the validity of that instrument.	AMS (462/25, pt. 26, #4) New Spain
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CRISTO, Fray Francisco de. 1 letter and 1 document. [Michoacán], [circa 1610]. [6 pages] The friar writes Diego Muñoz, the comisario of the Holy Office, concerning the best use of divining rods and encloses a "Memoria de la oración que Se dice en las varillas..." This is a parody of (the Apostles' Creed and is supposed to conjure the power of the rods.	AMS (462/25, pt. 13, #9) New Spain
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DÁVALOS, Pedro. Autograph Letter signed. To Juan Altamirano. Tehuantepec, 1546 November 1. [2 pages] An informal letter relating to the management of a rural estate containing cattle and oxen. It probably refers to one of the Cortés holdings since Altamirano is identified on the cover of the letter as "accountant of the Marqués [i.e., Cortés]." (Provenance: probably Count Pignatelli 1930).	AMS (792/1) New Spain
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DOMINGO, Juan. Document. Los Reyes [Lima, Peru], 1538 April 10. [2 pages] Juan Domingo attests that he has received from Captain Palacios Rubios the armaments that, Hernando Cortés has sent to Peru. These include iron helmets, muskets, crossbows and swords. Also listed is a debenture "by which Lope de Mendoza appears to owe the said lord	AMS (1084/21) New Spain
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Marqués nine hundred and sixty-two pesos of gold." In the second part of the document, Juan Domingo states that he will see to the disposition of the merchandise and the collection of the debt, from Mendoza. This is a contemporary, certified copy from the pen of Luis do Soto, a royal notary in Lima at the time. (Provenance: Oscar Mendoza , 1930).

<p>DUBOIS, François. 30 documents. Monclova, Chihuahua, Mexico City, Orizaba, 1802 August 28-1804 September 27. [62 pages] A native of Canada who later lived in Louisiana, Dubois went to New Spain to introduce the manufacture of the cotton gin. While living in Monclova, he built a successful prototype which could clean the seeds from about twelve arrobas of cotton per hour when working at a moderate speed. Due to inadequate foundry facilities, however, some essential parts had to be imported from Philadelphia via Cadiz.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 15, #2) New Spain</p>
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<p>ECHEANDIA, José María de. Letter signed to don Mariano Galván Rivera. Mexico City, 1829 September 22. [1 page] This letter acknowledges the receipt at an order, dated 5 November 1628, from the Secretary of Foreign Relations, requesting necessary information for the 1829 edition of the Guía de forasteros. Echeandia claims the request came too late for compliance and says he will send information for next year's edition. (Provenance: Rosenbach Co. stock).</p>	<p>AMS (382/15, pt.6) New Spain</p>
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<p>ESCALERA, Isidoro Antonio. 10 documents and 6 letters. Valladolid [now Moreila], Mexico City, 1809 July 14-October 21. [72 pages] The Mercedarian Order is in the throes of a period of internal dissension and disharmony. Father Escalera is a calificador of the Holy Office, the rector of the College of San Pedro Pascual and a past visitor-general of his order, the Mercedarians. He has called for a full investigation (visita generat) into the conduct of office of José de los Santos Coy, the comendador of the Mercedarians. Now Father Escalera is being harassed on a trumped-up charge, and he appeals to the archbishop of Mexico City for support and help. It is promptly given.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 21, #5) New Spain</p>
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<p>ESPINOSA, Antonio Basilio. 78 documents. Mexico City, 1765 October 2-December 3. [164 pages] A lawyer at the bar of the Royal Audiencia, Espinosa was engaged to doña Josefa Gertrudis Molina. She reneged on her promise to marry don Antonio, and he now seeks redress from the courts. She had previously been engaged to don José Ilaqorre, but, he died. After breaking her engagement to Espinosa, she pledged to marry don Joaquín Mendoza. This is a file of testimony presented on don Antonio's behalf by various witnesses.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, Pt. 25, #6) New Spain</p>
<p>ESQUIROS, Luis. 5 documents. San Francisco Chamacuero (Celaya) and Mexico City, 1790 November 2-1793 March 10. [18 pages] In this civil case, Esquiros attempts to force the obliqado (i.e., the holder of the beef-supply monopoly) of the jurisdiction of San Francisco Chamacuero to give him preference in the purchase of steer hides. Esquiros owns a tannery in Chamacucro and points out that he is adversely affected when an obliqado sells his hides to individuals outside of the jurisdiction. Viceroy Revillagigedo finds for Esquiros.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 4, #6) New Spain</p>
<p>FAGOAGA, José María. 4 documents. Mexico City, 1819 October 8-9. [4 pages] In Barcelona on 11 November 1817, don José and his wife, doña Josefa, empowered José Joaquín Azpirqueta of Guanajuato and José Ignacio García Illueca of Mexico City to carry out certain duties. The audiencia here confirms that power-of-attorney.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 14, #8) New Spain</p>
<p>[FERNÁNDEZ DE LA CUEVA ENRÍQUEZ, don Francisco,] Duque de Albuquerque, Viceroy of New Spain. Document signed. Mexico, 1703 December 18. [2 pages] This decree orders treasury officials in Mexico to send 4,355 pesos and five reales to the city of Havana. The sum constitutes partial repayment of the expenses incurred when Havana aided the defense of Florida. (Provenance: Rosenbach Company stock).</p>	<p>AMS (440/25) New Spain</p>

FERNÁNDEZ DE SEYADE BUGEIRO, Alonso Antonio. 10 documents. Mexico City, 1702 April 1-28. [20 pages] This packet of documents concerns Alonso's attempt to secure payment for services rendered as a notary and as assistant to the alcalde of the secret cells of the Inquisition. Specifically, the scribe wants compensation for his role in drafting and copying documents relating to the case of the ingenios of Pantitlán and Amanalco and for time spent in reorganizing the Holy Office's archive.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
5, #3) New
Spain

FLORES, Cristóbal. 18 documents. Mexico City, 18116 July 14-August 7. [28 pages] On the afternoon of July 14, Flores was a member of a police patrol which came to the aid of some civilians who were being harassed by a small group of artillery men on horseback. During the melee, Flores shot José García Torres. Flores claims that Torres was one of the malefactors and that he drew his sabre and resisted arrest. The investigation finds for Flores and he is set free.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
17, #5)
New Spain

FLORES, Manuel Antonio. 5 letters and 1 document. El Ferrol del Caudillo, Veracruz, Mexico City, 1772 August 29-1773 November 26. [12 pages] Señor Flores seeks the assistance of Viceroy Bucareli in recovering 13,838 pesos that he had deposited with Alberto Pablo Catoira. However, the viceroy finds that the money is irretrievably lost because the ship on which Catoira freighted the coin was wrecked off the coast of the isle of Anguila. Señor Flores is probably the same man who served as viceroy of Mexico in the period 1787-1789.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
23, #12)
New Spain

FLORES, DE SIERRA, Francisco. 16 documents. Mexico City, 1740 November 7-1741 February 22. [40 pages] The heirs of Flores de Sierra--Diego de Zuñiga, Antonio de Zuñiga Bocanegra and Martin de Villaverde--are involved in sustained litigation with the Society of Jesus over the division of Flores' estate. The Jesuits enter the fray as the heir of

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Licentiate don Martín Francisco Luzón who was in turn an heir of Teresa Flores, daughter of Flores de Sierra. The file is incomplete.

FLORES MALDONADO MARTÍNEZ DE ANGULO Y BODQUÍN, Manuel Antonio, Viceroy of Mexico. 3 documents (1 printed) and 11 letters (some copies). Aranjuez (Spain), Mexico City, Puebla, San Luis Potosi, Oaxaca, Veracruz, Guanajuato, Durango, Guadalajara, 1789 November 19- 1791 April 9. [19 pages] The king has decided that Viceroy Flores need not undergo a residencia of his term of office, and the monarch orders Viceroy Revillagigedo to publish an edict to that effect. A copy of that broadside is present along with a manuscript document which indicates that 334 copies of the broadside were distributed throughout the viceroyalty. Citizens were given forty days in which to register complaints against Flores, but supposedly, none did so. The printed broadside, signed by Revillagigedo and dated 19 November 1789, is not found in Medina's La Imprenta en México.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
1, #7) New
Spain

FUENTES, Bartolomé. 18 documents. Mexico City, 1816 April 10-May 26. [42 pages] Viceroy Caileja writes that he is very disturbed to hear that a policeman beat up the comisario of the Real Sala de Crimen, Simón Pérez, on the morning of April 1. The ensuing investigation singles out Fuentes as the culprit, but at the same time, the evidence shows that Fuentes was not at fault in his actions toward the comisario. Fuentes is released and the investigators recommend action against Pérez.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
17, #4)
New Spain

GARCÍA, Vicente. 91 documents. Mexico City, 1815 October 3-1816 June 25. [136 pages] Love, lust and jealousy all play a part in this packet of papers. Caroiá, a cabo primero of the Compañía de Policía of the capital, had carried on a long and bittersweet love affair with María Nianuela Sandoval. During the late summer and early fall of 1815, their relationship cooled and all plans for marriage dissolved. Manuela, as she preferred to be called, then

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17, #3)
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met and had an affair with Antonio Pardiñas, also a cabo primero in the police. When García found out about Manuela's new flame, he became enraged, sought out Pardiñas, argued with him and ended the confrontation by drawing his sabre and striking Pardiñas in the head. The wound proved fatal. The file contains all the documents of the subsequent investigation. Curiously, Manuela and her mother were also arrested and held in jail for eight months before being released.

<p>GARCÍA DIEGO, Fernando. 8 documents. Mexico City, 1812 March 9-April 19. [8 pages] In an attempt to simplify his life and clarify his position in society, don Fernando gives a complete power-of-attorney to Juan José Monroy, a procurador de causas . The document authorizes Monroy to conclude all of don Fernando's legal easements.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 16, #13) New Spain</p>
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<p>GARCÍA NORIEGA, Lorenzo. 5 documents. Mexico City, 1811 November 2-6. [4pages] Joaquín de Mosquera y Figueroa, a citizen of Spain, has empowered García Noriega of Mexico City to collect all salaries still owed him by the Royal Treasury in Mexico City. The Royal Audiencia confirms the validity of the power-of-attorney.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 26, /12) New Spain</p>
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<p>GIL, Domingo Francisco. 2 documents. Mexico City, 1766 October 23. [2 pages] Gil petitions the church for the return of a sheaf of original documents that he submitted in 1755 at the time of his marriage to Mariana do Varqas. Gil is a vecino of Cuautla Amilpas, in what is now Morelos.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt5, #9) New Spain</p>
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<p>GÓMEZ, José Gerónimo. 77 documents. Mexico City, 1816 January 30-October 16. [98 pages] This is the trial record of Gómez, a sergeant in the Compañía Veterana de Policía in the capital, who is accused of embezzling 199 pesos from company funds. A native of San</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 17, #2)</p>
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Luis Potosí, Gómez is thirty years old, married and a silversmith in civilian life. The evidence against him is inconclusive and circumstantial, except for two confessions in which he states that he needed the money to maintain his station in life and that he lost a portion of it gambling. The case is sent to higher authorities for disposition.

New Spain

GONZÁLEZ, Joaquín. 66 documents. Mexico City, 1815 October 8-1816 May 29. [106 pages] To protect the honor of a lady, Plácido Vargas, a cabo segundo in the Regimiento del Comercio, lied rather than tell investigators how he received a sabre wound. After infection set in, however, and it became clear even to Vargas that he was dying, he made a complete and truthful statement, he had been dallying in bed with Merced Barquilla at her house when González, Merced's usual bedmate, arrived. Because González was a policeman, he was armed, and he drew his sabre and ran the naked Vargas through. González was found guilty of homicide and sentenced to ten years at Veracruz, but Viceroy Calleja issued a pardon and reinstated him as a police officer. The documents include a printed genealogical form not found in Medina's *La Imprenta en México*.

AMS
(462/25,
Pt. 17, #8)
New Spain

GONZÁLEZ CALDERÓN, Francisco. 4 documents. Mexico City, 1818 January 13-15. [4 pages] The audiencia confirms a power-of-attorney that Francisco swore out in Bologna. In it he empowered his sister, Barbara Calderón, the widow of José Cevallos and a resident in Mexico City, "to collect and administer his interests" in the capital.

AMS
(462/25, pt
14, #9)
New Spain

GUADALFAJARA Y AGUILERA, Prudencio. 4 documents. Mexico City, 1819 May 7-8. [4 pages] Don Prudencio bore the titles of Conde de Castroterreño and Marqués de Sonora. In this brief series of documents, the audiencia confirms a power-of-attorney that he gave in Badajoz to don José Dávila, Governor of Veracruz, and to the Conde de la Cortina. (The *Diccionario Porrúa*, vol. I, p. 409, states that don Prudencio did not receive his coat of arms until 6 July 1820. This document shows he used the title a full year earlier).

AMS
(462/25, pt.
14, #11)
New Spain

GUANAJUATO. Salamanca 6 documents, (1 incomplete). Mexico City, 1742 December 17-22. [3 pages] All the documents on these pages are contemporary, certified copies. They concern the auctioning of two aldermanic posts in Salamanca. The successful bidders were Tiburcio González who paid 500 pesos and Juan de Tejada who paid 350 pesos.

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(462/25, pt.
25, #8)
New Spain

GUANAJUATO. Xichú. 103 documents. Xichú, Querétaro, Guanajuato, San Luis de la Paz, San José de Palmillas, Mexico City, Cadereyta, 1768 February 8-1791 May 23. [230 pages] On 22 April 1791, the Indians of the town of Xichú and the nearby mission rebelled. The uprising continued for at least three days, and several Spaniards, including soldiers, were killed. These are original documents regarding the background, development and progress of the insurgency. The investigation centers on the role and activities of an officer named Pedro Ildefonso Iturbide.

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(462/25,
Pt. 26, #1)
New Spain

GUANAJUATO. Xichú. 173 documents. "Hacienda de Charcas," Xichú, Guanajuato, "Hacienda del Salitre," San Luis de la Paz, Mexico City, 1791 April 17-December 28. [252 pages] These documents concern the riot of 22 April 1791, noted in the preceding entry. They comprise the official inquiry into the causes of the disturbance and the identity of the rioters. The tumult erupted during the Good Friday reenactment of the Stations of the Cross. Testimony from more than eighty witnesses demonstrates several causes: the presence of Indian outsiders, the forced billeting of soldiers in the town of Xichú and racial problems.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
5, #1) New
Spain

GUATEMALA. Catholic Church. 7 documents. Santiago {Guatemala City}, 1642 September 3-1643 May 23. [17 pages] Francisco Sanz de Escobar challenges the appointment of Francisco de Maeda y Mesa as vicar to the district of "Guaçacapán." He argues that only a bishop can make such an appointment and Santiago is currently sede

AMS
(462/25, pt.
7, #10)
New Spain

vaeante. The ecclesiastical cabildo of Santiago do Guatemala decides the case in favor of Maeda.

GUATEMALA. Inquisition. 4 documents. San Miguel (Guatemala), Mexico City, 1732 March 1-June 9. [8 pages] Fray José Vicente de la Barrera, a Franciscan friar, receives appointment as a temporary notary of the Holy Office.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
26, #5)
New Spain

GUERRA Angel. 38 documents. Mexico City, 1816 February 24-May 31. [44 pages] An enlisted man in the Compañía Veterana de Policía of the capital, Guerra is arrested and tried for insubordination and lack of respect for an officer. A genealogy is included.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
17, #6)
New Spain

GUERRERO. San Andrés Huixtaca. 12 documents. Taxco, Mexico City, Huixtaca, 1804 January 12-February 27. [20 pages] The Indians of this town wish to change its political status to a cabecera. When this petition was filed, Huixtaca fell under the jurisdiction of Taxco. After careful evaluation of all supporting documents, the viceroy decides to grant the town's request. As a consequence, the alcalde primero is promoted to governor.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
28, #8)
New Spain

GUERRERO. Taxco. Register of Marriage Applications. 19 documents. Taxco, Mexico City, 1668 May 28-November 6. [12 pages] These are applications and supporting documents relating to the proposed marriages of Antonio Casanova and María Nuñez and of Fabiana Zamudio, a free morisca, and Juan de Chavarrieta, a free morisco. AU are citizens of the mining community.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
19, #6)
New Spain

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- GUERRERO. Tecpán. 22 documents. Mexico City, Tecpán, 1795 December 19-July 25. [55 pages] The establishment of grain storage sheds was one of the public welfare programs that underwent a renaissance during the late colonial period. This set of documents concerns the attempt to set up such holding facilities in the province of Zacatula. Although the advantages of such a hedge against famine in times of drought are clear, the practicality of implementing the system in Zacatula is questioned. The combination of average farm acreage, size and type of crops, relative distance to Tecpán, scarcity of carters, and abundance of insects precludes the development of pósitos in the province.
- AMS
(462/25, pt. 9, #6) New Spain
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- GUERRERO. Tlapa. 4 documents and 2 letters. Tlapa, Zoyatlán, 1768 May 26-June 1. [18 pages] Tlapa was a cabecera town, and among its subject towns were Xalpatlahuaca, Santa María Zacatipán, Xalatzalán and Tiacotla. Now these Indian towns seek permission to establish themselves as a new cabecera, centered at Xalpatlahuaca.
- AMS
(462/25, pt. 22, #2) New Spain
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- GUTIÉRREZ DE OROPESA, Francisco. Document. Mexico City, 1643 November 14. [1 page] Don José Pikazo and Viceroy Salvatierra made a free gift to Gutiérrez, alguacil mayor of Texcoco, valued at 4,700 pesos. This is the certification of payment of the media anata.
- AMS
(462/25, pt. 3, #6) New Spain
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- GUZMÁN, José. 71 documents. Mexico City, 1815 October 29-1816 May 31. [102 pages] On October 29, the police patrol under the command of cabo primero Vicente Camargo returned to headquarters and reported "nothing unusual." Just as the patrol was being dismissed, however, Antonio Torres, the supervising officer, noticed that Camargo's pants were stained with blood. Camargo then admitted that Guzmán, a soldier in his patrol, had wounded him. The wounds became infected and Camargo died twelve days later. The file
- AMS
(462/25, pt. 17, #7) New Spain

includes a printed genealogical form not found in Medina's La Imprenta en México. By a curious quirk of fate, the scribe for this investigation and trial was José Gómez who was later arrested for embezzlement. (See Gómez--1816 [462/25, pt. 17, #2]).

