

*Colonial Spanish Sources  
for Indian Ethnohistory  
at the Newberry Library*

edited by  
Gabriel Angulo, M.A LIS

# Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory

## NEW WORLD

General Sources. . . . .	3
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## UNITED STATES

General Sources. . . . .	37
Arizona. . . . .	47
California. . . . .	50
Florida. . . . .	68
New Mexico. . . . .	71
Texas. . . . .	86

## MEXICO

General Sources. . . . .	89
Chronicles. . . . .	117
Baja California. . . . .	163
Chiapas. . . . .	173
Chihuahua. . . . .	174
Guanajuato. . . . .	177
Mexico City. . . . .	179
Mexico State. . . . .	181
Oaxaca. . . . .	183
Sonora. . . . .	186
Tlaxcala. . . . .	191

Veracruz.....	192
Yucatan.....	193

#### CENTRAL AMERICA

General Sources.....	199
El Salvador.....	204
Guatemala.....	206

#### SOUTH AMERICA

General Sources.....	227
Argentina.....	232
Bolivia.....	238
Brazil.....	240
Chile.....	241
Colombia.....	245
Ecuador.....	251
Guayana.....	252
Perú.....	253
Paraguay.....	274
Venezuela.....	278

Geographic distribution of the colonial Spanish sources for Indian ethnography available at the Newberry Library

	Manuscripts	Imprints	Modern transcriptions & reproductions	Totals
New World	3	48	3	54
United States	2	6	5	13
Arizona	2	1		3
California	7	1	13	21
Florida	1		2	3
New Mexico	9	6	4	19
Texas	1			1
Mexico	42	45	23	110
Baja California	8		2	10
Chiapas	1			1
Chihuahua	3			3
Guanajuato	2			2
Mexico City	2			2
Mexico State	3			3
Oaxaca	3			3
Sonora	5			5
Tlaxcala	1			1
Veracruz	1			1
Yucatan	4			4
Central America		6	2	8
El Salvador	1			1
Guatemala	8		9	17
South America	1	4	2	7
Argentina	1	8		9
Bolivia	1			1
Brazil		1		1
Chile	2	2		4
Colombia	4	2	1	7
Ecuador	1	1		2

Guayana	1			1
Peru	13	12	3	28
Paraguay		4		4
Venezuela	2		6	8
totals	135	147	75	357



NEW WORLD

## Manuscripts

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1057</p>	<p>Historia de las Indias [manuscript] : libro segundo / Fr. B. de las Casas.</p> <p>1559.</p> <p>391 leaves, bound ; 30 cm.</p> <p>A copy, in secretarial hand, of the second of the three books comprising Las Casas' monumental chronicle of the discovery, exploration, and colonization of America, describing events which took place between 1501 and 1510. Las Casas begins with the settlement of the island of Hispaniola, under the governor Bobadilla, and later, under fray Nicolás de Ovando, comendador de Lares, and discusses the conquest of other islands as well, such as Cuba and Puerto Rico. He documents the Spaniards' vicious treatment and cruel massacres of the Indians, and attacks the system of repartimiento which forced the Indians to work as slaves in the mines and plantations. He also describes how the Spaniards, when faced with a dwindling Indian population on Hispaniola, brought in additional slaves from the Lucayo Islands. A substantial part of the second book deals with Christopher Columbus, and includes an account of his fourth voyage, as well as material on his mistreatment at the hands of officials in the Indies; his repeated requests to the Spanish Crown for compensation for his services; and finally, his death in 1506. The ms. contains a preface, dated November 1559 and signed by Las Casas, in which he requests that the rector of the Colegio de San Gregorio not allow the Historia to be read for 40 years, after which time it should be published for the good of the Indians and of Spain.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1057</p> <p>Cover title. Ms., signed. For more information on existing mss. of the Historia, see Lewis Hanke's preliminary study in <i>Historia de las Indias / Fray Bartolome de las Casas</i> ; ed. Agustín Millares Carlo. Mexico : Fondo de Cultura Economica, 1951, p. 31-37. Contemporary full calfskin binding. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1182</p>	<p>Salazar, Eugenio</p> <p>[De los negocios incidentes en las Audiencias de las Indias]</p> <p>[1595]</p>



*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>[160] leaves, bound ; 33 cm.</p> <p>Legal memorandum on moral and legal questions, such as justifiable motives for the conquest, civil rights, due process, judicial and executive powers, and church and state relations. The author discusses 27 fundamental question of law, analyzing the legal arguments and the application of the laws behind those issues. He begins by questioning Spain's authority in the New World and her right to seize Indian lands, and then proceeds to find legal authority for the conquest. He also provides legal arguments in answer to questions concerning the right of both secular and non-secular clergy to "doctrinas," or ownership of Indian villages; the powers, jurisdiction, and precedence of ecclesiastical judges; and the procedures for dealing with abuses of those powers. Other issues for which he provides legal defense deal with personal and civil liberties of the Indians, and the legality of the encomienda and repartimiento, or the forced labor of the Indians in the fields and mines. There are sections on the legal justification for, and exemption from, taxation; the legal establishment of the duties and powers of the viceroy, and his relationship to the Audiencia; and legal controls on the behavior of judges. Finally, the author discusses legal questions involving the administration of the Real Hacienda (royal treasury), the regulation of taxes, prices, monetary value and currency; and public accountability of judges and officials. The ms. is signed by secretary Cristóval Nuñez de León.</p> <p>Mexico Mexico City 1595 Manuscripts.</p> <p>Spanish jurist and scholar. Salazar studied law at the University of Salamanca, and received his doctorate in law from the University of Mexico on August 23, 1591. He was a judge of the Audiencia of Mexico, as well as a member of the Supreme Council of the Indies.</p> <p>In Latin, with summary of contents in Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1182</p> <p>Probably Eugenio Salazar's "De los negocios incidentes en las Audiencias de las Indias." See Biblioteca hispanoamericano septentional / José Mariano Beristain de Souza. Mexico, 1821, vol. III, p. 89. Front cover: "El dotor Eugenio de Salasar del Real [Conse]jo. de las yndias. Libro 1o. S[ecretari]o. Leon."</p> <p>Date from Butler.</p> <p>Contemporary limp vellum binding.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
VAULT	<p>Arguments disproving two misconceptions concerning the mita, or system of forced Indian labor in America [manuscript] [between 1810 and 1813?]</p>

<p>box Ayer MS 2169</p>	<p>[4] p. ; 22 cm.</p> <p>Unsigned, undated draft, possibly written between 1810-1813 during the existence of the Cortes de Cádiz, of two arguments in favor of abolishing the mita in Peru, the only place in which the system remains in operation. The relationship between the interests of the Indians and the interests of the state has always been an important issue for Spain. Since the national congress or "Cortes" will undoubtedly vote to abolish the "mita," and thus needs no further persuasion, the author, Jaureguí [?] seeks to educate the public by correcting two mistakenly-held views on forced labor: first, that without the mita, the mines in America would have been left untouched for lack of workers, given the difficulty of the work and the natural laziness of the Indians. However, history proves this case wrong, and the author cites Solórzano, who points out that more Indians voluntarily worked the mines in Huancavelica and Potosí than were forced. Furthermore, there was no mita in Mexico, yet there were plenty of Indians available to work in the mines at Guanajuato. Finally, the higher wages meant that the Indians would naturally want to work in the mines. The second myth to be disproved is the idea that the Indians are especially suited to working in the mines. The author notes that mines all over Spain and Europe have been worked for centuries by people other than Indians. The Indians' strength as mineworkers is not due to some innate aspect of their constitution, but to the tolerance built up after many years of such work. If criminals are punished by sending them to work in the mines, why condemn innocent Indians to the same fate? The author hopes that the congressional representatives will vote to abolish the system of forced labor forever.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Robles, E.G. Suppl. to the calendar of Phil. docs., 194</p> <p>Caption title: "Pliegos de Jaureguí [?]." Dates suggested by textual references to the "cortes," possibly the Cortes de Cádiz, 1810-1813. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
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## Imprints

<p>VAULT Ayer 108.O9 1526</p>	<p>Fernández de Oviedo y Valdés, Gonzalo, 1478-1557</p> <p>Oviedo dela natural hystoria delas Indias. Con preuilegio dela S.C.C.M.</p>
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	<p>Toledo, 1526.</p> <p>[1] p. l., ij-lij numb. l., [4] p. illus. 29 cm.</p> <p>Misbound: folios xiii-xiiii inserted between x and xi. Errors in foliation: folios [xviii] and [li] unnumbered; xl omitted, and xlii repeated in numbering. On cover: Biblioteca de Salvá. This is the original of the second book in the Italian "Summario della historia delle Indie", and not a part of the "Historia general de las Indias" which was printed nine years later.--cf. Church. For fuller description see Church, no. 59, and HARRISSE, B.A.V., no. 139. Colophon: El presente tratado intitulado Ouiedo dela natural hystoria d'las indias se imprimio a costas del autor Gõçalo Fernãdez de Ouiedo al's de Valdes. Por industria de maestre Remõ de petras: [et] se acabo enla cibdad de Toledo a. xv. dias del mes de Hebrero. de. M.D.xxvj. años. Title in red, with arms of Charles V; ornamental border. On verso of t.-p.: SVmario dela natural y general istoria delas Indias, que escriuio Gõçalo Fernãdez de Ouiedo alias de Valdes ... Gothic type; initials; five woodcuts in text. This work, usually known as the "Sumario", is not a summary of the author's "Historia general de las Indias", but an independent work. Fol. xxviii not numbered; fol. xl numbered xli. Church 59. Harisse 139. Sabin 57987.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 108.09 1535</p>	<p>Fernández de Oviedo y Valdés, Gonzalo, 1478-1557</p> <p>La historia general delas Indias.</p> <p>La qual se acabo [y] imprimio enla ... cibdad de Seuilla : enla empre[n]ta de Iuam Cromberger, 1535.</p> <p>[4], cxciij leaves : ill., coats of arms ; 28 cm.</p> <p>JCB Lib. cat., pre-1675, 1:118. Alden, J.E. European Americana, 535/12.</p> <p>Arms of Charles V on title page. Gothic type; double columns; initials. Arms of Columbus on l. x. The present first edition of the "Hisotria general" contains the first part or books s1-19, and the Prohemio and chapters 1-10 of the 50th book "Libro vltimo de los infortunios y naufragios" (cf. note under entry for Madrid edition, 1851-55) The colophon (l.cxcv v<sup>o</sup>) is followed by "... vna carta missiua con que el cronista y auctor destas historias embio este volumen primera parte dellas ... Al reurendissimo[r] illustrissimo señor el cardenal de España don fray Garcia Iofre de Loaysa ..." (l.CXCII-CXCII r<sup>o</sup>) with Oviedos' autograph signature at end. On v<sup>o</sup> of l.cxciii: woodcut of Oviedo's coat of arms. Bound by Pratt. Imprint from colophon (leaf cxci verso). Leaf lxxvij misfoliated lxxvj. Leaves cxcij-cxcij: Epistola. Siguese una carta missiua con que el cronista y auctor destas historias embio este volumen [y] primera parte dellas assi como se acabaron de impremir. Al ... don fray Garcia Jofre de Loaysa ...</p>

<p>VAULT Ayer 108 .O9 1547</p>	<p>Fernández de Oviedo y Valdés, Gonzalo, 1478-1557.</p> <p>Coronica de las Indias : la hystoria general de las Indias.</p> <p>Agora nueuamente impressa corregida y emendada / con la conquista del Peru.</p> <p>Imprimio en la muy noble ciudad de Salamanca : en casa de Juan de Junta, 2 May 1547.</p> <p>[4], cxcij, xxij, [1] leaves : ill. ; 30 cm. (fol.)</p> <p>Palau y Dulcet (2d ed.), no. 89529</p> <p>On verso of t.p.: Primera parte de la hystoria natural y general de las Indias y las [y] tierra firme del mar oceano: escripta por el capitan Gonçalo Hernández de Ouiedo y Valdes. Imprint from colophon. Later published as Historia general y natural de las Indias. Complete work first published 1851-1855. Second ed., containing, like the first, books 1-19 (the first part of the Historia general), Prohemio, and chapters 1-10 of the 50th book (Libro vltimo de los infortunios y naufragios), and the letter to Cardinal Garcia Jofre de Loayas. Appended is Francisco de Xerez's Conquista del Peru. HARRISSE mentions a copy without Xerez's work and with a different t.p. Cf. HARRISSE, H. Americana, Add., no. 163. Conquista del Peru, by Francisco de Xerez, has special t.p. and separate foliation with colophon dated 5 July 1547. Title in red and black, with arms of Charles V and ornamental borders on three sides. In double columns; initials; Gothic type. Errors in foliation: leaf 77 misnumbered 76; leaf 138 misnumbered 137. Bound by W. Pratt.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 108 .C3 1552</p>	<p>Casas, Bartolomé de las, 1474-1566</p> <p>Aqui se contiene vna disputa o controuersia: entre el Obispo dō fray Bartholome de las Casas o Casaus obispo q̃ fue dela ciudad Real de Chiapa que es en las Indias parte dela nueua España: y el doctor Gines de Sepulueda Coronista del Emperador nuestro señor: sobre q̃ el doctor contendia: q̃ las conquistas delas Indias contra los Indios eran licitas: y el obispo por el cōtrario òfendio y affirmo auer sido y ser ipõssible no serlo: tiranicas injustas y iniquas. La qual questiõ se vētilo y dispueto en presencia ò muchos letrados theologos y juristas en vna cõgregacion mando su magestad juntar el año de mil y q̃niētos y cincuẽta en la villa de</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>Valladolid. Año 1552.</p> <p>[Fue impresa ... en ... Seuilla : en casa de Sebastian Trugillo ... Año de mil y quinientos y cincuenta y dos.], [1552]</p> <p>62 l. 21 cm.</p> <p>Bound with other titles.</p> <p>Signatures: a-g8, h6 (last leaf blank). Title in red and black, within woodcut border. Differs from the other edition, published same year, in the division of lines at end of title, and in colophon, etc.; different border and initials. First edition.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 108 .C3 1552</p>	<p>Casas, Bartolomé de las, 1474-1566</p> <p>Aqui se co[n]tiene[n] vnos auisos y reglas para los confessores q[ue] oyeren confesiones de los Españoles que son, o han sido en cargo a los Indios de las Indias del mar Oceano / colegidas por el obispo de Chiapa don Fray Bartholome [de] las Casas, o Causas de la orden de Sancto Domingo.</p> <p>Seuilla : en casa de Sebastian Trugillo, 1552.</p> <p>[16] leaves ; 20 cm.</p> <p>Aqui se contienen unos avisos y reglas para los confessores ...</p> <p>Bound with other titles.</p> <p>One signature only (a<sup>16</sup>); verso of a blank. Title within woodcut border; title vignette. Imprint from colophon.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 108 .C3 1552</p>	<p>Casas, Bartolomé de las, 1474-1566</p> <p>Aqui se co[n]tiene[n] treynta proposiciones muy juridicas : en las quales sumaria y succintamente se toca[n] muchas cosas pertenecie[n]tes al derecho q[ue] la yglesia y los principes christianos tienen, o puede[n] tener sobre los infieles de qualquier especie que sean : Mayormente se assigna el verdadero y fortissimo fundamento en que se assienta y estriba : el titulo y</p>

	<p>señorio supremo y vniuersal que los Reyes d[e] Castilla y Leon tienen al orde de las que llamamos occide[n]tales Indias ; Por el q[ua]l son constituydos vniuersals señores y Emperadores enellas sobre muchos reyes : Apunta[n] se tambien otras cosas co[n]cernientes al hecho acaedido en aq[ue]l orbe notabilissimas y dignas d[e] ser vistas y sabidas : colijo las dichas treynta p[ro]posiciones el obispo do[n] fray Bartholome de las Casas, o Casaus : obispo q[ue] fye d[e] la ciudad Read de Chiapa : cierto Reyno delos dela nueua España.</p> <p>Impresso en Suilla : En casa de Sebastia[n] Trugillo, 1552.</p> <p>[20] p. ; 20 cm. (4to)</p> <p>Sabin 11233 Wagner &amp; Parish Bartolomé de las Casas, no. 43</p> <p>Bound with other titles.</p> <p>Signatures: a<sup>10</sup>. Title in red and black within woodcut border. Gothic letter</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 108 .C3 1552</p>	<p>Casas, Bartolomé de las, 1474-1566</p> <p>Breuissima relacion de la destruycion de las Indias / colegida por el obispo do[n] Fray Bartolome de las Casas, o Casaus de la orden de Sa[n]cto Domingo. Año 1552.</p> <p>Seuilla : en casa de Sebastian Trugillo, 1552.</p> <p>[99] leaves ; 20 cm.</p> <p>Bound by J. Mackenzie. Bound with Entre los remedios q[ue] do[n] fray Bartolome de las Casas, obispo d[e] la ciudad real de Chiapa, refirio por mandado del Emperador rey n[uest]ro senor: enlos ayuntamie[n]tos q[ue] ma[n]do hazer Su Magestad de perlados [sic, i.e. prelados] y letrados y personas gra[n]des en Valladolid el año de mill &amp; quinie[n]tos y quare[n]ta y dos, para reformacio[n] de las Indias: el octauo en orde[n] es el sigue[n]te, do[n]de se asigna[n] veynte razones: por las q[ua]les prueua no deuserse dar los Indios a los Españales [sic] en encomie[n]da, ni en feudo, ni en vassallaje, ni d[e] otra manera algu[n]a: si Su Magestad como dessea quiere librarlos de la tyrania y perdicio[n] q[ue] padece[n] como dela boca delos dragones, y q[ue]totalme[n]te no los co[n]suma[n] y mate[n] y q[ue]de vazio todo aq[ue]l orbe d[e] sus ta[n] infinitos naturales habitadores como estaua y lo vimos poblado.</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>Signatures a-e in eights, f in ten. Title in red and black, headed by the arms of Spain; wood-cut border. Appended to this copy are 8 other tracts published by the author in defence of the Indians, i.e. [no. 1] Lo que se sigue es vn pedaço de vna carta ... [no. 2] Principia quedã ... [no. 3] Aqui se contiene vna disputa ... 1552. [no. 4] Aqui se cõtienē treynta proposiciones ... 1552. [no. 5] Este es vn tratado ... 1552. [no. 6] Entre los remedios ... [1552] [no. 7] Aqui se cõtienē vnos auisos y reglas ... [1552]-The 9th tract, "Tratado cõprobatorio," (A complete set of this Spanish series is extremely rare) Imprint from colophon.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 108 .C3 1552</p>	<p>Casas, Bartolomé de las, 1474-1566</p> <p>Aqui se contiene vna disputa o controuersia: entre el Obispo dõ fray Bartholome de las Casas o Casaus obispo q̃ fue dela ciudad Real de Chiapa que es en las Indias parte dela nueva España: y el doctor Gines de Sepulueda Coronista del Emperador nuestro señor: sobre q̃ el doctor contendia: q̃ las conquistas delas Indias contra los Indios eran licitas: y el obispo por el cõtrario õfendio y affirmo auer sido y ser ipõssible no serlo: tiranicas injustas y iniquas. La qual questiõ se vētilo y disputo en presencia õ muchos letrados theologos y juristas en vna cõgregacion mando su magestad juntar el año de mil y q̃niētos y cincuẽta en la villa de Valladolid. Año 1552.</p> <p>[Fue impressa ... en ... Seuilla : en casa de Sebastian Trugillo ... Año de mil y quinientos y cincuenta y dos.], [1552]</p> <p>62 l. 21 cm.</p> <p>Bound with other titles.</p> <p>Signatures: a-g8, h6 (last leaf blank). Title in red and black, within woodcut border. Differs from the other edition, published same year, in the division of lines at end of title, and in colophon, etc.; different border and initials. First edition.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 108 .C3</p>	<p>Casas, Bartolomé de las, 1474-1566</p> <p>Este es un tratado q[ue] el obispo dela ciudad real de Chiapa, do[n] fray Bartholome de las Casas o Casaus compuso : por</p>

<p>1552</p>	<p>commission del Consejo Real de las Indias : sobre la materia de los yndios que se han hecho en ellas esclauos : el qual contiene muchas razones y auctoridades juridicas ...</p> <p>Seuilla : En casa de Sebastian Trugillo ..., 1552.</p> <p>[71] leaves ; 22 cm. (4to)</p> <p>Palau, 46944. Catalogue of the John Carter Brown Library, v.1, p.169.</p> <p>Bound with other titles.</p> <p>Signatures: a-c<sup>8</sup>, d<sup>12</sup>. Title in red and black, within wood-cut border.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 108 .C3 1552</p>	<p>Casas, Bartolomé de las, 1474-1566</p> <p>Entre los remedios q[ue] do[n] fray Bartolome de las Casas, obispo d[e] la ciudad real de Chiapa, refirio por mandado del Emperador rey n[uest]ro senor : en los ayuntamie[n]tos q[ue] ma[n]do hazer Su Magestad de perlados [sic, i.e. prelados] y letrados y personas gra[n]des en Valladolid el año de mill &amp; quinie[n]tos y quare[n]ta y dos, para reformacio[n] de las Indias : el octauo en orde[n] es el sigue[n]te, do[n]de se asigna[n] veynte razones : por las q[ua]les prueua no deurse dar los Indios a los Españales [sic] en encomie[n]da, ni en feudo, ni en vassallaje, ni d[e] otra manera algu[n]a : si Su Magestad como dessea quiere librarlos de la tyrania y perdicio[n] q[ue] padece[n] como dela boca delos dragones, y q[ue] totalme[n]te no los co[n]suma[n] y mate[n] y q[ue]de vazio todo aq[ue]l orbe d[e] sus ta[n] infinitos naturales habitadores como estaua y lo vimos poblado.</p> <p>Fue impressa ... en la ... ciudad de Seuilla : En las casas de Iacome Cro[m]berger, Acabose a diez &amp; siete dias del mes de agosto, año de mill &amp; quinientos &amp; cinquenta y dos años. [17 Aug. 1552]</p> <p>[53] l. ; 20 cm. (4to)</p> <p>JCB Lib. cat., pre-1675, 1:169-170. Alden, J.E. European Americana, 552/9.</p> <p>Bound with other titles.</p>



*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>Title in red and black in woodcut border. Publication statement from colophon: leaf g5 verso. JCB copy issued with: <i>Brevissima relacion / Bartolomé de las Casas</i>. Seville : Sebastian Trugillo, 1552.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 108 .C3 1552</p>	<p>Casas, Bartolomé de las, 1474-1566</p> <p>Lo que se sigue es vn pedaço de vna carta y relacion / que escriuio cierto hombre de los mismos que andaua[n] en estas estaciones refirie[n]do las obras que hazia &amp; consentia hazer el capita[n] por la tierra que a[n]daua.</p> <p>[Seville : Sebastian Trugillo, 1552]</p> <p>[8] p. ; 20 cm. (4to)</p> <p>JCB Lib. cat., pre-1675, 1:167-168.</p> <p>Bound with other titles.</p> <p>Signature: g . No. t.-p.; the abouue is the beginning of the tract. Caption title from 1st 5 lines of text.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 108 .C3 1552</p>	<p>Casas, Bartolomé de las, 1474-1566</p> <p>Lo que se sigue es vn pedaço de vna carta y relacion / que escriuio cierto hombre de los mismos que andaua[n] en estas estaciones refirie[n]do las obras que hazia &amp; consentia hazer el capita[n] por la tierra que a[n]daua.</p> <p>[Seville : Sebastian Trugillo, 1552]</p> <p>[8] p. ; 20 cm. (4to)</p> <p>JCB Lib. cat., pre-1675, 1:167-168.</p> <p>Bound with other titles.</p> <p>Signature: g . No. t.-p.; the abouue is the beginning of the tract. Caption title from 1st 5 lines of text.</p>
	<p>López de Gómara, Francisco 1511-1564.</p>

<p>VAULT Ayer 108 .G6 1553a</p>	<p>Hispania victrix. Primera y segvnda parte de la historia general de las Indias cõ todo el descubrimiento, y cosas notables que han acaescido dende que se ganaron hasta el año de 1551. Con la conquista de Mexico, y dela Nueva España.</p> <p>Medina del Campo : Guillermo de Millis, 1553.</p> <p>2 v. in 1. 1 illus. 31 cm.</p> <p>Collation; pt. 1 : 1 p. l., ii-cxxii numb. 1.; pt. 2: 1 p.. l., ii-cxxxix numb. 1. "Francisco Lopez de Gomara clerigo, escriue la presente historia de las Indias, y conquista de Mexico, eneste año de mil y quinientos y cinquenta y dos."--v. 1, title leaf, verso. T.-p. in red and black, with large woodcut (royal arms between two crowned columns bearing motto: Plvs vltra) within border. T.-p. of pt. 2 reads: Conquista de Mexico (woodcut: royal arms between crowned columns with motto: Plvs vltra) Segvnda parte dela Chronica general delas Indias, que trata de la conquista de Mexico. Nueuamente y con licencia impressa. Año de. 1553. 2d ed. of Primera y segunda parte dela historia general de las Indias, Saragossa, 1552-1553. John Carter Brown cat. I, 1, p. 176. Gothic type: double columns; initials. Arms of the Fugger family on covers. Vol. 2 has title: Conquista de Mexico; segvnda parte dela Chronica general delas Indias ... Nueuamente y con licencia impressa. Año de 1553. Vol. 1: cxxii l.; v. 2: cxxxix l.; woodcut of royal arms on both t.p.</p>
<p>Ayer 108 .G6 1554</p>	<p>López de Gómara, Francisco 1511-1564.</p> <p>La historia general de las indias, y todo lo acaescido enellas dende que se ganaron hasta agora. Y La conquista de Mexico, y dela nueva España. [i.e. 1554].</p> <p>En Anuers : por Martin Nucio. Con preuilegio imperial, M.D. LIIII.</p> <p>300 l. 1 illus. 14 cm.</p> <p>The conquest of Mexico is not in this volume. Cf. John Carter Brown cat. I, 1, p. 180. Two other editions published in Antwerp in 1554; one by Juan Bellero, one by Juan Steelsio. Illus. of the American bison appears on the recto of leaf 188. Reprint of the first part of the author's Historia general de las Indias, Saragossa, 1552.</p>
	<p>Núñez cabeza de Vaca, Alvar, 16th cent.</p>