<p>HART, Jacob. 9 documents. Mexico City, 1810 July 13-August 3. [10 pages] Mr. Hart is a citizen of and merchant in New Orleans. He empowers the brothers Thomas and Matthew Murphy, citizens of Veracruz, "to continue, on his behalf, the matter arising from the arrival of the frigate Celestina".</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 26, #6) New Spain</p>
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<p>[HERAS SOTO, Manuel de,] Conde de Casa de Heras. Autograph Letter Signed to Antonio Cosines. Mexico City, 1819 October 17. [1 page] The writer, a signer of the Mexican Declaration of Independence, says: "This very afternoon they are going to imprison Merced Barquilia--if they can find her. I will let you know the results...as soon as I find out anything." (See González, 1815-1816, [462/25, pt. 17, #8]).</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 17, #1) New Spain</p>
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<p>HERMOSA, Fernando de. 4 documents. Mexico City, 1811 May 11-13. [4 pages] Through his lawyer, Anselmo Rodríguez Balda, Hermosa petitions the audiencia to confirm a power-of-attorney conferred on him by doña Juana María Mendinuesa de Cárdenas of "the Royal isle of León." The high court upholds its legality.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 21, #6) New Spain</p>
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<p>HERMOSA, Fernando de. 4 documents. Mexico City, 1811 May 11-13. [4 pages] As in the preceding entry, Hermosa, through his Lawyer Rodríguez Balda, seeks confirmation of a power-of-attorney. This one was sworn in the city of Cadiz by Juan Francisco de la Cariga on behalf of himself and his commercial company, Pardo y Cía. The audiencia confirms the validity of the document.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 21, #7) New Spain</p>
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<p>HIDALGO. Acaxochitlán. 20 documents. [Acaxochitlán], [circa 1596-1603]. [32 pages] These documents present testimony from a legal action concerning the ownership of five farms (i.e., "estancias"). The farms themselves are of little value, for the Indians on them raise only chickens and a little grain. An important related question is to whom the Indians owe corvée. All the witnesses are Indians of advanced age. The testimony, however, is in Spanish, as it is given through an interpreter. The Conde de Monterrey, the viceroy, transferred the farms to the jurisdiction of Tulancingo, and the town of Acaxochitlán wants the farms back. (Provenance: Purchased, 1977).</p>	<p>AMS (1280/12) New Spain</p>
<p>HIDALGO. Huichapán. 6 documents. Mexico City, [Huichapán and Chapa de Mota], 1727 May 27-July 5. [6 pages] The Indians seek redress for extortions by the Indian governor over the past five years. The natives also accuse the governor of holding his office illegally and of failing to call elections for those same five years.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, Pt. 7, #2) New Spain</p>
<p>HIDALGO. Pachuca. Marriage Applications. 97 documents. Pachuca, Mexico City, 1668 June 2-December 7. [80 pages] The following couples seek licenses to marry: Miguel de los Reyes and Ana María, mestizos; Ramón Guevara and doña María Cano de Cariaga; the Alférez don Pablo Camacho, a native of Havana and citizen of the town of Yahualica, and doña Francisca de Cuevas; Tomás Sánchez Cimbrón, castizo, and María del Castillo, española; Antonio de Saavedra and Ana López, mestizos; Nicolás del Castillo and Teresa do Soto, mestizos; Cregorio Callejas and doña María de la Vega; and Pedro de Neira and Agustina Sánchez.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 24, #2) New Spain</p>
<p>HIDALGO. Tezontepec. 16 documents and 1 letter. Mexico City, Pachuca, "hacienda de San Miguel", 1806 September 2-December 22. [28 pages] The Indians of the town, through their governor, Pedro Pablo, ask for an exemption from labor in the saltpeter mine of José</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 8, #10)</p>

Soto. Don Pedro complains that the Indians are sorely abused and "treated as if they were animals." Furthermore, the governor alleges, although the law compels the natives to spend a certain amount of time working the mine, Señor Soto has been diverting a portion of the Indian labor to his maguey fields. New Spain

HINOJOSA, Manuel Ignacio. 10 documents and 1 letter. Santo Domingo, Mexico City, Madrid, 1704 October 16-1708 July 13. [22 pages] This is a dossier relating to Hinojosa's successful attempt to obtain a royal favor. He has served as an artillery officer on the island of Española, now the Dominican Republic, and is owed several thousand reales in back pay. A royal decree orders the audiencia of New Spain to pay Hinojosa's children a one-time, extraordinary stipend. AMS
(442/25, pt.
7, #5) New
Spain

HURTADO DE SARACHO, Domingo. 4 documents. Mexico City, 1818 January 8-15. [4 pages] Domingo and his brother José are residents of Manila and priests at the cathedral there. They have empowered Juan Marcos Rada and Gabriel Manuel de Iturbe to attend to the paper work generated by the death of their father, Domingo Hurtado de Saracho. The audiencia confirms the validity of that power-of-attorney. AMS
(462/25,
Pt. 14,
#14) New
Spain

HURTADO Y TORRES, Ignacio. 17 documents. Oaxaca, Mexico City, 1774 November 15-1775 February 20. [30 pages] For eighteen years, the main church in Oaxaca City has benefited from the services of Licentiate Ignacio Hurtado y Torres. He currently holds the Canonjía Magistral, and because of his health, wishes to resign his duties and retire from active participation in church matters. The resignation is received and approved "with regret". AMS
(462/25, pt.
26, #8)
New Spain

ITURRIOS, Padre Diego de. 7 documents. Guadalajara, 1764 December 6-18. [22 pages] In this series of contemporary, certified copies, Iturrios, a parish priest, receives title to two cattle ranches and to other agricultural enterprises. The lands are in the jurisdiction of Culiacán. (Provenance: purchased, 1979).

AMS
(1280/16)
New Spain

[JOANNA,] Queen of Spain. Letter signed to the President and Judges of the Audiencia and Royal Council of New Spain. Seville, 1532 October 17. [1 page] The queen grants permission for Hernando Cortés to use Indians to carry supplies to a fleet he is preparing for exploration of the northern Pacific coast. However, she commands the audiencia and royal council to find Indians who will go "of their own free will and for a just wage" and orders that their burdens be "moderate" and their hours "suitable." There must be "no injury nor harm" to the Indians and the permission to use them must not be abused. (See Cortés--1532 [764/10] and [744/11]. (Provenance: Oscar Mendoza, 1930).

AMS
(1084/25)
New Spain

[JOANNA,] Queen of Spain. Letter signed to the President and Judges of the Audiencia of New Spain. Madrid, 1533 February 16. [1 page] Although the queen gave Cortés permission to use Indians as porters, as noted in the preceding entry, the audiencia demanded security from the marqués as a guarantee that the Indians would be well treated. In this document, Joanna orders that the security, "a necklace of rich gold belonging to the marquesa, his wife," be returned to Cortés. (Provenance: Oscar Mendoza, 1930).

AMS
(764/12)
New Spain

LADRILLERO, Juan Fernádes. Document signed. Petacaltepec, 1539 January 18. [1 page] This is a list of the cargo and provisions for the ship "San Lazaro" which is to sail with the "Buenaventura" for Panama. Ladrillero, master and pilot of the "San Lazaro," receives the goods which include wheat from Oaxaca, biscuits, both good and maggoty bacon and shields made in Tehuantepec. (Provenance: Oscar Mendoza, 1930).

AMS
(764/15)
New Spain

LANDAZURI Y PARRARÁN, Domingo de. 6 documents. Izarra, Orduña, Mexico City, 1795 July 5-1796 January 18. [10 pages] Domingo, a native of Izarra, Spain who moved to San Luis Potosí, Mexico, has died. This series of manuscripts represents an effort on the part of Landazuri's heirs to settle his estate and send the liquid assets back to Spain.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
5, #2) New
Spain

LLERENA, García de. 26 documents. (last incomplete). Cuernavaca, [Mexico City], 1532 February 24-circa 1533 May 31. [40 pages] Beginning early in 1528, Llerena worked on the hacienda of don Hernando Cortés. His salary was to be 250 gold pesos a year, but Llerena claims he did not receive the entire amount. When the marqués returned from Spain, Llerena instituted this civil case against him for the money. The documents include a deposition signed by Cortés answering the charges. (Provenance: Count Pignatelli, circa 1930).

AMS
(1080/24)
New Spain

LONGINOS MARTÍNEZ, José. 12 documents. Mexico City, 1803 October 29-1804 May 23. [12 pages] Ventura Garrido, a citizen of a small town in Spain, has empowered Juan Mario Díaz to act on her behalf. She wishes him to "recover the property and belongings of her son," the naturalist don José Longinos Martínez. The audiencia confirms the validity of the document. Longinos MartGnez was a member of the Royal Botanical Expedition to New Spain. He traveled extensively in New Spain, from California to Guatemala, and collected many samples. He died in Campeche.

AMS
(462/25,
Pt. 25, #5)
New Spain

LÓPEZ PÁRAMO, Jerónimo. 16 documents. Mexico City, Toledo, 1625 March 25-1700 November 23. [24 pages] This File contains original materials and certified copies, all executed in 1700. IL concerns the inheritance due the Society of Jesus from the estate of López Páramo. He died in 1625, but the settlement of his will has dragged on for seventy-five years. The Jesuits in Mexico are attempting to collect 5,000 pesos that López

AMS
(462/25, pt
25, #3)
New Spain

bequeathed to the Congregación del Niño Pérdido located in the Society's house in Toledo, López's native city.

LUZ, María de la. 1 document. Mexico City, 1794 January 1. [1 page] The Conde de Reviliagigedo, viceroy of New Spain, requests the intendant of Puebla to comply with an earlier viceregal appeal and investigate the punishment that Señorita Luz, "una india tepachera," received for failing to pay her tribute to the church. AMS (462/25, pt 21, #4) New Spain

MABILLY, Teresa. 4 documents. Mexico City, 1819 January 13-15. [4 pages] On 8 July 1818, doña Teresa, a resident in Alicante, Spain, empowered three merchants to recover for her and her son, Lorenzo Novella, all property belonging to her late husband, Vicente Novella, a merchant in Veracruz. The audiencia accepts doña Teresa's power-of-attorney and allows her designees to proceed with the transfer of her inheritance to Spain. AMS (462/25, pt 14, #7) New Spain

MANCERA, [Antonio Sebastián de Toledo Molina y Salazar,] Marqués de, Viceroy of New Spain. U.S. Mexico, 1664 November 18. [2 pages] Fray Diego Zapata, Commissary General of the franciscan Order in Mexico, has asked that money and supplies be sent to the missionaries in New Mexico. Mancera commands that money due the Order be paid immediately out of the income from sales taxes. Haste is necessary so that the expedition which will carry the provisions can cross "the Rio del Norte" (i.e., Rio Grande) before flood season arrives. (Provenance; Rosenbach Company stock). AMS (441/2) New Spain

MANCERA, [Antonio Sebastián de Toledo Molina y Salazar,] Marqués de, Viceroy of New Spain. U.S. Mexico, 1668 February 20. [2 pages] At the request of fray Hernando de la Lua, Commissary General of the Franciscan Order, the viceroy directs royal treasury AMS (440/30) New Spain

officials to issue half of the yearly stipend which the king has established for the New Mexico missions. (Provenance: Rosenbach Company stock).

<p>MATA, Juan de la. 2 documents. Seville, 1690 December 23-1692 June 20. [23 pages] A citizen of Seville, liata was a merchant involved in trade with Mexico and Manila. The documents in this file are notarized, contemporary copies of portions of his will relating to his trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific business activities.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 24, #6) New Spain</p>
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<p>MATOS CORONADO, Francisco Pablo. 33 documents and 2 letters. Valladolid [now Morelia], San Luis Potosí, León, 1742 May 31-1745 August 17. [56 pages (some blank)] Matos Coronado, bishop of Valladolid, died in 1744. This is a financial folder which contains accountings of his estate, of subsidies or gifts promised during his lifetime, and of expenses relating to his funeral. There are also documents involving the attempt of the cathedral of Michoacán to secure a sizeable portion of the bishop's inheritance.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 26, #7) New Spain</p>
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<p>MATOS CORONADO, Francisco Pablo. 35 documents. Mexico City, Valladolid, 1744 December 24-1746 January 26. [106 pages] Don Bartolomé Verano asks the royal audiencia to force the cabildo of the cathedral at Valladolid to pay him 2,419 pesos. Don Bartolomé entered the service of Matos Coronado as a chaplain on 1 March 1741. He is seeking his salary from the prelate's estate. (N.B. Matos Coronado--1745-1746 [462/25, pt. 22, #9], below, is bound with this file).</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 22, #8) New Spain</p>
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<p>MATOS CORONADO, Francisco Pablo. 24 documents. Mexico City, Valladolid, 1745 February 19-1746 February 1. [44 pages] Juan Fonz, a citizen of Valladoiid, was a cook in the household of Bishop Matos. In this series of manuscripts, he attempts to recover 521</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 22, #9)</p>
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pesos that the prelate owed him at the time of his death. (N.B. This file is bound with Matos Coronado--1744-1746 [462/25, Pt. 22, #8], above). New Spain

MATOS CORONADO, Francisco Pablo. 11 documents. Mexico City, Valiadolid, 1746 February 20-March 30. [28 pages] Licentiate don Francisco Yparraguirre served as a chaplain with Bishop Matos. When the bishop died, he owed the licentiate 300 pesos. This file relates to Yparraguirre's effort to collect the sum. (N.B. Matos Coronado--1745-1746 [442/25, pt. 22, #11], below, is bound with this file). AMS (462/25, pt. 22, #10) New Spain

MATOS CORONADO, Francisco Pablo. 19 documents. Mexico City, Valiadolid, 1745 February 20-1746 May 21. [48 pages] José Alencaster de Coroña y Silva served Bishop Matos as a chaplain beginning in July of 1741. After the bishop's death, he sought to collect that portion of his salary which was still owed him, but the cabildo of the cathedral at Valladolid opposed his request. Alencaster appealed to both the audiencia at Mexico City and the king. In the end, the audiencia issued an order requiring the cabildo to pay the priest the sum of 370 pesos. (N.B. This cahier is bound at the end of Matos Coronado--1745 [462/25, pt. 22, #10], above). AMS (462/25, pt. 22, #11) New Spain

MATOS CORONADO, Francisco Pablo. 13 documents. Mexico City, Puebla, 1745 October 29-1746 August 31. [26 pages] The Sanctuary of Our Lady of Guadalupe wishes to recover an indeterminate sum of money from the estate of don Francisco. During a visit to the Sanctuary in 1744 in the company of don Francisco Antonio de Echavarry, an oidor and the bishop of Puebla, Bishop Matos offered the money to aid in the construction of an aqueduct. AMS (462/25, pt. 22, #3) New Spain

MEXICO. Archbishopric. "[Expediente formado] sobre erección de curatos en los pueblos de Tecpancingo y Atlacahualoyan..." 103 documents. Mexico City, Tecpancingo, Atlacahualoyan, 1805 May 11-1810 March 20. [346 pages] Tecpancingo and Atlacahualoyan are subject to the cabecera of Xonacatepec and seek to be made parishes in their own right. This expediente contains certified copies of documents presented to ecclesiastical authorities in support of the towns' petitions. Included are a map of the cabecera, twenty-one fold-out tables of economic figures and a house-by-house, ranch-by-ranch census for Tecpancingo. The file offers monthly data on baptisms, burials and weddings and the income derived from these ceremonies.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
3, #4) New
Spain

MEXICO. Army. "Regimiento Infantería de Fernando Séptimo." 41 documents. Mexico City, 1818 May 1-June 6. [82 pages (some blank)] These materials detail promotions in various companies of the regiment. There are three candidates for each position, and a brief military history of each individual is supplied.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
7, #4) New
Spain

MEXICO. Army. "Regimiento Infantería de Fernando Séptimo." 31 documents. Mexico City, 1819 June 1-August 19. [44 pages] These records involve appointments to vacancies in the officer corps of the regiment. The candidates are ranked in order of preference, and their qualifications are listed.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
14, #17)
New Spain

MEXICO. Army. "Regimiento Infantería de Fernando Séptimo de Línea." 7 documents. Mexico City, 1818 October 4-26. [12 pages] Because Joaquín Ribaherrera has retired, a new captain must be appointed to head the Sixth Company. Three men are suggested for the promotion: José Fernández y Cobos, a veteran with twenty years of service; Juan Butrón, with nineteen years of service; and Joaquín Gata, with twenty years of service. A fourth man, Manuel de Porras y Rapa, has seniority but has not been proposed because he is

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(462/25, pt.
23, #6)
New Spain

AWOL. The sub-inspector general, Pascual de Liñán, appoints Fernández y Cobos.

MEXICO. Army. MEXICO. Army. "Regimiento Tnfantería de Fernando Séptimo. Expedicionario." 26 documents. Mexico City, 1819 March 15-1820 September 14. [48 pages] Six first and three second lieutenants must be named in several companies. The companies, positions and candidates follow with the successful candidate listed first. Second company, second lieutenant: Juan Fernández, Manuel Madaria, Francisco Estéban. Compañía de Cazadores, first lieutenant: José Grilo, Ramón Pujol, Agustín Peñalta. Second company, first lieutenant José María Vega, Manuel Carrera, Juan Arteche. Sixth company, second lieutenant: Manuel Madaria, Francisco Estéban, Manuel Céspedes. Compañía de Cazadores, first lieutenant: Ramón Pujol, Agustín Peñalta, Joaquín Lara. First company, first lieutenant: Manuel Carrera, Francisco Arteche, Martín Carrera. Fifth company, second lieutenant: Francisco Estéban, Manuel Céspedes, José Grilo. Compañía de Granaderos, first lieutenant; Manuel Céspedes, José Crib, Ramón Pujol. Fifth company, first lieutenant; Mateo Rodríguez, Francisco Mesa, Ignacio Lázaro. .

AMS
(462/25, pt.
23, #7)
New Spain

MEXICO. Army. "Regimiento Infantería de Zaragoza, Segundo Batallón." Court-martial of: Fernando de Castro. 53 documents. Dolores (Oaxaca), Mexico City, 1819 August 7-1820 November 4. [70 pages] Señor Castro is accused of stealing more than 100 pesos and some clothing from his company's storeroom. He is found guilty and is sentenced to four months in the stockade and a reduction in rank. The folder includes a printed genealogical form of the nineteenth century not found in Medina's La imprenta en Mexico.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
23, #8)
New Spain

MEXICO. Commerce with Manila. 7 documents and 2 letters. Madrid, Villarejo de Fuentes, Aguilar de la Frontera (Spain), 1656 September 2-1659 July 30. [36 pages] The Jesuit house in Vilbarejo de Fuentes is the sole heir of the estate of Licentiate Julián Sánchez. The bequest includes a sum of money which had been invested in "the China

AMS
(462/25, pt.
8, #1) New
Spain

trade." The peninsular Jesuits request their brethren in Mexico City to collect the money for them from Licentiate Ignacio Serrano de Mora and Diego de Orejón y Cabrera.

MEXICO. Court of Civil Justice. Document. Mexico City, [17]91 May 22. [1 page] The fiscal del crimen decides that the protector de naturales has jurisdiction in the case of "Espendedora de lepache vs. María de la Luz," Indian, occurring in Puebla. He also requests the intendant in Puebla to carry out the necessary verification of testimony.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
5, #8) New
Spain

MEXICO. "Escribanos Mayores de la Gobernación y Guerra." 8 documents. Mexico City, 1781 December 3-1782 February 7. [16 pages] José de Gorraez Beaumont y Navarra and Juan José Martínez de Soria are the escribanos mayores and are here attempting to preserve the integrity of their posts. Certain efforts to reorganize the viceregal government will deny them some of their traditional jurisdiction and impose new duties on them. The fiscal recommends that the viceroy grant the petition of the two chief scribes.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
9, #1) New
Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 2 documents. Veracruz, San Juan de Ulua, 1586 October 1-4. [8pages] During a visit to the recently arrived convoy for 1586, Fray Francisco López Reboledo, comisario of the Holy Office, compiled these two documents. Both are general summaries of actions which the sailors thought worthy of the attention of the Inquisition. Swearing is the most common offense; no serious misdeed is listed.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
22, #1)
New Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 24 documents. Canaria, Telde (Canary Islands), San Lorenzo (Spain), Madrid. "Informaciones de la genealogía y limpieza del linaje de Padre Fray Juan de Zurita, Comisario General del Orden de Señor San Francisco, en el Reyno de Nueva España de las Indias; fechas a su pedimiento por la Inquisición de Canarias", 1595 August

AMS
(462/25, pt.
14, #1)
New Spain

5-1612 November 12. [62 pages] These are certified copies of original Inquisition documents relating to Zurita's application for appointment as a calificador. Most of the documents are transcripts made and sent by the Inquisition in the Canary Islands to the Holy Office in Mexico City. The usual genealogy is included along with the testimony of twelve witnesses as to the purity of Zurita's ancestry. Among the other documents is a copy of a royal cedula from Philip II appointing Fray Juan as his receptor in the Canary Islands.

<p>MEXICO. Inquisition. 5 letters and 8 documents. San Antonio Charapán, Tancítaro, Acahuato, Mexico City, San Felipe Angangariuinen. Investigation of: Fray Juan Durán and Fray Juan de Chávez. Charge: Soliciting, 1608 June 2-1612 November 21. [50 pages (a few blank).] Testimony in this case comes from Cristina Tzipacua, a Tarascan bndian, a native of Santiago Nurío Tepacua, later "reduced to" San Miquel Pungucuarán, and wife of Diego Tzitziqui. - A second witness is María Hauistacua, a Tarascan Indian, a native of San Francisco Curuhpu, and 'wife of Francisco, the alguacil mayor of that town." These manuscripts also include letters between the Inquisition authorities in Michoacán and Mexico City.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 13, #13) New Spain</p>
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<p>MEXICO. Inquisition. 14 documents signed. Puebla, Tlaxcala, Mexico City. Trial of: Diego, a black slave of Pedro Lezcano. Charge: Blasphemy, 1610 January 26-February 8. [20 pages] Diego is a criollo of Puebia, about eighteen years old. His master, Lezcano, is a merchant, a native of Brihuega, Spain, and a vecino of Puebla. The slave freely admits his blasphemy, but explains it occurred during a whipping administered by one of Lezcano's servants, a chino, acting under their master's direction. The file includes testimony of Pedro Lezcano, Juan dc Lezcano, Cristóbal de la Carrera and Juan Infante.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 4, #1) New Spain</p>
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<p>MEXICO. Inquisition. 10 documents. Puebia, Mexico City. The case against: Lucas, a black slave and native of Santo Domingo. Charge: Blasphemy, 1611 April 22-October</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt.</p>
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6. [32 pages (some blank)] While being whipped by his master, Juan de Betancurt, Lucas cursed and blasphemed by "denying Christ." Witnesses were Betancurt, Benito López, Gabriel de Torija and Esteban Zambrano the younger. In hopes of reforming the fourteen year old Lucas, the Inquisition ordered Betancurt to sell the slave. Shortly after Luis Fernández Abreo, a citizen of La Nueva Veracruz, purchased Lucas, he blasphemed again and thus came to the attention of the inquisition a second Lime.

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New Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 5 documents. Uruapan, Acahuato, Tancítaro. Investigation of: Fray Juan Mendoza, circa 1612 July 22-1616 July 19. [5 pages] It is not clear from these manuscripts just what Fray Juan is supposed to have done. However, he is probably accused of concubinage or soliciting because his offense "is a great scandal" and testimony is taken from Monica Tzipacua (or Tzipac), a Tarascan Indian. (This file contains a sheet of paper much akin to cartridge paper. This, plus the very peculiar watermark and its strange placement, suggest that it may be an example of New Spanish papermaking).

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MEXICO. Inquisition. Document. Celaya. Examination of: Pero Hernández de Uribe, 1614 October 17. [2 pages] In his testimony, Hernández, a thirty-seven year old Spaniard tells of a conversation between two women overheard in "a little Indian town." In their chat, the women said they were "voladoras." Their names are Leonor do Villarreal and Tsabel, wife of Marcos Ramírez.

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(462/25, pt.
13, #6)
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MEXICO. Inquisition. 5 documents. Celaya, [Apaceo?]. Investigation of: Juan Baptista de Avendaño, 1614 October 17-19. [13 pages] Pero Núñez de la Roja, a familiar of the Holy Office, initiated a case of witchcraft against an unnamed party. Avendaño, the scribe before whom he appeared, apparently broke the Inquisition's vow of secrecy by making a copy of the proceedings and letting several priests and women read it. Those involved were Catalina Mexía, María de Ortega, Ana Mexía, Francisco López, Juan López de Aguirre and

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Leonor Mexía.

<p>MEXICO. Inquisition. 2 documents. Celaya, Ouerétaro. Ratification of testimony by: María Meléndez and Juana Muñoz Colchado, 1614 November 16-December 11. [4 pages] Neither document indicates the nature of the testimony nor of the crimes involved. It should be noted that María Meléndez signed her ratification.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 13, #15) New Spain</p>
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<p>MEXICO. Inquisition. Document. Apaceo. Sentence of: Juan Salvatierra, 1614 December 2. [2 pages] In 1603 Fray Diego Muñoz, the head of the Franciscan Order in New Spain, defrocked Salvatierra "for the sin of long-standing apostacy and other grave faults." He also exiled the malefactor from the provinces of Michoacán and Jalisco and barred him from exercising the office of priest under penalty of ten years in the galleys as an oarsman. After eleven years, Salvatierra was found acting as a priest in Celaya and in the possession of forged and fraudulent documents. Therefore, Muñoz Imposes the sentence of galley service.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 13, #8) New Spain</p>
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<p>MEXICO. Inquisition. Document. Querétaro, 1615 January 27. [1 page] Because Fray Ambrosio Carrillo is sick in bed, Fray Jacobo de la Cruz is appointed interim notary for inquisitorial matters in Celaya and Querétaro.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 20, #7) New Spain</p>
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<p>MEXICO. Inquisition. 1 document and 1 letter. Acahuato, Tancítaro, 1616 July 1-4. [2 pages] The top of this sheet is marked "secret." Accordingly, the authors of these two items cautiously refer only to "the previously mentioned case".</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 13, #17) New Spain</p>
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MEXICO. Inquisition. 9 documents signed. Mexico City, Colima, 1616 August 22-September 22. [14 pages] In this series of original, signed documents, Captain Pedro Gómez Machorro, a familiar of the Holy Office in Colima, appeals for justice against don Gerónimo do Sandoval Lapata. Sandoval is a juez pesquisador who has accused Gómez of criminally wounding Diego González Conde. The file includes a printed carta de poder not found in Medina's La Imprenta en México.

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MEXICO. Inquisition. 2 documents. Santiago Acahuato (near Tancítaro, Michoacán). Petition of: Gonzalo Atuñez Yáñez, 1616 September 29. [4 pages] Familiars of the Holy Office are immune from imprisonment in civil and criminal jails, but Atuñez finds that he must fight for his rights. He asks Fray Diego Muñoz, a comisario of the Holy Office, to direct Juan Pérez de Ribera, a juez de comisión, to free him. The priest issues a compulsory order.

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13, #7)
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MEXICO. Inquisition. 15 documents. Zacatecas, Mexico City. Investigation and trial of: Juan de la Cruz. Charge: Bigamy, 1634 September 2-1644 March 6. [28 pages (some blank)] Cruz is a mestizo blacksmith who lives on the "Hacienda de la Saucedá" belonging to General Agustín de Zavala. Pedro Vázquez, a mestizo who is a native of Quito, Peru, and now a citizen of Zacatecas, denounces Cruz, saying that he was first married in Mexico City to Ana María, an Indian fruitseller, and later to Melchora de los Reyes, a mulatto. Witnesses are Luisa Rodríguez and Melchora de los Reyes. Cruz is imprisoned and found guilty.

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27, #2)
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MEXICO. Inquisition. 1 typed manuscript. Mexico City. Trial of: María de Campos. Charge: Practicing Judaism, 1646 August 7-1649 February 18. [334 pages] A citizen of the Atrisco Valley and a native of Portugal, Señora Campos is married to Francisco de Herrera

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Arteaga. After a thorough investigation, she is found innocent and is set free. This is a transcription of legajo 1495, tomo 23, of the ramo "Inquisición" of the Archivo General de la Nación, Mexico City. (Provenance: C.R.C. Conway, acting as agent for Dr. Rosenbach, 1933).

<p>MEXICO. Inquisition. 1 typed manuscript. Mexico City. Trial of: Leonor Niart~nez. Charge: Practicing Judaism, 1647 May 20-1651 June 21. [56 pages] The accused is the thirteen year old daughter of Tomás Tremiño de Sobremonte and María Gómez, both of whom were "relaxed" (i.e., executed) for practicing Judaism. The girl eventually confesses and receives a sentence. This is a transcription of legajo 1495, tomo 20, of the ramo "Inquisición" of the Archivo General de la Nación, Mexico City. (Provenance; G.R.G. Conway, acting as agent for Dr. Rosenbach, 1933).</p>	<p>AMS (1280/14) New Spain</p>
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<p>MEXICO. inquisition. 2 documents signed. Mexico City, 1649 March 8-9. [4 pages (1 blank)] These documents concern the appointment of Padre Jacinto Cortés, S.J., as comisario of the Holy Office in villa of Sinaloa. Cortés is the rector of the Jesuit colegio in that town and replaces Francisco de Torizes, S.J., who was transferred by his order.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 2, #4) New Spain</p>
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<p>MEXICO. Inquisition. 5 documents. Mexico City. Denouncement of: Padre Jeronimo Soriano, S.J. Charge: Soliciting, 1650 April 7-September 2. [10 pages] The first complainant in this case is doña Jerónima Ruíz de Cárdenas, a native of the province of Michoacán and wife of Diego Lôpez Hidalgo, a citizen of the capital. The second is doña Francisca Briceño who is unmarried and a citizen of Mexico City. Both women relate how Father Soriano used the confidentiality of the confessional to find women willing to have sexual intercourse with him. These are contemporary, certified copies of the original documents.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 27, #8) New Spain</p>
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MEXICO. Inquisition. 10 documents. Mexico City. Investigation of: Padre Jeronimo Soriano. Charge: Soliciting, 1650 April 7-1664 May 10. [12 pages] This file includes copies of materials found in the previous entry. The additional documents show that the Holy Office did not begin to proceed against Father Soriano until 1662. During the twelve year lapse, both his accusers died, but the Inquisition decided to imprison the priest and to prosecute the case anyway.

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(462/25, pt.
27, #9)
New Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 24 documents. Mexico City, Puebla, Tecali. Trial of: doña María Briceño, vecina of Ilexico City. Charge: Criminal conspiracy against Domingo Márquez, 1656 April 5-1661 June 21. [71 page (some blank)] The doña who is about Forty years old and a native of the capitol, is the widow of Pedro Muriel, formerly a merchant in Mexico City. She denounced Domingo Márquez, a Portuguese and alguacil mayor of the province of Tepeaca. She suspected Márquez of being a Jew and also charged him with cruelty against the Indians of the province. Briceño singled out as especially notorious Márquez's treatment of the town of Tecali and its corregidor, don Juan Díez de Santiago. The file contains a certified copy of relevant portions of Márquez's trial. He was acquitted after it became clear that the witnesses against him bore various grudges. The manuscript includes testimony from Domingo Márquez, José Núñez de Ovando, Captain José Roberto, Lorenzo Rodríguez, Jacinto de Montiel, Licentiate Pedro del Castillo Tinco, José de Oliva, José Agustín, José García Guerra, don Alvaro de Castillo Villafañe, Captain Felipe Feliz, Juan Márques de Andino, Juan Bautista Vázquez.

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2, #7) New
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MEXICO. Inquisition. 4 documents. Mexico City, 1656 December 4-9. [7 pages] Don José de Echavarry y Mendoza applies for permission to publish a book entitled "Oficio en forma de horas canónicas de los gloriosos hermitaños San Antonio y San Pablo." His uncle, don Fray Martín de Echavarry, wrote the work in Spain. The Inquisitors prohibit publication of the book of devotions, and a notary certifies that don José has agreed to abide by their decision.

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(462/25, pt.
2, #3) New
Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 18 documents. Mexico City. Investigation of: Jerónimo de Vergara (or Jerónimo de Córdoba), mulatto slave of Melchor Díez de Posadas. Charge: Blasphemy, 1661 June 20-1662 March 27. [30 pages] At the time of the alleged blasphemy, Jerónimo was in the obraje of Juan de Olivares in Coyoacán, where the oidor don Andrés Sánchez de Ocampo had "deposited" him. He was resisting a transfer to the obrajo of his owner, Díez, when he supposedly cursed the saints. Jerónimo claims that his wife, a free mulatto, was whipped to death in that obraje, and he feared for his own life if taken there. The investigation clears Jerónimo of any wrongdoing but clearly establishes that he would be in serious danger if returned to the Díez obraje. As a result, the inquisitors order Díez to sell Jerónimo at public auction, and they stipulate that the purchaser may not be a relative or dependent of Díez nor anyone indebted to him. Those who testified were Juan de Olivares, Melchor Díez de Posadas, Jerónimo de Vergara, Francisco Díaz de León, surgeon to the Inquisition, Pedro de los Arcos Monroy, doctor to the InquisiLon, Francisco Flores, Felipe de Cifuentes (or Felipe el Blanco), possibly a white slave. (See Diccionario Porrúa, vol. I, p. 716).

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(462/25, pt.
4, #3) New
Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 11 documents. Puebla, Mexico City. Investigation or: Margarita Soriano. Charge: Superstition and witchcraft, 1665 February 17-1677 November 24. [11 page] According to the testimony of Francisca de Carrión, a mestiza and citizen of Puebla, Margarita obtained the bones of dead men, pulverized them and then mixed the powder in drinks. She allegedly served this potion to men to compel them never to leave her. The investigation stalls when it proves impossible to locate others willing to corroborate the testimony of Señora Carrión.

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MEXICO. Inquisition. 12 documents. Colima. Trial of: Salvador de Victoria. Charge: Sorcery, 1669 January 17-February 28. [31 page] Victoria is a free mulatto who works for Tomás Martel Solorzano, citizen and regidor of Colima. According to the charge, he was sitting under an avocado tree one day on a farm near Colima with several other mulattoes. The men sent a boy up the tree to pick avocados, but the youth left one near the top which

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28, #10)
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was beyond his reach. Victoria knocked that fruit from the tree, gave it to the boy and told him to keep it under his hat until it was ripe. Shortly afterwards, the boy took off his hat and discovered the avocado had turned into a snake. The decision is not recorded.

<p>MEXICO. Inquisition. 20 documents and 2 letters. Puebla, Mexico CiLy. Investigation and trial of: Juan de Alarcón. Charge: Blasphemy and heresy, 1669 June 7-1672 July 27. [26 pages] Alarcón is a mulatto slave belonging to Juan Moreño, an obrajero in and citizen of Puebla. Whiie being flogged for inciting other black slaves to flee Moreño's obraje, Alarcón allegedly renounced Christ and Christian beliefs. The witnesses against the mulatto are Francisco Suárez, español, age fifty and assistant majordomo of Moreño's obraje; Estebán Alonso, español, age thirty and majordomo of Moreño's obraje Nicolás Cardoso, español, age forty-seven and baker; José de Avila, español, age forty-five and a muleteer; and Nicolás de Grajeda, español, age forty-nine and master barber. Alarcón is found guilty and is sentenced to twenty lashes and a weekly recitation of part of the rosary.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 19, #7) New Spain</p>
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<p>MEXICO. Inquisition. 5 documents. Mexico City. Denunciation of: Bartolomé de Chávez, an español. Charge: Blasphemy, 1683. [2 pages] Bachiller Juan de Oñate, chaplain of the jail of the Holy Office, denounces Chávez for blasphemy committed while he was a prisoner of the inquisition.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 7, #3) New Spain</p>
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<p>MEXICO. Inquisition. 14 documents. Orizaha. Investigation of: María de Aguilar. Charge: Witchcraft, 1689 March 19-June 30. [16 pages] Neighbors and acquaintances of the accused say that she has a doll with magical powers capable of casting spells. María is an española, a citizen of Orizaba and wife of Carlos de Peñarieta. The local authorities send the case on to Mexico City for proper action.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 14, #3) New Spain</p>
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MEXICO. Inquisition. Document. Mexico City. Petition of: Luis de Morales, 1692 December 10. [1 page] Father Morales has just been appointed Procurador General of the Jesuits in the Philippines and Marianas. He seeks to assure the free passage of a consignment of books destined for his use in the new post.

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(462/25, pt. 23, #3)
New Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. Document. Mexico City. Petition of: Martín Gómez Suárez, 1695 December 13. [2 pages] Señor Gómez is a citizen of Seville resident in Mexico City. He has seven boxes of books in the convoy that has just arrived. He asks the inquisitors to clear them through customs. A list of the works is incorporated.

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(462/25, pt. 23, #2)
New Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. Document. Mexico City. Petition of: Francisco de Rivera Caiderón, 1697 June 20. [1 page] The petitioner seeks and receives a license to remove 100 copies of a religious book from the warehouses of the Holy Office. The work is a compilation by Dr. Caspar Usidro Martínez de Friilanes, a priest in the cathedral of Puebla.

AMS
(462/25, pt. 23, #1)
New Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 33 documents. Mexico City. Proceedings of: José de Villalta Enríquez vs. Felipe López Jardón, 1699 January 29-1705 June 15. [43 pages] This is an action for collection of a debt. Villalta is a familiar and "notario de secuestros" of the Inquisition, and López is an alcalde mayor in Cadereyta (Querétaro?). López still owes 500 pesos on a loan of 1500 pesos, and he wishes to transfer ownership of some pawned goods as payment. (See Mexico, Inquisition--1700-1706 [462/25, Pt. 27, #7], below).

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New Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 9 documents. Mexico City, 1700 January 30-February 21. [18 pages

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(some blank)] The Holy Office renews its ban on the wearing of masks and costumes in the streets of the capital during carnival. This packet also contains certifications that the injunction was read in various Mexico City churches. (462/25, pt. 5, #7) New Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 7 documents. Ciudad Real de Chiapa, Guatemala. Investigation of: Fray José María Malaespina, O.S.F, 1700 August 2-1701 June 27. [22 pages] The friar is from the Franciscan house in the town of San Juan del Obispo, "one league distant from Guatemala." Fray Bernabó San Francisco of the Monasterio de Recoiectos in Ciudad Real denounces him to the Holy Office for practicing judicial astrology. AMS (462/25, pt. 2, #5) New Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 190 documents. Mexico City. Action of: Matías de Císneros, 1700 December 17-1706 April 13. [168 pages] Císneros is the 'guardian ad iitem" of doña Francisca Javiera de Medina. In this file of manuscripts, he attempts to collect 1,000 pesos which were deposited with Captain José de Villalta Enríquez, a notary of the Holy Office (also mentioned in [462/25, pt. 2, #11], above). However, the inquisition used the money to buy a hacienda from Francisco de León Leal. The purchase initially seemed a prudent investment but proved ill advised, and the lawyers for the Holy Office eventually had to take legal action against León Leal and other "owners" of the hacienda. AMS (462/25, pt. 27, #7) New Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 8 documents. Mexico City, 1704 May 5-June 25. [8 pages] Captain Andrés González del Pinal, a citizen of Mexico City, asks the inquisitors to assist him in collecting two debts from citizens of Tepic. Manuel Osorio owes 1,252 pesos, and Bachiller José López Calindo, 1,254 pesos and five tomines. However, the inquisitors find that civil authorities, not the Holy Office, have jurisdiction of the matter. AMS (462/25, pt. 10, #11) New Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 38 documents. Mexico. Proceedings of: Don José de Villalta Enríquez vs. Francisco, Antonio and Baltazar Rodríguez Franco, 1704 June 17-1705 July 4. [75 pages] The brothers Rodríguez have mortgaged a set of houses in Mexico City "next to the convent of the nuns of Santa Inés." The mortgage is for 2,500 pesos with a yearly payment of 125 pesos. Villalta, the holder or the mortgage and the "notario de secuestros," applies to the Holy Office for collection of overdue payments. However, Francisco, Antonio and Baltazar take sanctuary in the church of "Nuestra Señora de la Misericordia." The houses in question contain a bakery, and there is a partial inventory of the shops equipment along with a list of people indebted to the brothers. (See Mexico, Inquisition--1704 [462/25, Pt. 27, #6], below).

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(462/25, pt.
2, #9) New
Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 36 documents. Mexico City, 1704 November 10-December 9. [50 pages (some blank)] Don José de Villalta Henríquez y Don Alonso Fernández de Sagado, como notarios de secuestros, contra, Don Carlos de Navía, Procurador de los del número de la Real Audiencia, en que piden restituya a el oficio de su cargo todos los autos del concurso de Don José de Yepes, Receptor que fue de este Santo Oficio. Vilialta is the notary mentioned in the preceding entry.

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(462/25, pt.
27, #6)
New Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 11 documents. Mexico City. "Autos hechos sobre la coordinación y pleno conocimiento de todos los autos y papeles de la Notaría de Secuestros, que Se mandó hacer el año pasado de 1713", 1713 January 10-1714 October 13. [23 pages (some blank)] Fulgencio de las Peñas, the "notario de secuestros" of the Holy Office, was ordered to inventory "all books and other papers found in the office of the 'Notario de Secuestros,' together with subject and alphabetical indices." Such a task had never before been undertaken, and these documents report on the mixed results of the novel effort. After completing the assignment, Peñas got into a dispute with the inquisitors and José de Villalta, who is mentioned in the two preceding entries, over payment for his work. The file includes an account of expenses and a summary of the contents of the notary's archive.

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2, #12)
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MEXICO. Inquisition. 16 documents. Mexico City. "Autos formados sobre 2,019 pesos 3 tomines que se hallaron en una de las cajas de receptoria robada por Diego de Castillo, nuncio que fue de este Tribunal, para averiguar a quien pertenecen.", 1715 July 30-October 17. [63 pages] These documents concern the theft of money entrusted to the Holy Office. There is evidence and testimony from Benito Núñez de Rumbo, José Carillo y Biezma, Alejandro Alvarez Carranza, Eugenio de las Peñas, Diego José de Bustos and Manuel de la Cruz, a Negro slave of Bustos'. The investigation uncovers irregularities in the conduct of the receptor's office and eventually discovers the ownership of the money.

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(462/25, pt.
3, #1) New
Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 9 documents. Mexico City, Xochimilco. Trial of: Felipe, a Negro slave. Charge: Bigamy, 1724 October 30-November 15. [17 pages] Don Francisco de Olmedo y Luján, "vecino y labrador en la jurisdicción de Xochimilco," denounces a runaway slave of his named Felipe as a bigamist. According to the charge, Felipe's first wife is an Indian and his second is a Negro. Olmedo's testimony states that Felipe was purchased from don Francisco de Ugarte, prior of the Consulado and a vecino of Mexico.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
2, #8) New
Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 12 documents. Maiacatepec, Mexico City, 1732 February 27-April 15. [10 pages] Nombramiento de Notario de este Santo Oficio (en ynterín) con facultad de poder traer vara en los casos que se ofrezcan, para el Partido de Malacatepec, a favor de D. José Montés de Oca, vecino de dicho Partido.

AMS
(462/25, pt
27, #3)
New Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 6 documents. Mexico City, 1732 September 2-10. [3 pages] Nombramiento de Notario de este Santo Oficio (en ynterín) para esta Ciudad, a favor de Don Joaquín Miguel de Anzures, Procurador de los del Número de La Real Audiencia, y Escribano Real.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
27, #4)
New Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 10 documents. Tepeaca, Mexico City, 1732 November 15-1733 January 29. [18 pages (some blank)] Nombramiento de Notarios de este Santo Oficio (en ynterín) para la Ciudad de Tepeaca, su distrito y jurisdicción, a favor de Don José Díaz de Celis, y de Don José López de Vega. Díaz is a native of Burgos, Spain and is now a merchant in and citizen of the province of Tepeaca. López is a native of the city of Tepeaca and a farmer in the province.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
27, #5)
New Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 23 documents. Mexico City. Proceedings of: José Saenz Pablo vs. Domingo Saenz Pablo, 1737 May 9-October 1. [52 pages] Domingo, a bookseller and familiar of the Holy Office, is José's father. The case involves the inheritance left by Josefa Jiménez de la Cueva, José's mother and Domingo's wife. José wants to obtain a copy of the inventory of Josefa's belongings that Domingo made subsequent to her death. Domingo is most reluctant to provide this but does supply gross figures. He states that Josefa's total worth was 22,624 pesos and four reales, but that he brought 1,000 pesos or that total to the marriage. Domingo concludes that since he is entitled to half of the corrected total of 21,624 pesos and four reales, the inheritable sum is therefore 10,812 pesos and two reales.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
2, #10)
New Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. Document. [Mexico City]. Investigation of Cristóbal Fajardo. Charge: Bigamy, [after 1710 October 16]. [12 pages] This is a certified copy of the investigation of Fajardo who is accused of bigamy. He is a mulatto and a native of Querétaro who is "more than thirty years of age." Fajardo is a locksmith who has also worked in obrajes in Mexico City and Querétaro and has served in the "Regimiento de los Pardos." His second wife, Juana María Petrona, a castiza aged twenty-six, denounced him. His first and legitimate wife is María Manuela, an Indian of Mexico City who works as an "operario" in the obraje of don José de Raso in the capital. The witnesses in the case are don José de Raso, español, Miguel Francisco Hurtado, mulatto, foribio Joaguín, mulatto, Francisca Javiera Ramírez, Indian, José Antonio Romero, morisco, Bachiller don Manuel Zapata, Ignacio Vázquez, Indian, and María Ruperia de los Dolores, española and wife of Vazquez.