<p>VAULT Ayer 112 .N8 1555</p>	<p>La relacion y comentarios del gouerna- / dor Aluar nuñez cabeca de vaca : de lo acaescido en las / dos jornadas que hizo a las Indias. / Con priuilegio ...</p> <p>[Colophon: Impresso en Valladolid : por Francisco fernandez de Cordoua, Año de mil y quinien- / nientos [sic] y cinquenta y cinco años]</p> <p>lvj leaves, [4] p., lvij-clxiiii leaves. 19 cm.</p> <p>Relación y comentarios del gouernador Alvar nuñez cabeca de vaca.</p> <p>Gothic letter. Title in red and black, with imperial arms nearly filling the page. The second part (2 prelim. leaves, lvij-clxiiii leaves) has separate t.p.: Commenta / rios de Alvar Nunez Cabe / ça de vaca, adelantado y gouernador dela pro / uincia del Rio dela Plata. / Scriptos por Pero hernandez scriuano y secre- / tario de la prouincia ... The first part, which narrates the expedition of Narváez to Florida in 1527 and the subsequent wanderings of the survivors, was originally published at Zamora in 1542; the second part, here first published, relates to Cabeza de Vaca's experiences in South America.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 652 .S73 1563</p>	<p>Philippvs Hispaniarvm et Indiarvm rex. Prouisio[n]es cedula[s] instrucciones de su Magestad: ordena[n]ças [de] difu[n]tos y audie[n]cia, p[ar]a la buena expedicio[n] de los negocios, y administracio[n] [de] justicia: y gouernacio [de]sta nueva España: y p[ar]a el bue[n] tratamie[n]to y [ob]seruacio[n] [de] los yndios, dende el año 1525. Hasta este presente de. 63.</p> <p>En Mexico : En casa de Pedro Ocharte, M.D. LXIII.</p> <p>213 numb. l., [9] p. 27 cm.</p> <p>Cedulario of De Puga.</p> <p>Title within ornamental border, with royal arms in center. Initials. Gothic type except for preliminary matter. The license on recto of second leaf is dated Toledo, 4 September, 1560. On verso of leaf 2 is the "Comision para la impression" of Luis de Velasco to Vasco de Puga. Numerous errors in foliation. This work, the earliest printed summary of Spanish colonial laws, was compiled by Vasco de Puga and is generally known as the "Cedulario de Puga." Binding signed: Lortic Fils. Signatures: a-z<sup>8</sup>, aa-dd<sup>8</sup>, [ee<sup>2</sup>] (fol. in 8s).</p>

VAULT Ayer 108 .A2 1590	Acosta, Jose de, 1540- 1600  Historia natvral y moral de las Indias, en qve se tratan las cosas notables del cielo, y elementos, metales, plantas, y animales dellas: y los ritos, y ceremonias, leyes, y gouierno, y guerras de los Indios. Compuesta por el padre Joseph de Acosta.  Seuilla : Impr. en casa de I. de Leon, 1590.  535, [36] p. ; 21 cm.  Historia natural y moral de las Indias.  Binding signed by F. Bedford.  Books 1-2 appeared originally in Latin under title De natura Novi Orbis libri duo, 1588-89.
Ayer 108 .A2 1591	Acosta, Jose de, 1540- 1600  Historia natvral y moral de las Indias : en qve se tratan las cosas notables del cielo, y elementos, metales, plantas, y animales dellas: y los ritos, y ceremonias, leyes, y gouierno, y guerras de los Indios. Compuesta por el Padre Ioseph de Acosta.  Barcelona : En la emprenta de Iayme Cendrat, 1591.  345, 28 leaves ; 15 cm.  Title and information supplied from NUC, pre-1956 imprints. Originally published: Sevilla : Iuan de Leon, 1590. -- 535 p. Books 1-2 appeared originally in Latin under title "De natura Novi orbis libri duo," 1588-89.
VAULT Ayer 108.5 .V2 1599	Vargas Machuca, Bernardo de, 1557-1622  Milicia y descripcion de las Indias, por el capitan Don Bernardo de Vargas Machuca ...  Madrid : P. Madrigal, 1599.  16 p. l., 186 l., 22 l. incl. pl., port. 20 cm.

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>For description of work see Gallardo's <i>Ensayo de una biblioteca española de libros raros y curiosos</i>, 1889, t. 4, col. 908-916.</p> <p>Title vignette (coat of arms). Leaves 36-40 and 182 incorrectly numbered 56-60 and 187, respectively. "Compendio de la sphaera": f. 181-186. 1 plate inserted between 15th prelim. leaf &amp; fol. 1. The last leaf contains a typographical ornament.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 108 .H5 1601 v.1- v.8</p>	<p>Herrera y Tordesillas, Antonio de, d. 1625</p> <p>Historia general de los hechos de los castellanos en las islas y tierra firme del mar oceano / escrita por Antonio de Herrera coronista de Castilla y mayor de Md. de las Indias y su coronista de Castilla. ...</p> <p>En Mad[rid] : En la Emprenta Real, 1601. [-1615]</p> <p>8 v. ; fol.</p> <p>Medina, vol. 2, no. 455 Palau, 6:114286 Sabin, 8:31539 &amp; 31544</p> <p>Colophon for decades 2-4: En Madrid, par Iuan Flamenco. M. DCI. Colophon for decades 6-8: En Madrid. Por Iuan de la Cuesta. Año de M. DC. XV. Vol. 1: [8], 371, [21] p. -- Vol. 2: [4], 368, [16] p. -- Vol: 3: [4], 377, [19] p. -- Vol. 4: [4], 293 [i.e. 291], [17] p. Signatures: vol. 1: 2[paragraph]<sup>4</sup> A-Y<sup>8</sup> Z<sup>10</sup> [paragraph]<sup>8</sup>, <sup>2</sup>2[paragraph]<sup>2</sup> -- vol. 2: pi<sup>2</sup> AA-ZZ<sup>8</sup> [section symbol]<sup>8</sup> -- vol. 3: pi<sup>2</sup> a-z<sup>8</sup> aa<sup>6</sup> (aa6 blank) 2[section symbol]<sup>8</sup> -- vol. 4: pi<sup>2</sup> Aa-Rr<sup>8</sup> Ss<sup>10</sup> [section symbol]<sup>8</sup> ([section symbol]<sup>8</sup> blank). Errors in pagination: p. 259-260 omitted from vol. 4 (quarta decada). Predominantly printed in double columns. Initials; tailpieces and printed marginalia. 8 Decadas, each with an egr. title in 4 vols. The title-pages have the royal coat of arms of Spain, portraits of the discoverers and conquistadores, and pictures representing events during the discovery and conquest of Spanish America or customs of its inhabitants. At the end of Decada IIII is bound his: <i>Descripcion de las Indias Occidentales ...</i> [Madrid, J. Flamenco, 1601] 2 p. l., 96 p., with special engr. t.-p. For more complete description see John Carter Brown cat. II, I, p. 9 and Medina. Bib. Hispano-Americana, II, 455.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 104 .G2 1607</p>	<p>Garcia Gregorio, d. 1627</p> <p>Origen de los Indios de el Nvevo mvndo, e Indias Occidentales. Aueriguado con discurso de opiniones por el padre presentado fray Gregorio Garcia de la orden de Predicadores. Tratanse en este libro varias cosas, y puntos curiosos, tocantes a diuersas ciencias y</p>

	<p>facultades, con que se haze varia historia, de mucho gusto para el ingenio y entendimiento de hombres agudos y curiosos ... Con privilegio.</p> <p>Valencia : En casa de P.P. Mey, 1607.</p> <p>12 p. l., 535, [24] p. incl. 3 wdcts. 15 cm.</p> <p>Origen de los Indios de el Nuevo mundo, e Indias Occidentales.</p> <p>References: Palau y Dulcet (2nd ed.), no. 98007.</p>
<p>VAULT folio Ayer 657 .T6 1615</p>	<p>Torquemada, Juan de, ca. 1557-1664</p> <p>Monarchia Indiana</p> <p>Ia.[-IIIa.] parte de los veynte y vn libros rituales y monarchia yndiana : con el origen y guerras de los yndios occidentales de sus poblaçones descubrimiento conquista conuersion y otras cosas marauillosas de la mesma tierra : distribuydos en tres tomos / compvesto por fray Ivan de Tor Quemada ministro prouincial de la Orden de Nuestro Seraphico padre S. Francisco de la Prouincia del Sancto Euangelio de Mexico en la Nueva Espana.</p> <p>En Seuilla : por Matthias Clauijo, año 1615.</p> <p>3 v. ; 30 cm. (8vo)</p> <p>Monarchia Yndiana.</p> <p>JCB Lib. cat., pre-1675, 109-110 Alden, J.E. European Americana, 615/130 Medina, J.T. Bib. hispano-americana, 634 Streit, R. Bib. missionum, 2:1453 Wagner, The Spanish Southwest, no. 18</p> <p>Manuscript notes. Imperfect copy: Last leaf of vol. I supplied in facsimile. Errors in paging. Signatures: v. 1, pi1 [sec.]2 [par.]8 2[par.]4 A-3G8 3H-3L2(3L2) (pi1 and 3L1 versons blank); v. 2, pi1 [par.]2 [sec.]2 A-2S8 2T6 2 V-2X2 (pi1 verso blank; 2R3 missigned 2P3); v. 3, pi1 [sec.]2 [par.]4 A-2X8 2Z4 3A2 3C2 (pi1, [sec.]2 [par.]4, and 3C2 versos blank; D2 missigned B3; 3A2 signed 3B2. Pagination: v. 1, [30], 62, 65-665, 668-844, [22] p.; v. 2, [10], 400, 405-464, 467-665, [17] p.; v. 3, [14], 713, [19] p. Errata statements: v. 1, [sec.]2 verso; v. 2, [sec.]1 verso; v. 3, [sec.]1 verso</p>

<p>VAULT Ayer 108 .C3 1646</p>	<p>Casas, Bartolomé de las, 1474- 1566</p> <p>[Brevissima relacion de la destrvycion de las Indias; y otros tratados.</p> <p>Barcelona : Antonio Lacavelleria, 1646]</p> <p>214 l. 21 cm.</p> <p>[no. 1] Brevissima relacion de la destrvycion de las Indias: colegida por el obispo don fray Bartolome de las Casas, ò Casaus, de la Orden de Santo Domingo. Año 1552. [Colophon:] Fue impressa ... en ... Seuilla, en casa de Sebastian Trugilli ... Año de M.D.LIJ. 1. 1-50.--[no. 2] Aqvi se contienen treynta proposiciones muy juridicas, en las quales sumaria, y sucintamente se tocan muchas cosas perteneciētes al derecho que la iglesia, y los principes Christianos tienen, ò pueden tener sobre los infieles de qualquier especie que sean. Mayormente se assigna el verdadero, y fortissimo fundamento en que se assienta, y estriba el titulo, y señorio supremo, y vniuersal q̃ los reyes de Castilla, y Leon tienen al orbe de las que llamamos Occidentales Indias. Por el qual son constituydos vniuersales señores, y emperadores en ellas sobre muchos reyes. Apuntanse tambiē otras cosas concernientes al hecho acaecido en aquel Orbe notabilissimas, y dignas de ser vistas, y sabidas. Colijo las dichas treynta proposiciones el obispo don fray Bartolome de las Casas, ò Casaus, obispo que fue de la ciudad real de Chiapa, cierto reyno de los de la nueua España. Año 1552. [Colophon:] Impresso en Seuilla, en casa de Sebastian Trugillo. l. 51-60.--[no. 3] Aqvi se contiene vna dispyta, o controuersia entre el obispo don fray Bartolome de las Casas, ò Casaus, obispo que fue de la ciudad real de Chiapa, que es en las Indias, parte de la nueua España; y el dotor Gines de Sepuleuda, coronista del emperador nuestro señor; y el dotor Gines de Sepulueda, coronista del emperador nuestro señor: sobre que el dotor contendia, que las conquistas de las Indias contra los Indios eran licitas, y el obispo por el contrario defendio, y afirmó auer sido, y ser impossible no serlo, tiranicas, injustas, è iniquas ...</p> <p>This reprint of 6 tracts corresponds to the "Counterfeit" edition, of which copies are described with the imprint as above (Sabin, Las Casas. no. 13) The present copy has no general t.p. with imprint. The arrangement of the tracts is different from that of the original edition, printed at Seuilla, by Sebastian Trugillo, 1552. Titles within ornamental borders; initials. Leaves 23, 62, 178 and 206 incorrectly numbered 19, 61, 187 and 205, respectively. Sabin 11239.</p>
<p>VAULT folio</p>	<p>Por quanto el licenciado don Geronimo de Camargo mi Fiscal en mi Consejo Real de las Indias, me ha hecho relacion, que con ocasion de las vrgentes necessidades que padece mi real hazienda,</p>

<p>Ayer 652 .S73</p>	<p>por los grandes, y continuos gastos que causan tantos exercitos, y armadas ...</p> <p>[Madrid, 1646]</p> <p>[2] p. 33 cm.</p> <p>Binder's title: Cédulas reales ... Siglo XVII-XVIII. Signed, "Yo el Rey." Dated, partially in manuscript, Feb. 8, 1646. States that payment for offices sold by the crown is to be in cash or short term payments and not in goods.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 108 .S7 1648</p>	<p>Sólorzano Pereira, Juan de, 1575-1655</p> <p>Politica indiana. Sacada en lengva castellana de los dos tomos del derecho, i gobierno mvnicipal de las Indias Occidentales que mas copiosamete escribio en la latina dotor Don Ivan de Solorzano Pereira ... Por el memsmo avtor, dividida en seis libros. En los qvales con gran distinction, i estvdio se trata, i resuelve todo lo tocante al descubrimiento, descripcion, adquiscion, i retencion de las mesmas Indias, i su gobierno particular, assi cerca las personas de los Indios .. Añadidas mvchas cosas, qve no estan en los tomos latinos, i en particular todo el libro sexto, que ... trata de la hazienda real de las Indias ... i de los oficiales reales, tribunales de cuentas, i casa de la contratcion de Sevilla ... Con dos indices muy distintos, i copiosos ...</p> <p>Madrid : D. Diaz de la Carrera, 1648.</p> <p>[46], 1040, [104] p. (in 2 v.) port. 30 cm.</p> <p>References: Palau y Dulcet (2nd ed.), no. 318981</p> <p>Added t.-p., engr., with date 1647. Title and text within double line borders. First ed. of the Spanish version of the author's "De Indiarum jure," Madrid, 1629-1639. In double columns; initials.</p>
<p>Case F 017 .992</p>	<p>Zamorano, Rodrigo, b. ca. 1542</p> <p>Cronologia y reportorio de la razon de los tiempos, el mas copioso que hasta oy se á visto / compuesto por el maestro Rodrigo</p>



	<p>Zamorano, cosmografo, y piloto mayor del Rey nuestro señor y matematico de Seuilla.</p> <p>Emendado, y añadido por el autor: con el lunario, y fiestas mouibles, hasta el año 1654</p> <p>En Seuilla : En la imprenta de Francisco de Lyra, 1621.</p> <p>[6], 256, 74 leaves : ill. (woodcuts) ; 21 cm. (4to)</p> <p>Cronología y reportorio de la razón de los tiempos. Reportorio de la razón de los tiempos.</p> <p>Palau y Dulcet (2nd ed.) 379256 Escud<sup>o</sup> y Perosso, F. Sevilla, 1223</p> <p>Original edition published: En Seuilla : En la imprenta de Andrea Pescioni y Iuan de Leon, 1585. This revision originally published: En Seuilla : En la imprenta de Rodrigo de Cabr<sup>o</sup>ra, 1594.</p> <p>Signatures: pi<sup>2</sup> 2pi<sup>4</sup> A-2I<sup>8</sup> a-i<sup>8</sup> k<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>Numerous errors in foliation, e.g. <sup>o</sup> leaf [106]v foliated 111, <sup>o</sup>leaf 111 unfolia<sup>o</sup>ed.</p> <p>The ill. include series of cuts depicting the signs of the zodiac, the planets and the months (the last repeated).</p>
<p>Ayer 1343 .J515 B8 R69 1684</p>	<p>Rodriguez, Manuel, 1633-1701</p> <p>El Mara<sup>o</sup>ñon, y Amazonas. Historia de los descvbrimientos, entradas, y redvccion de naciones. Trabajos malogrados de algvnos conqvistadores, y dichosos de otros, assi temporales, como espiritvales, en las dilatadas montañas, y mayores rios de la America, Escrita por el padre Manvel Rodriquez ...</p> <p>Madrid : Impr. de A. Goncalez de Reyes, 1684.</p> <p>[24], 444, [24], [7] p. 30 cm. (fol.)</p> <p>Compendio historial e indice chronologico pervano.</p> <p>Includes (p. 93-149) a reprint, almost entire, of Cristóbal de Acuña's Descubrimiento del gran rio de las Amazonas; also his memorial to the King (p. 425-428) Appended is the author's "Compendio historial e indice</p>

	<p>chronologico pervano ..." [n.p., n.d.] (Madrid, 1684?) [24] p.</p> <p>In double columns; tail-pieces.</p> <p>References: Palau y Dulcet (2nd ed.), no. 273201, 273204.</p>
<p>VAULT folio Ayer 652 .S73</p>	<p>Por quanto por la ley nona del titulo veinte y vno libro octavo d ela Recopilacion de Indias esta dispuesto, que las renunciaciones de oficios en personas ciertas ...</p> <p>[Buen Retiro, 1689]</p> <p>[3] p. 33 cm.</p> <p>Binder's title: Cédulas reales ... Siglo XVII-XVIII. Signed, "Yo el Rey." Dated, partially in manuscript, Feb. 21, 1689. Derogates laws passed previously regarding giving up of offices of various officials and prescribes new forms to be used.</p>
<p>VAULT Folio Ayer 652 .S73</p>	<p>Por quanto por la ley treinta y siete, libro sexto, titulo quarto de la Recopilacion de las Indias esta dispuesto lo siguiente; Ordenamos à los virreyes ... y oficiales de nuestra real hazienda, que pongan todo cuidado ... en que no solo se consigan con puntualidad las cobranças ordinarias, y corrientes de los censos, y hazienda de indios, sino que se hagan con efecto de todas las deudas atrassadas ...</p> <p>Buen Retiro, 1691.</p> <p>[1] p. 33 cm.</p> <p>Signed, "Yo el Rey." Dated, partially in manuscript, May 30, 1691. General order regarding better accomplishment of duties regarding the Indians in America.</p>
<p>VAULT folio Ayer 108 .S7</p>	<p>Solorzano Pereira, Juan de, 1575-1655</p> <p>Politica indiana / compuesta por el dotor don Juan de Solorzano Pereira ... dividida en seis libros ; en los quales con gran distincion, y estudio se trata, y resuelve todo lo tocante al descubrimiento, descripcion, adquisicion, y retencion de las mesmas Indias ...</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

<p>1703</p>	<p>En Amberes [i.e. Antwerp] : por Henrico y Cornelio Verdussen ..., 1703.</p> <p>[26], 536, [84] p., [1] leaf of plates : 1 port. ; 34 cm.</p> <p>Text printed in two columns.</p> <p>Sabin 86535</p> <p>Reprint, with new title, of the 1648 Madrid edition of the author's Spanish version of his "De Indiarum jure." First published in Latin, Madrid, 1629-1639, under title: "... De Indiarum ivre ..." Includes index.</p>
<p>Ayer 108 .h5 1726</p>	<p>Herrera y Tordesillas, Antonio de, d. 1625</p> <p>Historia general de los hechos de los castellanos en las islas i tierra firme del mar oceano. Escrita por Antonio de Herrera coronista mayor de Sv Md ... En quatro [i.e. octo] decadas desde el año de 1492 hasta el de [1]531 [i.e. 1554] ...</p> <p>Madrid : Impr. real de N. Rod[r]iguez Franco, 1726-27 [i.e. 1728-30?]</p> <p>8 v. in 5. illus., 14 fold. maps, ports. 32 cm.</p> <p>Vol. 2-8 titles vary slightly. "Fee de erratas" (dated Feb. 1729) in v. 1, 2, 4, and 6. Vol. 5 published by F. Martinez Abad. Edited by A. González de Barcía Carballido y Zúñiga; quoted as the 2d ed. by some bibliographers, as the 3d by others who quote the Antwerp ed. of 1728 (published under the title: Historia general de las Indias Occidentales ...) as the 2d.</p>
<p>Ayer 108 .S7 1736 v.1-v.2</p>	<p>Solorzano Pereira, Juan de, 1575-1655</p> <p>Politica indiana, compuesta por el doct. d. Juan de Solorzano Pereyra ... Dividida en seis libros, en los quales con gran distincion, y estudio se trata, y resuelve todo lo tocante al descubrimiento, descripcion, adquisicion, y retencion de las mesmas Indias, y su gobierno particular, assi cerca de las personas de los indios, y sus servicios, tributos, diezmos, y encomiendas, como de lo espiritual, y eclesiastico cerca de su doctrina: patronazzo real, iglesias, prelados, prebendados, curas seculares, y regulares, inquisidores, commissarios de cruzada, y de las religiones ... Con dos indices muy distintos, y copiosos ... Sale en</p>

	<p>esta tercera impresion ilustrada por el licenc. d. Francisco Ramiro de Valenzuela ...</p> <p>Madrid : M. Sacristan, 1736-39.</p> <p>2 v. 34 cm.</p> <p>Half-title: Politica indiana del señor Don Juan de Soloranzo, ilustrada, y añadida. Vol. 2 has title: Tomo segundo de la Politica indiana ... Madrid, G. Ramirez, 1739. Originally published in Latin, Madrid, 1629-39, under title: ... De indiarvm ivre ... First Spanish edition published, Madrid, 1648, with title: Politica indiana.</p>
<p>Case F 96 .073 v.1  Ayer 108 .B2 1749 v.1</p>	<p>Ardonio, Antonio</p> <p>Examen apologetico de la historica narracion de los naufragios, peregrinaciones, i milagros de Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Baca, en las tierras de la Florida, i del Nuevo Mexico. Contra la incierta, i mal reparada censura del Pl Honorio Filipono [!] ò del que puso en su nombre, el libro intitulado: Nova Typis transacta navigato Novi Orbis Indiae Occidentalis ... por el exc. Señor Don Antonio Ardoino ... Tratase de los milagros aparentes, i verdaderos, i de la Virtud, i bondad de la milicia christiana, vanamente injuriada en los soldados.</p> <p>Barcia [Carballido y Zuñiga], Andrés Gonzalez de. Historiadores primitivos de las Indias Occidentales. --[no. 6] Madrid, 1749. v. 1</p> <p>En Madrid : En la imprenta de J. de Zuñiga, 1736.</p> <p>1 p. l., 50 (i.e. 52) p. 31 cm.</p> <p>The "Nova typis transacta navigatio [etc.]" by Honorius Philoponus (i.e. Caspar, Plautius, abbot of Seitenstetten) was published in Lins (?) 1621.</p>
<p>Ayer 108 .B2 1749</p>	<p>Barcía Carballido y Zúñiga, Andrés González de, 1673-1743</p> <p>Historiadores primitivos de las Indias Occidentales, que juntò, traduxo en parte, y sacò à luz, ilustrados con eruditàs notas, y copiosos indices, el ill. Señor Don Andrès Gonzalez de Barcia ... divididos en tres tomos, cuyo contenido se verà en el folio</p>