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(462/25, pt.
2, #1) New
Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 8 documents. Cholula, Puebla. Investigation of: Agustín de Arriola, S.J. Charge: Soliciting in the confessional, 1741 June 25-1743 July 15. [12 pages] Father Arriola is accused of soliciting sexual favors from female penitents, especially teenaged girls. The witnesses against him are Ana María de los Dolores, española, sixteen years old, and Sebastiana Josefa de Vega, also española, aged sixteen. The offenses allegedly occurred in Puebla and Cholula.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
7, #6) New
Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 9 documents. Mexico City. Petition of: Juan Francisco de la Hedesa y Palacio, 1745 September 15-25. [10 pages] A Mexico City merchant, Hedesa asks the Holy Office to force Bachiller don Manuel Bello, "minister of proofs of this Tribunal and familiar of the Deacon [of the Inquisition]," to recognize the validity of a debt that has been ceded to Hedesa. The original transaction was between Bello and José Pimentel who sold the priest a hacienda "de labor" named "San José de la Presa for 7,009 pesos and four reales.

AMS
(442/25, pt.
12, #6)
New Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 6 documents. Mexico City. Petition of: Angel Valdés y Cienfuegas, 1746 May 14-30. [10 pages] As the Inquisition's notary in Tantoyuca, Tampico and Pánuco, Valdés believes that his arrest by Norberto Troncoso y Lira, the interim chief justice of Chicontepee, was a flagrant transgression of inquisitorial rights and privileges. He asks the inquisitors to consider the matter, and they decide that Troncoso did exceed his civil authority in seizing a member of the Tribunal. The justice is fined 200 pesos.

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MEXICO. Inquisition. 5 documents. Mexico City. Petition of: José Cayetano Nuñez de Ibarra, 1750 April 6-20. [18 pages] This case establishes the scope of the Inquisitorial exemption from civil liability. Dionisio Muñoz García is the assistant to the alguacil mayor of the Inquisition. He has invested in a mercantile enterprise, a store in the mining town of

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Sultepec. Núñez de Ibarra, a Sultepec miner, claims that Muñoz García defrauded him and other investors in the store of a large quantity of money. Muñoz blocks prosecution of a civil suit by Invoking the fuero of the Holy Office. The inquisitors recognize this extension of the privilege to one who holds no formal appointment, but they also clearly state that it will not stand in the way of justice.

MEXICO. Inquisition. 6 documents. Mexico City, Puebla. Petition of: Fray Miguel Sacnz y Maya, 1752 May 1-31. [10 pages] In this brief set of manuscripts, Fray Miguel, a calificador of the Holy Office in Cartagena, requests that he be accorded the same title in the Mexican Inquisition. The license is granted.	AMS (462/25, pt. 12, #3) New Spain
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MEXICO. Inquisition. 3 documents. Mexico City. Petition of: Gabriel García de Arellano, 1752 May 17-19. [4 pages] The applicant is a professor of canon law at the royal university and a lawyer at the royal audiencia. He seeks appointment as "Lawyer to the Prisoners [of the Holy Office]" and "Reviewer and Expurgator of books." The request is granted.	AMS (462/25, pt. 13, #4) New Spain
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MEXICO. Inquisition. 5 documents. Mexico City. Proceedings of: Jorge Rodríguez vs. Vidal Manuel del Campo Marín, 1752 August 9-31. [5 pages] Don Vidal, the alguacil mayor of the Inquisition, is unable to manage his financial affairs and is embroiled in a suit before his colleagues. Rodríguez, a citizen of and merchant in Mexico City, requests the Inquisition to force don Vidal to pay a debt of 125 pesos, three and one-half reales. Don Vidal readily admits the obligation but states that he cannot pay at this time.	AMS (462/25, pt. 12, #9) New Spain
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MEXICO. Inquisition. 6 documents. Valladolid [now Morelia], 1752 November 5-15. [10 pages] On the death of Bernardo Romero, the post of interim comisario for the province of	AMS (462/25, pt.
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Michoacán came open. Nicolás Montero Zorilla is selected for the position, duly swears his oath and assumes his new duties. 13, #3)
New Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 5 documents. Mexico City. Proceedings of: Antonio Fernández Pinta vs. Pedro Baizán de la Abesilla, 1752 November 24-December 5. [12 pages] AMS
(462/25, pt. 13, #2)
Subletting an apartment could be a problem in colonial as well as modern times. Baizán, a secretary of the Holy Office, rented an apartment from Miguel Espinosa, who in turn rented the entire house from Antonio Fernández Pinta, the administrator of rent collection for the Marquésado del Valle. Espinosa fled, leaving a large sum of rent to Fernández unpaid. New Spain
Baizán had faithfully paid his rent to Espinosa, but Fernández nonetheless wishes to evict him. Fernández argues that because Espinosa's contract was broken, he is under no obligation to recognize a sublessee.

MEXICO. Inquisition. 9 documents. Mexico City. Proceedings of: Juan Bautista Pozadas vs. Vidal Manuel del Campo Marín, 1754 April 27-1755 September 4. [12 pages] AMS
(462/25, pt. 12, #10)
is a tailor who fears bankruptcy because don Vidal, a steady customer, is well in arrears. New Spain
Juan asks the Holy Office to force its alguacil mayor, don Vidal, to pay his overdue account of 152 pesos, and he presents a detailed, two page itemization. Campo Marín admits the debt but is unable to pay it. (See MEXICO. Inquisition--1752 [462/25, pt. 12, #9], and MEXICO. Inquisition, 1755-1757 [462/25, pt. 12, #8].

MEXICO. Inquisition. 25 documents. Mexico. Proceedings of: María Francisca Palomares vs. Vidal del Campo Marín, 1755 August 29-1757 August 19. [28 pages] AMS
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Vidal owed 100 pesos to Francisca Blanco Palomares, who is now deceased. he debenture passed to her niece, María Francisca, who asks the inquisitors to force Vidal, the alguacil mayor mentioned in the preceding entry, to recognize and pay the debt. After María complies with all the legal niceties, the inquisitors convince Vidal to pay the claim in installments, but he New Spain

soon falls into arrears.

<p>MEXICO. Inquisition. 74 documents. Mexico City, Salvatierra (Guanajuato). Petition of: Manuel González, de Arze, 1759 October 6-1766 August 3. [152 pages] González is a citizen of and merchant in Salvatierra, Guanajuato. He supplies the Holy Office with information concerning his genealogy and moral character in hopes of receiving appointment as a familiar. His parents were Diego Manuel González de Arze, a native of Santa María de Tesanos, Carriedo Valley, archbishopric of Burgos, and María Francisca Gómez de Carandia, a native of Salvatierra. His paternal grandparents were Juan González de Arze and Angela González de la Riva, both natives of Santa María de Tesanos. His maternal grandparents were Juan Gómez de Carandia, a native of Alfoz, archbishopric of Burgos and regidor of Salvatierra, and María de San Pedro de Alcántara Arenas y Quiroz. There are two printed forms, not found in Medina's <i>La Imprenta en México</i>, which have been completed in manuscript.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 12, #1) New Spain</p>
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<p>MEXICO. Inquisition. 33 documents. Mexico City. Proceedings of: Diego Retana vs. Manuel José Bello y Garfías, 1768 June 1-1769 May 12. [60 pages] Retana, majordomo of the Convent de la Encarnación in Mexico City, has rented a house to Bello y Garfías, the comisario of the Holy Office. The building, located on the street of the "Cordovanes," is owned by the convent. Bello uses the ground floor for the storage and sale of sugar and sublets the upper floors to José Adán. Retana alleges that Bello still owes sixty pesos in rent, and the charge creates an extraordinary brouhaha and considerable acrimony.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 13, #1) New Spain</p>
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<p>MEXICO. Inquisition. 8 documents. Mexico City. Denunciation of: Doña María Regina Calvo y Echandia, native and vecina of Mexico City. Charge: "Mixed heresy", 1771 November 24-December 8. [7 pages] Dr. don Juan Gregorio Campos, doña María's confessor, brings her irregular conduct to the attention of the Holy Office. His declaration</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 4, #4) New Spain</p>
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includes information given him in the confessional as well as his personal observation of her problems. The inquisitors seem to believe that a physical malady is at the root of the doña's rantings; they order the priest to take the doña aside and speak to her about her behavior.

<p>MEXICO. Inquisition. 5 documents and 4 letters. Charcas, Guadalajara. Petition of: Father Joaquín Rodríguez Saenz, O.F.M, 1775 February 11-August 18. [13 pages] A priest of the Real of Charcas and Synodal Examiner of the Bishopric of Guadalajara, Father Rodríguez asks to be appointed the Commissioner of Chareas. The inquisitors approve his request. The file contains a letter signed by the bishop of Guadalajara in support of Rodríguez's petition.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 8, #2) New Spain</p>
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<p>MEXICO. Inquisition. 19 documents and 2 letters. Mexico City, 1775 November 23-1812 August 5. [38 pages] Dr. don Juan de Mier y Villar was inquisitor and dean of the Mexico City cathedral until his death on 4 August 1812. These papers give the history of his appointment to and administration of the posts. The documents show that Mier suffered severely from rheumatism for years before his death.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 7, #7) New Spain</p>
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<p>MEXICO. Inquisition. Document. [Mexico City], [1780]. [36 pages] Relación de la Causa que pende en este Santo Oficio a instancia de los Inquisidores que haze de Fiscal contra José María Esparza y Escobar, mas conocido por el sobrenombre del Zacatecano, español de calidad, de edad de 26 años, natural de la villa de Aguasealientes, de estado soltero, y sin oficio, preso en carceles secretas por blasfemo heretical. This is a contemporary summary of the case against Esparza, with marginal glosses giving Esparza's version of the events.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 28, #2) New Spain</p>
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MEXICO. Inquisition. 20 documents. Mexico City. Petition of: Luis María Guerrero Monroy y Luyando, 1785 November 14-1789 May 16. [44 pages (some blank)] Guerrero Nionroy seeks appointment as a familiar. He and his wife, Clara Claudia Gallo Núñez de Villaviceneio, present genealogies as proof of his fitness for the appointment. His parents were Luis Miguel de Luyandn y Bermeo, regidor perpetuo and native of Mexico City, and Josefa Manuela Moreno de Monroy Guerrero y Villaseca, also a native of the capital. His paternal grandparents were Captain Luis Miguel de Luyando y Bermeo Caballero, Knight of the Order of Calatrava, Treasurer or the Holy Crusade in Mexico City, and a native of the port of Santa María, Andalusia, Spain, and Rosa María Gómez de Cervantes, a native of the capital. His maternal grandparents wore Luis Moreno de Monroy, regidor perpetuo and native of Mexico City, and María Francisca de Aguirre y Espinosa, a native of the capital. Her parents were Juan Eusebio Gallo Pardiñas, Knight of the Order of Santiago, Governor of the port of Acapulco and a native of Gibraltar, and Getrudis Ignacia Núñez de Viliavicencio, a native of the capital. Her paternal grandparents were Miguel Gallo, Governor of the Castle on the New Quay, Gibraltar and a native of the port of Santa María, Spain, and Claudia Tomasa de Pardiñas Villar de Francos y Camaño, a native of Cadiz. Her maternal grandparents were Juan Núñez do Villavicencio, Corregidor of Mexico City and a native of Spain, and Getrudis de la Peña Tasón. The file includes two printed forms, completed in manuscript, not found in Medina's La Imprenta en México.

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MEXICO. Inquisition. 25 documents. Sombrerete, Mexico City. Investigation of: José María Antonio Andrade. Charge: Blasphemy and impersonation of a Jesuit, 1789 August 28-1790 June 16. [28 pages] The accused is said to be a citizen of Zacatecas. According to his detractors, he entered the house and tavern of José Joaquín Lapata in the town of Sombrerete on 18 August 1789 and began drinking wine. Andrade claimed to be a Jesuit living a covert religious life in the Mexican countryside and then, when those present lost interest in him, uttered a string of blasphemies. Witnesses in the case are Pablo José Fernández Lechuga, José Joaquín Zapata, Vicente Cornelio Mexía, Pedro Nolasco Rodríguez, and Juan Antonio de la Lu, Ameya.

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27, #1)
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MEXICO. Inquisition. 3 documents. Chihuahua, Papigochic. Investigation of: Estefana, "muger de un Rosas." Charge: Casting spells, 1790 February 23-1793 January 31. [6 pages] Estefana supposedly cast d spell on a soldier, making him ill, and later cured him. There are depositions of Simón José Verdugo and Luciano Cataño. AMS (462/25, pt. 4, #2) New Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 20 documents. Mexico City. Investigation of: Juan Abadia. Charge: Apostacy and espousal of revolutionary concepts, 1793 August 12-1794 December 12. [31 page] Francisco Vinsoneo, a hairdresser, denounced a competitor named Juan Malvert, a Frenchman, to the Inquisition for reading prohibited books. The ensuing investigation discloses that Abadia, alias Labadia, has been expressing French revolutionary beliefs and that he is either an apostate or an atheist. The testimony indicates thai there is at least one cell of Frenchmen in Mexico City that is closely following the course of the French Revolution and is voicing radical sentiments. The accused owns and operates "a gaming house near the coliseum ("un villar arriba del coiiseo") which seems to be a meeting place for Frenchmen in the capiLal. Witnesses in this inquiry are Antonio Colona, thirty-five years old and a hairdresser; José Ignacio Gómez, thirty-four years old, español, and "maestro de la Real Fábrica de Cigarros;" Hanuel Laredo Varcarcel (Valcarcel?), fifty-two years old and a master ironsmith; José Francisco Mexica, twenty-six years old, español and the supervisor of a construction crew; Manuel Feliciano Sánchez, twenty-six years old and without occupation; Enrique Moreno, forty-six years old, peninsular, and without occupation; and Miguel Vallejo, thirty-eight years old and "maestro de la Real Fábrica de Cigarros". AMS (462/25, pt. 11, #9) New Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 66 documents. Mexico City, Madrid, Seville, Jerez de la Frontera. Petition of: Fray Manuel Vallejo, Orden de San Juan de Dios, 1793 October 10-1804 April 31. [62 pages] The petitioner seeks appointment as a notary. He was born in Seville and baptized in the parish church of San Estebán on 7 June 1749. His genealogy identifies his parents as Manuel Vallejo and Josefa Romero de Císneros, natives of Seville who were married 5 October 1745. His paternal grandparents were Juan Vallejo and Ana Francisca AMS (462/25, pt. 14, #4) New Spain

Cordero, also natives of Seville, married 31 July 1701. His maternal grandparents were Domingo Romero and Paula Parrilla, natives of Seville, married 1 December 1720. On 13 April 1795, the Holy Office confirms Vallejo as a "notario familiar." An accounting bearing the date shows that the cost of obtaining confirmation totals ninety-seven pesos and two reales.

<p>MEXICO. Inquisition. 19 documents. Pachuca. Investigation of: don Juan Orlando and don Ignacio Garduño. Charge: Heretical propositions, 1798 April 22-1808 April 9. [30 pages] Although both men are denounced by doña María Micaela Vergara, they acted independently of one another. Each allegedly expressed heretical concepts. There is testimony from doña Ignacia Rodríguez, José Joaquín Escaiona and Petra Josefa de Islas. The investigation is suspended with no action taken against either man.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 4, #5) New Spain</p>
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<p>MEXICO. Inquisition. 2 documents. Mexico City. Confession of: Fray Francisco Gregorio Martinez Yebra, 1801 July 14. [9 pages] These closely written pages of approximately 5,800 words contain the life story of Martínez Yebra, alias Gregorio Rosado. The wayward friar recounts his flight from the cloth, his lust for women and his adventures and near-calamities in Spain, Argentina, Chile and Mexico, until his reconversion to the priesthood. This is a certified, contemporary copy of Fray Francisco's original confession "which is to be found in the investigation and trial records of Bachiller don Pedro Fernández Ibarrarán".</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 12, #4) New Spain</p>
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<p>MEXICO. Inquisition. 23 documents. Mexico City, 1802 April 18-1808 April 5. [26 pages] Cuenta y Libranzas pertenecientes al caudal que quedó y se cobró, con lo pagado, pertenecientes al difunto tesorero receptor, don Pedro Isidro de Bustamante. Most of the documents are orders from the inquisitors to their new tesorero receptor, Vicente de las Heras Serrano, authorizing payments to creditors. There are, however, a few pages of</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 26, #9) New Spain</p>
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accountings.

MEXICO. Inquisition. 5 documents. Mexico City, 1802 August 26-December 23. [14 pages] A priest has questioned the legitimacy of a proposition in the third volume of Bernardino de Montreuil's *Historia de los principios y establecimiento de la Iglesia, desde el nacimiento del Mesias hasta la muerte de todos los apóstoles* (Madrid, 1753). After review, it is decided that the book is not heretical.

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18, #2)
New Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 3 documents. Mexico City, 1806 February 4-10. [5 pages] The Holy Office appoints six interim calificadores: Frailes Bernardo García González, Dionisio Casado, Antonio Crespo, Diego Antonio de las Piedras, Luis Carrasco and José Barcena. This file includes contemporary, certified copies of documents relating to the appointment of Fray Antonio Crespo. (See MEXICO. Inquisition--1806-1815 [462/25, pt. 1, #6], and MEXICO. Inquisition--1806-1815 [462/25, pt. 8, #5].)

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MEXICO. Inquisition. 2 documents. Mexico City, 1806 February 4-10. [4 pages] Like the previous file, this folder contains two certified copies of documents regarding the appointment of José Barcena as "calificador en interin" of the Holy Office.

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1, #6) New
Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 6 documents. Mexico City, 1806 February 4-1815 June 2. [7 pages] Allied to the preceding entries, these papers constitute the files assembled by Fray Luis Carrasco during his term as interim calificador.

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8, #5) New
Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 21 documents. Puebla, Mexico City, Veracruz. Denunciation of: Louis Drysdale, 1806 March 23-November 6. [30 pages] In 1803 Drysdale (transliterated as "Dresly," "Dresdale") converted to Catholicism. He was either an American or an Englishman and presumably a prisoner-of-war. Now, three years after his conversion, he is living in Veracruz and again comes under the scrutiny of the Holy Office. Drysdale has lapsed into his former Protestant ways, and steps are taken to put him back on the proper path.

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18, #5)
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MEXICO. Inquisition. 9 documents. Puebla, Mexico City. Reconciliation of: William Wood, 1806 April 22-June 30. [16 pages] A Scotsman by birth, Wood ("Guillermo Madera" in these documents) was among the English sailors taken as prisoners-of-war in the early nineteenth century. He showed an outstanding facility for learning both Spanish and the catechism and doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church. The inquisitor who interviewed Wood in Puebla was greatly taken with him and wrote, "The Scotsman...is one of the hardiest young men who ever sailed the ocean".

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18, #4)
New Spain

MEXICO. Inquisition. 17 documents. Temoaya, Toluca, Mexico City. Reconciliation of: Thomas Sinkfield, 1806 December 24-1807 February 6. [24 pages] Known in Mexico as "Tomás Circosundio," Sinkfield was a native of London. Before arriving in Mexico, he had worked as a cotton weaver for five years, then as a bartender and finally as a sailor. Once in Mexico, he worked in the fort at Perote cleaning the armaments. In these documents, he abjures his Lutheran background and embraces Catholicism.

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18, #3)
New Spain

MEXICO. Presidios. 26 documents and 8 letters. Mexico City, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Jalapa, 1803 March 30-October 20. [68 pages] This cahier involves criminals transported in October, 1803. They are to serve in the presidios at Veracruz, Havana, Pensacola, Perote

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19, #8)

and New Orleans or on the chain gang building a road from Jalapa to Perote. A total of eighty men have been sentenced by justices of either the Acordada, the Sala de Crimen, the Capitanía General or the Casa de Moneda. The file includes lists of the prisoners, distribution tables and biographical material on the condemned.