<p>Case F 96 .073</p>	<p>siguiente.</p> <p>En Madrid, 1749.</p> <p>3 v. in 1. 31 cm.</p> <p>After having published various works relating to the history of Spanish America, Barcia began to edit the works contained in this collection which were printed as early as 1731 according to his statement in the 2nd edition of Pinelo's Epitome. They were, however, "not published until 1749 (six years after Barcia's death ...) when general titles to the 3 vols. were printed, with a table of contents, of which there are two different impressions; one the most modern is printed by Ibarra." A large number of the separate parts, and possibly also the 21 copies on large paper, mentioned in the account of the remaining stock of this work in 1778, were sold as waste paper early in the 19th century.--Cf. Rich, <i>Bibl. americana</i>, 1846, v. 1, p. 96.</p> <p>t.1. [1] La historia del almirante don Christoval Colón, que compuso en castellano don Fernando Colón, su hijo, y traduxo en toscano Alfonso de Ulloa, vuelta à traducir en castellano, por no parecer el original (128 [i.e. 134] p.) [2] Quatro cartas de Hernan Cortès, dirigidas al emperador Carlos v. en que hace relacion de sus conquistas, y sucessos en la Nueva-España (156 p.) [3] Dos relaciones hechas al mismo Hernan Cortès, por Pedro de Alvarado, refiriendole sus expediciones y conquistas en varias provincias de aquel reyno (157-160 p.) [4] Otra relacion hecha al mismo Hernan Cortès, por Diego de Godoy, que trata del descubrimiento de diversas ciudades, y provincias, y guerras que tuvo con los Indios (161-173 p.)</p> <p>Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, Alvar, 16th cent. Navfragios.</p> <p>The 6th part of vol. 1 has a title-page (the title-page or half-title (?) preceding the firth part is wanting in the present copy); the other relations have caption titles. Each relation is paged separately excepting no. [2-4] in v. 1, [11-12] and [15-16] in v. 3.</p> <p>Signatures: t. 1, 2 preliminary leaves without sig.; A, [par.], B-Q, S-Z, Aa-Kk in twos; Ll in one; 1 p. l. without sig., A in fives, B-F in fours, G in one; A-E in fours; F-H in twos, A-I in fours.--t. 2. 1 p. l. without sig., A-Bb in fours, Cc in two, Dd in one, [par.]-[par.]15 in twos; A-Gg in fours, Hh in two, [par]-[par]11 in twos, [par.]12 in one.--t. 3. 1 p. l. without sig., [par.]-[par. par.] in tows; A-Y in fours, [par.]-[par. par. par. par. par. par.] in twos; Z-Dd in fours, Ee-Ef in twos; A-K in tows; A-Hh in tows; A-F in fours.</p> <p>Some of these treatises were combined in one volume and published without date or place, (but previous to the present collection) with title: <i>Varias historias de los primeros descubridores de las Indias</i>. I. <i>Historia del almirante Don Christoval Colòn por su hijo D. Fernando Colòn</i>. II. <i>Relacion de las Indias de Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo</i>. III. <i>Examen de los naufragios</i> etc.</p>
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	<p>de Alvar-Nuñez Cabeza de Baca. Iv. Naufragios de Alvar-Nuñez Cabeza de Baca. V. Historia del Rio de la Plata, y Paraguay, escrita por Ulderico Schimidèl. VI. Historia general de las Indias por Franciso Lopez de Gomara.-- Cf. Catálogo de la bibl. de Salvá, t. II, no. 3344.</p>
<p>VAULT folio Ayer 652 .S73</p>	<p>Por quanto por la ley 4. lib. 8 tit. 22. de la Recopilacion de Indias ... tengo mandado, que ... no admitan recaudos para prorrogar el termino de las confirmaciones a las personas a quienes se encomiendan repartimientos de indios ...</p> <p>[Aranjuez, 1738]</p> <p>[1] p. 33 cm.</p> <p>Binder's title: Cédulas reales ... Siglo XVII-XVIII. Signed, "Yo el Rey." Dated, partially in manuscript, May 21, 1738. On verso is a notation of receipt by officials in Zacatecas, Mexico. Length of time by which the confirmation of certain officials is to be made.</p>
<p>VAULT folio Ayer 652 .S73</p>	<p>Por quanto por la ley quarta del titulo vigessimo nono, del libro octavo de la Recopilacion de las Indias se halla dispuesto, que las cuentas de los oficiales reales se presenten ordenandas, y jurades como es costumbre ...</p> <p>[Aranjuez, 1748]</p> <p>[3] p. 33 cm.</p> <p>Penalties for royal officials who fail to keep accurate tax returns.</p> <p>Binder's title: Cédulas reales ... Siglo XVII-XVIII. Signed, "Yo el Rey." Dated, partially in manuscript, June 5, 1748.</p>
<p>VAULT folio Ayer 652 .S73</p>	<p>Por quanto por la ley sexta, del titulo decimosexto, del libro segundo de la Recopilacion de las Indias esta prevenido, que para la mayor claridad, y expedicion de los negocios ...</p> <p>[Buen Retiro, 1748]</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>[2] p. 33 cm.</p> <p>Strict regulations regarding transmission of materials relating to royal affairs, ordering that "materials on different businesses not be mixed up."</p> <p>Dated, partially in manuscript, August 21, 1748. Signed, "Yo el Rey." Binder's title: Cédulas reales ... Siglo XVII-XVIII.</p>
<p>VAULT folio Ayer 652 .S73</p>	<p>Por quanto por la ley quadragessima octava del titulo trigessimo segundo del libro segundo de la Recopilacion de las Indias se manda à los jueces generales de bienes de difuntos ...</p> <p>[Buen Retiro, 1748]</p> <p>[2] p. 33 cm.</p> <p>Binder's title: Cédulas reales ... Siglo XVII-XVIII. Signed, "Yo el Rey." Dated, partially in manuscript, Feb. 20, 1748. Inheritance taxes are to be sent from New Spain to the "Tribunal de la Casa de la Contratacion."</p>
<p>VAULT folio Ayer 652 .S73</p>	<p>Por quanto por la ley quadragessima octava del titulo trigessimo segundo del libro segundo de la Recopilacion de las Indias se manda à los jueces generales de bienes de difuntos ...</p> <p>[Buen Retiro, 1749]</p> <p>[2] p. 33 cm.</p> <p>Binder's title: Cédulas reales ... Siglo XVII-XVIII. Signed, "Yo el Rey." Dated, partially in manuscript, Jan. 25, 1749. Inheritance taxes are to be sent from New Spain to the Tribunal de la Casa de la Contratacion.</p>
<p>Case F</p>	<p>Colón, Fernando, 1488-1539</p>

<p>96 .073 v.1  Ayer 108 .B2 1749 v.1</p>	<p>La historia de D. Fernando Colòn en la qual se da particular, y verdadera relacion de la vida, y hechos de el almirante D. Christoval Colòn, su padre, y del descubrimiento de las Indias Occidentales, llamadas Nuevo Mundo, que pertenece al serenissimo rei de España, que tradujo de Español en Italiano Alonso de Ulloa; y aora, por no parecer el original Español, sacada del traslado Italiano.</p> <p>[Madrid, 1749]</p> <p>128 [i.e. 134] p. 31 cm.</p> <p>La historia del Almirante Don Christoval Colòn.</p> <p>In: Barcia Carballido y Zúñiga, Andrés González de. <i>Historiadores primitivos de las Indias Occidentales</i>. [no. 1] Madrid, 1749. v. 1. Caption title. See note under entry for Barcia, <i>Historiadores</i>. Title in table of contents: La historia del Almirante Don Christoval Colòn. Pages 1-6 include the first ten pages, numbered: 1, [blank], 3, [blank], 4, [blank], 5, [blank], 5 [sic], 6. Numbers 89-90 omitted; numbers 107-110 repeated in paging.</p>
<p>Ayer 108 .B2 1749 v.1  Case F 96 .073 v.1</p>	<p>Colon, Fernando</p> <p>La historia de D. Fernando Colòn en la qual se da particular, y verdadera relacion de la vida, y hechos de el almirante D. Christoval Colòn, su padre, y del descubrimiento de las Indias Occidentales, llamadas Nuevo Mundo, que pertenece al serenissimo rei de España, que tradujo de Español en Italiano Alonso de Ulloa; y aora, por no parecer el original Español, sacada del traslado Italiano.</p> <p>[Madrid, 1749]</p> <p>128 [i.e. 134] p. 31 cm.</p> <p>La historia del Almirante Don Christoval Colòn.</p> <p>In: Barcia Carballido y Zúñiga, Andrés González de. <i>Historiadores primitivos de las Indias Occidentales</i>. [no. 1] Madrid, 1749. v. 1. Caption title. See note under entry for Barcia, <i>Historiadores</i>. Title in table of contents: La historia del</p>



*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	Almirante Don Christoval Colòn. Pages 1-6 include the first ten pages, numbered: 1, [blank], 3, [blank], 4, [blank], 5, [blank], 5 [sic], 6. Numbers 89-90 omitted; numbers 107-110 repeated in paging.
Ayer 108 .B2 1749 v.2  Case F 96 .073 v.2	López de Gómara, Francisco, 1511-1564  Francisco Lopze de Gomara, cronica de la Nueva-España.  Barcía Carballido y Zúñiga, Andrés González de, 1673-1743. Historiadores primitivos de las Indias Occidentales. --Madrid, 1749. --214 (i.e. 244), [46] p. 31 cm. v.2.  [Madrid, 1749]  Caption title. Printed in 1731. cf. Pinelo-Barcia's Epitome, v.2, col. 589; and also note under entry for Barcia, Histoiadores, and for F.L. de Gomara, La historia general ... Anvers, 1554. Errors in paging: 191-244 numbered 161-214.
Case F 96 .073  or  Ayer 108 .B2 1749	Barcía Carballido y Zúñiga, Andrés de, 1673-1743  Historiadores primitivos de las Indias Occidentales, que juntò, traduxo en parte, y sacò à luz, ilustrados con eruditas notas, y copiosos indices, el ill. Señor Don Andrés Gonzalez de Barcia ... divididos en tres tomos, cuyo contenido se verà en el folio siguiente.  En Madrid, 1749.  3 v. in 1. 31 cm.  After having published various works relating to the history of Spanish America, Barcia began to edit the works contained in this collection which were printed as early as 1731 according to his statement in the 2nd edition of Pinelo's Epitome. They were, however, "not published until 1749 (six years after Barcia's death ...) when general titles to the 3 vols. were printed, with a table of contents, of which there are two different impressions; one the most modern is printed by Ibarra." A large number of the separate parts, and possibly also the 21 copies on large paper, mentioned in the account of the remaining stock of this work in 1778, were sold as waste paper early in the 19th century.--Cf. Rich, Bibl. amer. nova, 1846, v. 1, p. 96.  t.1. [1] La historia del almirante don Christoval Colón, que compuso en castellano don Fernando Colón, su hijo, y traduxo en toscano Alfonso de Ulloa,

	<p>vuelta à traducir en castellano, por no parecer el original (128 [i.e. 134] p.) [2] Quatro cartas de Hernan Cortès, dirigidas al emperador Carlos v. en que hace relacion de sus conquistas, y sucessos en la Nueva-España (156 p.) [3] Dos relaciones hechas al mismo Hernan Cortès, por Pedro de Alvarado, refiriendole sus expediciones y conquistas en varias provincias de aquel reyno (157-160 p.) [4] Otra relacion hecha al mismo Hernan Cortès, por Diego de Godoy, que trata del descubrimiento de diversas ciudades, y provincias, y guerras que tuvo con los Indios (161-173 p.)</p> <p>Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, Alvar, 16th cent. Navfragios.</p> <p>The 6th part of vol. 1 has a title-page (the title-page or half-title (?) preceding the firth part is wanting in the present copy); the other relations have caption titles. Each relation is paged separately excepting no. [2-4] in v. 1, [11-12] and [15-16] in v. 3. Signatures: t. 1, 2 preliminary leaves without sig.; A, [par.], B-Q, S-Z, Aa-Kk in twos; Ll in one; 1 p. l. without sig., A in fives, B-F in fours, G in one; A-E in fours; F-H in twos, A-I in fours.--t. 2. 1 p. l. without sig., A-Bb in fours, Cc in two, Dd in one, [par.]-[par.]15 in twos; A-Gg in fours, Hh in two, [par.]-[par.]11 in twos, [par.]12 in one.--t. 3. 1 p. l. without sig., [par.]-[par. par.] in tows; A-Y in fours, [par.]-[par. par. par. par. par. par.] in twos; Z-Dd in fours, Ee-Ef in twos; A-K in tows; A-Hh in tows; A-F in fours. Some of these treatises were combined in one volume and published without date or place, (but previous to the present collection) with title: Varias historias de los primeros descubridores de las Indias. I. Historia del almirante Don Christoval Colòn por su hijo D. Fernando Colòn. II. Relacion de las Indias de Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo. III. Examen de los naufragios etc. de Alvar-Nuñez Cabeza de Baca. Iv. Naufragios de Alvar-Nuñez Cabeza de Baca. V. Historia del Rio de la Plata, y Paraguay, escrita por Ulderico Schimidèl. VI. Historia general de las Indias por Franciso Lopez de Gomara.--Cf. Catálogo de la bibl. de Salvá, t. II, no. 3344.</p>
<p>Ayer 108 .B2 1749 v.1</p> <p>Case F 96 .073</p>	<p>Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, Alvar, 16<sup>th</sup> cent.</p> <p>Naufragios de Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, y Relacion de la jornada, que hizo a la Florida con el adelantado Panfilo de Narvaez.</p> <p>Barcía Carballido y Zúñiga, Andrés González de, 1673-1743. Historiadores primitivos de las Indias Occidentales. --En Madrid, 1749.</p> <p>[En Madrid, año 1749]</p> <p>43, [9] p. 31 cm. (8vo)</p> <p><a href="http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.rbc/rbsp.0007">http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.rbc/rbsp.0007</a></p>

<p>v.1</p>	<p>Naufragios de Alvar Nuñez Cabeçā de Vaca en la Florida</p> <p>Caption title. First published with title, "La relacion que dio Aluar Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca de lo acaescido en las Indias, en la armada donde yua por gouernador Pãphilo de Narbaez, desde el año de veynte y siete hasta el año d treynta y seys ..." Zamorá, 1542. Republished together with the author's Comentarios, Valladolid, 1555. The present ed. was printed in 1731, but not published until 1749. Cf. Medina, Biblioteca hispano-amerericana; Pinelo-Barcia's Epitome, v. 2, col. 611, and also note under entry for Barcia, Historiadores. In: Barcía Carballido y Zúñiga, A.G. de. Historiadores primitivos de las Indias Occidentales. Madrid, 1749. Vol. 1, no. 7. Also available in digital form from the Library of Congress Web site. Signatures: A-E<sup>8</sup> F<sup>4</sup> G<sup>8</sup>. Printed in double columns. Woodcut initial and headpiece. Headpiece has Jesuit emblem (IHS). Index, [9] p. at end: Tabla de lo mas especial contenido en los Naufragios, y Relacion de la Florida de Alvar Nuñez Cabecā de Vaca.</p>
<p>F 803 .635</p>	<p>Nuix, Juan, 1740-1783</p> <p>Reflexiones imparciales sobre la humanidad de los españoles en las indias, contra los pretendidos filósofos y políticos / para ilustrar las historias de Mm. Raynal y Robertson ; escritas en italiano por Juan Nuix, y traducidas con algunas notas por Pedro Varela y Ulloa.</p> <p>Madrid : J. Ibarra, 1782.</p> <p>[4], lii, 315 p. ; 22 cm.</p> <p>Palau y Dulcet (2nd ed.), 196692</p> <p>Differs from another issue of imprint in having the 2d, 3d, 6th and 7th pages of the "Discurso preliminar del traductor" numbered in Roman capital (II, III, VI, VII) instead of Roman lower case (ij, iij, vi, vij) numerals.</p>
<p>Ayer 652. S73 1791</p>	<p>Recopilación de leyes de los reynos de las Indias. Mandadas imprimir y publicar por la magestad católica del rey don Carlos II ... va dividida en tres tomos con el índice general, y al principio de cada tomo el índice especial de los títulos que contiene.</p> <p>4a. impresión hecha de orden del R. y Supremo Consejo de las Indias.</p> <p>Madrid : Joaquín Ibarra, 1791.</p>

	3 v. ; 31 cm.
Ayer 108 .A2 1792	<p>Acosta, Jose de, 1540-1600</p> <p>Historia natural y moral de las Indias, en que se tratan las cosas notables del cielo, elementos, metales, plantas y animales de ellas; y los ritos, ceremonias, leyes, gobierno y guerras de los Indios. Por el padre Joseph de Acosta.</p> <p>Dala a luz en esta sexta edicion D.A.V.C.</p> <p>Madrid : P. Aznar, 1792.</p> <p>2 v. 21 cm.</p> <p>First Spanish edition, Seville, 1590. Books 1-2 appeared originally in Latin, Salamanca, 1589, under title: De natura Novi orbis.</p>

### Transcripts and reproductions

VAULT Ayer MS 1348	<p>Fernández de Oviedo y Valdés, Gonzalo, 1478-1557</p> <p>Libro XX de la segunda parte de la general historia de las Indias [manuscript] / escrita por el capitan Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo y Valdes Alcayde de la fortaleza y puerto de Sancto Domingo d'la isla Española. Cronista d'su Magestad. Que trata del estrecho de Magallanes.</p> <p>[18--]</p> <p>164 p., 1 folded leaf of plates, bound : 1 coat of arms ; 27 cm.</p> <p>Nineteenth century manuscript copy of Book XX of Fernández de Oviedo's Historia general y natural de las Indias, first published separately by Francisco Fernández de Córdova in Valladolid in 1557, and containing an account of the discovery and explorations of the Strait of Magellan, the Philippines, and the Moluccas or Spice Islands. In his introduction to Book XX, Fernández de Oviedo praises the many men whose bravery and sacrifices led to the discoveries that made the Spanish empire the greatest in history, unsurpassed by those of</p>
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*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>Alexander the Great, or the Greeks, Romans, or Egyptians. The author expresses his admiration for the early discoveries of Columbus which were the basis for all the subsequent explorations and conquests in the Indies which added another hemisphere and a half to the empire of Charles V. Book XX specifically describes Magellan's 1519-1521 voyage through the Strait of Magellan, his discovery and exploration of the Philippine Archipelago, and his death at the hands of Indians on the Philippine island of Mactan. Fernández de Oviedo bases some of his material on accounts by eyewitnesses such as Antonio Pigafetta and Juan Sebastián de Elcano, captain of the Victoria, the only one of Magellan's ships which returned to Spain. Book XX also describes a second expedition to the Moluccas, led by García Jofre de Loayasa in 1525, which retraces Magellan's route through the Strait to the Mariana Islands and the Philippines. Several chapters describe the geography of the Moluccas and some of the manners and customs of the natives.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1348 Lietz, P.S. Calendar of the Philippine docs. in the Ayer Coll., 1</p> <p>Remainder of title page: "En Valladolid. Por Francisco Fernandez de Cordova. Impresor de su Magestad. Año de MDLVII." T.p. illustrated with black and gold ink drawing of imperial coat of arms of Charles V.</p> <p>Spine title: "Oviedo y Valdes. Libro XX of 1557 in MS." Libro XX published in Tomo II, p. 1-110, which appeared in 1852 as part of the complete four-volume <i>Historia general y natural de las Indias</i>. Madrid : Imprenta de la Real Academia de la Historia, 1851-1855. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1236</p>	<p>Transcripts of selected documents from various archives in Spain, [between 1916 and 1929]</p> <p>80 linear ft. (352 boxes) ; 32 x 26 x 7 cm.</p> <p>Transcripts pertaining to the history of Spanish North America between 1518 and 1835. Documents concern the administrative, political, military, commercial, and diplomatic affairs of the Spanish colonies of Florida, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Mexico, and the Caribbean (Cuba, Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico), between 1761 and 1821, with many of the materials relating to the Indians of the area. Transcripts from the "Papeles de Cuba" section of the Archivo General de Indias, arranged by legajo number, deal principally with the history of Louisiana and Florida when they were Spanish</p>

	<p>provinces administered by the captaincy general of Cuba. Much of the material from 1777-1817 is correspondence between governors of New Orleans Carondelet, Casa Calvo, Miró, Gálvez, and O'Reilly, and governors of Havana, such as Someruelos. Other transcripts from the Seville archives deal with early settlements, voyages of exploration, missions, defense and fortifications in the Provincias Internas, Pensacola, and Mobile, viceregal correspondence of Revillagigedo and Bucareli, and diplomatic matters involving the U.S. and Great Britain. Simancas transcripts document colonial affairs from 1606 to 1829, with diplomatic and state correspondence of Aranda, Floridablanca, Escarano, Maserano, and Grimaldi arranged by name. Finally, transcripts from the Archivo Histórico Nacional cover the judicial proceedings of 1786-1792 against English adventurer William Bowles; the trial of Antonio de Ulloa, Spanish governor of New Orleans, for his role in the revolt in Louisiana in 1786; and the "residencia" of Pedro Zorilla de San Martín, governor of Santo Domingo. Also included is Pedro Fernández del Pulgar's <i>Historia general de Florida</i>.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Hill, R.R., <i>Descriptive catalogue of the...Papeles procedentes de Cuba</i> (Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1916). Calendar of the Stetson collection, 1512-1783 (Gainesville, Fla.: P.K. Yonge Library of Florida History, 1984), available on microfilm.</p> <p>Calendar of the Papeles de Cuba, 1781-1821 (Gainesville, Fla., P.K. Yonge Library of Florida History, 1984), available on microfilm.</p> <p>Robertson, James A., <i>List of documents in Spanish Archives relating to the history of the United States</i> (Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1910).</p> <p>Typewritten transcripts; originals in the Archivo General de Indias in Seville, the Archivo General de Simancas in Simancas, and the Archivo Histórico Nacional in Madrid.</p> <p>For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1101</p>	<p>This mss. book consists of many important letters relating to the Spanish conquest in America [manuscript] / copied from the Colección de Muñoz in the Royal Library at Madrid, AH.</p> <p>[ca. 1850]</p> <p>2 v. ; 24 cm.</p> <p>A chronological register of letters from 1504-1563, pertaining to the Spanish conquest of America, in particular to the treatment and trade of Negro and Indian slaves, copied by Sir Arthur Helps from the Muñoz Collection in the Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid. <b>All of the letters, which date from August 26, 1504 to October 10, 1563,</b> refer in some way to the slave trade in the Spanish colonies of the New World, not only to the <b>sale and transport of Indian slaves</b></p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

to work in the mines and canefields, but to the importation of Negro slaves from Africa and Brazil by the Spanish and Portuguese. Recurrent themes are the economic importance of slaves, and the harsh treatment of them by the Spanish. The letters include excerpts from legal testimony in cases involving ownership of slaves; royal cédulas concerning importation and customs duties on slaves; directives from the king to treasury officials and colonial administrators; protests to Carlos V from slave-owners concerning new laws freeing Indian slaves; and requests to the Consejo de Indias for permission to import slaves. Correspondence from church officials concerns the religious education of the Indians and their payment of tithes, and protests their harsh treatment. There are many references throughout to the decimation of the native populations of the Caribbean islands, such as Cuba, Santo Domingo, and Puerto Rico. Some of the letters are copied in both volumes.

In Spanish, with marginal and inside cover notes in English.

Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1101

One volume in box with title "Colección de Muñoz." Armorial bookplate of Sir Arthur Helps with motto: "Auxilia auxiliis." Embossed crest with crown and the word "Bath" on upper left margin of some leaves. Laid in: four printed pages of proofs, with corrections, of *Historia de los yndios mexicanos* por Juan de Tovar. Ms. note of November 16, 1854 indicates that the proofs were a gift of the editor of the work, TP [i.e. Thomas Phillipps]. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.

UNITED STATES





Manuscripts

<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1092</p>	<p>Garcés, Francisco Tomás Hermenegildo, 1739-1781</p> <p>Letter [manuscript] : [San Xavier del Bac?], to Padre Guardián Diego Jiménez, [Querétaro, Mexico?], [ca. 1776]</p> <p>[7] leaves, bound ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Contemporary copy in secretarial hand of a letter most likely written in 1776, from Father Garcés to Father Diego Jiménez, guardián of the Colegio de la Santa Cruz in Querétaro. Jiménez and Viceroy Bucareli requested Garcés to join the Anza expedition as far as the Colorado River and to explore the surrounding Indian territory. Garcés traveled from Tubac to the Gila River, and west to Yuma, Arizona. He explored the Colorado River south to the Gulf of California and north to Needles and Oraibe in Hopi territory, then headed west over the mountains to the San Joaquín Valley and the Gabriel mission. Garcés mentions that his diary is not yet ready to send, and so includes an abbreviated account of some of the highlights and findings of his journey from October 21, 1775 to September 17, 1776. He reports on the reception given to him by the various Indian tribes in the area of the Gila and Colorado Rivers, and indicates which ones he thought were ready to receive religious instruction. He comments throughout on the terrain, mentioning rivers and mountains, even observing the latitude of places visited using a quadrant and compass. He concludes by stressing the need to establish missions and presidios, not only to convert the Indians, but to open up communication between Sonora, the Colorado River area, and California.</p> <p>Spanish Franciscan missionary and explorer of the Southwest. Garcés served as head of the mission of San Xavier del Bac, where, from 1768 to 1781, he lived among the Apaches, Yumas, Gilas, and Mojaves, working to convert them to Catholicism. He made many journeys into Indian territory to the west and north between 1768 and 1779. In 1781, Garcés was brutally murdered by Yuma Indians.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1092 Ramírez, J.F. Bibliotheca mexicana, 918, vol. II, no.</p> <p>Date from added cover leaf. Leaf [1]: "N.44. L.5. 1776." Bound with Ayer Mss. 1093 and 1094. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
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<p>VAULT folio Ruggles 445</p>	<p>Liquidacion que forma la Cont[aduri]a Prov[incia]l de Poblac[i]o[n] y amistad de Yndios de la Prov[inci]a de la Luisiana y Florida Occidental del importe de los socorros y demas gastos que ocasionaron en Canarias ... [manuscript]</p> <p>31 de Mayo de 1786.</p> <p>[4] p. ; 31 cm.</p> <p>List of disbursements by the Intendente's office of the Spanish Province of Louisiana. The office by 1786 was concerned with administration of justice, police, treasury, and military matters. This document regards expenses of some recruits from the Canary Islands and their families that arrived from Venezuela, and of those who had to return to the Islands. The list includes expenses, papers, house rentals, hospital costs, transportation to the islands, shipping of luggage, etc.</p> <p>Forms part of the Rudy Lamont Ruggles Collection at the Newberry Library.</p> <p>Title from incipit. Signed by Juan Bentura [sic] Morales: administrator; apprentice, Contaduría de Tabaco in Málaga; personal secretary to Bernardo de Gálvez, 1776-81; contador, Dept. of New Settlements and Indians, 1781-86; returned to Spain, 1786-87; Contador of the Army and Royal Treasury, 1796-1800; acting intendant, 1785, 1796-99, and 1801-3; intendant, West Florida, 1803-16; intendant, Puerto Rico, 1816-19; elected alcalde (judge) of the New Orleans cabildo, 1783, 1791, and 1792, cf. A Dictionary of Louisiana biography, 1988.</p>
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## Imprints

<p>Graff 3681</p>	<p>Sariñana y Cuenca, Isidro, 1631-1696</p> <p>Oracion funebre, que dixo el doctor D. Ysidro Sariñan, y Cuenca, Chantre de la Santa Iglesia Metropolitana de Mexico, Cathedratico de Prima de Sagrada Escritura en la Real Universidad ... El dia 20. de Março de 1681 ... En las Exequias de veinte y un Religiosos de la Regular Observancia del Seraphico P. S. Francisco, que murieron à manos de los Indios Apostatas de la Nueva-Mexico, en diez de Agosto del Año de 1680 ...</p> <p>Mexico : la Viuda de Bernardo Calderon, 1681.</p>
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United States