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MEXICO. Presidios. 11 documents. Guanajuato, Salamanca, Celaya, Querétaro, Tula, 1807 August 31-1808 January 11. [10 pages] One hundred and four men have been sentenced to work in the presidio at Havana or on the road being constructed between Jalapa and Perote. The principal document is a list of the criminals indicating their destination and length of service. The papers contain no biographical data on the malefactors. The vast majority of the men are to work on the road gang.

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19, #11)
New Spain

MEXICO. Presidios. 35 documents. Mexico City, Guadalajara, Veracruz, 1807 December 12-1809 September 5. [68 pages (various sizes)] This is an eclectic accumulation of papers concerning several "shipments" of criminals and military deserters to presidios. The file includes one list of prisoners and many short notes and receipts. It is directly related to the next entry (462/25, pt. 19, #9).

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19, #5)
New Spain

MEXICO. Presidios. 16 documents and 5 letters. Mexico City, Guadalajara, 1808 July 19-1809 August 14. [42 pages] Preparations are being made to transport another group of prisoners to the presidios at Havana, Veracruz and Perote. Thirty-seven men face terms of two to ten years, and some of them will work on the continuing construction of the road between Jalapa and Perote. They have been sentenced by the Sala de Crimen, the Audiencia of Guadalajara, the Acordada and the Capitanía General.

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19, #9)
New Spain

MEXICO. Religion. 3 documents. Mexico City, 1788 October 6-27. [7 pages] This small file relates to the chaplaincy established by don José Santiago Rodríguez Ponce with a principal of 2,800 pesos. The first chaplain was Bachiller Ponce, but now there is a question as to who should have the position. The documents are both original and certified copies.

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6, #5) New
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MEXICO. 11 documents. Mexico City, 1759 December 11-1790 February 13. [12 pages] The audiencia determines that the alcaldes mayores in the intendancy of Mexico definitely must undergo reviews of their terms of office (i.e. "residencias") "Jueces de residencia" are appointed for Cadereyta Pachuca, Teotihuacán, Zumpango and two other towns.

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(462/25, pt.
14, #6)
New Spain

MEXICO. Atzacualoya. 6 documents. Chalco, Mexico City, Orizaha, 1791 January 13-1797 August 7. [25 pages] This sheaf of documents centers on the successful attempt by the Indians of Atzacualoya to have their village declared a town, with all the accompanying privileges and exemptions. The file contains population data, and a detailed description of the interior of the town church, including its statuary, ornaments and other contents.

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(462/25, pt.
5, #4) New
Spain

MEXICO. Coatepec. 6 documents. Mexico City, Santiago, Tianguistengo [now Tianguistenco de Galeana], Maninalco, 1727 April 22-September 12. [10 pages] The Indians "of the town of San Nicolás Coatepec, of the jurisdiction of Maninalco," complain to the viceroy that the local alcalde mayor is illegally trying to secure extra tribute and non-essential payments from them. In a signed edict, Viceroy Casafuerte enjoins the alcalde from such practices. Curiously, the Tianguistengo document is signed by an "Antonio Welles." It is not clear whether he is an Englishman living in Mexico or a descendant of Irish Catholics who had fled to the Spanish dominions.

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7, #1) New
Spain

MEXICO. Mexico City. Church of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe. 17 documents. Veracruz, Mexico City, 1787 September 19-1789 May 23. [30 pages] Luis Beltrán, a Canon of the "Real Colegiata de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe," commissioned the purchase in Spain of some cloth for use in making ornaments for the church. The cloth arrived in Veracruz, and treasury officials collected taxes on it totaling just over 234 pesos. Church officials show that this was an error, for the law exempts the institution from paying duties on religious ornaments and related items. In the end, the money is returned to the church cabildo.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
11, #3)
New Spain

MEXICO. Mexico City. Jails. 16 documents. Mexico City, 1814 April 21-June 21. [22 pages] The officials of the Ramo de Consolidación inform the viceroy that the obras pias established by Francisco Martínez de la Concha, Vicente Aperain and Gerónimo Pérez have not paid their dividends since 1 January 1813. This is a matter of importance for the income is used to defray the cost of feeding the criminals in the city's public jail.

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10, #15)
New Spain

MEXICO. Mexico City. Junta de Pósito y Alhóndiga. 12 documents and 3 letters. Mexico City, 1802 March 8-21. [38 pages] The junta is concerned about the grain storage situation in the capital for the coming year because there are "prognostications" of drought and famine. The committee, which is charged with maintaining adequate grain reserves, believes it is operating under a serious handicap. Several of its members are at odds with the notary, José Moctezuma, and as a result, the junta is unable to function as a useful governmental agency. The attorney-general for civil affairs is requested to intervene.

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9, #8) New
Spain

MEXICO. Mexico City. Junta de Pósito y Alhóndiga. 8 documents and 2 letters. Mexico City, 1812 May 26-December 10. [24 pages] Grain in the capital is at a critical ebb with only 691 fanegas of maize in storage on 4 December. Moreover, the city owes the junta over 43,500 pesos, leaving the committee with less than 500 pesos cash-on-hand. Under

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these circumstances, the junta cannot establish adequate grain supplies, and it appeals to the civil attorney-general for a solution.

<p>MEXICO. Mexico City. Register of Marriage Applications. 327 documents. Mexico City, 1634 December 27-1668 December 29. [236 pages] The documents list a disparate group of people seeking permission to marry. The couples are don Antonio Ponce de León, peninsular, and María López de Vargas, native of Michoacán; Pedro Cortés, peninsular, and doña María de la Cruz, native of Xocotitlán; Cristóbal Cruz and Catalina Gutiérrez; Juan de la Cruz Lindo and Ana de los Reyes; Juan Martín de Asurcia and María Pacheco; José de los Sitos and Gertrudis de Porras; Lorenzo de la Cruz, mulatto slave, and Juana de Cervantes, black slave; Diego Lucas, mulatto slave, and Isabel, mulatto slave; Francisco Pérez and María de las Nieves; Nicolás de la Cruz, free mulatto and tailor, and Teresa de Jesús, free china; Antonio de Nize, native of Zacatecas, and María de Zayas; Juan López, peninsular, and María de Rueda; Alberto de Paredes, peninsular, and Francisca de la Cruz; Domingo, black from Angola who is the slave of Catalina, a free black from Jolofe, and Isabel, black from Angola who is the slave of Juan Ruíz, del Portillo, silver merchant; Francisco Quintero, native of the mines of Topiac, and Juana de Pastraña; Asencio Cuazo and Leonor Franco, native of Malinalco; Alonso Sánchez Jirón, native of Zacatecas, and María de la Peña; Gaspar de Medina, free mulatto, and Andrea Castañeda, mestiza; Mateo González, vecino of Texcoco, and Inés de Herrera, native of Texcoco; Diego de Orduña, free mulatto, and Felipa Cortés, free mulatto; Juan de Santiago, free mulatto, and María de Escobar, mestiza or castiza, but a problem arises in that he kidnapped her from the house of her guardian; Nicolás Moreno, mestizo, and Ana de la Parra, española Alonso de Aranda and María de Guzmán, a native of Puebla; don Francisco Rascón, a native of Puebla, and doña Ana María de Ribera; Juan de la Llana and María de Arévalo; Domingo Suárez (or Juárez) a black slave, and Francisca Calderón, a free mulatto; Juan de Soria and María Muñoz, a free mulatto; Nicolás Bautista and Bernabela de Aguilar, who has run off so that her mother will not be aware of the proposed marriage; the Contador Diego Ortiz de Vargas and doña Melchiora de la Barrera y Escobar; Juan Franco and doña Isabel de la Fuente; Pedro de Solís, free mulatto, and María Bueno, mestiza; José de la Cruz, a black slave from Mozambique, and Francisca de San José, a black slave; Manuel de Ebia and doña Mariana de Montilla; Antonio de Herrera and María de Medina; Gabriel López de Guevara, español, and María de Calderón; Antonio Hernández y Mendoza and María de la Candelaria,</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 24, #1) New Spain</p>
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mestiza; Antonio de Pedraza, vecino of Quichiapa, and María de Lezendi, vecina of Quichiapa; José Lagarto, español, and Hipbilta Bali; Lucas de Paredes, español and a native of Cuernavaca, and Margarita Montero, española and a native of Cuernavaca; Hipólito Martínez and Teresa de Rojas; Nicolás de los Reyes, free black, and Nicolasa de los Reyes, free mulatto.

MEXICO. Mexico City. Register of Marriage Applications. 100 documents. Mexico City, Coyoacán, Tepoztlán, Puebla, Xamiltepec, 1664 March 11-November 10. [94 pages] The following couples seek permission to marry; Juan de la Cruz, mestizo, and María de los Reyes, mestiza; Lázaro de Boledo, español, and Elena Olivera; Nicolás de Sandoval and Jerónima de Tapia; Manuel del Carpio and Ana María de Ayala; Antonio Rodríguez and Dominga Jacinta, Indian; José de Cumbreras Escobar and doña Antonia de Rosas y Mendoza; Cristóbal de la Cruz, mulatto slave, and Francisca de la Cruz, free mulatto; Juan de Castañeda Castro and Leonor Ortiz (also known as Leonor García?); Francisco García, free mulatto, and Antonia García, castiza; Felipe Martínez, mestizo, and Micaela Cortés, mestiza; Nicolás de Salazar, free morisco, and Ana Ortiz, mestiza--death bed marriage; Tomas Guttiérrez and María de la Concepción--death bed marriage; Domingo Alonso and Josefa de Vargas; Joanes de Olascoaga Peralta and Catalina Contreras; and Pedro de la Fuente Belasco and Francisca de Miranda.

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MEXICO. Mexico City. Register of Marriage Applications. Document. [Mexico City], [circa 1665]. [1 page] The document is incomplete, but it indicates that Miguel de Avellano wishes to marry Sebastiana López, vecina of Cuernavaca.

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MEXICO. Mexico City. Register of Marriage Applications. 5 documents. Mexico City, 1666 August 11. [4 pages] Luis de Rutia wishes to marry Margarita de Cárdenas, a mestiza.

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Both are vecinos of Tula.

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MEXICO. Mexico City. Register of Marriage Applications. 304 documents. Mexico City, 1667 April 30-November 19. [230 pages] This is the unsewn notary's book of Luis de Perea, consisting of declarations of intent to marry and related testimony. The men and women are citizens of Mexico City, the jurisdiction of Zinacántepec, Texcoco, San Cristóbal de Ecatepec, Puebla, Tepexpán (Mexico), Tlaxcala City, jurisdictions of Tarasquillo, Tlalmanalco, Tulticlán, Yerbabuena, Capuluac and Mixcoac. The couples are Antonio de la Torre, castizo, and Petronila de Gasco, free morisca; Francisco Gutierrez de Castañeda, peninsular, and Ana González de Liano, española José Pinzón, español, and Josefa de Miranda, castiza Felipe de Grajeda and Josefa de Lomosa; Martín de Chávez, peninsular, and María López; Pedro de la Cruz, negro criollo slave, and Juana de la Cruz, negra criolla slave; Juan Gil do Espinosa and Teela (?) de Lorenzana; José Vázquez and Magdalena de la Cruz, mestiza; José de Valderrama and Micaela Diaz; Juan de Dios, español, and Gerónima de Pineda; Juan López de Mirabal and Antonia Clemencia Coronado; Antonio de Estrada, mestizo, and Felipa Gómez, mestiza; Simón de Ribera and Angela de San José; Sebastian de la Cruz, a black slave "de tierra Malemba," and Antonia de la Cruz, negra criolla slave; Vicente de Turis, mestizo, and María Gerónimo, india; Pedro de Vargas, free mulatto, and Pascuala de los Reyes, free mulatto; Rodrigo Martín and Josefa Cortesero, española José Maldonado, español, and Antonia Hidaigo de Heredia; Juan de Salinas and Felipa Sánchez de Herrera; Diego de Aviles, español, and Francisca García; Alonso de Santiago, free mulatto, and Bernarda de Aguilar, mestiza; Sebastián de Contreras and Francisca de Gálvez; Andrés Benítez, español, and Juana Calderón; Salvador de Santiago, mestizo, and Antonia de San Francisco, mestiza; Bartolomé Jiménez and Nicolasa de Mendoza; Juan Franco and Ana de Navas; Marcos de Puelles and María Pacheco de la Cueva; Antonio de Ribera, español, and Josefa de San Juan y Contreras; Alonso de la Cruz, mestizo, and Margarita Centeno, mestiza; Antonio de Aguirre and Juana de Miranda, mestiza; Diego Pérez de Salazar and María de Castro Galviso; Ambrosio de la Cruz, mulato criollo slave, and Gertrudis de la Encarnación, free mulata criolla; Miguel Coronel, mestizo, and Leonor de Contreras, mulata criolla slave; Alonso Hernandez, español, and Josefa Sánchez; Ramón de Malpartida, free mulatto, and Pascuala de San José, mestiza; Diego de Benavides and María Pretel; Manuel de la Cruz, black slave "de tierra

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Malemba," and Susana la Cruz, black slave; Blas do los Reyes, negro criollo slave, and Ana de Salazar, negra criolla slave; Juan de Dios, español, and Polonia del Castillo, española Diego López, español, and María de Vega, española; Manuel de Molina, español, and Joana Rodriguez, mestiza; Gaspar Trujillo and Andrea Lascano; Antonio de Monzón, free negro criollo, and Catalina de la Cruz, free mulatto; José López, español, and Gerónima Roldán, española Juan López, free mulatto, and Juana de la Cruz, india; Francisco Bautista Benzi and María de las Nieves; Antonio Fugedo, español, and Francisca de Herrera, mestiza; Antonio de Soto, free mulatto, and Nicolasa de la Coneepción, mulatto slave; Isidro Mansilla and Catalina de Salazar; Gerónimo de Zamora and Margarita de Linera; and Juan de Alcalá and Josefa Hernandez, castiza.

MEXICO. Mexico City. Register of Marriage Applications. 36 documents. Mexico City, 1668 October 23-December 30. [32 pages] These applications are made before Antonio de Perea. The individuals are residents of the capital, Temascáltepec de los Peñoles, and Sultepec. The applicants are Antonio de Novia and Inés de Peñalosa; Juan de la Cruz, negro criollo slave, and Micaela de Sámano, free mulata criolla; Pedro Romero and Nicolasa Vázquez, mestiza; Andrés de la Trinidad, mestizo, and Luisa de Ortuño, española; Francisco de Bermeo, free morisco, and Inés Osorio, española Domingo de Zárate, mestizo, and Magdalena Rodríguez, castiza Juan Gómez de Ribera, español, and Juana de Miranda, española.

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MEXICO. Mexico City. Register of Marriage Applications. 158 documents. (a Few incomplete). Mexico City, Querétaro, "Tlachmalacac" (?), Tempoal (Veracruz), 1669 January 11-October 15. [124 pages] Notary's book of Francisco de Villeña containing declarations of intent to marry and testimony of character witnesses. The applicants are natives or citizens of Mexico City, Toluca, Huitzuco (Guerrero) Tepecoacuilco Guerrero), San Bartolomé Solotepec (?), San Angel (Mexico), Tacuba, Cempoala (Veracruz), Tulancingo, Pamploma (Spain), Tampico, Itzcapuzalco (?), Guatitlan (?) San Luís Potosí, Real del Monte, San Juan Tehuacán, Metepec, Zinacántepec, Texcoco, Temascáltepec ("de los indios"), Cuernavaca, Sultepec, San Salvador el Verde, Toledo (Spain), San Nicolás,

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Tlayapa, Omitlán, Vautepec, Cadiz (Spain). Couples wishing to marry are Francisco Ponce de León, mestizo, and Micaela Ruíz, mestiza; Juan Rodríguez Vaca, mestizo, and relipa de Santiago, castiza; Lucas Caldera, free mulato lobo, and Felipa Santiago, free mulata loba Lorenzo Laines, mestizo, and María de Nava, mestiza; Salvador Arías, español, and Ginesa de Castro, española; Lucas de Aguirre, español, and Antonia López, española; don Antonio de Echarri, peninsular, and doña Antonia de las Infantas y Rojas, española; Luis de Aguilera, free black, and Juana Pérez; Juan Ruíz, mestizo, and Micaela Ruíz de Ocampo, mestiza; Nicolás Camastro, mestizo, and Isabel García, mestiza; Agustín González de Vicuña and Josefa González López; Salvador Enriquez, español, and María González, española Cristóbal Hernandez, mulato criollo slave of don Francisco Morillo, and Juana de la Cruz, free mulata criolla; Nicolás Alonso, mulatto slave of doña Juana de Vivanco, and Clara de la Ascención, free mulatto; José de la Peña, mestizo, and Antonia de Nava, mestiza; don Nicolás Cano Moctezuma, mestizo, and Isabel de Vargas, española; Juan López Cárdenas and María Gómez, española; Matías de Valencia, free mulato criollo, and Juana de Medina, free mulatto; José Arias and doña María de Miranda y Pinzón, española; Gregorio Pérez, peninsular, and María de Barrientos; Francisco de Echavarría, español, and Gerónima de Nájara, española; Diego de Soria Téllez Varaona and Inés Pérez de Arroyo; Domingo Correa, español, and Ana de Herrera, española; Jacinto Becerra, español, and Inés González de Mendoza, española Juan González and Catalina de Espinosa; Juan Gómez, mestizo, and Isabel de Guzmán, india; Juan de Paredes, peninsular, and Melchora de los Reyes, free china; Domingo Ferrar de la Barrera, a widower, and doña María de Olivares Grajeda.

MEXICO. Mexico City. Register of Marriage Applications. 111 documents. Mexico City, 1669 May 8-December 24. [100 pages] The applicants are inhabitants of Cuernavaca, Xaltepee, Mexico City, Capusalco, Texcoco, Omitlán, Pachuca, Metepec (Mexico), Puebla, Veracruz, Tanepantla, Toluca, and the jurisdictions or Cuautitlán and Tztlahauca. The individuals are Juan de la Cruz, mestizo, and Pascuala de la Cruz, india; Luis del Puerto Vergara, español, and Gertrudis de Hinostrosa, española; Antonio Lobato and Catalina de Guzmán; Juan González and María de Cuellar y Alfaro; Ventura Curiel, español, and Juana Gómez; Tomás Pérez Arroyo and Ana de Oviedo; Francisco Muñoz, negro criollo slave, and Angelina de Jesús, mulatto slave; Jerónimo de Arsaluz and María de Salazar; Captain Juan Muñoz de Herrera, and Felipa de Torres y Terán, española; José Domínguez, free

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mulatto, and Magdalena de Torres, free mulatto; Hipólito Nicolás, mestizo, and María de la Cruz, Indian; Antonio de San Diego, negro criollo "slave of Sr. Dr. don Andrés Sánchez de Ocampo....oidor of this Royal Audiencia," and Beatriz de Olmos, española Nicolás de la Gama, español, and María Ponce, española; Marcos de Rua, mestizo, and Tomasa Francisca, Indian; Juan de Solís, español, and Antonia de Velasco; Juan de Castro, mestizo, and Magdalena de Avila, española; José Hernandez Pérez, mestizo, and Juana Sánchez García, mestiza.

MEXICO. Mexico City. Register of Marriage Applications. 12 documents. Mexico City, 1726 January 10-1733 November 27. [128 pages] The following couples seek and receive permission to marry: Antonio de Zuleta, mestizo, and María de los Dolores, castiza; José Cayetano Ramírez, español, and Gabriela Gómez, española; Alejandro Pérez, español, and María Jimena López, india; Juan José Sánchez, español, María Pérez, castiza; Pedro Miguel de Baeza and Juana Gertrudis do Cárdenas, both mestizoes and citizens of Tetcpilco; don Francisco de Santillán, español, and doña Andrea de la Encarnación Rivera, española; Lucas de Santa Teresa Jiménez, morisco slave, and Francisca Efigonia de Ibarra, mulatto slave; Pedro Hernández, español, and Josefa de Luna, española; José de Olaeta, español, and María de la Trinidad, española; José Teodoro de Siria, mestizo, and María Guadalupe de la Serna, mestiza; Pedro de Mesa, español, and Matilda de Vilianueva, free morisca; Juan Guillermo, mestizo, and Juana Paula de Castro, mestiza; don José Bretón Fernández de Nodal, español, and doña Manuela Bernardina Cano de Santestebán, española.

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MEXICO. Mexico City. Register of Marriage Applications. 88 documents. Mexico City, Xochimilco, Ocuituco (Morelos?), 1733- January 1-1790 February 23. [92 pages] This is a sewn bundle of original documents concerning the proposed marriages of Miguel Cristóbal de Solís, español, and Manuela Gertrudis Martínez, mestiza; Simon Moreno español, and Rosa María de Almazán, española; Nicolas Alejaridru, mestizo, and Tomasa Gertrudis, india ladina; Domingo Soriano Ojeda, castizo, and Leonor Petra de Nava, castiza; José Adalid, español, and Mariana Maya, española; Domingo José de León y Betancurt, español and Sobastiana Antonia Castro y Mantilla, española; Tomás de Cárdenas, español, and

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María Felipa Rodríguez, española; Antonio Perez Cabezas, español, and María Rosa Montero, española; Agustín Lesario Salinero, pardo libre, and Antonia Prudencia Noguera, free morisca. Most of these individuals are citizens of Mexico City, but there are three from Azcapotzalco, Ocuituco and the Hacienda do la Goleta (Jilotepec). This legajo 50cn\$ to cover an inordinately long period because a small gathering of documents relating to one marriage in 1780 is incorrectly filed here. If this stray set concerning the marriage of José Adalid and Maríana Maya were not included, the terminal date of these documents would be 25 June 1733.

<p>MEXICO. Mexico City. Register of Marriage Applications. 69 documents. Mexico City, 1733 June 15-December 22. [76 pages] The couples who present their petitions and supporting documents are Bruno Cayetano Garces, español, and María de Morales, castiza; Diego Ponc do León, español, and María Manuela Camacho, española; Miguel Cipriano Pérez, free mulatto, and Ana María de Casa, free morisca; Fernando Basurto, español, and Micaela Martínez, española; Miguel Antonio Buitron, español, and María Ana de Villarreal, española; Manuel Antonio Hidalgo, español, and Francisca de los Santos, española; Juan Antonio García, español, and Ana María Antonia Martínez, castiza; Juan de Vera, free mulatto, and María Rosa Bravo, española. Five individuals claim residence in Huichapán, Ojo Caliente (bishopric of Guadalajara), Xochimilco and Cuernavaca. Theothers are citizens of Mexico City.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 8, #9) New Spain</p>
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<p>MEXICO. Mexico City. Register of Marriage Applications. 8 documents. Mexico City, 1772 January 23. [8 pages] Ignacio José Balderrama wishes to marry María del Rosario Tellez. Both are españoles and citizens of Coyoacán.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 11, #1) New Spain</p>
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<p>MEXICO. Mexico City. Registerof Marriage Applications. 11 documents. Mexico City,</p>	<p>AMS</p>
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1772 February 4-8. [14 pages] The would-be couple is Joaquín Gulpide, español, a native of Roncesvalles, Spain, a sometimes itinerant merchant and vecino of Temascaltepec, and María Josefa Villa, español and a native and vecina of Mexico City. (462/25, pt. 8, #3) New Spain

MEXICO. Mexico City. Register of Marriage Applications. 8 documents. Mexico City, 1772 February 12-13. [10 pages] Apolinarin Santiago Canizales, a mestizo aged twenty-five, a native of Puebla and now a vecino of the capital, wishes to marry Nicolasa Oviedo, a twenty year old mestiza who is a native of Mexico City. AMS (462/25, pt. 22, #5) New Spain

MEXICO. Mexico City. Register of Marriage Applications. 9 documents. Mexico City, 1772 February 13-19. [9 pages] José de Soria y Lagunas, español, a native of the capital, aged thirty-three, has contracted to marry Gertrudis de Avalue, española, also a native of Mexico City and aged twenty-one. As witnesses to the propriety of the proposed marriage, he presents he testimony of Pedro Gutiérrez de Acuña, Diego Sandoval, José Marmolejo and Atanacio Guerra. AMS (462/25, pt. 5, #6) New Spain

MEXICO. Mexico City. Register of Marriage Applications. 6 documents. Mexico City, 1772 February 14-15. [10 pages] Alonso Rodríguez wishes to marry María Gertrudis Vázquez. He is thirty-two years old and a native of Spain who has lived in Mexico City and Amecameca and now resides in Atotolapán (province of Chalco). She is a native of Atotolapán and is seventeen. Witnesses are Gerónimo Linares, Manuel de la Canal and José Molinero. AMS (462/25, pt. 5, #5) New Spain

MEXICO. Mexico City. Register of Marriage Applications. 10 documents. Mexico City, 1772 February 17. [12 pages] Diego Fernández, español, a native of Puebla but citizen of AMS (462/25, pt.

Mexico City, wishes to marry María Guadalupe Paredes, castiza and a citizen of the capital.	19, #13) New Spain
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MEXICO. Mexico City. Register of Marriage Applications. 5 documents. Mexico City, 1780 June 7-20. [3 pages] Doña Josefa de Lesaca, española and vecina of Mexico City, had agreed to marry don Manuel David, but she now says that the couple recant their vows.	AMS (462/25, pt. 6, #6) New Spain
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MEXICO. Tenango. Register of Marriage Applications. 17 documents. Tenango, Taxco, Mexico City, 1668 June 20-July 9. [20 pages (some blank)] This is a small gathering of manuscripts relating to the proposed marriage of Pedro de la Cruz, mestizo and vecino of Taxco, and Agustina María, Indian and vecina of Tenango.	AMS (462/25, pt. 24, #3) New Spain
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MEXICO. Teoloyucan. 70 documents. Teoloyucan, Coyotepec, Cuautitlán, Mexico City, 1747 March 20-1768 March 24. [138 pages] The Indians of Teoloyucan and Coyotepec take legal action against Juan Antonio Ramos Betancurt, the alcalde mayor of Cuautitlán, for allegedly forcing unlawful contributions of money and goods from them. The file contains the charges, rebuttal and supporting testimony for both sides, the account books for Cuautitlán and Teoloyucan for 1764 as well as accountings for other years, and data on indigenous customs.	AMS (462/25, pt. 11, #5) New Spain
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MEXICO, Xocotitlán ("Real del Oro de"). 42 documents. Ixtlahuaca, Xocotitlán, Mexico, 1790 May 21-1809 January 17. [132 pages (some blank)] This dossier documents a jurisdictional dispute between Dr. José Ignacio Muñiz, the ecclesiastical authority, and don Juan de Salezán, the civil authority. The argument relates to the construction of a new	AMS (462/25, pt. 1, #4) New Spain
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church in the mining area of Xocotitlán. The file includes the original of a license from Viceroy Revillagigedo allowing the building of a church. There is information on materials and dimensions of the structure and some social data on the construction workers.

<p>MICHOACÁN. Cutzamala. 24 documents. Valladolid [now Morelia], Cutzamala, Mexico City, Tl---tamo, 1808 April 26-1812 January 21. [40 pages] Juliana Espinosa de los Monteros, the widow of Rafael Conta and a citizen "of the jurisdiction of the town of Cutzamala," mortgaged her hacienda (also designated a "trapiche") named "Picacho" for 1,420 pesos. The holder of the mortgage was the chaplaincy ("capellanía") established by Juan Peralta. After much litigation, the government, through the Ramo de Consolidación, collects all 1,420 pesos from the new owner of the land, Cristóbal Benítez de Ariza.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 10, #6) New Spain</p>
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<p>MICHOACÁN. San Pedro Zenguío. Document. Mexico City, 1734 February 18. [3 pages] Francisco de la Cruz, the alcalde of San Pedro, and other officials ask the audiencia to order the church to assign a priest to their town. The Indians claim that it is "more than four leagues, over an arduous road," to their cabecera, and the journey must be made to hear mass on Sundays and holidays and to baptize the infants. The villagers find this an extreme burden.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 14, #16) New Spain</p>
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<p>MINUTOLO Y GÁLVEZ, Matilde de. 4 documents. Mexico City, 1819 January 22-25. [6 pages] Doña Matilde, a native of New Orleans, is the Marquesa de Sonora. In these documents, the oidores of the audiencia validate a power-of-attorney that she swore in Naples (in Italian) to Juan Antonio Sanchez and later transferred to the regidor, Francisco Manuel Sánchez de Tagle.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 14, #12) New Spain</p>
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MORELOS. Hueyapán. 33 documents. Amecac (Puebla?), Mexico City, Chalco, Hueyapán (Morelos), "Rancho de Santa Cruz Axopelco" (Morelos). Proceedings of: Citizens of Hueyapán vs. Fray Manuel Maldonado, 1735 February 11-May 13. [80 pages] The citizens of the town of Hueyapán are incensed by the conduct of the local priest which allegedly includes rape, attempted rape, other sex-related offenses, abuse of the confessional and interference in the personal affairs of his parishioners. They present their case to an ecclesiastical court in hopes of removing Fray Maldonado from his position in their town. The file includes testimony from Agustín de Lora [sic], Manuel de la Cruz, Antonia Teresa, José Pérez, Juan José de Aguilar, Fray Nicolás Guzmán, Fray Manuel Maldonado, Antonio Lucas Cortés, Gaspar de los Reyes, Juan Francisco, Nicolás Antonio, Domingo Julián, Antonio Pedro, Miguel de Santiago and Francisco Pérez. (See also Morelos--1735 [462/25, pt. 4, #8]).

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MORELOS. Hueyapán. 9 documents. Hueyapán (Morelos). Proceedings of: Citizens of Hueyapán vs. Fray Manuel Maldonado, 1735 May 9-10. [30 pages] This is further testimony relating to the previous entry, but organized and sewn as a separate bundle and with a separate cover. The witnesses here are Antonio Lucas Cortés, Julian Guillermo, Salvador Juan, Miguel Francisco, Bernardo de Garfías, Manuel Martínez de Escobar, Joaquín de Garfías and Felix de Pereda.

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4, #8) New
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MORENO, Manuel. 11 documents. Mexico City, 1798 September 14-October 31. [12 pages] Juan Ignacio Tuillie, a citizen of Cadiz, has empowered Moreno, a citizen of Veracruz, to act on his behalf in Mexico. The audiencia does not confirm the validity of the document in its general form, but does allow the power-of-attorney to stand in two specific instances.

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MOYA Y TORRES, Manuel de. 4 documents. Mexico City, 1737 January 15. [4pages] Manuel holds a bachelor's degree from the Faculty of Philosophy of the Royal University of Mexico. He wishes to become a priest, but finds his illegitimate birth to an español couple is an obstacle. He here petitions the Society of Jesus, to ask the pope for a dispensation.

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MUÑOZ, Juan Manuel. 4 documents. Mexico City, 1810 January 27. [4pages] The Royal Tribunal of the Consulado or Cadiz has given Muñóz, a merchant in Veracruz, a power-of-attorney. The audiencia confirms its validity.

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MUÑOZ DE BUSTILLO, don Fernando. 3 documents. Mexico City, 1810 March 1-3. [4 pages] Don Fernando is a citizen and merchant of Manila. Don Pedro José Carrión gives him power-of-attorney to collect a debt of 6,800 pesos from Fernández de Bedoya. Bedoya received the money from Carrión's brother, don José Carrión de Anaya, who is now deceased.

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MUÑOZ Y MUÑOZ, José Agapito. 14 documents. Mexico City, 1820 July 17-September 14. [14 pages] José Agapito and his brother, José Marciano, are residents of the town of Oñate, Mexico, and the orphaned children of Juan Manuel Muñoz and María Antonia Muñoz. Their uncle, Joaquín Muñoz, a citizen and merchant in Santander, Spain, is by law their guardian. He empowers Juan Lucas de Olavarrieta, Pablo Fraile y Santa María, and Pedro Antonio Garay, all citizens of Veracruz, to act as the children's guardians in Mexico and to inventory the parents' possessions so the estate can be put in order. The three men petition the viceregal authorities to recognize the power-of-attorney.

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NÁPOLES, Julián de. Document signed. [Mexico City], circa 1527 July 10. [1/4 pages] AMS
 This is a receipt given to Palacios Robins for 405 pesos. The money constitutes the wages (1080/27b)
 of eleven crew members on the expedition of Alvaro de Saavedra Cerón to the Moluccas. New Spain
 Nápoles was to distribute the money to the other sailors. (See Cortés--1526-1527 [1019/26a]
 [1080/19a], [1019/27], [1080/27a]. (Provenance: Oscar Mendoza, 1930).

NECO, Vicente de. 5 documents. Mexico City, 1790 June 5-November 24. [12 pages] On AMS
 10 October 1789, Neco was appointed juez de residencias to hear the accounting by José (462/25, pt.
 Magaña and Ignacio Cavero of their service in the alcaldia mayor of San Cristóbal. For 8, #7) New
 various reasons, Neco was unable to sit at the hearings, and they were never held. He now Spain
 asks to be relieved of the responsibility. .

NEW MEXICO. 14 documents. Buen Retiro, Madrid, Mexico City, 1754-1764. [30 pages] AMS
 This notebook contains contemporary copies of royal cédulas and viceregal decrees relating (462/25, pt.
 to the political and military administration of the province of New Mexico. Among the 19, #1)
 documents are: (a) Appointment of Antonio de Herrero as the governor of the province, New Spain
 succeeding Francisco de la Rocha Ferrer. There is a proviso that should Herrero fail to take
 office for any reason, the new governor will be "the person who marries, or has married,
 one of the daughters of don Jacinto Martínez y Aquirre, or don Juan Martín de Astiz, [the
 choice] being at the discretion of my viceroy of New Spain." (b) Appointment of Francisco
 Antonio Martín del Valle as governor, replacing the assignment of Antonio de Herrero,
 who died in Veracruz in November of 1750. c) Decree requiring Colonel Francisco Antonio
 de la Rocha Ferrer, "who was governor of...New Mexico," to undergo a judicial review of
 his term of office (i.e., a residencia). (d) Appointment of Manuel del Portulo y Urriozola as
 governor. (e) Appointment of Tomás Vélez Cachupín as governor of New Mexico to
 succeed Portillo. It should be noted that Henige's Colonial Governors does not record
 Colonel de la Rocha as having been a governor of New Mexico. Also, he enters the spelling
 of Portillo y Urriozola as Portillo y Urrisola.

NEW MEXICO. 2 documents. Mexico City, 1768 September 13, undated. [3 pages] Those two incomplete documents relate to Tomás Vélez Cachupín, one of the governors of the province. They are copies of royal cédulas concerning the required residencia for his second term of office.

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5, #11)
New Spain

NICARAGUA. Inquisition. 9 documents and 1 letter. León, Mexico City. Denouncement of: Joaquín Mayorga. Charge: Heretical propositions, 1807 February 28-April 7. [14 pages] Pedro José Munguía, a free mulatto and a citizen of León, informs the inquisition that Mayorga, another citizen of León, has declared publicly that concubinage is not a sin. The inquisitors decide that further information is needed. The letter in this file concerns an apostate named Francis Meany, an Englishman who had a varied career. He was born in the Canary islands, engaged in business in Jamaica and was eventually drawn to Río Tinto, where a small English enclave had established itself in the province of Comayagua. The enclave successfully resisted the Spanish forces sent to eradicate it, but it fell one night to blacks from a nearby cimarron community. Meany was captured and nearly killed, but, eventually became an intermediary for the blacks with the Spanish authorities.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
19, #2)
New Spain

NICARAGUA. Inquisition. 9 documents. León, Mexico City. Denouncement of: Benito Palacios and Tomás Morales. Charge: Heretical and superstitious beliefs, 1807 March 5-April 7. [10 pages] Palacios, a citizen of the Sauce Valley, and Morales, of La Vilia Nueva de Somorillo, both allegedly claimed to know incantations for seducing women. Their denouncer was Francisco Floruño.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
19, #3)
New Spain

OAXACA (?). Atoyac. 40 documents. Atoyac, Mexico City, Valladolid [now Morelia], Acapulco, 1799 January 17-December 6. [64 pages (some blank)] The priest of Atoyac ("del Mar del Sur") asks for permission to give his accountings to the treasury office in

AMS
(462/25, pt.
10, #10)

Acapulco rather than Valladolid, since Acapulco is closer.

New Spain

OAXACA. Candayoc. 24 documents. Puxmetecan, Mexico City, Villa Alta, 1784 April 12-1785 September 23. [36 pages] At two p.m. on 6 April 1784, a fire broke out in the parish house of the town of Candayoc. By sundown, the entire town had been reduced to rubble. This file concerns an attempt to secure aid for the relief of the citizens and the rebuilding of the town.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
26, #3)
New Spain

OAXACA. San Juan Yae. 69 documents. Santiago Yagayo, Mexico City, Villa Alta, 1734 September 18-1741 June 23. [30 pages] Along with the four succeeding entries, this cahier records litigation between the town of San Juan Yae on one side and Santiago Yagayo, Santa María Lachichina and Santa María Tabiche on the other. The dispute involves the ownership of some valuable religious objects and the desire of the allied towns to end their subordinate status to San Juan Yae. Although all of the parties are Indians, the documentation in all five files is entirely in Spanish. This folder is made up almost entirely of original manuscripts. Witnesses for both sides in the contest provide the usual biographical and social information.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
21, #3)
New Spain

OAXACA. San Juan Yae. 54 documents. Mexico City, San Juan Yae, Antequera San Juan Taneche, 1735 July 15-1744 September 22. [184 pages] The documents in this file are evenly divided between originals and certified contemporary copies. They involve the continuing suit between San Juan Yae and its subordinate towns. The religious objects at issue are fully described and appraised in an accounting document in this folder.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
21, #2)
New Spain

OAXACA. San Juan Yae. 66 documents. Mexico City, Villa Alta, Santo Domingo Latani,

AMS

1736 December 17-1769 May 31. [104 pages] This packet of manuscripts includes documents giving the final outcome of the lengthy case between San Juan Yae and the other towns. The courts find for the allied towns and allow them to separate from San Juan. However, there is no record of who received the religious terms in dispute.

(462/25, pt.
22, #6)
New Spain

OAXACA. San Juan Yae. 23 documents. Villa Alta, Mexico City, San Miguel Talea de Castro, 1736 December 22-1741 November 20. [68 pages] In these documents, the Indians of San Juan Yae present more evidence and witnesses to buttress their position in the ongoing litigation. The file contains mainly original manuscripts.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
25, #1)
New Spain

OAXACA. San Juan Yae. 16 documents. Mexico City, Villa Alta, Santiago Yagayo, 1741 April 28-1744 November 7. [50 pages] This set of original documents offers the viewpoint of the town of Santiago Yaqayo in the case. The file begins with a cedula issued in favor of Yaqayo and contains several other documents relative to Yagayo's claims and position. It includes information dating from the early seventeenth century.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
29, #3)
New Spain

OAXACA. San Mateo Piñas. 8 documents. Miahuatlán, Mexico City, 1657 October 25-November 18. [7 pages] The citizens petition the viceroy to create an alcaldia in their town. At the time of the request, the court of first instance for San Mateo was in Santa María Ozolotepec. But the distance to the court, the poor roads, the rough river that must be crossed and the growth of San Mateo all necessitate a new alcaldía.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
10, #4)
New Spain

OAXACA. San Miguel Suchixtepec. 7 documents. Mexico City, 1659 April 23-29. [4 pages] On behalf of the Indians of San Miguel, Juan Pérez de Salamanca petitions the viceroy for a transfer of jurisdictional authority. Although the Indians have always paid

AMS
(462/25, pt.
10, #1)

tribute to the alcalde mayor of Miahuatlán, they are subject in matters of the administration of justice to the court at the "mines of Chichigapa 171." However, the indians are reluctant to go there because the distance is "so great," the roads "so arduous," and the intervening territory "so inhabited by coarse and evil people." The viceroy approves the transfer of the court of first instance to Miahuatlán.

New Spain

OLIVARES, José. 3 documents. Mexico City, 1816 March 24-April 6. [2 pages] Olivares is a soldier who was arrested for being AWOL. He petitions the commanding officer to set him free.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
17, #9a)
New Spain

ONDRAYTA, Salvador. 15 documents. Mexico City, 1820 July 11-September 18. [16 pages] Señor Ondrayta seeks validation of a power-of-attorney that two peninsular Spaniards have conferred on him. Francisco de Arrieta and Juan Dufán, citizens of Victoria, Spain, are executors of the will of Juan Bomero who was a citizen and merchant of Victoria. They wish to empower Ondrayta to collect a debt of 7,334 pesos from Sebastian de Eguía or his heirs. .

AMS
(462/25, pt.
10, #13)
New Spain

ORDEN ESPAÑOLA OF CARLOS TERCERO, (La Real Distinguido). 2 documents and 3 letters. Aranjuez, Mexico City, Seville, 1772 May 7-1781 November 26. [12 pages] These materials concern the granting of medals and other decorations to the following members of the order: Juan Lucas de Lazaga, "Director del Cuerpo de Minería de Nueva España," Raimundo de Sobremonte y Castilla, Marqués de Sobremonte, oidor of the audiencia of Seville, and Miquel Antonio Carrillo Oviedo y Salcedo, dean and Canon of the cathedral of Seville.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
23, #10)
New Spain

<p>ORDEN ESPAÑOLA OF CARLOS TERCERO, (La Real Distinguido). 7 documents and 9 letters. Mexico City, El Pardo, 1776 March 26-1789 November 27. [36 pages] This gathering of official papers relates to the admission of Juan de la Riva Agüero, José Antonio de Areche, Miguel Paez de la Cadena, and Ramón de Posada y Soto to the order.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 19, #4) New Spain</p>
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<p>ORDEN ESPAÑOLA OF CARLOS TERCERO, (La Real Distinguido). 6 documents and 2 letters. San Ildefonso, Mexico City, 1782 June 19-1783 February 21. [16 pages] By decision of the assembly of this honorific order, Felipe del Hierro, Director General of the Tobacco Administration of New Spain, is to be awarded the orders "Royal Insignia".</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 23, #11) New Spain</p>
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<p>ORDER OF MERCY. 14 documents. Mexico City, 1790 July 17-September 22. [26 pages] Fray José Baez, the provincial of the Mercedarians in Mexico, petitions the viceroy to allow his priests to beg for alms. He claims that a recent royal cedula has undermined the financial well-being of his order. The viceregal government opposes his request.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 11, #4) New Spain</p>
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<p>ORENSE ALVARADO, Francisco de. Document. [Toluca], [circa 1600]. [1 page (14 x 22 cm.)] At the time of his death, Francisco left a number of possessions to his father, Pedro de Orense Alvarado. This list or the items includes a young black slave, several religious statues, clothing and China trade goods.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 13, #14) New Spain</p>
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<p>ORTÍZ ELGÜEA, Licentiate Manuel. 37 documents. Orizaba, Puebla, Mexico City, 1807 October 13-1808 September 2. [90 pages (some blank)] Fray Ortíz does not like Nogales in the archbishopric of Tlaxcala, and he wishes to transfer his curacy to Santa Cruz, Ilaxcala.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 14, #5)</p>
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This meets the approval of Fray Antonio María de Villaseñor, the priest of Santa Cruz, who will assume Ortíz's responsibilities in Nogales. The file contains a detailed accounting of income and expenses for Santa Cruz and a summary of this information for Nogales.