	<p>[12] p., 13 l. 20 cm.</p> <p>Oracion funebre, que dixo el doctor D. Ysidro Sariñana ...</p> <p>Graff 3681.          Jenkins (Catalogue) 144 668.          Medina 1235.          Palau 302137.          Sabin 77046.          Streit I 2151.          Wagner (Spanish Southwest) 54.</p>
<p>VAULT          Ayer          123          .H5r          1699</p>	<p>Hennepin, Louis, 17<sup>th</sup> cent.</p> <p>Relacion de un pais que nuevamente se ha descubierto en la America septentrional de mas estendido que es la Europa : y que saca à luz en castellano, debajo de la proteccion de el Exmo. Sr. Duque de el Infantado, Pastrana, &amp;c. el sargento general de batalla Don Sebastian Fernandez de Medrano, director de la Academia real y militar de el Exercito de los Países bajos.</p> <p>Brusselas : En casa de Lamberto Marchant, 1699.</p> <p>5 p. leaves, 86 p. ; 16 cm.</p> <p>Sabin, 31374 Palau, 112979</p> <p>Bound with Breve tratado de geographia dividido en tres partes, que la una contiene la descripcion del rio y imperio de las Amazonas Americanas, con su carta geographica: la otra lo que poseen franceses y ingleses, &amp;c. en el Nuevo Mundo ... y la tercera del estado presente del imperio del Gran Mogor y Regno de Siam ...</p> <p>Imperfect: map wanting.</p> <p>New France          Mississippi River Valley</p>
<p>folio          Graff          1881</p>	<p>Barcia Carballido y Zúñiga, Andrés González de, 1673-1743</p> <p>Ensayo cronologico, para la historia general de la Florida :</p>

<p>no.2</p>	<p>Contiene los descubrimientos, y principales sucesos, acaecidos en este gran reino, `a los espa~noles, franceses, suecos, dinamarqueses, ingleses, y otras naciones, entre s`i, y con los indios: cuias costumbres, genios, idolatria, gobierno, batallas, y astucias, se refieren: y los viages de algunos capitanes, y pilotos, por el Mar de el Norte, `a buscar paso `a Oriente, `o union de aquella tierra, con Asia. Desde el a~no de 1512. que descubri`o la Florida, Juan Ponce de Leon, hasta el de 1722 / Escrito por don Gabriel de Gardenas y Cano ...</p> <p>En Madrid : En la Oficina real, y `a costa de N. Rodriguez Franco, Impresor de Libros, 1723.</p> <p>[40], 366, [56] p. : fold. geneal. tab. ; 30 cm. (fol.)</p> <p>Spain Madrid 1723 Imprints</p> <p>Ensaio cronologico `a la historia de la Florida.</p> <p>Graff Coll. 181 Howes, W. U.S.iana (2nd ed.), B130 Sabin 3349 Streeter Americana II, 1177</p> <p>Signatures: [par.]<sup>2</sup>[par.]<sup>3</sup>[par.]<sup>2-1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>[par.]<sup>-</sup> 7[par.]<sup>2</sup> 8[par.]<sup>2-1</sup> A-4Z<sup>2</sup>, <sup>3</sup>[par.]<sup>-</sup> 13[par.]<sup>2</sup> 14[par.]<sup>2-1</sup>. Title in red and black. Text in double columns. Genealogical table: Casa de los adelantados de la Florida, condes de Canalejas [familia de Avilés] Includes index. Running title: Ensaio cronologico `a la historia de la Florida. Contemporary vellum binding. Issued with this title is the author's edition of La Florida del Inca by Garcilaso de la Vega (Graff 181 no.1). Forms part of the Everett D. Graff Collection of Western Americana at the Newberry Library.</p>
<p>Case F 96 .073 v.1  Ayer 108 .B2 1749</p>	<p>Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, Alvar, 16<sup>th</sup> cent.</p> <p>Naufragios de Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, y Relacion de la jornada, que hizo a la Florida con el adelantado Panfilo de Narvaez.</p> <p>Barcía Carballido y Zúñiga, Andrés González de, 1673-1743. Historiadores primitivos de las Indias Occidentales. --En Madrid, 1749.</p> <p>[En Madrid, año 1749]</p> <p>43, [9] p. 31 cm. (8vo)</p>

<p>v.1</p>	<p>Nafragios de Alvar Nuñez Cabeçāa de Vaca en la Florida</p> <p>Caption title. First published with title, "La relacion que dio Aluar Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca de lo acaescido enlas Indias, enla armada donde yua por gouernador Pãphilo de Narbaez, desde el año de veynte y siete hasta el año d treynta y seys ..." Zamorá, 1542. Republished together with the author's Comentarios, Valladolid, 1555. The present ed. was printed in 1731, but not published until 1749. Cf. Medina, Biblioteca hispano-amerericana; Pinelo-Barcia's Epitome, v. 2, col. 611, and also note under entry for Barcia, Historiadores. In: Barcía Carballido y Zúñiga, A.G. de. Historiadores primitivos de las Indias Occidentales. Madrid, 1749. Vol. 1, no. 7. Also available in digital form from the Library of Congress Web site. Signatures: A-E<sup>8</sup> F<sup>4</sup> G<sup>8</sup>. Printed in double columns. Woodcut initial and headpiece. Headpiece has Jesuit emblem (IHS). Index, [9] p. at end: Tabla de lo mas especial contenido en los Naufragios, y Relacion de la Florida de Alvar Nuñez Cabeçāa de Vaca.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 655.57 .M7 E7 1770</p>	<p>Estracto de noticias del Puerto de Monterrey, de la mission, y presidio que se han establecido en el con la denominacion de San Carlos, y del suceso de las dos expediciones de mar, y tierra que à este sin se despacheron en el año proximo anterior de 1769.</p> <p>[Mexico : Imprenta del superior gobierno, 1770]</p> <p>[5] p. 30 cm.</p> <p>Caption title. Dated: Mexico, 16. de agosto de 1770.</p>
<p>VAULT folio Graff 1262</p> <p>or</p> <p>VAULT Ayer 114</p>	<p>Espinosa y Tello. Josef</p> <p>Relacion del viage hecho por las goletas Sutil y Mexicana en el año de 1792, para reconocer el estrecho de Fuca; con una introduccion en que se da noticia de las expediciones executadas anteriormente por los españoles en busca del paso del noroeste de la América. De órden del rey.</p> <p>Madrid : Imprenta Real, 1802.</p> <p>[8] f., clxviii, 185 p. fold. table. 22 cm. + atlas 32 cm.</p> <p>Spain Madrid 1802 Imprints.</p>

*United States*

<p>.E77 1802</p>	<p>Graff coll., 1262</p> <p>Authorship (in part or toto) variously ascribed to Dionisio Alcalá Galiano, Cayetano Valdes y Flores, and Martin Fernandez de Navarrete. The atlas has title: Atlas para el viage de las goletas Sutil y Mexicana el reconocimiento del estrecho de Juan de Fuca en 1792, publicado en 1802 (2 p.l., 17 pl. (part. fold. ; incl. 9 maps)) "Vocabulario del idioma de los habitantes de Nutka": p. 178-184.</p>
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Transcripts and reproductions

<p>Ayer MS 1896</p>	<p>Transcripts of documents from the Archivo General de Indias [manuscript] : relating to the history of Mexico, Florida, Louisiana, and the Southwest between 1518 and 1817 [between 1910 and 1920]</p> <p>26 v. : maps, col. plans, col. coat of arms ; 36 cm.</p> <p>The set follows a chronological arrangement, with some overlapping of years between volumes. Material in individual volumes is organized by geographical region, historical event, or personal subject.</p> <p>The set includes transcripts of royal cédulas, legal proceedings, petitions, financial accounts, inventories, chronicles, diaries, letters, and reports. Materials relate primarily to the discovery, conquest and settlement of Mexico and U.S. territories once under Spanish rule--New Mexico, Texas, California, Florida, and Louisiana--between 1518 and 1817. Of special interest are letters and reports from early conquistadores such as Pizarro, Cortés, de Soto, and Father Casas; correspondence of viceroys and provincial governors, including Galve, the counts of Revillagigedo, Moncloa, and Monterrey, Juan de Oñate, and Diego de Vargas; orders and judicial decisions from the Consejo de Indias; and accounts of exploration and conquest, such as Obregon's chronicle of the discovery of New Spain (vol. V), 5 volumes (XI-XV) documenting the retaking of New Mexico by the Spanish, 1691-1693, and 2 volumes of materials on the expulsion of the English from Florida (XIX, XX). Military documents include lists of army personnel, inventories of supplies, and letters and reports concerning hostilities with the English, French, and Indians, especially the Apaches, fortifications, and troop movements. One document is in French.</p> <p>Each volume has a table of contents titled: Colección de documentos sacados del Archivo General de Indias.</p> <p>Scattered transcripts dated in pencil between 1910 and 1920. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Vol. V available on</p>
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*United States*

	microfilm at the Newberry.
<p style="text-align: center;">Ayer MS 1136</p>	<p>Transcripts of selected documents from various archives in Mexico, [manuscript] : [between 1910 and 1929]</p> <p>30.6 linear ft. (137 boxes) ; 31 x 26 x 7 cm.</p> <p>Transcripts pertaining to the history of Mexico and southern United States under Spanish rule, between 1595 and 1887. Transcripts from "Historia" and "Provincias internas" of the Archivo General de la Nación discuss the early history of Texas, California, New Mexico, Florida, and Louisiana, and the administration and defense of Mexico's northern frontier provinces. Another important section is the "Reales cédulas" or royal decrees concerning exploration, colonization, Indians, missions, defense, and official appointments. The Inquisition documents are mainly financial records and records of trials for bigamy and heresy. There is viceregal correspondence with the royal court ("Correspondencia de los virreyes"); communication among ministries, legislatures, governors, and judges on judicial matters ("Justicia"); and materials documenting the Mexican wars of independence, 1810-1821, with special reference to Salcedo and Arredondo ("Operaciones de guerra"). Also included are shipping, piracy and contraband documents from "Marina," and land grants and title litigation from "Tierras." The papers from "Indios" relate mainly to the Indian policy and native pueblos of New Spain, while "Misiones" contains correspondence between mission officials and viceroys. A few transcripts from the archives of the Museo Nacional deal with California missions ("Trasuntos"), and some from the Biblioteca Nacional relate to New Mexican history. Ten of the volumes form part of the Irving B. Richman Collection, and eight others were added in 1940-41 by F.V. Scholes.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1136</p> <p>Bolton, Herbert E., Guide to materials for the history of the United States in the principal archives of Mexico (Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1913).</p> <p>Typescript with some sections in ms.; originals located in the Archivo General de la Nación, and the archives of the Biblioteca Nacional and the Museo Nacional in Mexico City. Transcripts are part of the copying project initiated in 1897 by Garrison and Casis of the University of Texas, and carried on by others until the 1920's. Cf. Beers, Spanish &amp; Mexican records of the American Southwest, p. 81-82, 113-114. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Ayer</p>	<p>The despatches of the Spanish governors of Louisiana to the captains-general of Cuba 1766-1791 / photographed for the</p>



United States

<p>MS 1124</p>	<p>Carnegie Institution of Washington by Hijos de Pérez Romero, Seville.</p> <p>1766-1791.</p> <p>20 v. ; 25 cm.</p> <p><b>Photographic facsimiles</b> of official civil dispatches from the Spanish governors of Louisiana to their superior, the captain-general of Cuba, from 1766-1791. The documents, arranged chronologically, begin with the initial dispatch from Antonio de Ulloa, first Spanish governor of Louisiana, dated May 28, 1766 and include dispatches through December 26, 1791 of subsequent governors Alejandro O'Reilly, Luis de Unzaga, Bernardo de Gálvez, and Estevan Miró, interim governor Pedro Piernas, and governors of East Florida Vicente Manuel de Zespedes and Juan Nepomuceno de Quesada. The dispatches deal with the colonial administration of areas such as trade, exports, currency, free travel of the Mississippi River, and military operations against the British at Mobile, Baton Rouge, and Natchez.</p> <p>Louisiana New Orleans 1766-1791 Manuscripts.</p> <p>Florida Saint Augustine 1788-1791 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1124</p> <p>Arthur, Stanley Clisby, Index to the dispatches of the Spanish governors of Louisiana 1766-1792 (New Orleans : Polyanthos, 1975).</p> <p>Photographs. Paris : L. Doysié, 1917. 25 cm.</p> <p>Each volume has a printed t.p. and a typed note from W.N.C. Carlton, Newberry Library librarian, concerning mounting of the plates.</p> <p>Photographs of original documents from the Papeles procedentes de Cuba in the Archivo General de Indias in Seville, Spain.</p> <p>The Newberry Library owns Set D of 10 sets commissioned by the Carnegie Institution in Washington, and printed by L. Doysié in Paris from the negatives of Hijos de Pérez Romero.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS</p>	<p>Diario de la ruta y operaciones que yo el infraescripto capitan de cavalleria deel real presidio de Tubac en la prova. de Sonora practico en solicitud de abrir comunicasion de d[ic]ha prova. ala</p>

<p>1033</p>	<p>California setemptrional por los rios Gila y Colorado : acua expedicion soi comisionado por el ex[celentísi]mo señor thente. general don Antonio Maria Bucareli y Ursua, virrey gobernador y capitan general de la Nueva España como consta de su superior orden de diez y siete de septiembre de mill setecientos setenta y tres años.</p> <p>[1774?]</p> <p>[119] leaves, bound ; 34 cm.</p> <p>Unsigned copy of the diary of Anza's first overland expedition to California, from Tubac to San Gabriel Mission, between January 8 and May 27, 1774. Viceroy Bucareli approved the expedition in September of 1773; and early in 1774, Anza and Father Garcés, accompanied by another missionary, Father Juan Díaz and 20 soldiers, set out to establish a land route from Sonora to the port of Monterey. Such a land route, desperately needed for transporting supplies to the settlements in Upper California, had previously been considered unfeasible because of the Gila and Colorado Rivers and the desert beyond. Anza's diary recounts the difficulties of the journey, such as harsh terrain, lack of food and water, and hostile Indians. He describes the Yuma Indians in great detail, finding them affectionate and generous. The travelers pass through the Colorado Desert, the San Jacinto Valley, and finally reach the San Gabriel Mission on March 22, although Anza continues on to the presidio in Monterey where he arrives April 18. The group returns to Tubac on May 27, having traveled 594 leagues, and pronounces the expedition a success.</p> <p>Mexican military officer and explorer. Born in Sonora in 1735, Anza, like his father and grandfather, was a member of the presdial military aristocracy, so essential to the defense of the outlying Spanish provinces. He served as captain of the presidio of Tubac, an important garrison, and commanded many patrols against the Seri and Apache Indians. He led two expeditions to Upper California, to Monterey and to San Francisco, and was later named governor of the province of New Mexico.</p> <p><b>Photocopy.</b> [S.l. : s.n., between 1910 and 1935] 34 cm. Spine title: Diario de la ruta a la California. Original ms. in private possession, according to Butler check list. English translation of the diary published in Anza's California expeditions / Herbert Eugene Bolton. Berkeley : University of California Press, 1930, vol. II, p. 1-130 and 131-212.</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1076</p>	<p>Collection of transcripts of documents from the Archivo Nacional de Cuba concerning the politics, defense, and administration of the Spanish colonies of Cuba, Florida, and Louisiana from 1770 to</p>

<p>1830, [1915]</p> <p>11 v. (1619 leaves) ; 29 cm.</p> <p>Transcripts of letters, orders and cédulas, legal proceedings, reports, and a diary concerning the government, administration, and defense of Cuba, Florida, and Louisiana from 1770 to 1830. Royal cédulas and orders from 1770-1807, from the king and his ministers to officials in the colonies, deal primarily with tariffs, free commerce between Spain and the Indies, and the slave trade; military and political appointments; and local government issues. There are five volumes of letters, dated 1777-81, from Bernardo de Galvez, the Spanish governor of Louisiana, to his uncle Jose de Galvez, executive secretary of the Indies; Juan Manuel Cagigal, governor of Cuba; Diego Joseph Navarro; and Pedro Piernas, interim governor of Louisiana, in which he discusses colonial mail service and trade, strategies against the English, Indian problems, fortifications, provisions and supplies, military justice and veterans' pensions. The 3 volumes on Indian relations from 1783-1830 discuss the monopoly on the valuable Indian trade granted by the Spanish to the English firm of Pantón Leslie. Important correspondents with Louisiana governors Miro, Carondelet, Gayoso de Lemos, and Casa Calvo include Wm. Pantón, Robert Leslie, John Forbes, and Alexander McGillivray. Other letters deal with William Bowles' 1792 attack on Pantón's Apalachee store and with agreements and land transactions between the Indians and the Spanish and English. A volume of military documents from 1800-1802 also pertains to Bowles, who had returned to Florida, and the re-taking of the fort at San Marcos de Apalache. The diary of Manuel Garcia, fleet commander, provides an account of naval operations to capture Bowles from Jan. 20-March 14, 1800. Other documents include an inventory of Bowles' confiscated possessions; a report and map showing plan of attack on the fort; an account of the capture of the fort, June 17-July 11, 1800; and reports to García's superiors from 1800-1802. The final volume contains papers of the legal proceedings of 1803-1805 against Captain Tomás Portell, commander of San Marchos, for his role in Bowles' takeover of the fort.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1076</p> <p>Typescript (photostats). Date supplied by Butler. Map cataloged separately. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
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Manuscripts

<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1093</p>	<p>Letter [manuscript] : San Xavier del Bac, to Juan Bautista de Anssa, 1768 July 29.</p> <p>[1] leaf, bound ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Letter, dated July 29, 1768, from Garcés to Juan Bautista de Anza giving news of the San Xavier mission. Garcés arrived June 30, 1768 at the mission of San Xavier del Bac, where he was to spend the next 13 years. He comments on the difficulties of instructing the Indians in the Catholic religion, as they are wild and do not apply themselves. The Tugsones have built a hut for him in their village, and Garcés plans to spend a week or two living among them. He points out that since even the Jesuits--who had cows, horses, and cornfields--had a hard time at the mission, he--with nothing--expects many hardships there as well.</p> <p>Spanish Franciscan missionary and explorer of the Southwest. Garcés served as head of the mission of San Xavier del Bac, where, from 1768 to 1781, he lived among the Apaches, Yumas, Gilas, and Mojaves, working to convert them to Catholicism. He made many journeys into Indian territory to the west and north between 1768 and 1779. In 1781, Garcés was brutally murdered by Yuma Indians.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1094</p>	<p>Garcés, Francisco Tomas Hermenegildo, 1738-1781.</p> <p>Letters [manuscript] : San Xavier del Bac, to Juan de Pineda, 1768 July 29-1769 July 23.</p> <p>[4] leaves, bound ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Three letters, written between July 1768 and July 1769, from Father Garces to Juan de Pineda, governor and capitan general of the provinces of Sonora and Sinaloa, concerning affairs of the missions at San Xavier del Bac and Tucson. In his letter of July 29, 1768, Garces, newly-arrived at San Xavier, congratulates Pineda on his promotion to the rank of colonel. He reports that the two missions are quiet and the Indians peaceful, although he laments their lack of religious instruction. He describes conditions at each mission, indicating number of baptisms, deaths, marriages, and confirmations since 1755. He also requests basic furnishings for the mission such as a chest, 2 locks, a box for the holy oils, and communion utensils, and suggests establishing a school in the future. His letter of February 21, 1769 describes an attack on the mission by Apaches the day before, and although no one was killed, many horses and cattle were taken. Garces points out that measures must be taken to control the Apaches who terrorize the settlements. The last letter, dated July 23, 1769, reports on the continuing problems with</p>

	<p>the Apaches who threaten the Pima Indians, destroy their crops, resulting in severe food shortages during the winter, and raid the mission supplies and livestock. The Apaches have sworn to destroy the mission settlement and also jeopardize plans for a new village near the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers. Garces pleads for more soldiers to patrol the territory and protect the mission and settlements. In addition , he requests more oxen to increase their harvests, as there are 150 families to support.</p> <p>Spanish Franciscan missionary and explorer of the Southwest. Garcés served as head of the mission of San Xavier del Bac, where, from 1768 to 1781, he lived among the Apaches, Yumas, Gilas, and Mojaves, working to convert them to Catholicism. He made many journeys into Indian territory to the west and north between 1768 and 1779. In 1781, Garcés was beaten to death by Yuma Indians.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1094 Ramirez, J.F. Bibliotheca mexicana, 918, vol. II, no. 2</p> <p>Holographs, signed. Bound with Ayer Mss. 1092 and 1093. Published in Documentos para la historia de Mexico, 4a serie, tomo II, p. 367-377. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
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## Imprints

<p>Graff 401</p>	<p>Bringas y Encinas, Diego Manuel, d. 1822</p> <p>Sermon que en las solemnes honras celebradas en obsequio de los VV. PP. Predicadores Apostólicos Fr. Francisco Tomas Hermenegildo Garcés: Fr. Juan Marcelo Diaz: Fr. José Matias Moreno: Fr. Juan Antonio Barreneche: misioneros del colegio de propaganda fide de la Santa Cruz de Queretaro, fundadores de las conversiones de las purisima concepcion, y de S. Pedro y S. Pablo de rio Colorado entre los gentiles Yumas, y muertos en ellas gloriosamente á manos de los mismos bárbaros en los dias 17 y 19 de julio de 1781 dixo en la iglesia de dicho colegio el 19 de julio de 1794 en que se sepultaron sus cenizas Fr. Diego Miguel Bringas de Manzandeda y Encinas.</p> <p>Madrid : En la imprenta de D. Fermin Villalpando, 1819.</p> <p>94 p. 19 cm.</p>
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	Forms part of the Everett D. Graff Collection of Western Americana at the Newberry Library.
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Manuscripts

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1038</p>	<p>Ascención, Antonio de la, 1573?-1636</p> <p>Relación de la jornada que hizo el general Sevastian Vizcayno d[e]l descubrimiento de las Californias el año de 1602 [manuscript] : por mandado del ex[celentí]simo s[eñ]or conde de Monterey, virrey que era dela Nueva España / escrita por el r.p. Fray Antonio dela Ascención dela Or[de]n Descalza de Nuestra Señora del Carmen, uno delos tres religiosos que fueron a d[ic]ha jornada.</p> <p>[between 1603 and 1611]</p> <p>[124] leaves, bound ; 20 cm.</p> <p>Ascención's account of Sebastián Vizcaíno's voyage along the coast of California, from Acapulco to San Francisco, in 1602-1603. Commissioned by the viceroy of New Spain, the conde de Monterey, Vizcaíno, Father Ascención, two other friars, and 200 soldier/sailors set sail in 3 ships from Acapulco on May 5, 1602, to explore the California coastline, take soundings for the bays and ports, and search for the legendary city of Quivira. The account traces the expedition past the Macatlán Islands to Cabo San Lucas, at the tip of what is now Baja California, to San Diego, Monterey, San Francisco, and finally, to Cape Mendocino, where they arrive on January 14, 1603. Ascención comments on the flora and fauna of the coastline, mentioning especially the famous pelicans and the types of fish found there; and describes the hardships faced by the men, such as the severe winds, unpredictable currents, and crippling illnesses. After the party returns to Acapulco in March of 1603, having lost 40 men along the way, Ascención offers his conclusions that California is an island and that Quivira is not in California but in the province of New Mexico. He points out the importance and value to Spain of pacifying, conquering, and settling California, beginning with Cabo San Lucas.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1038 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1038</p> <p>Box title: Relación. Ascención.</p> <p>Box title: Relación. Ascención. Leaves [120] recto-[124] written and signed by Ascención who certifies that this is a copy of his original journal, cf. Wagner. Contemporary vellum binding. English translation in Spanish voyages to the northwest coast of America in the sixteenth century / Henry R. Wagner. San Francisco, Calif. : California Historical Society, 1929, p. 180-272. Formerly owned by Lorenzo Ramírez de Prado, cf. Wagner. Front flyleaf: "Perez</p>
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*California*

	<p>Yunquera (1883) 900R." Back flyleaf: "Siento y veinte seis ojas tiene este libro--dios o dulce. Libro de Bernabe de Montes de Ocatamaya, vezo. de la via. Marcos. Ruis de lavis [?] Miguel Ruyz." Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1190</p>	<p>Copy of two letters concerning explorations and missions in California [manuscript] [ca. 1772].</p> <p>[4] leaves ; 30 cm.</p> <p>Contemporary copy of two letters from 1772, one from Father Francisco Palóu to Melchor Peramás, secretary of the viceroy, and one from Miguel Costansó to viceroy Bucareli, giving accounts of exploring expeditions along the coast of California and describing the problems of establishing Franciscan missions at San Francisco, San Diego, and San Gabriel. Palóu's letter of June 15, 1772 contains the text of a letter of May 21, 1772 from Father Juan Crespi, documenting his recent explorations with Capt. Pedro Fages in the San Francisco Bay area and as far north as 39 degrees 13 minutes. Upon receiving word that the San Diego mission might be abandoned for lack of food, Crespi and Fages return to Monterey, assemble provisions and supplies, and set out for San Diego which they reach on May 13. Crespi goes on to describe the hardships of life at the San Diego and San Gabriel missions. Palóu assures Peramás that by the time Crespi's letter reached him, additional help was on the way, and that in addition, Palóu will send as much assistance as he can from San Loreto. Costansó's letter of October 9, 1772 describes his discovery of San Francisco Bay in October 1769, while on a voyage of exploration along the California coast, from San Diego to Monterey. He points that the discoveries made by Crespi and Fages are similar to the ones he made three years earlier.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1190</p> <p>English translation of the letters in <i>Out West</i> 16 (1902): 56-59. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1201</p>	<p>Pinilla, Joseph</p> <p>Letter [manuscript] : to Senor dn. Melchor de Peramas, [1773]</p> <p>[4] leaves ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Letter of 1773 from Father Joseph Pinilla to Melchor de Peramás, secretary of the viceroyalty of New Spain, containing Pinilla's suggestions to the viceroy for</p>



	<p>christianizing the Indians in California and the Río Grande area. Pinilla names the tribes who live in the area, giving the location and population of each and commenting briefly on their nature and customs and their inclination to be converted to Catholicism. He suggests how best to convert the greatest number of souls at the least expense to the royal treasury, offering his recommendations on the use of troops and cannon against the most hostile of the Indians; strategies against the Apaches; shoeing of horses and mules confiscated from the Indians; and procedures for maximizing supplies of foodstuffs and livestock. He concludes that subjugating the Indians will initially require a substantial outlay of manpower and money by the viceroy, but that, in the end, the savings and benefits to the Crown will be great.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1201 Ramírez, J. Biblioteca mexicana, 918, vol. III, no. 7</p> <p>Date from Butler. Last leaf blank.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1193 no.1</p>	<p>Noticias de la nueva California [manuscript]</p> <p>1792.</p> <p>2 v. (648 [i.e. 688] leaves) ; 32 cm.</p> <p>A copy, made in 1792, by Father Manuel de Vega of the Convento de San Francisco in Mexico, of Palóu's history of Upper California and the Franciscan missions with which he was associated from 1768 to 1783. Pt. 1 is an account of the missions of Old or Baja California which were entrusted to Franciscans such as Palóu, Juan Crespí, and Junípero Serra, when the Jesuits were expelled from Mexico in 1767. Between 1768 and 1773, Palóu served as head of San Xavier and as business manager for the expeditions of Gálvez and Portolá to Upper California, gathering and forwarding supplies to the new settlements. In 1773, the Dominicans were given control of all the missions in Baja California, and the Franciscans moved on to work in Upper California. Pts. 2, 3, and 4 deal with the founding of San Diego, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, San Gabriel, and San Francisco, and the problems of hostile Indians, disease, lack of provisions, locusts, and floods faced by the missionaries; the movement of supply ships up and down the coast; and the explorations northwards to Canada and Alaska. Palóu includes Crespí's diaries of the Portolá expedition to Monterey of 1769-1770; the Fages expedition to San Francisco of 1772; and the Pérez expedition to British Columbia of 1774; as well as letters of Father Serra to Viceroy Bucareli regarding Monterey. Palóu's status report to the viceroy on the 5 Monterey</p>

*California*

	<p>missions provides a description of each mission, its population, its harvests, and numbers of births, deaths, marriages, and baptisms. Part 4 also describes the Anza expeditions to establish an overland route from Sonora to Monterey and San Francisco.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1193</p> <p>Spine title: "Noticias de California." Front flyleaf of v. 2: "Se sacó esta copia para el archivo de este convto. de N.P.S. Francisco de México el año de 1792 por el P. Fr. Manuel de Vega." Typed tables of contents in English tipped in at front of both volumes. Accompanies a third vol.: "Establecimiento y progresos delas misiones de la antigua California." Contemporary full calfskin binding. Published as v. 6-7 in Documentos para la historia de México, 4a serie. English translation published as Historical memoirs of New California / Fray Francisco Palóu ; ed. Herbert Eugene Bolton. Berkeley, Calif. : University of California, 1926. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1032</p>	<p>Diario de la ruta y operaciones que yo el infraescrito capitán de cavallería deel real presidio de Tubc. enla prova. de Sonora practico en solicitud de abrir comunicasi3n de d[ic]ha prova. ala California setemprional por los rios Gila y Colorado [manuscript] : acuia expedici3n soi comisionado por el ex[centis]mo se3or thente. general don Antonio Maria Bucareli y Ursua, virrey governador y capitán general dela Nueva Espa3a como consta desu superior orden del dies y siete de septiembre de mill setesientos setenta y tres a3os.</p> <p>[18--?]</p> <p>25, [1] leaves, bound ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Unsigned and undated ms. copy of the diary of Anza's first overland expedition to California, from Tubac to San Gabriel Mission, between January 8 and May 27, 1774. Viceroy Bucareli approved the expedition in September of 1773; and early in 1774, Anza and Father Garcés, accompanied by another missionary, Father Juan Díaz and 20 soldiers, set out to establish a land route from Sonora to the port of Monterey. Such a land route, desperately needed for transporting supplies to the settlements in Upper California, had previously been considered unfeasable because of the Gila and Colorado Rivers and the desert beyond. Anza's diary recounts the difficulties of the journey, such as harsh terrain, lack of food and water, and the possibility of hostile Indians. He describes the Yuma Indians in great detail, finding them affectionate and generous. The travelers pass through the Colorado Desert, the San Jacinto Valley, and finally reach the</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>San Gabriel Mission on March 22, although Anza continues on to the presidio in Monterey arriving April 18. The group returns to Tubac on May 27, having traveled 594 leagues, and pronounces the expedition a success. Throughout his diary, Anza comments on the physical terrain, distances travelled, flora and fauna, characteristics and customs of the various Indian tribes, and the mission settlements.</p> <p>Mexican military officer and explorer. Born in Sonora in 1735, Anza, like his father and grandfather, was a member of the presidial military aristocracy, so essential to the defense of the outlying Spanish provinces. He served as captain of the presidio of Tubac and commanded many patrols against the Seri and Apache Indians. He headed two expeditions to Upper California, to Monterey and to San Francisco, and was later named governor of the province of New Mexico.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1032</p> <p>Caption title. English translation of the diary published in Anza's California expeditions / Herbert Eugene Bolton. Berkeley : University of California Press, 1930, vol. II, p. 1-130 and 131-212. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1064</p>	<p>Clavigero, Francesco Saverio, 1731-1787</p> <p>Storia della California. Spanish Historia de la antigua ó Baja California [manuscript] / obra postuma de D. Francisco Xavier Clavijero : traducida del italiano.</p> <p>[ca. 1800]</p> <p>[9], 195 leaves, bound ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Spanish translation of Clavigero's history of Baja California, from the early discoveries of Cortés in 1534 to the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1768. The history is divided into 4 books: the first describes the geography of the Baja California peninsula, its flora and fauna, and the customs and social and religious life of the Indian tribes of the area. The second book documents early attempts to colonize the peninsula, the arrival of the Jesuits, the establishment of the first six missions, the difficulties encountered by the missionaries, and the explorations and death of Father Eusebio Kino. Book Three presents the founding of eight additional missions, with accounts of the lives of other great missionaries such as Piccolo, Salvatierra, Basaldúa, Ugarte, and Mayorga. The final book discusses the keen interest of the Spanish king, Felipe V, in the settlement of California, and his endorsement of new explorations further north to the Colorado River. Clavigero concludes with the founding of the last four missions, the status of</p>

California

	<p>Christianity in the peninsula, and finally, the expulsion of the Jesuits from the area in 1767.</p> <p>Jesuit scholar, historian, and linguist. Born in Veracruz, Mexico, Clavigero was a gifted student of classical, modern, and native languages, philosophy, and history; and after joining the Jesuit order in 1748, he authored many religious and historical treatises. When the Jesuits were expelled from Mexico in 1767, Clavigero settled in Italy, and began compiling material for his <i>Storia antica del Messico</i>, which he published in Italian in Cesena in 1780-81 and which established his reputation as an accurate and objective historian. In spite of poor health, Clavigero managed to finish a history of Baja California, <i>Storia della California</i>, in 1786, a year before his death.</p> <p>In Spanish; translated by Nicolás García de San Vicente.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1064</p> <p>Spine title: <i>Historia de California</i>. Name of translator and date of translation from Butler. Tipped in: excerpts from an edition in Spanish published in Mexico in 1839 by Mariano Arévalo. Includes translator's note, author's preface, and first 2 chapters. On front flyleaf: "Londres (1880). V. Ramírez. El Sr. Ramírez consideraba esta traducción diferente de las impresas." Bookplate, possibly belonging to Edward E. Ayer. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1193 no. 2</p>	<p>Establecimiento y progresos delas misiones de la antigua California [manuscript] ; y Memorias piadosas de la nacion indiana.</p> <p>[ca. 1800]</p> <p>150, [35], 29, 165 leaves, bound ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Bound collection of copies, probably made around 1800, of three documents pertaining to the history of California and the missions established there, between 1531 and 1762. The first document, <i>Establecimiento y progresos</i>, dated 1791, is a year-by-year history of the missions of California, from 1531, when Cortés began his explorations of the peninsula, to 1767, when the Jesuits were expelled from New Spain and control of the 15 missions already established was handed over to the Franciscans of the Colegio de San Fernando in Mexico. The compiler of the history, an anonymous Franciscan brother, describes the expeditions and missionary work of Fathers Kino, Picolo, Salvatierra, Ugarte, and Mayorga, and includes the texts of several of Salvatierra's letters to the attorney general of Guadalajara which document events and conditions at the missions. There are several tables, giving populations of the missions, and indicating number of baptisms and confirmations. The narrator concludes with</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>status reports on the missions of San Borja, San Ignacio, and Santa Gertrudis. The second document, <i>Memorias para la historia natural de California</i>, dated 1790, also by an unnamed Franciscan, describes the domestic and wild animals, plants and trees, vegetables, cacti, chiles, and rocks and minerals of California. Also included are a few pages on the designs, colors and significance of the paintings of the Indians of California. Finally, <i>Memorias piadosas</i>, compiled by the Franciscan father Joseph Diaz de la Vega in 1782, contains stories of conversions of the Indians to Catholicism, documenting the exemplary lives and glorious deaths in defense of the faith of certain Otomí and Iroquoian Indians. Several chapters are devoted to the martyrdom of the Indian boy Christóval of Tlaxcala at the hands of his own father. There are also many accounts of how the Indians were honored by miraculous appearances of Our Lady of Guadalupe, Nuestra Señora de los Remedios, and St. Michael the Archangel.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1193 Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1078</p> <p>Spine title: "Noticia de Californias. Tomo III." Typed table of contents in English tipped in at front of volume. Accompanies two other volumes with title <i>Noticias de la Nueva California / Francisco Palóu</i>. Contemporary full calfskin binding. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
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Imprints

<p>VAULT Graff 4470</p>	<p>Venegas, Miguel, 1680-1764</p> <p><i>Noticia de la California, y de su conquista temporal, y espiritual hasta el tiempo presente. Sacada de la historia manvscrita, formada en Mexico año de 1739 / por el padre Miguèl Venegas, de la Compañia de Jesus; y de otras noticias, y relaciones antiguas, y modernas [por Andrés Marcos Burriel]</i></p> <p>Madrid : En la imprenta de la viuda de m. Fernandez, y del Supremo consejo de la Inquisicion, 1757.</p> <p>3 v. 4 fold. plates (maps) 22 cm.</p> <p>Spain Madrid 1757 Imprints.</p> <p>Apendice II, <i>Relacion del viage de el capitan Sebastian Vizcaino, año de 1602, à reconocer la costa exterior, y occidental de la California sobre el mar del Sùr</i>": v. 3, p. 22-139.</p>
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	<p>"Apendice III, Derrotero del viage, que en descubrimiento de la costa oriental de Californias, hasta el Rio Colorado, en donde se acaba su estrecho, hizo el padre Fernando Consag, de la Compañia de Jesus, missionero de Californias ... Año de 1746"; v. 3, p. 140-194.</p>
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## Transcripts and reproductions

<p>Ayer MS 1913</p>	<p>Collection of transcripts from various archives of documents concerning the early history of California, [manuscript] [not after 1911]</p> <p>12 v. (ca. 2000 leaves) ; 35 cm. or smaller.</p> <p>Transcripts of letters, reports, and diaries concerning the exploration, settlement, and early history of the Pacific Coast of California between 1587 and 1846, especially during the last half of the 18th century. Esteván José Martínez's compilation of notes describes various maritime expeditions between 1768 and 1796 along the California coast. Other accounts document the establishment of the port of San Carlos de Monterrey, and the settlement of missions at San Diego and San Francisco by Father Serra and Gaspar de Portolá, as well as the exploration of the coast from Cape Mendocino to Acapulco by Gen. Sebastian Vizcayno. The diary of Captain Vicente Vila, describes the coastal explorations of the packet-boat, the San Carlos. Don Simon de Anda y Salazar's letter deals with trade with the Philippines, and there is an extensive report by the engineer Nicolás Lafora on the situation in the Provincias Internas, Mexico's northern provinces. Also included is correspondence between the king, viceroys such as Croix, Villamanrique, Velasco, Salvatierra, and Moctezuma, and the visitor general, José de Galvez; and a few letters from Eustace Barron, British consul in San Blas, James Alexander Forbes, vice-consul in San Francisco, and Charles Bankhead, concerning British reaction to the war between Mexico and the U.S.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1136</p> <p>Handwritten transcripts of selected documents from the <b>Archivo General de la Nación and the Biblioteca Nacional in Mexico City, Archivo General de Indias in Seville, Archivo Histórico Nacional in Madrid, British Museum, British Foreign Office, and the Sparks Collection at the Harvard University Library. Map tracings and reproductions that are part of the Richman Collection are catalogued separately.</b> For more information on some of these documents and the archives in which they are housed, see Richman's <b>California under Spain and Mexico. Boston : Houghton Mifflin, 1911.</b> Forms part of the Irving B. Richman Manuscript Collection and the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
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*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

<p>Ayer MS 1213</p>	<p>Collection of photostatic reproductions of letters concerning the California missions, 1768 Sept. 14-1844 Oct. 22.</p> <p>79 items</p> <p>Letters; arranged chronologically.</p> <p>Letters, from 1768-1844, concerning the Spanish missions of Upper California. Much of the early correspondence of missionaries such as Serra, Palou, and Lasuén with Galvez, the visitor general, viceroys Bucareli and Branciforte, and California governors Neve and Fages concerns the problems and hardships they encountered in establishing missions in the unsettled area of California between San Diego and San Francisco, such as the need for soldiers to defend the missions from hostile Indians, logistical difficulties in moving supplies from Mexico to the peninsula, and lack of provisions due to official cutbacks or poor harvests at the missions. Some letters contain status reports on the missions, with population and revenue statistics, inventories of church furnishings and lists of donations for the new missions. Other topics discussed include proper treatment of the Indians, mission revenues, and rationing of supplies. The later letters, especially those of Father Durán, reflect the growing friction between ecclesiastical and civil authorities over jurisdiction, and increasing government intervention in and regulation of mission affairs.</p> <p>California 1768-1844 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1213</p> <p>Inventory available in library; item level control.</p> <p><b>Photographs.</b> Santa Barbara, Calif.; Santa Barbara Mission, [between 1917 and 1936]. 26 cm. Photostats of original documents from the archives of Santa Barbara Mission, California. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1075</p>	<p>Crespí, Juan. 1721-1782</p> <p>Diario y descripcion de las dilatadas caminas, que ... hicieron los RR. PP. PP. Apostolicos del Colegio de San Fernando de Mexico del orden de N.S.P.S. Franco. : recien entregados de las misiones</p>

*California*

	<p>de la California, azia el norte de aquella peninsula desde...Sta. Maria de las Angeles, hasta los famosos puertos de San Diego, Monte Rey, y San Franco....en los años del Señor 1769 y 1770 / descrivelo el P. Pr. Fr. Juan Crespi Pr. Apostolico del expresado Colegio.</p> <p>[ca. 1770]</p> <p>2 v. (264 leaves) ; 34 cm.</p> <p>Diary of Father Juan Crespi, containing an account of his journey from Mexico to California in 1768, and his overland journeys from Loreto to San Francisco and Monterey, between February 1769 and May 1770. As part of the expedition proposed by the viceroy, Marqués de Croix, and the visitor general, José de Gálvez to reconnoiter the California coast, take stock of the missions previously established by the Jesuits who had been recently expelled from Mexico in 1767, and settle new missions, Crespi leaves Mexico on March 12, 1768, arriving in Loreto on April 1. The group leaves Loreto on February 26, 1769 and in May, reaches San Diego where they rendezvous with another segment of the expedition which has made the journey by sea. The overland expedition under the command of Gaspar de Portolá, continues northward on July 14, 1769, in search of Monterrey, but they discover San Francisco Bay on October 30, 1769. After their return to San Diego on January 24, 1770, another attempt is made to find Monterey. Again Crespi and others set out from San Diego, finally claiming Monterey for Spain on May 31, 1770. Crespi describes the climate and terrain of the area, noting the earthquakes, redwoods, sea lions and whales they encounter. In addition, he observes the dress and customs of the Indians, and comments on conditions and events at the many missions in which they stop along the way. Vol. 2 includes a list of the distances between 70 different missions, ports, and other geographical landmarks, from Santa Maria de los Angeles to San Francisco.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1075</p> <p><b>Photocopy.</b> [S.l. : s.n., between 1917 and 1936]. 34 cm. Photostat of contemporary ms. copy in private possession. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1887</p>	<p>Serra, Junípero, 1713-1784 Letters 1774-1777 (bulk 1774-1775)</p>



*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>38 items ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Letters Arranged chronologically.</p> <p>Photocopies of letters and miscellaneous documents concerning Father Junípero Serra and the explorations, settlements, and missions along the coast of Upper California between 1774 and 1777. Most of the documents are letters written by Father Serra from the missions at San Carlos in Monterey and at San Diego to Antonio María Bucareli y Ursúa, the viceroy of New Spain at that time, in which Serra thanks the viceroy for past favors and requests funds for the maintenance of the missions, in addition to livestock, mules, church furnishing and vestments, additional workmen, and increased military protection. He sends the viceroy information on harvests at the various missions, Indian hostilities, baptisms, expeditions to explore the California coast, and the construction of new missions at San Francisco and San Juan de Capistrano. The letters also contain references to the acrimonious relations that often existed between Serra as president of the missions of Upper California, the governors of California, and the viceroy. Other correspondence is addressed to Captain Pedro Fages, a governor of California, concerning the release of additional rations for the mission personnel and more soldiers to guard the missions; to Father Guardian Francisco Pangua, listing the names of priests assigned to various missions; to Melchor de Peramas, secretary of the viceroyalty, thanking him for expediting shipments of provisions to the missions; and to other missionaries, Father Vicente Fuster of the San Diego mission and Father Pablo José de Mugártegui.</p> <p>California Monterey 1774-1777 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Inventory Available in library; Item level control.</p> <p><b>Photocopy.</b> Austin, Tex. : University of Texas, 1940. 31 cm. For printed versions in Spanish and English of most of the letters in the collection, see <i>Writings of Junípero Serra</i> / ed. Antonine Tibesar, vols. II and III. Washington, D.C. : Academy of American Franciscan History, 1956. In box with title: Letters. Serra. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1191 no. 1</p>	<p>Vizcaino, Juan</p> <p>Diario del P. Vizcaino. 1774.</p>

California

	<p>[19] leaves ; 34 cm.</p> <p>Copy of the diary of Father Juan Vizcaino, containing an account of a journey from Mexico (probably from San Blas), up the coast of California as far as the Santa Barbara Channel, between February 15 and April 6, 1774. Vizcaino documents the route of the ship, giving latitude readings and describing the weather. He also observes the Indians they encounter, discussing their appearance, canoes, and articles of trade.</p> <p>California 1774 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1258</p> <p><b>Photocopy.</b> [S.l. : s.n., between 1917 and 1936]. 34 cm. Caption title.</p> <p><b>Photostat of original</b> in private ownership at the time.</p> <p>No. 1 of five reproductions of mss. dealing with explorations and missions along the California coast; with binder's title: "Diario del padre Juan González de Vizcaino."</p> <p>Text on facing pages.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1191 no.2</p>	<p>Velazquez, Joseph, fl. 1770</p> <p>Diario hecho de correo por Joseph Velazquez soldado de cuera del Real Presidio delas Californias.</p> <p>[ca. 1770]</p> <p>[3] leaves ; 34 cm.</p> <p>Copy of brief excerpts from a journal of Joseph Velázquez, probably from around 1770, describing the overland mail route from Monterey to San Diego, and from San Diego to San Fernando de Velicatá. Velázquez, a "leather jacket" soldier at the Real Presidio in Monterey, notes that mail takes 10 days to travel the 150 leagues from Monterey to San Diego, and seven and a half days more to reach San Fernando de Velicatá, the first mission established in the Baja Peninsula, 111 leagues further south. He notes the number of ranches and the Indian population at various points along the way, and describes the valleys, arroyos, forests, and fertile countryside, indicating good sites where new missions might be established.</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1249</p> <p>Photocopy. [S.l. : s.n., between 1917 and 1936]. 34 cm. Caption title. Photostat of original in private ownership at the time. No. 2 of five reproductions of mss. dealing with explorations and missions along the coast of California; with binder's title: "Diario del padre Juan Gonzalez de Vizcaino." Text on facing pages. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1191 no.3</p>	<p>Palou, Francisco, 1723-1789</p> <p>Copia de una carte del P. Fr. Franco. Palou en que extrata el diario formado pr. el P. Crespi â bordo de la fragata Sntiago., de la expedyn. de mar â las costas del norte del año de 1774 : copia delo particular qe. vio la expedicion demar, enlas costas del norte, sacada del diario origl. qe. seformo a bordo dela fragata por los P.P. Fr. Juan Crespi y Fr. Thomas de la Peña, qe. iban en dha expedicion.</p> <p>1774.</p> <p>[16] leaves ; 34 cm.</p> <p>Copy of a letter by Father Palóu, possibly addressed to viceroy Bucareli's secretary, and dated September 6, 1774, containing excerpts from the diary kept by Juan Crespi on an expedition up the coast of California between June 7 and August 27, 1774. Crespi and another Franciscan, Thomas de la Peña Saravia, accompanied Capt. Juan Pérez aboard the frigate Santiago on the journey to reconnoiter the California coastline from Monterey as far north as 60 degrees latitude, and to take possession of any land they might discover. Crespi gives details on the route of the ship, latitude, weather, and bays and harbors of the coastline. In addition, he describes the Indians they encounter along the way, their physical appearance, manners, dress, and canoes. Palóu points out that although the men did not claim any land for the king and did not record every harbor, river, and bay, the expedition did establish a clear route as far north as 55 degrees, and determined that the Indians they met were very different from other native peoples previously encountered. Palóu concludes by expressing his support for the expansion of Spanish territory through continued explorations along the coast, and for the raising of the Spanish flag at Punta Santa Margarita and at San Lorenzo harbor.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p>

California

	<p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1192</p> <p><b>Photocopy.</b> [S.l. : s.n., between 1917 and 1936]. 34 cm. Caption title. Photostat of original in private ownership at the time. No. 3 of five reproductions of mss. dealing with explorations and missions along the California coast; with binder's title: "Diario del padre Juan Gonzalez de Vizcaino." Text on facing pages. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1191 no.4</p>	<p>Serra, Juníperro</p> <p>Carta de Fr. Junipero Serra al guardian de Sn. Fernando.</p> <p>1774.</p> <p>[10] leaves ; 34 cm.</p> <p>Letter of Father Junípero Serra dated March 31, 1774 in San Diego, to Father Rafael Verger, guardian of the Colegio de San Fernando, the Franciscan missionary training school in Mexico City, describing conditions at the San Gabriel and San Diego missions. Serra arrives in San Diego on March 13, 1774, en route to the mission at Monterey. He reports on the difficult conditions at the San Diego and San Gabriel missions, where food and livestock are scarce; and on the few Indians who have been baptized there. He then describes the arduous journey of Juan Bautista de Anza from Tubac to San Gabriel, with Sebastian Taraval, his Indian guide. In addition, Father Serra discusses the many logistical problems of moving supplies and mules from Mexico and between the missions, and requests any assistance that the father guardian may be able to give to the missionaries. He concludes by informing Verger that he will set off for the San Gabriel mission during Easter week.</p> <p>California San Diego 1774 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1219</p> <p>Photocopy. [S.l. : s.n., between 1917 and 1936]. 34 cm. Caption title. Photostat of original in private ownership at that time. No. 4 of five reproductions of mss. dealing with explorations and missions along the California coast; with binder's title: "Diario del padre Juan González Vizcaino." Text on facing pages.</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

<p>Ayer MS 1191 no.5</p>	<p>Palóu, Francisco, 1723-1789</p> <p>Copia â la letra del informe, que en fha de 10 de diciembre de 1773, embio el R.P. Pro. Presidte. Fr. Franco. Paloù desde el Rl. Presidio de Monte Rei, al Exmô. Sor. Virrey Bucareli, dando noticia del estado de aquellas misiones. 1773.</p> <p>1773.</p> <p>[34] leaves ; 34 cm.</p> <p><b>Photostatic</b> reproduction of a copy of a report of December 10, 1773 from the Franciscan provincial Father Francisco Palóu to viceroy Bucareli, updating him on the status of the California missions. Palóu, who succeeded Father Junípero Serra as the president of the missions of California, visited all of the missions under his control, gathering information on the founding, location, size, population, harvests and livestock of each, to be included in the report which the viceroy requires him to submit every year. Palóu's report contains description and statistics for each of the 7 missions: San Diego de Alcalá, San Gabriel Arcángel, San Antonio de Padua, Real Presidio de San Carlos Monterey, San Buenaventura, Santa Clara, and San Francisco. Two tables included at the end summarize the number of people baptized, married, and buried at each mission, as well as the number of horses, mules, pigs, sheep and cattle owned by each mission.</p> <p>California Monterey 1773 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1191</p> <p>Photocopy. [S.l. : s.n., between 1917 and 1936]. 34 cm. Caption title.</p> <p>Photostat of original in private ownership at the time.</p> <p>No. 5 of five reproductions of mss. dealing with explorations and missions along the California coast; with binder's title: "Diario del padre Juan González Vizcaino."</p> <p>Text on facing pages.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer</p>	<p>Constansó, Miguel</p>

<p>MS 1073</p>	<p>[Diary of Miguel Costanso, 1769-1770]</p> <p>[177-?]</p> <p>[138] leaves, bound ; 34 cm.</p> <p>Copy of the diary kept by Miguel Costanso, engineer on the overland expedition led by Gaspar de Portola to the north of California between 1769 and 1770. Portola's group, commissioned by the viceroy, Croix, and the visitor general, Jose de Galvez, as part of the Galvez master plan to occupy Alta California, leaves San Diego on July 14, 1769 to search for the port of Monterey. As they make their way north up the coast of California, Costanso records his observations on the terrain, flora and fauna, and manners and customs of the local Indians. Although the expedition somehow misses Monterey, they succeed in reaching the bay and port of San Francisco on October 30, 1769. They continue on to Punta de los Reyes before beginning their journey homewards from San Francisco on November 11. Despite hardships and illness, the group returns to San Diego on Jan 24, 1770.</p> <p>California San Diego 1770-1779 Manuscripts.</p> <p>Engineer, cartographer, and historian. Costansó came to New Spain in 1764 and worked in the Corps of Engineers, during which time he produced important drawings of the Port of San Blas for the viceroy. His extensive knowledge of the Mexican coastline made him a valuable member of numerous expeditions to explore and occupy Alta California between 1768 and 1770. He also advised the viceroy on population and defense matters of California, designed presidios and government buildings, and served as municipal engineer of Mexico City. Nothing is known of his life after 1802.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1073</p> <p><b>Photocopy.</b> [S.l. : s.n., between 1917 and 1936]. 34 cm. Spine title: "Diary of Miguel Costanso. 1769-1770." Text on facing pages. Photostat, made from certified copy in private ownership at the time, lacks title page, closing statement, and signature of Costansó. Spanish text and English translation published as The Portolá expedition of 1769-1770: Diary of Miguel Costansó / ed. Frederick J. Teggart. Berkeley, Calif. : University of California, 1911 (vol. 2, no. 4 of the Publications of the Academy of Pacific Coast History). See also slightly revised version edited by Peter Browning. Lafayette, Calif. : Great West Books, 1992. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
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<p>Ayer MS 1077</p>	<p>Diario de la expedición que por mar se hizo el año pasado de [17]74 : con destino de reconocer las costas de la California septentrional hasta la altura de 60 grados de latitud al norte.</p> <p>[ca. 1777]</p> <p>38 p. ; 34 cm.</p> <p>Copy, probably made around 1777, of an unsigned diary containing an account of various explorations of the frigate Santiago during 1774-1775, along the Pacific coast of California, and farther north to Canada, and Alaska. The diary opens with an abbreviated account of the voyage of the frigate Santiago from Monterey on June 6, 1774. Under Captain Juan Pérez, the expedition reaches the northern part of the Queen Charlotte Islands in British Columbia on July 20, and returns to Monterey in August along the coast, past Vancouver Island and the Columbia River. The following year, Viceroy Bucareli commissions the Santiago to explore as far north as 65 degrees latitude and to map the area as precisely as possible. The frigate, commanded by Bruno Hezeta and accompanied by the schooner Sinaloa, leaves San Blas on March 17, 1775 and during the trip north, takes possession of several sites, including Trinidad off the northern California coast and Bucareli harbor in Washington. With 7 of its crewmembers killed by hostile Indians, and others sick from scurvy, the frigate returns to Monterey on August 29, 1775. The schooner, meanwhile, continues on to southern Alaska, claiming the harbor of Los Remedios, and finally reaches the Gulf of Alaska. The diarist describes the customs, behavior, and dress of the Indians of the area, and includes a list of the missions in the Monterey area, indicating the number of baptisms, marriages, and deaths at each mission, as well as an inventory of livestock, mules, and harvests.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1077</p> <p>Photocopy. [S.l. : s.n., between 1917 and 1936]. 34 cm. Title from incipit. Photostat of contemporary ms. copy in private possession. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1053</p>	<p>Diario del viage, que con el favor de Dios emprende hacer a bordo de la fragata del rey nombrada el Santiago : desde el puerto de San Blas al nuevo descubrimiento por la costa de Monterrey hasta el grado sesenta y cinco / por fr. Miguel de la Campa.</p> <p>1775.</p>

## California

79 leaves, bound ; 34 cm.