New Spain

PALACIO, Ana de. 12 documents. Cacicedo (Asturias, Spain), Querétaro, Mexico City, 1796 August 12-1798 September 4. [24 pages] Doña Ana, the widow of Francisco de la Llata Regato, has two children, Gaspar and Francisco de la Llata Palacio. She seeks to recoup for herself and the children a share of the estate of Francisco de la Llata Villanueva. He was uncle to the boys and a citizen of Querétaro. To help her in this matter, the doña empowers relative, Francisco de la Llata Palacio, a citizen of Guanajuato, to act on her behalf.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
18, #9)
New Spain

PASTOR, Justo. 3 documents. (1 incomplete) and 1 letter. Mexico City, 1794 August 8-15. [6 pages] Diego Solís is the owner of the hacienda "San Esteban" near San Antonio Tlatempan, jurisdiction of Huejotzingo. He has illegally imprisoned Justo and his wife, María Barbara, and has forced the two Indians to work for him. The viceroy receives Pastor's request for help and orders the subdelegate of Huejotzingo to set the couple free.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
18, 1/10)
New Spain

[PHILIP V,] King of Spain. Letter signed (with stamp) to Royal Treasury Officials of Mexico City. Barcelona, 1702 March 8. [5 pages] According to the letter, supplies which the presidio and province of Florida request of the Royal Treasury will be shipped in a new way. The Florida officials will meet in a junta and decide what is needed. They will then select one man to make the trip to New Spain, and a new person must be chosen each time. That individual is not to proceed beyond Puebla and is not to enter Mexico City under any circumstances. He will present the list of supplies in Puebla. No more than half of the total value shall be sent in products and supplies; at least half shall be sent in coin and silver. (Provenance: Rosenbach Company stock).

AMS
(440/28a)
New Spain

[PHILIP V,] King of Spain. Letter signed (with stamp) to Royal Treasury Officials of Mexico City. Barcelona, 1702 March 8. [5 pages] Duplicate of previous entry.	AMS (440/28b) New Spain
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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Inquisition. 13 documents. San Gabriel de Binondoc, Manila. Self-denunciation of: Renito Peredo. For: Mixed heresy, 1813 April 5-1819 January 26. [12 pp] Benito's problems began a few years before this while visiting Calcutta. He chanced to stop in a Protestant church and from that time on, forsook belief in the saints of the Catholic Church. He nonetheless considered himself a good Catholic. When it came to his attention that his views were at odds with church doctrine, he sought reconciliation through the Inquisition.	AMS (462/25, pt. 20, #2) New Spain
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PINZÓN, Fernando. Manuscript. Book. Mexico City, 1776 January 9-December 10. [154 pages] Pinzón was the "teniente de escribano de cámara" for the Royal Audiencia. This book is his log of actas de fianza for various legal actions occurring under the authority of the audiencia in 1776. There are 128 documents in the journal. The manuscript records sureties for two officials who are to undergo residencias of their terms of office: Felipe Ordoñez y Sarmiento, former aicalde mayor of Valladolid (now Morelia) and Pátzcuaro, and Licentiate Manuel Gutierrez de la Huerta, former alcalde mayor of Maravatio and Zamora. There are also acts of guarantorship for judges in the residencias of José de Ibarra, former alcalde mayor in the jurisdiction of Santa Catarina Ixtepexi; Juan Antonio Goiti, former alcalde mayor of Cuicatlán; Pedro de la Sierra, former alcalde mayor in the jurisdiction of Temascaltepec and Sultepec; Diego Colosia y Mier, former alcalde mayor in the jurisdiction of Teuzitlán; Pedro Lastiri, former alcalde mayor of Zacatlán; Antonio Joaquín de Llano y Villarrutia, former alcalde mayor of San Luis Potosí; Antonio Manzano, former alcalde mayor of the jurisdiction of Teutila; Manuel del Sello, former alcalde mayor of Tecali; Domingo Alfonso Puche, former alcalde mayor of Huexolotitlán; Sebastián de Lebairu, former alcalde mayor in the jurisdiction of Miahuatlán; Pantaleón Ruíz, de Montoya, former alcalde mayor of the jurisdiction of Naxapa; and Licentiate Guillermo	AMS (462/25, pt. 25, #7) New Spain
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Caserta, former governor of Tlaxcala. The book lists both the judge and his fiador for each of these residencia hearings. The journal contains sureties for individuals named as administrators of the "Nueva Cuenta y Visita Personal" in various jurisdictions. Themen appointed are Manuel José de Vizcaya, jurisdiction of Villalta; José María de Urbentuisen y Conti, Chautla de la Sal; Manuel de Choporena, in Zacatula; Antonio Fernandez de Córdoba, in Yanhuitlán; Manuel José de Vizcaya, jurisdiction of Santa Catarina Ixtepexi; Lorenzo Piquero Argülles, jurisdiction of Amula; Agustín Francisco Sánchez, jurisdiction of Tulancingo; Pedro García de Aguirre, jurisdictions of Papalotipac, Cuiceo de la Laguna and Cuicatlán; Pedro García Calero, jurisdictions of Teozacualco and Teocuilco; Joaquín de Gurrpide, in Tlapa; Francisco Alvarez Císneros, jurisdiction of Teutila; José María de la Barba, jurisdiction of Santiago Tecali; José Fides, jurisdiction of the villa of Valles; Pedro García de Aguirre, jurisdiction of Michoacán; Lorenzo Piquero Argülles, jurisdiction of Miahuatlán; and Pedro Estella, jurisdictions of Tuxpa and Zapotlán. In addition, the book includes an acta de fianza for Manuel de Vergara who seeks appointment as administrator of the urban property of the mayorazgo of José Gregorio Guerrero Dávila Moctezuma. The manuscript also lists acts of guarantorship for individuals or institutions involved in lawsuits. These include the cabildo of the villa and church of Nuestro Señora de Guadalupe, in a slander case; Ana Josefa Malo de Molina, in a suit involving the heirs and creditors of Francisco López de Soria and his hacienda "San Pedro Metla" in the province of Tlaxaola; José Antonio de Peredo, in a suit over the inheritance from Francisco Antonio de Peredo; Miguel Santisteban and Juan Sierra Uruñuela, each of whom is involved in a suit over the inheritance left by George [sic] Nájero; Ildefonso Caballero de los Olivos, in a case over an inheritance; Isidro Romaña, in a case over the estate of María Rufina de Gama, widow of George Rodríguez; Juan Antonio de Arroyo, in an inheritance suit resulting from the death of Gabriel de Rivera; and a lawsuit between the mortuary of Antonio Pimentel and the Royal Bursar, Ignacio Negreiros. There is an in-house guide to this book which lists each document in detail.

PINZÓN, Fernando. Manuscript. Book. Mexico City, 1778 January 15-December 22. [118 pages] This is Pinzón's book of notarial acts for the year 1778. There are seventy documents in the journal. The book contains acts of guarantorship for judges in the residencias of don Francisco de Baeza y Moncada, former alcalde mayor of Chichicapa and its dependency of Zimatlán; don José Antonio de Arzu y Arcaya, former alcalde mayor of Teuzitlán and its

AMS
(462/25, pt
1, #3) New
Spain

dependency of Atempan; don Juan de Velasco, former alcalde mayor of Orizaba; don Antonio Fernandez de Aguiar, former alcalde mayor of Acayuca and Huazacoalco; don Juan Francisco Fernandez Paz, former alcalde mayor of Guasacualco and Acayuca; and don Jacinto de Barrios, former corregidor of New Spain. The documents identify both the judge appointed and his fiador in each instance. There are also actas de fianza for individuals named as supervisors of the "Nueva Cuenta y Visita Personal de los Naturales" in various jurisdictions. These include don Francisco Santa Coloma, jurisdiction of Oaxaca; don Martín de Ibarra, jurisdiction of Tetela; don Julio Oddi, jurisdiction of Tonalá; don Fernando de Mendoza, jurisdiction of Cozamaloapán; and don José López, jurisdiction of Sayula. Two cancelled documents list don Felipe Noceda as supervisor of the same post in the jurisdiction of Veracruz. In several later entries, Noceda is appointed administrator of the "Nueva Cuenta y Visita Personal de Tributarios" of Tacotalpa and the city of New Veracruz. Pinzón's journal records sureties entered into for one of the parties in several lawsuits. The legal actions include the case of Francisca del Señor San Francisco, mother superior of the Sisters of Santa Clara, against Licentiate don Pedro Manuel Enríquez to recover 2,000 pesos plus interest; the suit of doña Ana Pikazo, heir of don Juan Francisco Pikazo, to collect money from the estate of don Bartolomé Sarmiento y Figueroa; don Benito Arines vs. don Pablo Solís over ownership "of the mine called Santísima Trinidad y Boca de los Cinco Señores, in the Real of Tepantitlán, jurisdiction of Tetela del Rio"; doña Ana Felipa Calderón, widow of Captain don Pedro García de Acevedo, vs. don Juan Manuel Vázquez Terreros, over land; don Joaquín Tellez Jirón Carvajal vs. doña María Gaspara and doña Ana María Padilla, regarding the inheritance left by doña María Teresa de Rivadeneira y Barrientos; don Domingo Victoria, governor of the marquésado, vs. don Juan Antonio de Michelena, administrator of the ingenio "Atlaconomulco", over possible misappropriation of funds (this document is incomplete and was cancelled); and several lawsuits involving the Condo de Regla. Three sets of documents involve bonds posted to secure the release of imprisoned individuals. Don Fernando Quiroz, agent of the Condesa de Miravalle, has been jailed, apparently in connection with her lawsuit over lands with the Indians of Tuxpan, Turundeo and Guanimatoro. Don Matías Mantilla, alcalde mayor of Chiautla de la Sal, was jailed by order of the audiencia on charges brought by the citizens of the town. Don Cayetano Mantilla is named as a codefendant in this case. Don Bartolomé de Losada, alcalde mayor of the jurisdiction of Santa Catarina Ixtepechi, has been imprisoned for a religious offense. Finally, the manuscript contains a power-of-attorney to Juan Antonio Chávez, Procurador General of the Augustinian Order of New Spain, from the chapter of his order in Puebla. There is also a transfer of a power-of-attorney from Fray José Santonio to Juan Antonio Delgadillo, procurador of the "convento grande" of the

Augustinian Order. There is an in-house guide to this manuscript which lists each document in detail.

PUEBLA. Chignahuapan. 3 documents. Mexico City, 1762 July 23-August 18. [2 pages]
 These documents relate to the income and physical condition of the town church.

AMS
 (462/25, pt.
 5, #10)
 New Spain

PUEBLA. San Juan Cuiloco. 9 documents. San Juan Cuiloco, Carrión, circa 1622 July 31-1623 April 3. [11 page] On behalf of the Indians of San Juan Cuiloco, in the jurisdiction of Carrión, Melchor López de Haro seeks aid to restore the town church which "is falling down." An inspector travels to the community and agrees that the building is in need of immediate structural repairs.

AMS
 (462/25,
 pt.10, #3)
 New Spain

PUEBLA. Tlanguailipicón. 13 documents. Puebla, Mexico City, San Agustín Chíautla, 1803 December 29-1804 March 20. [18 pages] The Indians of Tlanguailipicón petition the viceroy for permission to elect a governor. The town has never had one, but the Indians believe the community now requires the daily care and attention of a governor. An investigation follows to determine whether the town should be raised to the status of a cabecera and thus receive a governorship. In the end, the authorities grant the Indians' request.

AMS
 (462/25, pt.
 28, #7)
 New Spain

PUYADE, Juan Francisco. 6 documents. Mexico City, 1810 January 20-24. [4 pages]
 Puyade is an agent for doña María Joséfa Velasco, widow of don Pedro Salazar who was an oidor of the audiencia at Quito. He seeks and receives confirmation of a power-of-attorney

AMS
 (462/25, pt.
 20, #6)

from doña María that authorizes him to collect debts and obligations.

New Spain

QUERÉTARO. Querétaro. 625 documents. Mexico City, 1733-1742. [674 pages] This original copy book records, on very cramped and crowded pages, royal and viceregal decrees and edicts sent to the authorities in Querétaro. It includes appointments of alcaldes, orders for compensation given to subjects, settlements of boundary disputes, directives concerning cabildo positions, as well as pronouncements on a wide variety of subjects. The book is in two folders.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
20, #1)
New Spain

QUERÉTARO. Querétaro. 90 documents. Querétaro, Mexico City, 1806 December 16-1811 April 8. [50 pages] On 11 April 1801, Mariano Hidalgo and María Dolores Terán jointly mortgaged a house in Querétaro for 600 pesos in favor of the pious work ("Obra pía") founded by José Manuel Sánchez. The payments have fallen in arrears, and when the government, through the Ramo de Consolidación, cannot collect the moncy, it puts the house up for auction. The file includes a detailed description and valuation of the louse along with a good line sketch of the lot. The auction is unsuccessful, and the house is returned to Señor Hidalgo.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
10, #7)
New Spain

QUERÉTARO. Querétaro. 57 documents. Querétaro, Mexico City, 1807 April 7-1812 December 24. [66 pages] Gertrudis Díaz Varela placed a 500 peso mortgage on her house in Querétaro on 24 May 1762. The mortgagee was the Convent of Santo Domingo. Eventually the house passed to María Josefa Díaz Chacón, but as late as 1807, the debt is still owing. This set of papers relates to the Royal Treasury's attempt to collect a "consolidation" fee. The investigators from the Royal Treasury unearth several instances of possible malfeasance within the church.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
10, #8)
New Spain

QUERÉTARO. Querétaro. Church of "Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe." 102 documents. Querétaro, Mexico City, 1807 April 7-1811 April 9. [54 pages] On 4 February 1795, Julián Hernández, a citizen of Querétaro, placed a 600 peso mortgage on his house in the city. The mortgagee was the "Hermandad de Pobres" of the church of "Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe." These documents concern the attempt of the Ramo de Consolidación of the Royal Treasury to collect the mortgage through the sale of the house. There is an inventory and description of the house and grounds and a careful line sketch of the lot, with dimensions. As the house is not successfully auctioned, the title is returned to the heirs of Señor Hernández.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
10, #9)
New Spain

QUIROZ, Licentiate Bernardo de. Letter signed to Fray Diego Muñoz. Mexico City, 1612 July 23. [2 pages (with conjugate address leaf)] Quiroz acknowledges receipt by the Holy Office of three letters from the priest. One contained the testimony of Mónica Tzipac, a Tarascan Indian, against Juan de Mendoza. The second related to the auctioning of three mules belonging to Juan Martín, a mestizo convicted of bigamy. The last concerned a denouncement of Isabel, a mulatto, for polyandry.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
13, #5)
New Spain

REAL COMPAÑÍA DE FILIPINAS. Directors. 14 letters. and 5 documents. Madrid, Mexico City, 1785 May 25-1786 December 1. [48 pages] This copy book includes contemporary transcriptions of correspondence and related documents regarding the establishment of this trading company. It records letters to and from the directors and the viceroy which are aimed at securing American financial backing for the company.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
23, #9)
New Spain

RESPUESTA a la carta del Sr. Obispo de la Puebla de los Angeles. Manuscript, [1641]. [16 pages] This is a very literate and biting attack on a pastoral letter of Bishop Juan de Palafox y Mendoza concerning conversions of Indians in Tlaxcala, Cholula and Huejotzingo. There

AMS
(462/25, pt.
13, #10)

is a contemporary note that "don Antonio de Verqara brought this paper to the Tribunal [of the Inquisition] on 27 August 1641".

New Spain

RESPUESTA pacífica de la carta pastoral del Señor Obispo de la Puebla de los Angeles. Manuscript, [1641]. [20 pages] When Bishop Palafox set out to secularize doctrinas in his jurisdiction, he immediately alienated a large segment of the regular priests. This, like the previous entry, is a reasoned but caustic refutation of the prelate's logic and offers seven major objections to the pastoral letter. A contemporary note reads: "Year 1641. Letter by a Franciscan priest".

AMS
(462/25, pt.
13, #11)
New Spain

RÍOS, Diego de los. 12 documents. Tepex (near Tula), 1621 January 9-13. [10 pages] Señor Ríos is a native of Ayamonte, Spain and is now a merchant in the provinces of Mexico. He was arrested for failing to lend assistance to a royal official when requested to do so, as was Benito Manuel, another provincial merchant who was born in Spain. The file contains no disposition of the charges. (Provenance: Purchased in 1979).

AMS
(1280/17)
New Spain

RODRÍGUEZ, Francisco. 4 documents. Pachuca, Tulancingo, 1600 November 10-14. [17 pages] In 1585, Francisco entered into a mining partnership with Hernán Gómez. At that time, Francisco rented a mine in Pachuca for 300 pesos per year and provided thirty mules in teams, a sum of money and thirty Indians to help work the mine and to serve as muleteers. At the end of the venture, no accounting was rendered and no proper settlement was made. Rodríguez seeks the court's assistance in collecting several thousand pesos that he believes are due him. (Provenance: Purchased in 1977).

AMS
(1280/11)
New Spain

ROJO DELL RIO Y LA FUENTE, Manuel. 25 documents. Mexico City, Zacualtipán,

AMS

Mezquititlán, Meztitán, 1740 December 2-1741 September 21. [54 pages] On 15 December 1723, during his term as viceroy, the Marqués de Casafuerte granted a repartimiento to Rojo. The Indians were to work on Rojo's agricultural estates in what is now Hidalgo, but he has had much trouble securing their required labor. These documents center on the opposition of the Indians of Zacualtipán, Mezquititlán and Meztitlán to giving repartimiento service. (462/25, pt 22, #4) New Spain

SAAVEDRA CERÓN, Alvaro de. Autograph document signed. Mexico City, 1527 January 2. [1 page] This is a holograph receipt for 500 gold pesos. Don Hernando Cortés was at this time preparing a small fleet to explore the Pacific Ocean, and Saavedra Cerón was to lead the expedition. Cortés had ordered that this money be given to Saavedra. (See Cortés--1526 [1019/26a]). (Provenance: Oscar Mendoza, 1930). AMS (1019/26b) New Spain

SAAVLDR [CERÓN], Alvaro de. Document signed. [Mexico City], 1527 February 16. [1/2 p.] Saavedra acknowledges the receipt of 1,280 pesos from Palacios Rubios. The money represents the wages to be paid to the "caballeros e hidalgos" who are to accompany Saavedra on his voyage to the Spice islands. (See Cortés--1527 [1080/19a]). (Provenance: Oscar Mendoza, 1930). AMS (1080/19b) New Spain

SALDIVAR, (Teresa de) vs. Coronel, (Josefa Rosa). 100 documents. Mexico City, Valladolid [now Morelia], 1730 June 30-1732 November 7. [152 pages] These certified contemporary copies of documents involve the estate of Lázaro de Iruegas. He was a resident of the San Francisco Valley (Michoacán), and doña Josefa is his widow. Doña Teresa, also a widow, is appealing a judgment against her claim of a debt owed her from Iruegas' estate. AMS (462/25, Pt. 9, #6) New Spain

SALVAGO, Juana Estefania. 14 documents. Mexico City, 1649 April 6-13. [14 pages] A native of Granada, Juana is now a citizen of Mexico City and a widow. Although the archdiocese has excommunicated her, she has nonetheless attended mass and in other ways defied the ban imposed on her.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
18, #8)
New Spain

SAN JUAN NEPOMUCENO, María Luisa de. 13 documents. Mexico City, 1762 February 20-1769 July 18. [26 pages (some blank)] The reverend mother is the legitimate sister of fray Tomás Cristóbal de Cabañas of the Society of Jesus. He bequeathed her a life pension, and the money, which is to be put out at interest, will revert to the Society of Jesus at her death. Complications develop when the Jesuits are expelled in 1767. The file contains a printed legal form of indeterminate date that is not listed in Medina's *La Imprenta en México*.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
28, #11)
New Spain

SÁNCHEZ SINBRÓN, Gregorio. 7 documents. Mexico City, Real de Capula, 1657 September 4-October 29. [9 pages] Sánchez seeks redress from Jerónimo and Nicolás Badana who are allegedly luring away his workers. Sánchez owns a silver mine in the Real of Capula and an ore processing plant ("una hacienda, molino de moler metales"). The Badana brothers are Indians, and Nicolás is the alguacil mayor of the Indian community of Capula. The two are supposedly employing the wayward Indians on their lands ("hacienda"). Since silver mining is a royal monopoly, Sánchez argues that the actions of the Badanas are extremely harmful to the royal treasury as well as to himself. Witnesses are Nicolás Enxum, Indian, Mateo Sánchez, Indian, and Pedro Sánchez, Indian.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
10, #2)
New Spain

SANTA-ANNA, Antonio López de, President of Mexico. Letter signed to don Alejandro T. Atocha. Mexico, 1855 February 1818. [2 pages] Santa-Anna acknowledges the receipt of three recent letters from Atocha, a resident of Washington, D.C. He also sends news of

AMS
(779/26)
New Spain

events in Mexico and asks to be commended to General Sam Houston. (Provenance: Rosenbach Company stock).