Father Campa's account of his voyage of exploration aboard the Santiago, from San Blas, Mexico, up the coast of California, between March 16 and November 20, 1775. The expedition, organized by Viceroy Bucareli to counteract possible Russian or English encroachment in the Spanish-dominated Pacific, left San Blas on March 16, 1775. The two ships, the Santiago and the Sonora, sailed northward along the California coast, hoping to explore as far north as 65 degrees latitude. It was a difficult voyage, with many men ill from scurvy; and on July 30, around Vancouver Island, the two ships parted company. Although the Santiago headed home toward the south, the Sonora continued on and reached 58 degrees latitude, near the Gulf of Alaska. Both ships eventually returned to San Blas on November 20, 1775, having taken formal possession for Spain at Trinidad in northern California, on the coast of Washington, and around Salisbury Sound and Bucareli Bay in Alaska. Campa also describes the Indians they encountered--their dress, homes, food, and temperament--as well as much of the flora and fauna of the region.

Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1053

**Photocopy.** [S.l.: s.n., between 1917 and 1936] 34 cm. Caption title. Photostat of contemporary ms. copy in private possession. Text on facing pages. English translation published as *A journal of explorations / Fr. Miguel de la Campa ; ed. John Galvin.* San Francisco : John Howell Books, 1964. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.



Manuscripts

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1221</p>	<p>Orden de Su Exa. para que D. Carlos de Sigüenza y Gongora fuese a registrar la bahía y puerto de Pensacola en el seno Mexico y la relacion que de el haze h [manuscript] : Dn. Carlos de Sigüenza y Gongora Mexco. [?] cathedratico de mathematicas, contador de la Rl. Unibersidad, examinador general de astilleria, corrector general de el Sto. Officio, capellan del rey nro. sr. en el hospital Rl del amor de Dios, 1693 May 15.</p> <p>[26] leaves, bound ; 31 cm.</p> <p>A copy by Carlos Sigüenza y Góngora of his report of May 15, 1693 on his survey of the bay and harbor of Pensacola, Florida, with notes on the surrounding areas. On Jan. 12, 1693, the viceroy, the conde de Galve, in compliance with the king's order of June 26, 1692, names Sigüenza y Góngora to accompany the expedition led by Admiral Andrés de Pez aboard the frigate Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe to reconnoiter and map the Pensacola area, Mobile Bay, and the Palizada River on the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico. They sail from San Juan de Ulúa on March 26 and reach Pensacola on April 7. Sigüenza measures the width and circumference of the bay, takes soundings, maps the rivers that flow into the bay, and records the channels, islands, inlets, and promontories of the region. In addition, he describes the dress, food, and utensils of the Indians whose camps they discover when they go ashore. Included are his descriptions of the flora and fauna of the area, and the timber and stone available locally which could be used for building. Sigüenza also indicates which sites would be most suitable for establishing settlements, and where fortifications should be built to protect the entrance to the bay. Sigüenza's map of the bay is not included with his report, which is signed on board the Guadalupe anchored in San Juan de Ulúa harbor on May 15, 1693</p> <p>Mexico San Juan de Ulúa 1693 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1221 Ramirez, J.F., Bibliotheca mexicana, 796[D][D][Dno. 796</p> <p>Holograph, signed. Caption title. In box with title: "Reconocimiento de Panzacola." Added foliation: 76-101. English translation in Spanish approach to Pensacola, 1689-1693 / translated, with introduction and notes by Irving A. Leonard. Albuquerque : Quivira Society, 1939, p. 152-92. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
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Transcripts and reproductions

<p>Ayer MS 1911</p>	<p>Collection of photostatic reproductions of selected documents from the Papeles procedentes de la isla de Cuba in the Archivo General de Indias, 1768-1820.</p> <p>4 v. (231 photostats) ; 33 cm.</p> <p>Arranged chronologically.</p> <p>Reduced photostatic reproductions, made by Roscoe R. Hill for the Carnegie Institution of Washington, of documents in the Archives of the Indies at Seville, from the section called "Papeles procedentes de la Isla de Cuba." The documents, which date from 1768 to 1820, deal with the administrative, political, military, and commercial matters of Louisiana and Florida when they were Spanish provinces, administered by the captaincy-general of Cuba. Most are dispatches to governors Carondelet, Casa Calvo, Miro, Galvez, Gayoso de Lema, Unzaga, and O'Reilly of New Orleans from the captains general in Havana, especially Santa Clara and Someruelos. Other correspondents include viceroys of New Spain such as Branciforte, Bucareli, Revillagigedo, and Ruiz de Apodaca. Some of the documents are cédulas reales from Carlos IV of Spain. There are also charts detailing population statistics and inventories of naval ships and army units; military maps and plans of various harbors and forts; photos of early American paper currency from 1776; <b>treaties between the Spanish and the local Indian tribes such as the Seminole, Creek, and Choctaw</b>; and printed proclamations, one from President James Madison. Some of the correspondence from the newly-formed American government bears the signatures of George Washington, John Hancock, and Benjamin Franklin.</p> <p>In Spanish, with some documents in English and French.</p> <p><b>Photographs.</b> Washington, D.C. : Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1913. 18 cm. Calendar of documents, v. 1: "List of photographs taken by Mr. R.R. Hill in the Archives of the Indies at Seville, in the section styled 'Papeles procedentes de la Isla de Cuba.'" Preface signed by J. Franklin Jameson. See also Descriptive catalogue of the documents relating to the history of the United States in the Papeles procedentes de Cuba deposited in the Archivo General de Indias at Seville / Roscoe R. Hill. Washington, D.C. : Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1916 for archival background and additional content description of the Papeles. Maps cataloged separately. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
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*Florida*

<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1063</p>	<p>Chester, Peter, ca. 1717-1799 Letter : to [Luis Unzaga], 1770 Aug. [12]. [1] leaf ; 24 cm.</p> <p>Letter, dated August 12, 1770, to Luis Unzaga, Spanish colonial governor of <b>Louisiana, from</b> Peter Chester, newly-appointed governor and commander-in-chief of British West <b>Florida</b>. Chester informs Unzaga of his recent appointment, and advises him of his imminent arrival in Pensacola. He assures Unzaga that he can be relied on to continue the harmony which exists between the Spanish and English subjects of <b>Louisiana and West Florida</b>. Verso of letter contains the Spanish translation.</p> <p>In English, with Spanish translation.</p> <p>Photocopy. [Seville, Spain : Archivo General de Indias, between 1917 and 1936] 24 cm. Luis Unzaga identified as recipient by Butler. Photostat of original in the section, "Papeles de Cuba," of the Archivo General de Indias in Seville, Spain. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
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Manuscripts

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1909</p>	<p>Chavez family papers, [manuscript] 1704-1929 (bulk 1830-1929)</p> <p>7 boxes (476 folders) ; 32 x 38 x 6 cm.</p> <p>Papers arranged chronologically, with undated material first.</p> <p>Papers, chiefly land documents, concerning José María Chavez, Sr., his son José María C. Chavez, Jr., and other members of the Chavez family of Abiquiu, New Mexico between 1704 and 1929. Most of the papers are copies of contracts, bills of sale, and deeds for houses and parcels of land around Abiquiu, especially in the Piedra Lumbre, Plaza Blanca, Plaza Colorada, and San Joaquín del Nacimiento Land Grants. On the subject of these claims, J.M.C. Chavez corresponded at length with his lawyer, T.B. Catron, also an influential landowner and political figure. There are many documents for cases heard in the U.S. Court of Private Land Claims involving legal title to land, as well as judicial complaints and decisions relating to water and grazing rights; wills of various Abiquiu residents; and powers of attorney granted to J.M.C. Chavez, Jr. Some correspondence and papers concern the local political activities of the family, especially Jose Chavez, Jr., who, in addition to being a lawyer, was also county clerk, superintendent of schools, and postmaster of Rio Arriba County, while others trace his business dealings in livestock and mining. Many of the documents from the 1850's are "diligencias matrimoniales"--in which the local priest, Father Ramón Salazar, approves the marriages of parishioners--and dispensations to marry from Bishop Lamy, the archbishop of Santa Fe. Also included are 4 ledgers containing records of debts owed by numerous Abiquiu residents, and printed materials, such as speeches, laws, political and legal pamphlets, and announcements.</p> <p>In Spanish, with some documents in English.</p> <p>National union catalog of ms. colls., 1959-1961, mss. 61-1016-1017 Beers, H.P. Span. and Mex. records of the Amer. Southwest, p. 42-43</p> <p>See Espinosa-Quintana papers (Ayer MS 1827) and Gonzalez papers (Ayer MS 1910) for additional materials related to Abiquiu families and land transactions. For more information, consult the Special Collections Info File. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library. Mrs. Joseph Chaves; purchase; 1942.</p>
	<p>Zárate Salmerón, Gerónimo.</p> <p>Relaciones de todas las cosas que en el nuevo Mexico se han visto</p>

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1274</p>	<p>,y sabido assi por Mar como por tierra desde el año de 1538 hasta el de 1626 [manuscript] / por el Padre Geronimo de Zarate Salmeron Predicador dela Orden de los menores de la Provincia del Santo Evangelio: Dirigidas a Nro. Rmo. Pe. Fr. Franco. de Apodaca Padre de la Provincia de Cantabria, y Comisario General de todas las de esta Nueva España.</p> <p>[ca. 1770]</p> <p>[147] leaves, bound ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Copy of the Relaciones, collected and compiled around 1627 or 1628 by the Franciscan missionary Father Gerónimo Zárate Salmerón. Zárate Salmerón includes both information based on his first-hand experience in New Mexico from 1621 to 1626, and accounts from others as well, no matter how speculative. He describes explorations of the Pacific coast of California in 1538, and Sebastian Vizcayno's 1596 voyage from Acapulco to Cape Mendocino. He also discusses Coronado's expedition of 1540 to discover the great mythical city of Quivira. Sections 33-57 present the occupation of New Mexico under the leadership of Juan de Oñate. Throughout, there are descriptions of the landscape; the appearance, customs, and conversions of Indian tribes such as the Zuni, Navajo, Acoma, and Picuri; and the animals, fish, and other resources of the region, such as pearls, garnets, mother-of-pearl, coral, and gold. The official "approval" of the content by Fray Francisco de Velasco is dated Aug. 18, 1629 in the convent of San Francisco in Mexico City. The copy also includes the "apuntamientos" or comments on Zárate Salmerón's work, written many years later by a Jesuit, Fray Juan Amando Niel, possibly an apochryphal name (cf. Ernest J. Burrus, "A forged commentary on Zárate's Relaciones del Nuevo Mexico, Hispanic American historical review, vol. 42). Niel corrects and expands Zárate's accounts, portions of which he quotes at length; clarifies place names; and adds some description of the geography, terrain, fauna, and minerals of New Mexico.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L., Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1274</p> <p>Caption title. Date from textual references. Laid in: 2 leaves (18th-cent.?) possibly from two different texts: one a fragment of an account by a missionary or explorer of a confrontation with the natives of an unidentified island; and the other a list of names (office holders?) for the years 1695-1710. Identified by Butler as part of the Relaciones. Published in 1856 in Documentos para la historia de México, ser. 3, vol. 1 (pt. 2). English translation in Relaciones / by Zarate Salmeron ; transl. Alicia Ronstadt Milich. Albuquerque : Horn &amp; Wallace, 1966. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) In box with title: Relaciones del Nuevo Mexico. 1538-1626.</p>
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<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1170</p>	<p>Morfi, Juan Agustin, d. 1783</p> <p>Recommendations of Father Morfi concerning pacification and settlement of New Mexico [manuscript] [between 1776 and 1778].</p> <p>[8] leaves, bound ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Contemporary ms. copy, probably from around 1778 and possibly signed by Father Morfi, of his recommendations to the government for the exploration, pacification, and settlement of New Mexico. Using the diaries and reports of the expeditions of Domínguez and Escalante, Anza, Garcés, Juan Mateo Mange, Jerónimo de Zarate, and Padre Escobar and Juan de Oñate as the basis for his observations, Morfi points out that the lack of communication between Mexico and New Mexico hindered the success of the Domínguez-Escalante expedition of 1776. Had Domínguez and Escalante known of the findings of previous explorers, they could have adjusted their route and easily reached Monterey and San Francisco. Morfi also notes that the reports of exploring expeditions are often merely personal diaries, full of omissions, errors, and deceptive geographical descriptions. He criticizes the way in which missionary priests present themselves to the Indians as ambassadors of a great king who will protect them from their enemies, when, in fact, these missionaries are poor and weak, often dependent on the Indians for subsistence. Such misconceptions make unbelievers of the Indians and fuel their resentment and anger. Morfi suggests controlling the Indians through an accurate, more detailed knowledge of the terrain, and eliminating the two tribes hostile to the Spaniards, the Apaches and Comanches. The government should concentrate on developing the territory between the Colorado River to the west and the Rojo River to the east, where pueblos can flourish on the fertile land and the rivers create a natural line of defense for building presidios. Finally, Morfi proposes expeditions to be undertaken by Anza, Velez, and Garcés in order to improve relations with the Indians, locate the best sites for pueblos and presidios, and note the natural resources of the area.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1170 Ramírez, J.F. Bibliotheca mexicana, 918, vol. I, no. 3</p> <p>Date from textual references. Title on cover leaf: "Entrada de P. Velez." Bound with Ayer Mss. 1169 and 1171. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
	<p>Velez de Escalante, Silvestre, d. 1792</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1081</p>	<p>Letters [manuscript] 1775 Aug. 18-1776 July 29.</p> <p>Letter (1775) [5] leaves, bound ; 30 cm.</p> <p>Letter (1776) [2] leaves, bound ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Contemporary ms. copies of two letters, from 1775-1776, by Vélez de Escalante, head of the Franciscan mission Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe in Zuni, New Mexico, principally dealing with plans for an expedition to establish an overland route from Santa Fe to Monterey. In his first letter, addressed to Father Fernando Antonio Gomez, secretary to the provincial, and dated August 18, 1775 from Zuni, Escalante requests a replacement for his assistant at the mission, Father Damian, who has left because of illness. He goes on to describe his visit to the Moquí (Hopi) Indians, who prove difficult to convert, and the information he receives from Indians in the pueblo of Oraibe concerning a possible route from New Mexico to Monterey by way of the great Colorado River; and suggests that the viceroy should fund an expedition to establish such an overland route. Escalante concludes by noting how difficult it has been to settle New Mexico because of hostile Indians and lack of supplies, and wishes he had more information on Monterey and its surroundings, and the Indians to the south and east. The second letter, signed and dated July 29, 1776, is addressed to the Provincial, Father Isidro Murillo, from Santa Fe, where the expedition suggested a year ago by Escalante is about to begin the search for a route to Monterey. Supported by the viceroy and governor, Escalante has been in Santa Fe helping to plan the exploring party which will be led by himself, Fray Francisco Domínguez (not mentioned in the letter), engineer Bernardo de Miera who will go along to map the route, and 20 other men. Escalante foresees difficulties due to lack of credible information about the region and to hostile Indians.</p> <p>Spanish Franciscan missionary priest who came to New Spain in 1769. He served in various missions, and was head of the Zuni mission. In 1776-77, he and Father Francisco Domínguez led an expedition to open an overland trail from Santa Fe to Monterey. Although they never reached Monterey, they explored the Utah Basin and succeeded in crossing the Colorado River near Glen Canyon, which today lies beneath Lake Powell.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1081,1082</p> <p>Some leaves of 1775 letter watermarked with a crowned cross flanked by griffins, with the date 1771; other leaves bear the name Fioretto. Leaf [1] of 1776 letter: " Casa 70, Legajo 4 No. 46 Sobre descubrimiento de caminos desde Nuevo Mexico a Monterey." Letter dated 1776 published in <i>Viajes de misioneros franciscanos a la conquista del Nuevo México / Otto Maas. Sevilla : Imprenta de</i></p>
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*New Mexico*

	San Antonio, 1915, p. 89-90. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1164</p>	<p>Miera y Pacheco, Bernardo, b. 1713</p> <p>Letter [manuscript] : San Felipe el Real de Chiguagua [San Felipe del Real, Mexico], to Charles III, 1777 Oct. 26.</p> <p>[3] leaves, bound ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Contemporary signed copy of a letter of October 26, 1777 to the king of Spain, Charles III, from Bernardo Miera y Pacheco in New Mexico, dealing with the pacification, settlement, and evangelization of the area around the Colorado and Gila Rivers, between New Mexico and the California coast. Miera offers his advice to the king based on his experience with the Domínguez-Escalante Expedition of 1776, for which he served as engineer and cartographer. The expedition, led by Fathers Atanasio Domínguez and Silvestre de Escalante, followed a northwest route from New Mexico to 42 degrees latitude in an unsuccessful attempt to reach the port of Monterey, which Miera sees as the key to the control and development of the region. To address the ongoing Apache hostilities, one of the most difficult obstacles to settling the area, Miera recommends stationing well-armed troops in the dangerous Gila province. The great expanses of territory can be unified through a system of presidios and settlements. By establishing three presidios along the Colorado River, Spain can extend its power and control by linking New Mexico with the California coast; bring Christianity to many willing Indian tribes; and replenish the royal treasury by developing the great mineral wealth of the region. Bound with Ayer Mss. 1165 and 1166.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1164 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1164 Ramírez, J.F. Bibliotheca mexicana, 918, vol. 2, no. 7</p> <p>Holograph, signed. Caption title: "Traslado de la carta para nrô. rey y sor. See Ayer Ms. 1083 for a ms. copy of the journal by Escalante to which Miera y Pacheco refers in the opening paragraph of his letter. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer</p>	<p>Miera y Pacheco, Bernardo, b. 1713</p> <p>Petition [manuscript] : [San Felipe del Real, Mexico?], to Charles</p>



*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

<p>MS 1165</p>	<p>III, [1777 Oct. 26?].</p> <p>[1] leaf, bound ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Contemporary signed copy of a petition by Capt. Bernardo Miera y Pacheco to Charles III, the king of Spain, stating his achievements and requesting a commission as captain of the militia of New Mexico in recognition of his loyalty to the king. The petition describes Miera's years of service in New Mexico, beginning in 1743 when he settled in the presidio and pueblo of Paso del Río del Norte (now El Paso del Norte, Mexico) and took part in five campaigns against the Apache and Zuma Indians. As militia captain and engineer, Miera mapped the province of El Paso, and later, under Alonso Rubín de Zelis, he explored and mapped the area along the banks of the Río del Norte, for which he received no salary. He then moved to Santa Fe with his family, and led three campaigns against the Comanches. Miera describes his recent 1776 expedition with the Franciscan priests Atanasio Domínguez and Silvestre Velez de Escalante to open a route northwest from New Mexico to the port of Monterey on the California coast. In conclusion, after noting the valiant services to the Spanish crown by his father Luis de Miera and his grandfather, Antonio Pacheco, Miera requests command of the militia of New Mexico, with salary, as a reward for his loyalty and achievements. Although undated, the memorial most likely dates from October 26, 1777, as do the other two mss. with which it is bound.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1165 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1165 Ramírez, J.F. Bibliotheca mexicana, 918, vol. II, no. 7</p> <p>Holograph, signed. Caption title: Traslado del memoreal[!]. Bound with Ayer Mss. 1164 and 1166. Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1083</p>	<p>Velez de Escalante, Silvestre, d. 1792</p> <p>Derrotero y diario [manuscript]</p> <p>[1777?]</p> <p>[36] leaves, bound ; 31 cm</p> <p>Ms. copy of the diary kept by Father Escalante during the expedition headed by Fray Francisco Domínguez on a circular route through the Great Basin, from Santa Fe, through western Colorado to Utah Lake, and back through northern Arizona and western New Mexico, between July 29, 1776 and January 3, 1777.</p>

*New Mexico*

	<p>The 10-man expedition leaves Santa Fe on July 29, 1776, hoping to open an overland route from New Mexico to Monterey. Because of Hopi resistance and hostile Apaches to the west, Escalante and Domínguez take a route used by New Mexico traders northward to Colorado and the San Juan River, past Mesa Verde, the Dolores and Gunnison Rivers, northwest to the Green River, and finally turning west to reach Utah Lake near Provo on September 23. Hampered by difficult terrain and severe weather, the explorers decide on October 8 not to continue on to Monterey, but instead to head south to the Colorado River, which they cross on November 8 at La Purísima Concepción on the Utah-Arizona border, near Glen Canyon, now submerged beneath Lake Powell. The trail east takes them home through Oraibi and Zuni, and they reach Santa Fe on January 3, 1777. Throughout his diary, Escalante describes the geography, plants and animals of the area, and includes his observations on the manners and customs of the Indians they encounter, such as the Lagunas, the bearded Utes, and the Huascari.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1083 Beers, H.P. Span. &amp; Mex. Records of the American Southwest, p. 88-89</p> <p>Caption title. Contemporary copy by José Palacio from about 1777, cf. The Domínguez-Escalante journal / trans. by Fray Angelico Chavez ; ed. by Ted J. Warner. Provo, Utah : Brigham Young University Press, 1976, p. x-xi for notes on the copyist and the date of the Newberry journal. Journal published in Spanish and English in The Domínguez-Escalante journal. See also Pageant in the wilderness / Herbert E. Bolton. Salt Lake City : Utah Historical Society, 1950 for English translation. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1084</p>	<p>Letter [manuscript] : Santa Fe, to Juan Agustín Morfi, 1778 April 2.</p> <p>[8] leaves, bound ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Letter, signed and dated April 2, 1778, from Father Escalante in Santa Fe to Father Juan Agustín Morfi, containing Escalante's research notes from Santa Fe archives on the 1680 rebellion of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and other historical events. Escalante has been sending notes from Santa Fe archives to Morfi, who is preparing a work entitled Descripción geográfica del Nuevo México, published in 1782. This letter describes the revolt of the Pueblo Indians--the Taos, Quenes, and Pecos--against the Spanish in 1680, and the attempts of Antonio de Otermín, then governor of New Mexico, to subdue the rebels. New Mexico was not retaken by the Spanish until 1692, under the command of Diego de Vargas, Zapata y Luxán Ponce de León. Escalante also includes some notes on Quivira, an imaginary city of riches; and points out that the white settlers resembling Spaniards, supposedly living across the Colorado River, were</p>