<p>SANTOS COY, José de los. 8 documents and 10 letters. Veracruz, Mexico City, Ballón (France), 1808 May 17-December 27. [66 pages] On 10 August 1808, the citizenry of Veracruz rioted, and this dossier presents the results of an investigation into the uprising. It points an accusing finger at Santos Coy, the comendador of the Mercedarians, who resided in their convent at Veracruz. The arrival of a French ship in the port apparently precipitated the disturbance, for the ship brought contraband broadsheets announcing the abdication of Charles IV in favor of the French puppet prince. But once feelings were aroused, Santos Coy did his best to maintain the riot.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 11, #6) New Spain</p>
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<p>SARIÑANA Y CUENCA, Isidro. 17 documents. Antequera [now Oaxaca], Mexico City, 1696 November 11-January 13. [40 pages] At 9:30 p.m. on 9 November 1609, don Isidro, the bishop of Oaxaca, died. This file contains original and certified copies of documents relating to his death. It includes a certified, contemporary copy of a power-of-attorney authorizing Pedro Lozano del Valle to draft a will and testament for the bishop.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 18, #6) New Spain</p>
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<p>SEGURA, Juan de. Document signed and Autograph Letter Signed to Hernando Cortés. Panama City, 1539 April 18; September 26. [1 page and 7 pages] The document lists the goods unloaded in Panama from the "San Lazaro," ship of Hernando Cortés. Segura, Cortés' agent in Panama, received the cargo from Juan Ferrnandes Ladrillero, master and pilot, and Alonso de Zamudio, captain of the ship. The letter explains what Sequra lid with the goods, which included flour, biscuits, sugar, bacon and shields. It also provides an account of events and individuals in Panama, including some people who recently arrived from Peru. (See also Ladrillero--1539 [764/15]). (Provenance: Oscar Mendoza, 1930).</p>	<p>AMS (764/6 and 764/17) New Spain</p>
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SOCIETY OF JESUS. Document. [Mexico City], [circa 1600]. [6 pages] This is rough draft entitled: "Plática cuanto debe espolear y mover a un religioso de la Compañía de Jesús a ser santo observante, el ser llamado a tan santa religion." It is written in a very clear and precise hand, but contains cross-outs, marginal notes and corrections, and an emendation pasted over the original text.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
19, #12)
New Spain

SOCIETY OF JESUS. 2 documents. [Mexico City (?)], circa 1600-1640. [30 pages] Accounts are taken during the periodic visits of the "Padre Provincial" to his colegios. These two annotated sets of instructions tell the provincial's assistant in great detail exactly how to do the work.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
7, #8) New
Spain

SOCIETY OF JESUS. 10 documents. Seville, 1692 June 18. [114 pages] Captain don Manuel de la Mato, a citizen of Seville and the widower of doña Tomasina de Ochoa, is a professed Jesuit. He inherited a sizeable fortune from his wife, and a portion of it is invested in Mexico. The Society sends these documents to its administration in New Spain for collection and other action regarding the inheritance. All the materials are contemporary copies.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
28, #9)
New Spain

SOCIETY OF JESUS. Document. [Mexico City], 1704 May. [19 pages] The front cover indicates that this is a "Razón de las Cosas que se Sacaron de el [sic] Ingenio de Chicomocelo, al Tiempo que se desfundó, Y el Estado en que quedó." The hacienda of Chicomocelo belongs to the "Colegio de San Pedro y San Pablo," but has perpetually been a financial loss to the school. The document contains a list of all the items sold and their prices. In addition to livestock, hardware, ranch equipment, land and the physical plant, the sale includes a number of slaves "ranging in age from three months to a hundred years".

AMS
(462/25, pt.
1, #5) New
Spain

SOCIETY OF JESUS. 4 documents. Mexico City, 1747 March 18-20. [12 pages] On 2 May 1743, Father Cristóbal de Escobar, the provincial of the Society of Jesus, empowered Father Diego Verdugo to act as the attorney (i.e., procurador) for the Jesuits. Now Verdugo transfers that power to Father José Joaquín de Zardeneta.

AMS
(462/25, pt. 24, #8)
New Spain

SOCIETY OF JESUS. 57 documents. Oaxaca, Mexico City, 1769 January 3-September 23. [47 pages] This series of receipts and related documents concerns confiscated property in Oaxaca. The land belonged to the Society of Jesus, but was appropriated in 1767 by the viceregal government when the Jesuits were expelled from Latin America. The file contains eight copies of two different Mexican imprints of the eighteenth century which are not found in Medina's *La Imprenta en México*.

AMS
(462/25, pt. 28, #3)
New Spain

TABASCO. Villahermosa. Ayuntamiento. 7 documents, 1812 January 1-May 10. [13 pages] The town council reports the results of its 1812 elections and asks permission to elect an alcalde ordinario from among the regidores of the cabildo.

AMS
(462/25, pt. 9, #2)
New Spain

TLAXCALA. Guild of Cotton Weavers. 15 documents. Tlaxcala, 1744 February 12-1760 January 24. [36 pages] *Libro Pertenciente al Gremio de los Tejedores de Algodón, en que Asientan las Elecciones que Anualmente Celebran de Alcaldes y Veedores*, with a calligraphic title page. The book contains the by-laws and the minutes of the elections for the years 1749 to 1760. The election results for 1760 are incomplete.

AMS
(462/25, pt. 15, #1)
New Spain

TLAXCALA. Guild of Cotton Weavers. 158 documents. Tlaxcala, Mexico City, Cholula, 1744 December 28-1790 March 6. [440 pages] For more than forty years, the Guild of Cotton Weavers fights a tenacious but losing battle to protect its trade. Although the Indians of the small towns of Tlaxcala are producing woven cotton goods, the guild officials, who make their living by visiting the towns and buying the finished products, are finding a great scarcity of material. Apparently, wholesale merchants "from the cities of Mexico, Puebla, Huejotzingo, and other areas, [are buying] woven cotton goods in such quantities that even individuals who have shops in these towns and have supplied the officials in [Tlaxcala] cannot find any." This situation is illegal as well as deplorable. These conditions cannot long continue, the guild claims, or it will cease to exist.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
15, #3)
New Spain

TLAXCALA. Guild of Cotton Weavers. "Cartas de examen de los maestros tejedores en lo angosto, liso, y labor." 19 documents. Tlaxcala City, 1745 November 5-1757 January 6. [42 pages] Seventeen examinations of the following applicants for master weaver: Manuel Cristóbal de Aragón, español, vecino of Tlaxcala, Juan Vázquez Gastelu (or Castelo), mestizo, vecino of Tlaxcala, Juan José de los Ríos, castizo, vecino of Tlaxcala, Manuel José de Grijalva, español, vecino of Tlaxcala, Antonio de Mora, español, vecino of Tlaxcala, José Losada, mestizo, vecino of Tlaxcala, José de Olivares, español, vecino of Tlaxcala, Juan José de Soto, castizo, vecino of Tlaxcala, Cristóbal de Soto, castizo, vecino of Tlaxcala, José Núñez, español, natural and vecino of Tlaxcala, Mariano Díaz Conde, español, natural and vecino of Tlaxcala, Nicolás de Oporto, español, vecino of Tlaxcala, Francisco Javier de Munive, español, vecino of the town of San Felipe, province of Tlaxcala, Antonio Anastasio Rúa, español, vecino of the town of San Pablo, doctrina of Santa Ana Chiautempan, Tlaxcala, Mariano Antonio de Avila, español, vecino of Tlaxcala, José Manuel Guerra Corvo, español, Cristóbal de Armas, español, vecino of the town of Santa Ana Chiautempan, Tlaxcala.

AMS
(442/25, pt.
2, #6) New
Spain

[TOLEDO MOLINA Y SALAZAR, don Antonio Sebastián de,] Marqués de Mancera Viceroy of New Spain. Document signed. Mexico, 1668 June 22. [1 page] The Marqués

AMS
(440/29)

orders the Royal Treasury to pay 10,000 pesos to Salvador de Figuerroa, sergeant major of the presidio of Florida. The money is a reward for the capture of the pirate "el Bajel" and reimbursement for expenses incurred when the presidio went to the aid of Havana. Provenance: Rosenbach Company stock).

New Spain

TORAL, Juan. 2 documents. (1 signed) Mexico City, 11815 July 14-16. [2 pages] Toral is a Mercedarian who has asked permission to return to Spain because of poor health. He requests the return of his documents.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
3, #2) New
Spain

TORRE VALDÉS Y GAMBOA, Prudencio de la. 10 documents, circa 1720-1750. [2 pages] These are accounts for the month of January for ten customers or tenants.

AMS
(442/25, pt.
29, #4)
New Spain

TORRES Y RUEDA, Marcos de, Bishop of the Yucatán and Governor of New Spain. 36 documents. Mexico City, 1649 April 24-May 13. [56 pages] The bishop served as interim viceroy from 1648-1649, although he never used that title and was invariably referred to as "the Governor of New Spain." During his brief tenure, the prelate became embroiled in a dispute involving claims of bribery, malfeasance of office and general corruption. After the priest's death early in 1649, investigators sealed his possessions, thus preventing Juan de Salazar, his nephew-in-law and secretary, from coming into his inheritance. The probers seem to have been Tardy in seizing the questioned legacy, for these documents relate that one evening in April, a couch arrived at the viceregal palace carrying several black slaves and at least two Spaniards. They proceeded to the palace strong room and removed "to places unknown" an unspecified quantity of money and jewels. Juan de Salazar was allegedly the instigator and one of the participants in this foray. This part of the official

AMS
(462/25, pt.
9, #10)
New Spain

investigation into the stolen property includes the testimony of Juan de Alvarado, mulatto, Antón Manuel, black, Andrés de Prada, español, Pedro Gutiérrez, free mulatto, Pedro Muñoz de Molina, español, Francisco de la Banda, español Francisco de Trujillo, español, Francisco Sánchez de Cuenca, español, Juan de la Cruz, black slave, Nicolás de los Reyes, mulatto, Antonio Suárez de Zúñiga, español, Gerónimo de Pargay Gayoso, español, Manuel Machodo, español, Jerónimo de la Cruz, mulatto slave, Pedro de los Reyes, español, Simón de Haro, español, María de la Cruz, mestiza, María de la Cruz, india and mother of her namesake, Petronila de Montalvo, español.

<p>URIBE, Calixto. 6 documents. Mexico City, 1816 April 18-28. [8 pages] The documents do not specify Uribe's crime, but he is in jail and his imprisonment has caused financial hardship for his dependent sisters. They petition for his release.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 17, #9b) New Spain</p>
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<p>URIBE, Vicente. 55 documents. Mexico City, Guadalajara, Tonalá, San Felipe Neri, 1806 February 23-1818 May 28. [144 pages] Uribe is a Mercedarian who is trying to secure appointment as head of his order's convent in Guadalajara. Officials within the order approve of his promotion, but the bishop of Guadalajara bars it. Uribe was an Hidalguist who had even served as an emissary for Father Hidalgo. Although these actions are "dismissed" as a youthful fling they weigh heavily in the ultimate decision.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 22, #7) New Spain</p>
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<p>VEGA, Carlos de. 10 documents. Mexico City, 1649 January 16-February 16. [14 pages] In a foolhardy moment, Vega hit Bachiller Nicolás Hernández with a rock. The prelate was seriously injured, and the Church decides to take action. After a short hearing, the archbishop issues an order of excommunication. The authorities apparently feel that this extreme action is required because the attack was unprovoked and had occurred in the zocalo in front of the cathedral.</p>	<p>AMS (462/25, pt. 18, #7) New Spain</p>
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VENEGAS, don García. Autograph Letter Signed to "El Señor Marqués del Valle e Capitán General desta Nueva España." Mexico, "Sunday", [no year] April 8. [3pages] Venegas states that the viceroy has prohibited him and his "men" from joining the Marqués. He asks what he should do. (This letter may well be a fake. The paper contains a well-known pre-1540 watermark, but the handwriting bears virtually no relation to any sixteenth century Spanish hand that I have ever seen). (Provenance; Rosenbach Company stock).

AMS
(780/25)
New Spain

VERACRUZ. Acatlán. 3 documents. (1 incomplete). Mexico City, 1712 August 21-1714 August 29. [2 pages] The small town of San Miguel Ahuejuella is supposed to be subject to Acatlán, but it is defying various court orders that it submit to Acatlán as its just and proper cabecera.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
15, #5)
New Spain

VERACRUZ. Altotonga. 4 documents. Atzalán, Mexico City, 1727 July 24-August 23. [8 pages] An Indian named Miguel Lucas died in 1726, and an investigation reveals that he was murdered. The file tells of the apprehension and punishment of the guilty parties.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
15, #4)
New Spain

VERACRUZ. San Carlos, Real Puebla de. i2 documents. Mexico, Antigua, Nautla, San Carlos, Misantla, 1775 October 18-June 30. [25 pages] The Indians of the town of San Carlos ask to be incorporated into the town of Nautla. Originally from Pensacola, the Indians moved to San Carlos after the English took control of Florida in 1763. They once numbered 121 families but have been reduced to a mere ten families. The Indians attribute their decline to "continuous illness among the children of the...village." Viceroy Bucareli approves their petition.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
4, #9) New
Spain

VERAZATEGUI, María Dolores, and Francisco López Cancelada. 118 documents. Mexico City, Guanajuato, Silao, 1804 December 1-1807 May 20. [210 pages] This couple is engaged in litigation with Francisco Soberón y Corral over the collection of 17,000 pesos. Vicente Pesquera, doña María's first husband and the owner of a large store in Silao, was the original debtor. On his death, doña María inherited the liability. The repayment is seriously complicated when, three days after her remarriage, doña María has López Cancelada arrested for beating her. She then successfully sues for divorce. As a result, there are several detailed accountings along with lists of movable property given to López at the time of the marriage. An interesting record tells of the reconstruction of an adobe building in Silao on the town square under the arcade (portales). It describes carpentry techniques and gives a detailed summary of the colors of paint used on both interior and exterior surfaces.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
16, #2)
New Spain

VICARIO, José. 4 documents. Mexico City, 1810 June 14-18. [4 pages] Francisca de Salas, citizen of the port of Santa María, Spain, has empowered Vicario to act for her and her minor child, Francisco Victor Agüero y Salas, with regard to a chaplaincy established in New Spain by her grandfather.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
28, #6)
New Spain

VILLAGÓMEZ, Francisco Javier. Manuscript. Mexico, 1835 October 19. [7 pages] Disertación inaugural, que en la apertura de la Cathedra de Derecho Patrio, en la Nacional y Pontificia Universidad de Mexico, pronuncio el 19 del corriente Octubre de 1835, ante un concurso de sabios muy lucido, el Br. Francisco Xavier Villagomez. ad Mayorem Dei gloriam. A complete text, with additions and corrections.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
1, #1) New
Spain

V[ILLAGÓMEZ], F[rancisco] J[avier]. Manuscript. Mexico City, 1835 December 17. [21 page] Dicertación [sic] histórico politico-moral, que el diez y siete del corriente, en la

AMS
(462/25, pt.

Academia de jurisprudencia-teorico practica, que...se tiene, en...esta Nacional y Pontifica Universidad, Dijo, una de sus Academicos... A corrected copy. 1, #2) New Spain

VILLARREAL, Juana Gertrudis, and Raimundo Francisco de Velázquez. 68 documents. Huehuetoca, Mexico City, 1757 August 14-1761 June 29. [84 pages] Señora Villarreal is an adulteress who has had a series of lovers in the town of Huehuetoca. After her husband, a brickmason, dies, she attempts to marry Raimundo Francisco do Velázquez, but complications arise because of her past. It is alleged that Juana had sexual relations with Raimundo's uncle and with Raimundo during her marriage and widowhood. She and Raimundo leave Huehuetoca and settle down in Mexico City, apparently repentant. They apply for and receive permission to marry. He is an español, and she is a mestiza. AMS (462/25, pt. 11, #8) New Spain

ZACATECAS. Sombrerete. 70 documents and 64 letters. Sombrerete, Mexico City, 1805 October 13-1810 August 29. [434 pages] On 13 October 1808, there was a "corn riot" in the mining town of Sombrerete. This collection of original manuscripts and contemporary copies concerns the uprising and the subsequent investigation into its causes. The file includes eye-witness accounts, transcripts of cabildo acts, accountings for the local corn repository (alhóndiga), letters to and from the viceroy and similar official papers. At the outset, the cabildo states that on the day of the riot, there were only sixty fanegas (about ninety bushels) of corn in the alhondiga and that the population of the city was estimated to be 15,000. The scarcity of corn has lasted so long that the common people are convinced it must be a contrived situation. AMS (462/25, pt. 16, #1) New Spain

ZACATECAS. Sombrerete. Ayuntamiento. 5 documents. Sombrerete, Mexico City, 1808 September 16-November 11. [11 page] The regidor alcalde provincial of Sombrerete has assumed the duties of the royal alfez because of the latter's death. He now asks the central government whether he is bound to adhere to the "superior decree of 27 December 9, #5) New Spain

1790, concerning the functions of regidores who have been elected to the posts of *alcaldes ordinarios*." He specifically wants to know whether he has to swear allegiance to the king and whether he carries the royal banner in local parades. He is at odds with the local populace on both issues, and his difficulties are compounded by strong local discontent over the shortage of maize.

ZACATECAS. Zacatecas. Ayuntamiento. 6 documents. Zacatecas, Mexico City, 1808 May 3-June 18. [11 page] The question has arisen whether "Europeans who have settled in this kingdom [of New Spain] without obtaining the [necessary] royal license, can hold public office..." The attorney general for civil affairs rules that the mere absence of a license should not stand in the way "when [these individuals] seek and try to be more useful to the citizenry, and to do a service to the Royal Treasury, and to the public by serving as government officials. He also prohibits all inquiry into how these "Europeans" came to New Spain and why they left their native countries. More important, the jurist asserts, is the moral rectitude of the individuals during their residence in the New World.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
9, #4) New
Spain

ZACATECAS. Zacatccas. Ayuntamiento. 5 documents. Zacatecas, Mexico City, 1808 November 28-December 24. [10 pages] The town council reports the outcome of its biennial election of deputies. Their terms are to begin 1 January 1809, and the confirmation of one, Martín de Artola, is disputed. The law requires individuals to wait two years between serving as an *alcalde* and as a deputy. Artola was an *alcalde ordinario* as recently as 1807, and his opponents argue that he is prohibited from serving in his elected post. However, the civil attorney general in Mexico City decides that the competence of the individual is more important than blind adherence to the letter of the law, and he finds for Artola. Viceroy Garibay concurs with the attorney general.

AMS
(462/25, pt.
9, #3) New
Spain

ZAMUDIO, Alonso de. Autograph letter signed to Hernando Cortés. Panama, 1539 July

AMS

15. [3 pages] An amazing letter, written in a very clear hand, but on rather wormed paper, which relates all of the news then available concerning the Peruvian Civil Wars, the Germans in Venezuela, the state of Cortés' business affairs, and the arrival of Adelantado Andagoya in Panama preparatory to "his conquest, which is from this kingdom to the borders of" Pizarro's domain as well as the province of Popayán. Others mentioned or discussed are Diego de Alvarado, don Diego do Almagro, Sebastián de Benalcazar, Hernando Pizarro and Lorenzo de Aldama. (Provenance: Oscar Mendoza, i931). (1084/22)
New Spain

ZÚÑIGA, Juan de. 5 documents. Mexico City, 1809 August 23-29. [4 pages] A captain in the "Batallón de Flecheros de Manila," Zúñiga seeks and obtains from the audiencia confirmation of a power-of-attorney given him in Manila by Captain Juan Alvarez Santin and his wife, María Antonia de Anda. AMS
(462/25, pt. 20, #4)
New Spain