	<p>undoubtedly the Bearded Utes of whom he wrote in his journal of the 1776 expedition with Domínguez through the Great Basin.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1084</p> <p>Published in Documentos para la historia de México. Mexico : 1853-57, 3a. serie, vol. 4. English translation in Land of sunshine, XII (March- April 1900): 247-250, 309-314. See notes on the Morfi-Escalante relationship in Without noise of arms / Walter Briggs. Flagstaff, Ariz. : Northland Press, 1776, p. 180, 185. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1256</p>	<p>Anza, Juan Bautista de, 1735-1788</p> <p>Diario de la expedicion que el infraescrito teniente coronel y comandante de la Provincia del Nuevo México practica de ella a la de Sonora a efecto de abrir transito para la comunicacion y comercio de una y otra con mayor rectitud que el que hasta el presente es conocido [manuscript] : con expresion de el numero y clases de individuos con que se efectua.</p> <p>[ca. 1780]</p> <p>[18] leaves, bound ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Contemporary copy from around 1780 of the diaries of Juan Bautista de Anza and Joseph Antonio Vildosola, documenting the expeditions they led against the Apaches in the Mexican provinces of Sonora and New Mexico during November and December 1780. Anza and 150 men--regular soldiers, militamen and Indians--leave Santa Fe, New Mexico, on November 9, 1780 and march southwest to Sonora on a campaign to flush out hostile Apaches, and to open up the area to commerce and settlement. Although many Indians head up into the hills until the soldiers have passed, Anza's raids are successful in killing and capturing numerous Apaches. The diary is signed by Anza in Arizpe, Mexico on December 18, 1780. With the diary is a cover letter, dated in Arizpe on December 31, 1780, to the governor and commandant general of the Provincias Internas, Teodoro de Croix, in which Anza assesses the results of the expedition. Also included is the diary of Joseph Antonio Vildosola, who commanded a similar expedition between November 7 and December 16, 1780. When the group arrives at the Nutrias presidio on December 16, they hand over their Apache captives, 6 men and 13 young boys, as well as confiscated horses. In his final recommendations, dated in Nutrias, December 17, 1780, Vildosola points out the need to have soldiers trained in Indian warfare and fast horses in order to be able to mount successful surprise attacks on the Apaches.</p>

	<p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L., Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1256</p> <p>Caption title. In box with title: "Diario de Vildosola." Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
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## Imprints

<p>Graff 249</p>	<p>Benavides, Alonso de, fl. 1630</p> <p>Memorial que fray Iuan de Santander de la orden de San Francisco, comissario general de Indias, presenta a la magestad catolica del rey don Felipe Quarto nuestro señor / hecho por el padre fray Alonso de Benauides, comissario del Santo Oficio, y custodio que ha sido de las prouincias, y conuersiones del Nueuo-Mexico ; tratase en el de los tesoros espirituales, y temporales, que la Diuina Magestad ha manifestado en aquellas conuersiones, y nuevos descubrimientos, por medio de los padres desta serafica religion.</p> <p>En Madrid : En la Imprenta Real, año 1630.</p> <p>10 [i.e. 103] p. 21 cm.</p> <p>Spain Madrid 1630 Imprints.</p> <p>Graff coll. 249 Wagner, The Spanish Southwest, no. 33</p> <p>"Con licencia." Prepared by Alonso de Benavides with reference to the recommendation made to the King by the Franciscan Comisario General that a bishopric be established in New Mexico. In case. Provenance: previously owned by Herschel V. Jones and Henry R. Wagner. Forms part of the Everett D. Graff Collection of Western Americana at the Newberry Library.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 150.5 .N65</p>	<p>Memorial qve fray Ivan de Santander de la orden de San Francisco, comissario general de Indias, presenta a la Magestad atolica del rey Don Felipe Qvarto nuestro senor. Hecho por el padre fray Alonso de Benauides comissario del Santo Oficio, y</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

<p>B4 1630</p>	<p>custodio que ha sido de las prouincias, y conuersiones del Nueuo-Mexico. Tratase en el de los tesoros espirituales, y emporales, que la Diuina Magestad ha manifestado en aquellas conuersiones, y nuevos descubimientos, por medio de los padres desta serafica religion. Con licencia.</p> <p>En Madrid : en la Imprenta real. año, 1630.</p> <p>1 p. 1., 109 [i.e. 103] p.</p> <p>Errors in paging: p. 15-18 numbered 51-54, p. 19-57 numbered 21-59, p. 58, numbered 66: p. 59-78 numbered 65-84, p. 79 numbered 87, p. 80-102 numbered 86-108 p. 103 number incomplete, intended to read 109 (?) but printed 10. Prepared by Alonso de Benavides with reference to the recommendation made to the King by the Franciscan comisario general that a bishopric be established in New Mexico.</p>
<p>Ayer 150.5 .N65 P4 1632 18--?</p>	<p>Perea, Estevan de.</p> <p>Segvnda relacion de la grandiosa conversion que ha auido en el Nveuo Mexico. Embiada por el padre fray Estavã de Perea ... al muy reverendo p. fr. Francisco de Apodaca ... dandole cuenta del estado de aquellas conversiones, y en particular de lo sucedido en el despacho que se hizo para aquellas partes ...</p> <p>Sevilla : L. Estupiñan, 1633.</p> <p>[4] p. 32 cm.</p> <p>Bound with his Verdadera relacion ... 1632.</p> <p>Modern facsimile reproduction, undated. Caption title.</p>
<p>Graff 3681</p>	<p>Sariñana y Cuenca, Isidro, 1631-1696</p> <p>Oracion funebre, que dixo el doctor D. Ysidro Sariñan, y Cuenca, Chantre de la Santa Iglesia Metropolitana de Mexico, Cathedratico de Prima de Sagrada Escritura en la Real Universidad ... El dia 20. de Março de 1681 ... En las Exequias de veinte y un Religiosos de la Regular Observancia del Seraphico P. S. Francisco, que murieron à manos de los Indios Apostatas de la Nueva-Mexico, en</p>

*New Mexico*

	<p>diez de Agosto del Año de 1680 ...</p> <p>Mexico : la Viuda de Bernardo Calderon, 1681.</p> <p>[12] p., 13 l. 20 cm.</p> <p>Oracion funebre, que dixo el doctor D. Ysidro Sariñana .</p> <p>Graff 3681. Jenkins (Catalogue) 144 668. Medina 1235. Palau 302137. Sabin 77046. Streit II 2151. Wagner (Spanish Southwest) 54.</p>
<p>Ayer 247 .M335 X7 1712</p>	<p>Jiménez Samaniego, José, 1622-1692</p> <p>Prologo, y relación de la vida de la Venerable Madre Sor María de Jesus de Agreda.</p> <p>Madrid : Por Blàs de Villanueva, 1712.</p> <p>[2], 231, [1], 244 p. : port. ; 17 cm. (8vo)</p> <p>First appeared in Maria de Jesús de Agreda, <i>Mystica ciudad de Dios</i>, v. 1, 1st pub. Madrid, 1670. First pub. separately under title: <i>Relacion de la vida de la Venerable Madre Sor Maria de Jesus</i>, Barcelona, 1687. Includes an account of the conversion of the Indians of New Mexico, p. 81-96, 2d count.</p>
<p>Ayer 657.6 .C7 1737</p>	<p>Conquista y conversion de la Pimeria Alta, nacion de Indios gentiles vecina de los Apaches, California y Nuevo Mexico, 1727-1737.</p> <p>Sancta Rosa de Corodeguache, 1737.</p> <p>[12] p. 20 cm.</p> <p>Cedula ... que ... d. Phelipe V. ... embio al ... doctor d. Benito Crespo ...--Noticia de la fundacion de las tres misiones de la Pimeria en carta escrita al ... doctor d. Benito Crespo ... Testimonio de real cedula de 21. de agosto de 1733, sobre la conversiones de Pimas altos ...--Copia de carta escrita por ... Juan Baptista de Anssa ... al señor ... Benito Crespo ...</p> <p>Title-page wanting; supplied in ms.</p>

transcripts and reproductions

<p>Ayer MS 1044</p>	<p>Benavides, Alonso de, fl. 1630</p> <p>Memorial a la sanctidad de Urbano 8 n[uest]ro señor acerca delas conuerciones del Nuevo Mexico : hechas en el felicisso. t[iem]po del gobierno de su pontificado / y presentado a Su Sd. por el Pe. Fr. Alonso de Benavides dela orden de n[uest]ro pe. San Francisco custo. delas dichas conuerciones en 12 de febrero del año 1634.</p> <p>1634.</p> <p>[68] leaves, bound ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Report to Pope Urban VIII from Father Alonso de Benavides, concerning the status of the evangelization of the Indians of the province of New Mexico in New Spain. The report, dated February 12, 1634, is a revision of the 1630 Memorial; it begins with background notes on the location, history, climate, and fertility of New Mexico. Benavides describes the religious superstition and idolatry of the Indians, and documents the martyrdom of many of the early priest/explorers, such as Fathers Marchos de Niza, Juan de Padilla, and Agustín Rodríguez. The territory is divided up among the missionaries who are responsible for working with and converting specific tribes, including the Tainos, Taos, Apache, Acoma, and Zuni. The missionary work is difficult in such remote areas, and often one priest must serve 4 or 5 villages. Nevertheless, Benavides estimates that more than 500,000 Indians have been converted, and now practice Catholicism with great devotion. Accompanying the report are two summaries in Italian: <i>Ristretto della relatione del Nuovo Messico</i>; and <i>Relatione dele conversioni del Nuovo Messico</i>, dated April 2, 1634.</p> <p>New Mexico 1634 Manuscripts.</p> <p>Born on the island of San Miguel, Benavides settled in Mexico in 1598, where he held various positions in the Franciscan order, including that of administrator of the missions in New Mexico.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Photocopy. [Rome, Italy : Archives of the Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, between 1910 and 1936] 31 cm.</p> <p>Caption title.</p> <p>Text on facing pages.</p> <p>Photostatic copy of original in the archives of the Congregatio de</p>
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	<p>Propaganda Fide in Rome. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1273</p>	<p>Zárate Salmerón, Gerónimo</p> <p>Relaciones de todas las cosas que en el Nuevo Mexico se han visto y sabido, asi por Mar como por tierra, desde el año de 1538 hasta el de 1676 [i.e. 1626] [manuscript]</p> <p>[between 1890 and 1905]</p> <p>[47] leaves, bound ; 35 cm.</p> <p>Hand-copied transcript, probably from around 1890-1905, of the Relaciones, accounts of the early history of New Mexico and California from 1538 to 1626, collected and compiled around 1627 or 1628 by the Franciscan missionary Father Gerónimo Zárate Salmerón. Zárate Salmerón includes not only information based on his first-hand experience in New Mexico from 1621 to 1626, but accounts from other people as well, no matter how speculative. He describes explorations of the Pacific coast of California in 1538, and Sebastian Vizcayno's 1596 voyage from Acapulco to Cape Mendocino. He also discusses Coronado's expedition of 1540 to discover the great mythical city of Quivira. Sections 33 through 57 present the occupation of New Mexico under the leadership of Juan de Oñate. Throughout the chronicle, there are descriptions of the landscape; the appearance, customs, and conversions of Indian tribes such as the Zuni, Navajo, Acoma and Picuri; and the animals, fish, and other resources of the region, such as pearls, garnets, mother-of-pearl, coral, and gold. Preliminary materials include the official "approval" by Fray Francisco de Velasco, dated Aug. 18, 1629 in the convent of San Francisco in Mexico City.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L., Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1273</p> <p>Caption title. At head of title: "Archivo General de Indias. Sevilla. Estante. Cajon. Legajo." Leaf [1]: "Accounts of everything seen and learned in New Mexico, both by sea and land, from 1538 until 1676--By Padre Fray Geronimo de Garate y Salmeron, Preacher of the Order of the Minors of the province of the Santo Evangelio, directed to our most Reverend Padre Fray Fransisco de Apodaca, of the province of Cantabria, and Commissary-General of all the provinces of New Spain. Mss from the Biblioteca Nacional (National Library), Madrid." Spine title: "Relaciones del Nuevo Mexico. 1538-1626." Published in 1856 in Documentos para la historia de México, ser. 3, vol. 1 (pt. 2). English translation in Relaciones / by Zarate Salmeron ; transl. Alicia Ronstadt Milich. Albuquerque : Horn &amp; Wallace, 1966. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer</p>



*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1916</p>	<p>Letters concerning shipments of wheat to the Belén (N.M.) flour mill [manuscript] 1775 June 10-1776 Apr. 10 (bulk 1775 Aug.-Dec.)</p> <p>112 items ; 21 cm. or smaller</p> <p>Letters arranged in folders by author, with scattered correspondence and title page in first folder.</p> <p>Letters to the administrators of the flour mill in Belén, New Mexico, concerning shipments of wheat sent to the mill for processing. The letters, dated June 10, 1775-Apr. 10, 1776, indicate the number of measures or "cargas" of wheat shipped; the weight of the shipment; the method of transportation, generally leather bags carried by muletrain; and freight charges to be paid by the mill, usually one peso per carga. Most of the letters are addressed to Joseph González Alarcón, although other administrators include Francisco Moreno, Joseph Parada, and Cayetano González. Among the frequent customers of the mill, some of whom are hacienda mayordomos are Joseph Nicolás Mejía, Matías Carrasco, Juan Antonio Nobo, and Joseph Arias.</p> <p>New Mexico Belén 1775-1776 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Includes leaf with contemporary filing information. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1082</p>	<p>Velez de Escalante, Silvestre, d. 1792</p> <p>Letters : Zuni, New Mexico, 1775 Nov. 7-1776 May 6.</p> <p>51 leaves, bound ; 34 cm.</p> <p>Three letters written by Escalante between 1775-1776, concerning the difficulties of trying to convert the Moqui (Hopi) Indians and plans for an expedition to discover an overland route from New Mexico to Monterey. The first letter, dated November 7, 1775, is addressed to Father Fernando Gomez, secretary to the Franciscan provincial and includes a copy of Escalante's report to the governor on his June visit to the Hopis. He spent 8 days in the Hopi villages,</p>

*New Mexico*

inspecting their homes, cattle, crops, methods of irrigation, and defense, and seeking information that might be useful for the expedition to California. In addition to finding an overland route to Monterey, the party hopes to establish presidios and missions near the Gila and Colorado Rivers, to find out more about the Spaniards living across the Colorado, and to convert more Indians. Escalante proposes a party of 20 men, including the engineer and cartographer Bernardo de Miera, and plans to go along himself, to offer spiritual assistance and to keep a detailed and accurate journal of the trip. In his letter of April 6, 1776 to Father Isidro Murillo, provincial of the Franciscan order in Mexico, Escalante describes the past failures of other missionaries to convert the Hopis using gentle tactics and non-violent persuasion, and presents various arguments to justify using force. Escalante's third letter, dated April 30, 1776, is also addressed to Murillo, and includes a copy of the diary he kept during his visit to the Hopis from June 22-July 5, 1775. Although the Hopis are sullen and difficult to convert, Escalante smokes a cigar with a friendly Havasupai Indian who draws him a map with charcoal on a saddle blanket. Escalante learns much about the terrain and people of the area and decides that the best route to Monterey is not through Hopi territory but through the Utes, father north.

In Spanish.

Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1081, 1082

**Photocopies.** [S.l. : s.n., between 1917 and 1936]. 34 cm. Spine title: "Cartas de Silvestre Velez de Escalante." Text on facing pages. Letters of April 30 and May 6, 1776 published in *Viajes de misioneros franciscanos a la conquista del Nuevo México* / Otto Maas. Sevilla : Imprenta de San Antonio, 1915, p. 64-88. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)

Texas-transcripts and reproductions

<p>Ayer MS 1175</p>	<p>Collection of typewritten transcripts of selected documents from the Nacogdoches Archives from 1729 to 1843, [between 1925 and 1929].</p> <p>56 v. (10.3 linear ft.)</p> <p>Calendar and documents arranged chronologically.</p> <p>Typewritten transcripts of documents from the Nacogdoches Archives, now at the Texas State Library in Austin, Texas, concerning the history, politics, administration, and foreign affairs of Nacogdoches county and municipality, B�exar county, and the province of Texas between 1729 and 1843. Documents consist of Spanish and Mexican decrees; correspondence from the Mexican authorities, such as Viceroy Revillagigedo and Apodaca, with the governors of Coahuila and Texas, including Mu�oz, Elguezabal, Cordero, and Salcedo; and materials pertaining to the presidio at San Antonio de B�exar, under the command of Juan Bautista de las Casas and Jos� Joaqu�n Ugarte, as well as to other presidios in Texas. Topics of correspondence include Spanish-Indian relations, particularly Indian depredations, trade, and treaties; military discipline, frontier defense, especially the Texas-Louisiana border, and presidio matters; missions, including Revillagigedo's plan for the reorganization of the Texas mission system; appointments of officials and judges; and problems involving wild cattle and American squatters. Some documents are census returns from Nacogdoches, Bah�a del Esp�ritu Santo, B�exar and other jurisdictions. Additional materials pertain to the expedition of Anthony Glass to the Red River region, which encouraged Spanish settlements in Texas; the activities of Baron de Bastrop in promoting Anglo-American colonization of the province; and ongoing tensions with the Americans. Many of the documents selected by Winnie Allen for inclusion in the Newberry set of transcripts are from the papers of Mirabeau Lamar, president of the Texas republic.</p> <p>Texas 1729-1843 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In English and Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1175 Beers, H.P., Span. and Mex. records of the American Southwest, p. 109</p> <p>General calendar for for the years 1729-1819; available in library; <b>item level control.</b></p> <p>Spine title: "Texas Archives Nacogdoches. Transcripts." Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
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MEXICO

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1168</p>	<p>Lizaula, José María Silverio, b. 1806</p> <p>Documents to support the claim of José María Lizaula to a pension granted to the heirs of the Emperor Moctezuma [manuscript] 1531-1885.</p> <p>51 items (2 boxes) : ill. ; 33 x 38 x 7 cm.</p> <p>Documents dating from 1531 to 1885, assembled by José María Lizaula to support his claim to the pension granted in 1590 by Philip II to the direct descendants of the Emperor Moctezuma Xocoyotzin. Lizaula supports his petitions to the Supreme Court and the Treasury Department with copies of the original royal cédula granting the pension; copies of the will and codicil of Gertrudis Andrade Moctezuma, establishing Lizaula as her legitimate son and heir; and testimony from various witnesses stating that doña Gertrudis was the illegitimate child of Pedro Andrade Moctezuma and Margarita Belis. Following the precedents established by historians Carbajal y Espinosa and Alamán, Lizaula asserts that although his mother was a bastard child, nevertheless she can still be considered a direct descendant of Moctezuma. Other documents, chiefly 19th century or 19th-century copies, include an engraved portrait of the Emperor Moctezuma; a genealogical table of the Mexican kings; baptismal records for Lizaula and other family members; wills of Diego Antonio Cano Moctezuma (1753), Pedro Andrade Moctezuma Mellado (1796) and Gertrudis Andrade Moctezuma (1824); copies of cédulas and grants from Philip II, Cortés, and viceroys Croix and Florez; and copies of reports, testimonies, and judicial proceedings requested by Lizaula from the Archivo General de la Nación in Mexico City. Lizaula's claim was denied by the Supreme Court on August 23, 1879 and by the Treasury Department on March 7, 1882.</p> <p>Mexico 1531-1885 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1168</p> <p>Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1168</p> <p>Inventory; available in library; <b>folder level control.</b></p> <p>In two boxes with spine title: "Montezuma papers."</p> <p>See Ayer MS 1899 for another set of documents concerning inheritance and succession of the Moctezuma family.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
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<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 2191</p>	<p>Juana, de Austria, Princess of Portugal, 1535-1573</p> <p>[1] leaf ([2] p.) ; 29 cm.</p> <p>Letter, dated July 17, 1555 in Valladolid, from Princess Juana, sister of Philip II, to Alonso de Montufar, Archbishop of Mexico. The princess rejoices in the safe arrival of the Archbishop in Mexico, which he described to her in his letter of Nov. 30, 1554. She emphasizes that the Indians must be well-treated by the clergy during their teaching and conversion, and that harmonious relations between the Crown and the ecclesiastical authorities must be maintained. In addition, she is pleased that the Archbishop has designed a plan for a new cathedral in Mexico, which follows the design of the cathedral in Seville. The first part of the building will be constructed in a sumptuous and lavish style, and should be completed in 12 or 15 years. In conformity with a royal cedula, the Archbishop will report to the Viceroy and secure his agreement before going forward with the plans. The letter is signed "Yo la princesa" and countersigned by Francisco de Ledesma. Verso of the leaf contains the monograms of six members of the Consejo de Indias, address of the recipient in the same contemporary secretarial hand, and newer filing information.</p> <p>Spain Valladolid 1555 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>For the text of the cédula concerning the construction of the cathedral in Mexico City--signed "El Principe" on Aug. 28, 1552 in Monçon de Aragon--mentioned by the Princess in her letter, cf. Cedulaario de Puga (1878 ed.), v. II, p. 176. In box. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1277</p>	<p>Documents pertaining to cases heard by Bishop Zumárraga as Apostolic Inquisitor of Mexico [manuscript] [between 1536 and 1543]</p> <p>2 items (2 leaves) ; 32 cm. or smaller.</p> <p>Petition, deposition, and sentence from cases heard by Bishop Zumárraga as Apostolic Inquisitor of Mexico between 1536 and 1543. In his petition of March 16, directed to some high-ranking church or Inquisition official, Zumárraga protests the unlawful actions of certain Augustinians in trying and sentencing cases of Indians accused of practicing idolatry, matters over which the Inquisition has exclusive jurisdiction. Zumárraga accuses Fray Antonio Aguilar of using corporal punishment against certain Indians of the pueblo of Coquila</p>



Mexico

	<p>who are worshipping idols, and asks that such practices be stopped and that the overzealous priest be sanctioned. Included with the petition is the confidential testimony of Anton Molero against Father Aguilar, in which Molero states that the priest found idols hidden by the Indians, along with a large quantity of clothing, and had ten or twelve Indians whipped in the marketplace and their idols publicly burned. There is also a fragment of a document of March 14, pertaining to a case against Juan de Visco on charges of scandalous language. In light of the prisoner's confession, Zumárraga orders him to pay to the Inquisition treasury a fine of 10 pesos in gold, as well as the costs of the trial.</p> <p>Butler, R.L., Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1277</p> <p>Some loss of text due to mutilation of right margin. Affixed labels on recto of each ms. suggest that they once belonged to library of Mexico City bookseller, Wilson Wilberforce Blake. Partial transcription of documents available in Special Collections Info File. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1275 no. 1</p>	<p>Letter [manuscript] : Mexico [City], to Charles V of Spain, 1537 Nov.</p> <p>[11] leaves, bound ; 33 cm.</p> <p>Letter, dated November 1537 in Mexico City, to Charles V from Juan de Zumárraga, bishop of Mexico; Juan López de Zárate, bishop of Oaxaca; and Francisco Marroquín, bishop of Guatemala, in which they discuss the problems they face preaching Catholicism among the Indians of New Spain. The bishops first request instructions from the king on attendance at the General Council. They then ask the king to facilitate Christianization of the Indians by authorizing the construction of roads and pueblos; by building churches to replace the temples and caves in which the Indians continue practicing their idolatry; and establishing convents and church schools where Indians can be educated. They point out the benefits of teaching the Indians how to farm and to perform other jobs. They also request more missionaries to be sent to New Spain, especially those well-trained in doctrine and theology. In view of the special problems the bishops face in New Spain, they ask for broader powers for themselves, such as filling benefice vacancies on a temporary basis. Other topics include requiring Indians to pay tithes or tribute to support the Church; imposing penalties on Indians for bigamy; allowing those Spaniards who have children by Indian women to remain in New Spain; standardizing baptismal rites and ceremonies; and using locally-produced holy oils, instead of oil shipped a great distance from Mexico City.</p> <p>Butler, R.L., Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1275</p> <p>Printed as "Carta original de los illmôs. señores obispos de Mexico, Goatemala,</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>y Oaxaca" in the Appendix of Concilios provinciales primero y segundo. Mexico : Imprenta de el Superior Gobierno, de Joseph Antonio de Hogal, 1769, a copy of which is bound with the ms. Added cover leaf contains brief description of letter, including details on date and names. Notes on cover leaf of ms. and verso of leaf [11] identify letter and contain date and contemporary filing information. With ms.: Report of a council meeting of bishops and priests in Mexico City to discuss their ministry to the Indians [manuscript] 1539 April 27. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Bound in red velvet.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1275 no.2</p>	<p>Report of a council meeting of bishops and priests in Mexico City to discuss their ministry to the Indians [manuscript] 1539 April 27.</p> <p>[12] leaves, bound ; 33 cm.</p> <p>Report of a meeting of bishops and priests to discuss spiritual matters, pastoral duties, and issues of church government as they pertain to the Indians. Having been instructed by the king, Charles V, to meet from time to time to discuss how best to govern their respective archdioceses, bishops Juan de Zumárraga of Mexico, Juan de Zárate of Oaxaca, and Vasco de Quiroga of Michoacán, as well as various officials and members of the Franciscan, Dominican, and Augustinian orders gather in Tenochtitlán (Mexico City) on April 27, 1539. The report contains the text of the king's instructions, followed by the 24 topics that were discussed and voted upon. These topics concern the administration of the sacraments of baptism, communion, and marriage to the Indians, the need for proper baptismal fonts, and the importance of following proper rites and ceremonies involving these sacraments. Christianized Indians must be taught when it is proper to kneel, to genuflect, or to beat one's breast. There is consensus that Indian festivals, dances, bonfires, burning of incense, and other ceremonies should be prohibited, and that Indian altars and places of worship should be destroyed. Church bells must be rung only for Christian services, and not as part of any Indian celebrations; Indian "voladores," ceremonial performers who swing from high poles, are not permitted in church patios; and crosses are forbidden in Indian houses. The bishops also forbid the use of corporal punishment in converting the Indians. Other issues concern the construction of new churches; and the education of Indians in church schools. In addition to the signatures of the three bishops and the commissaries and provincials present at the meeting, the report bears the signature of Julián Garcés, bishop of Tlaxcala.</p> <p>Butler, R.L., Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1276</p> <p>Printed as "Copia de un original muy precioso de la junta que se hicieron en la ciudad de Thenuxtítlan México" in the Appendix of Concilios provinciales primero y segundo. Mexico : Imprenta de el Superior Gobierno, de Joseph Antonio de Hogal, 1769, a copy of which is bound with the ms. Red velvet</p>

Mexico

	<p>binding. With ms.: Zumárraga, Juan de, 1468-1548. Letter : Mexico [City], to Charles V of Spain, 1537 Nov. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1882</p>	<p>Testimonio del proceso de residencia.</p> <p>[ca. 1542]</p> <p>[62] leaves ; 23 cm.</p> <p>Documents concerning the pueblo-hospitals of Santa Fe, begun in Mexico City and in Michoacán (now Morelia) in 1532 and 1533 by Vasco de Quiroga, bishop of Michoacán. Land grants from King Charles V of Spain and his mother Queen Juana, and signed by the Viceroy Antonio de Mendoza, provide land on which Quiroga can begin his hospitals, special communities where the Indians can live and work and which will provide for their religious, educational, and physical needs. Most of the ms. consists of a description of Quiroga's proceso de residencia, a legal proceeding before the Real Audiencia in which a public official is called upon to account for and justify his actions during his administration. Charges against Quiroga pertain to his treatment of the Indians in the building and operation of the hospitals. Various witnesses, some of whom are important church officials, such as Juan de Zumárraga, first bishop of Mexico City, testify in favor of Quiroga's missionary activities. The judgment by Francisco de Loaysa, vindicating Quiroga completely, is given in Mexico City on May 19, 1536, with additional copies of the documents processed in 1544 and 1622.</p> <p>Photocopy. [S.l. : s.n.], 1938. 23 cm. Title from published version. In box with title: Proceso. Quiroga. 1538. Testimonio del proceso de residencia published in Don Vasco de Quiroga. Documentos / Rafael Aguayo Spencer. Mexico : Editorial Polis, 1939, p. 409-54. For a printed version of the other accompanying documents, see Documentos inéditos referentes al Ilustrísimo Señor Don Vasco de Quiroga / Nicolás León. Mexico : Antigua Librería Robredo, de José Porrúa e Hijos, 1940, p. 1-7. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) For more information, consult the Special Collections Info File.</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1226</p>	<p>Cédula containing ordinances regulating repartimientos, tax collection, and the treatment of Indians in New Spain [manuscript] 1543 May 26.</p> <p>[9]-13 leaves ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Ordinances contained in the royal cédula, issued in Valladolid, Spain, 1543 by Charles I, regulating the administration of repartimientos, the collection of</p>

	<p>taxes, and the treatment of Indians. The president and oidores of the Audiencia can grant repartimientos to those descendants of the first conquistadores who have no repartimiento and who need the income, the amount of the repartimiento--a portion of the tributes paid by the Indians--to be determined by need. In addition, when awarding repartimientos, the Audiencia should prefer children of the first conquistadores, and then descendants of early settlers. The ordinances establish residency requirements for those who have the use of Indian slaves of a certain province, as well as penalties for extracting excessively high taxes from the Indians. It is also illegal to do bodily harm to Indians, damage their property, or molest their wives and daughters, crimes punishable under the laws of the provinces. Finally, there is a section on collecting taxes, securing the money until it can be sent to the Casa de Contratación, and keeping records of official revenues. The cédula is signed "Yo el príncipe," with countersignatures of el doctor Bernal and licenciados Gutierrez Velázquez, Salmerón, and Tello de Sandoval.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1226 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1226</p> <p>Embossed seal of Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (Charles I of Spain), leaf 13 verso. Some torn leaves, with additional loss of text due to damage. Acquired in 1899 from Mexico City bookseller Wilson Wilberforce Blake. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1140</p>	<p>Ordenanzas hechas por el sr. visorrey don Antonio de Mendoc̄a sobre las minas de la Nueva España, año de M.D.L [manuscript]</p> <p>1550.</p> <p>[9] leaves ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Early mining laws of New Spain, formulated by the first viceroy Antonio de Mendoza in Mexico City in 1550. Mendoza's laws of 1550 are preceded by the texts of two other viceregal orders: the order of July 31, 1543 requires that all mines be registered, and establishes conditions under which a mine may be declared abandoned. A second order of March 13, 1548 revokes the previous one, and outlines new terms for registration and ownership of mines. The laws of 1550 deal with some of the problems not addressed in the earlier orders, especially the registration of mines. New miners were given provisional possession of a claim for three months, and registration was mandatory. The laws also describe how the mines were to be staked out; how ownership was to be determined, should more than one miner claim possession; and how adjacent mines were to be worked. The laws were promulgated in Mexico City, Taxco, Sultepec, and Zumpango, as well as in other mining areas of New Spain.</p>

Mexico

	<p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1140 De Ricci, S. Census, p. 550, no. 47</p> <p>Signed by Mendoza. "Son. de Martín de Herra." Paper used for backing of last leaf bears seals of the Mexican Republic. Orders published in Arthur S. Aiton, "Ordenanzas hechas por el sr. visorrey don Antonio de Mendoc□a sobre las minas de la Nueva España año de MDL, Revista de historia de América, no. 14, 1942. See also La minería en México / Miguel León-Portilla, et al. México : Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1978, p. 70-75. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1476</p>	<p>Documents pertaining to community affairs of Cuitlahuac, Tlalmanalco de Velázquez, and Tláhuac in the province of Chalco [manuscript] 1551-1858</p> <p>1 box (84 items) : col. ill. ; 36 cm.</p> <p>Documents in Nahuatl and Spanish from 1551-1858 relating to community expenses, taxation, property titles, and litigation in several pueblos of the province of Chalco, Mexico. Ten "cartas de pago" or receipts for payment, drawn up by the Indians of Cuitlahuac, verify their payments of tribute to the encomendero, Alonso de Cuevas, between 1573-1579. The tribute payment of 115 pesos and 5 tomines, made three times a year, is indicated by the pictographs as well as the Nahuatl text. The second group of 45 documents, all in Spanish, contain accounts of revenues from community cornfields, and municipal expenses for the towns of Tlalmanalco, Tlahuac, and Cuitlahuac between 1634-1681, such as the costs of religious festivals and litigation over land boundaries. Ten documents for the years 1623-1635 include receipts for payment of tribute from municipal officials of Tlahuac and Cuitlahuac, as well as tithe payments signed by the parish priests. Other documents in Spanish concern property litigation against the town of Xochimilco; appointments from 1551 by the viceroy Luis de Velasco, naming certain Indians as alcaldes of Cuitlahuac; petitions and orders concerning fishing and irrigation rights for the Indians of Cuitlahuac; and a judgment in favor of the Indians of Tlahuac against Don Alonso de Cuevas. The final four items include a bill of sale dated 1788 for property in Chimalcoyoc, and other land sale documents for Tlalpam and Coyoacan.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1476 Edward E. Ayer Coll. Indian lings., Nahuatl 101 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mex. mss., 1476 A-G Schwaller, J.F. Manuscritos en nahuatl, p. 338</p> <p>Ownership inscription of Henry Ward Poole, dated 1881 in Mexico City, B-7, B-45, E-1. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>Library)</p> <p>Title on added t.p.: "Mexican and Spanish manuscripts. XVI &amp; XVII Cent. Deeds of property. 1571-1679, in Mexican language with corresponding documents in Spanish." Many pages damaged with some loss of text. Thirty-eight documents on stamped paper for 1644-1851. Illustrated with colored pictographs representing tribute payments; also includes pictographs of the quarter-moon and portraits, possibly of the encomendero, Alonso de Cuevas.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1121</p>	<p>Register of viceregal orders issued between May 7, 1552 and December 2, 1553 [manuscript]</p> <p>[1562 or 1563]</p> <p>25-372 leaves, bound ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Register of orders of the viceroy Luis de Velasco, issued between May 7, 1552 and December 2, 1553, concerning the political, social, economic, and religious administration of Mexico. The orders cover a wide range of routine administrative operations, such as land grants; orders for payment of salaries and commissions; authorizations for construction of convents and monasteries; regulation of Indian activities; appointments to office; settlements of water disputes and other lawsuits; payment of tributes; and ordinances for various municipalities. Many of the orders issued by the viceroy are signed by the government secretary, Antonio de Turcios. A preliminary "Noticia" signed by Ignacio Manuel de Cervantes and dated in Mexico City on September 2, 1778, indicates that an analysis of the handwriting of the ms. has confirmed the identify of the copyist as Gregorio López, who, according to Gerhard, probably copied the register in 1562 or 1563. The note also includes a fragment of the original index to the register.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1121 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1121</p> <p>Gerhard, Peter, <i>Síntesis e índice de los mandamientos virreinales 1548-1553</i> (Mexico : Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1992).</p> <p>Spine title: "Nueva España. Don Luis de Velasco 1552-1553." Date from Gerhard, who identifies the documents as part of volume 3 of the section entitled "Mercedes" in the Archivo General de la Nacion in Mexico City. Imperfect: text begins at leaf 25. Identified in Butler as <i>Crónica de Nueva España en el años, 1552-1553 / Gregorio López</i>. Laid in: letter from James Robertson to Clara Smith accompanied by a photograph of the signature of Gregorio López. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>

Mexico

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1884</p>	<p>Sánchez, Adelaide F. de, collector</p> <p>Collection of manuscripts and printed documents relating to colonial Mexico [manuscript] 1564-1820.</p> <p>166 items (3 boxes).</p> <p>Documents arranged chronologically by century.</p> <p>Manuscripts and some printed documents pertaining to the political, judicial, economic, and military organization of colonial Mexico, especially Tulancingo and Coyoacán, between 1564 and 1820. Among the judicial documents are petitions to the courts of the Real Audiencia; summaries of legal proceedings in lawsuits settling land disputes, tax questions, inheritance claims, and non-payment of debts; and many provisiones reales or sentences issued by the courts in the king's name. There are also copies of cédulas reales or royal decrees relating to political events, administrative matters of the colonies, and royal births. Other important topics involve the Real Hacienda or royal treasury (especially the sub-treasury at Zacatecas) and its methods of tax collection, coinage, and appointments of officials; the local Indians and their problems of taxation and harsh treatment by the Spaniards; military recruitment and supplies; agricultural issues of cattle grazing and corn harvests; government regulation of ecclesiastical powers; and municipal ordinances. Correspondents include notable government officials such as Joseph de Gálvez, visitor general of New Spain and Bernardo de Bonavía, comandante general of the Provincias Internas, as well as many viceroys such as the Conde de Revillagigedo, Miguel José de Azanza, Antonio Bucareli y Ursúa, Pedro Garibay, the Marqués of Branciforte, the Marqués de Cruillas, Felix Berenguer de Marquina and others.</p> <p>Mexico 1564-1820 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Inventory Available in library; Item level control.</p> <p>Formerly known as the Sánchez collection. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Purchased in Mexico by Colton Storm; February 1964; 64-1105; Adelaide F. de Sánchez.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1801</p>	<p>Documents pertaining to the Hacienda de Santa Inés, property of the Jesuits of the Colegio de Tepotztlán [manuscript] 1567-1745.</p> <p>[278] leaves, bound ; 34 cm.</p>

	<p>Papers, dated 1567-1745, relating to various legal disputes over ownership and boundaries involving the Hacienda Santa Inés, acquired in 1608 by the Jesuits of the Colegio de Tepotzotlán. The papers document the changing ownership of the lands in the pueblos of Jaltocán, Tultepec, Cuautitlán, and Zumpango that made up the Hacienda Santa Inés. Titles to some parcels can be traced to the early mercedes or land grants of the viceroys, such as the grants of 1567 to Juan de Cuevas and Domingo Ximenez, the latter bearing the autograph signature of Gaston de Peralta, the marqués de Falces. Other parcels were acquired by the Colegio from Juan Antonio de Covarrubias, Pedro Hernández de Alfaro and Carlos de Herrera, as indicated by various bills of sale and receipts for land payments. Several petitions from the numerous lawsuits in which the Colegio was involved list their land purchases, with location, date of acquisition, and previous owners. There is also an executory decree of July 10, 1571 from the Real Audiencia, upholding a decision in favor of the Indians of Zumpango in a case with the Indians of Jaltocán, over the boundaries of the estancia of Sacacomulco and a nearby lake, property which the Jesuits subsequently bought from the Indians of Zumpango. There are decisions in boundary disputes between the Colegio and an adjacent landowner Matheo Perez, and in cases of 1725 and 1745, between the Colegio and the Indians of Jaltocán. Financial statements of the Colegio for 1642 summarize its sources of income, such as livestock, wool, and grain; its expenditures, such as building repairs; and its outstanding debts.</p> <p>Mexico 1567-1745 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Two maps removed and cataloged separately. Stamped paper throughout. Contemporary vellum binding with twine fasteners. For additional background information, see the Special Collections Info File. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1892</p>	<p>Royal cédula [manuscript] : Madrid, to the Real Audiencia of New Spain in Mexico City, concerning the corn paid by the Indians as taxes, 1576 June 4.</p> <p>[1] leaf ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Royal cédula from King Philip II to the president and judges of the Audiencia in Mexico, concerning the corn received from the Indians as tax payments and then sold at auction. The king states that corn purchased from these auctions must be collected from the Indian villages within 2 months at harvest time; and orders the court to take whatever measures it deems necessary to see that the interests of the buyers and the royal treasury are not jeopardized. The cedula is dated in Madrid, June 4, 1576, and is signed in the king's name by his secretary Antonio de Crasso. The verso of the cédula contains the cumplimiento or</p>



Mexico

	<p>carrying out of the king's order by the Audiencia in Mexico City, dated November 11, 1577.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1227 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1227c</p>
<p>VAULT oversize Ayer MS 1900</p>	<p>[Document relating to the descendants of Don Miguel Damián] [art original]</p> <p>[1576]</p> <p>1 art original : ink and watercolor on native paper ; 38 x 41 cm.</p> <p>A pictorial genealogy of the family of Miguel Damián, indicating names of his wife, his four legitimate children, and one illegitimate daughter, and their respective shares in his estate. Family relationships are shown by cords linking one person with another. Above the family tree are drawings of farm buildings, corrals, orchards, and fields which are divided into portions assigned to a certain son or daughter. Family names appear in Spanish, with Nahuatl words and hieroglyphics describing the cultivated fields. This ms., as well as Plan de plusiers propriétés at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, is believed to be related to litigation between members of the Damian family and Pedronilla Francisca.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1270 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1270(1) Cline, H.F. J.F. Waldeck Materials. I., HMAI Working Paper 18, p. 1, no. 1 Cline, H.F. J.F. Waldeck Materials. I., HMAI Notes 14, p. 2, 9, 15</p> <p>One of the ten original Indian pictorial documents acquired by Frédéric de Waldeck during his travels in Mexico, probably around July 22, 1830, as suggested by a journal entry. According to Cline (Jean Frederick Waldeck Materials. I., HMAI Notes 14, p. 4), Waldeck acquired the Damián manuscript from the collection of the Museum of the University of Mexico through his relationship with Isidro Icaza, who was helping him promote the Palenque expedition and with whom Waldeck published a series of "Antiquities" pamphlets in 1827.</p> <p>Title from Butler. John B. Glass provides description, place, and date of ms. in Handbook of Middle American Indians, vol. 14, p. 239, no. 406. Photograph of ms. in same volume, fig. 79. In mylar sleeve in folder (63 x 52 cm.). Accompanied by explanatory note by Eduard Seler. Lower left corner of drawing bears ownership stamp and inventory number: "Waldeck No. 122." Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Additional Waldeck materials at the Newberry Library include letters, journals, drawings, and other original Indian pictorial documents formerly owned by</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	Waldeck.
<p>VAULT oversize Ayer MS 1901</p>	<p>[Document concerning property of Pedronilla Francisca and Constantino San Felipe] [art original]</p> <p>[1576]</p> <p>1 art original : ink and watercolor on native paper ; 37 x 42 cm.</p> <p>Pictorial document showing property belonging to Pedronilla Francisca, wife of Costantino San Felipe, and to Juliana Tlaco, her daughter-in-law. The document, related to property litigation from 1575-76 between Pedronilla Francisca and Juliana Tlaco, both Indians of Xochimilco, shows plans of two houses and nine plots of land. Also included are drawings of other possessions, such as chests, cocoa cups, a hoe, pieces of cloth, and items of clothing. Names in Spanish indicate ownership, while Indian place names are given in both writing and glyphs.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1271(b) Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1270(2) Cline, H.F. J.F. Waldeck Materials. I., HMAI Working Paper 18, p. 1, no. 3 Cline, H.F. J.F. Waldeck Materials. I., HMAI Notes 14, p. 2, 9, 14</p> <p>One of the ten original Indian pictorial documents acquired by Frédéric de Waldeck during his travels in Mexico. Waldeck's journal entry for August 17, 1831 shows that he received this ms., along with several other genealogical mss., from Pautret.</p> <p>Title from Butler. John B. Glass provides description, place, and date of ms. in Handbook of Middle American Indians, vol. 14, p. 238, no. 403. Photograph of ms. in same volume, fig. 77. Name of son of Pedronilla and Costantino on recto of ms.: "Felippe Costantino. Tepantitlan [?]." In mylar sleeve in folder (63 x 52 cm.). Accompanied by explanatory note by Eduard Seler. Lower left corner of drawing bears ownership stamp and inventory number: "Waldeck No. 122 bis." Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Additional Waldeck materials at the Newberry Library include letters, journals, drawings, and other original Indian pictorial documents formerly owned by Waldeck.</p>
<p>VAULT oversize Ayer MS 1902</p>	<p>[Genealogy of Pedronilla and Juliana] [art original]</p> <p>[1576]</p> <p>1 art original : ink and watercolor on native paper ; 39 x 40 cm.</p>

Mexico

	<p>A pictorial genealogy of 20 Indians in four generations, with Petronilla, Felipe, Constantino, and Juliana identified by glosses. The ms., related to property litigation between Pedronilla and Juliana, both Indians of Xochimilco, shows the legitimate and bastard lines of the family, which appear to be related. Family relationships are shown by cords linking one person with another, and with dotted lines and speech scrolls indicating illegitimate relationships. There are four names in Spanish, with one Indian name glyph. There is also a small drawing of the same farm which, in Ayer Ms. 1901, is shown as belonging to Juliana.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1271(f) Galarza, J. Prelim. check list of the Mexican mss., 1270(3) Cline, H.F. J.F. Waldeck Materials. I., HMAI Working Paper 18, p. 3, no. 7 Cline, H.F. J.F. Waldeck Materials. I., HMAI Notes 14, p. 2, 9, 13</p> <p>One of the ten original Indian pictorial documents acquired by Frédéric de Waldeck during his travels in Mexico. Waldeck's journal entry of August 17, 1831 shows he was in possession of this pictorial genealogy by that time, having received it from a man called Pautret.</p> <p>Title from Glass. John B. Glass provides description, place, and date of ms. in Handbook of Middle American Indians, vol. 14, p. 238-39, no. 404. Photograph of ms. in same volume, fig. 78. In mylar sleeve and in folder (63 x 52 cm.). Upper left corner of verso of drawing: "Juliana de bernaldino con petronilla." Included with ms. is heavy paper on which it was originally mounted. Recto has notation by Waldeck: "Payé 200 piastres (1000 fr)." Verso shows comment by collector Edward Ayer: "A good ms. Arbp. Plancarte." Lower left corner of recto of drawing bears ownership stamp and inventory number: "Waldeck No. 120." Descriptive note by Eduard Seler in Ayer Ms. 1901 contains material related to this ms. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Additional Waldeck materials at the Newberry Library include letters, journals, drawings, and other original Indian pictorial documents formerly owned by Waldeck.</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1228</p>	<p>Copy of a cédula granting mercedes to members of the Moctezuma family [manuscript] [16--]</p> <p>[4] leaves ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Copy of a cédula originally issued by Philip II in El Pardo, Spain on Dec. 5, 1590, granting mercedes to various members of the Moctezuma family. The cédula, addressed to the viceroy of New Spain, Luis de Velasco, begins with genealogical information on Isabel Moctezuma, eldest daughter of the last Aztec emperor of Mexico, to whom Hernán Cortés gave the village of Tacuba as a dowry. Although her first marriage, to Alonso Delgado, left no heirs, her second and third marriages--to Pedro Gallego and Juan Cano, respectively--</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>resulted in ten children, all of whom share in the tax revenues from Tacuba. Because revenues from Tacuba have decreased, and because each child's share is so small, Isabel's heirs have requested additional mercedes from the king. The cédula indicates the amount of additional annual income granted by the king to each of Isabel's descendants, and for how long, and whether or not it can be passed on to successive generations. The cédula also authorizes treasury officials to make the payments from the Real Caja in Mexico City, and stipulates that these mercedes are final and that the family can make no further requests for money.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1228 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1228 Ramírez, J.F. Bibliotheca americana, 877, no. II</p> <p>Date of copy from Butler. Leaf [4] is blank. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1036</p>	<p>Annual reports of the Jesuits in New Spain for 1615-1617 [manuscript] 1616 May 1-[1618]</p> <p>[147] leaves, bound ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Contemporary copies of three separate "cartas annuas" or annual reports prepared by the Provincial or head of the Jesuits in Mexico: Rodrigo de Cabredo for the year 1615, and Nicolás de Arnaya for 1616-1617. These reports describe personnel, conditions, and events in the various Jesuit convents, schools, and missions of Mexico and Guatemala. The second report also contains two accounts of the rebellion and massacre by the Tepehuan Indians of eight Jesuit priests, and a letter from Father Luis de Bonifaz describing the funeral rites in the city of Guadiana for four of the priests. The first report for the year 1615 is dated May 1, 1616, and is signed by Cabredo. The second, for 1616, is signed May 18, 1617 by Arnaya; he also signed the third report, for 1617, which is undated.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1036, 1037, 1050 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mex. mss., 1036, 1050</p> <p>Spine title: Cartas annuas de la Compañía de Jesús de la Nueva España. Notation on t.p.: Para la provincia del Peru. Leaves [28]-[29] blank. Portions of Arnaya's report are published in Diccionario bio-bibliográfico de la Compañía de Jesús en México / Francisco Zambrano. Mexico : Buena Prensa, 1963, vol. 3, p. 571-617. See also vol. 2 for material on Cabredo. Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>

<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1230</p>	<p>Documents granting Pedro Cortés permission to travel to New Spain with his wife and servants [manuscript] 1617 April 29-June 28.</p> <p>[2] leaves ; 30 cm.</p> <p>Three documents, issued by the king, Philip III, and commerce officials in Seville, allowing Pedro Cortés to travel to New Spain with his wife and servants. The king's cédula of April 29, 1617 orders officials of the Casa de Contratación in Seville to allow the servants of Pedro Cortés, the marqués del Valle, to go to New Spain with him on the condition that they provide sworn statements testifying to their lineage and purity of bloodlines, and that the male servants listed as single certify that they are not presently married. A second royal cédula of June 9, 1617 orders the juez oficial de Indias in Cádiz to authorize passage of Cortes' servants to New Spain, since they have complied with the king's conditions of the earlier decree. This cédula names those making up the domestic entourage, including Cortés' wife, doña Ana de la Cerda, a cleric, Hernando de Alarcón, 15 unmarried male servants, 6 female servants, and 3 married male servants and their wives; and gives identifying physical characteristics of each as well. The license, issued in Seville on June 28, 1617, allows Cortés to spend up to 4 years in New Spain, lists the names of all the servants and family travelling with him, and orders them to make arrangements with the administrator of the fleet, don Melchior Maldonado, to be put on the passenger list at a cost of 20 ducados each. In addition, each man must carry a musket or handgun for his own defense.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1230 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1230 (a-c)</p> <p>Acquired in 1899 from the Mexican City bookseller Wilson Wilberforce Blake. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1106</p>	<p>Reports on the history, organization, and status of various Catholic dioceses of New Spain and Peru [manuscript] 1620-1649.</p> <p>1 box (40 folders) ; 34 x 24 x 7 cm.</p> <p>Documents from 1620-1649, most pertaining to the early church history of certain dioceses in New Spain and Peru, with some additional materials on miscellaneous topics. Most of the documents are reports, prepared in response to royal cédulas, on the establishment, organizational structure, clergy, bishops,</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>convents, tithes and other finances, parishioners, and relations with the Indians of various dioceses of the Indies, such as Yucatán, Cuba (Havana), Guatemala, Honduras, Arequipa (Peru), Lima, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. Of special interest are the many reports on the diocese of Michoacán in Mexico. Some documents deal with the tributes collected from certain pueblos by the estate of the Conde de Moctezuma, while others, including an epic poem, describe the war in Chile in 1633-1638 against the Araucanians. Also included is a ms. account, dated April 23, 1647, by the canon Diego Torres y Vargas, of the history of Puerto Rico from 1508-1647, entitled "Descripcion de la isla y ciudad de Puerto Rico y de su vecindad" ([17] leaves). Other items are shipping reports from Juan Pujadas y Gamboa, captain general of the armada and fleet of New Spain, and an illustrated study of the cultivation and harvesting of cochineal dye, an important export in the economy of New Spain.</p> <p>In Spanish, with one document in Latin.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1106 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mex. mss., 1106, 1106A-1106Q</p> <p>Inventory Available in library; Item level control</p> <p>Acquired by the Newberry Library prior to 1911 as a collection in two boxes with title: "Obispado de Michoacan." Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1279</p>	<p>List of documents establishing services and merits of Juan de Zúñiga Ceballos and his ancestors [manuscript] 1652 Feb. 14.</p> <p>[8] leaves ; 31 cm.</p> <p>List of documents affirming his merits and those of his ancestors, presented by Juan de Zúñiga to justify his petition for privileges. Statements from 1636 establish the legitimacy of Juan's birth, the nobility status granted to several of his relatives, and the services to the Crown performed by ancestors on both sides, one of whom was a conquistador and early settler of Nueva Vizcaya, and one of whom fought with Hernán Cortés in the conquest of Mexico City and Pedro de Alvarado in Guatemala, for which services he was given a coat of arms. Other documents from 1517-1600 describe the heroic services of some of his wife's ancestors from the Ontiveros family, such as Diego de Ontiveros, who was killed fighting the Moors in Granada; and Cristóbal, who participated in the conquest of the Indies and helped pacify the Tepehuan Indians so that the mines near Zacatecas could be worked. Both Cristóbal, later one of the first cattle ranchers in Nueva Vizcaya, despite many hardships and risks, and his brother Juan, owner of the first gristmill in the area, helped open up the province to settlements. There is also a statement confirming the purity of</p>

	<p>family bloodlines which are free of Jewish or Moorish connections. The account of the merits was ordered by the viceroy, conde de Alba y de Liste, and was signed by fiscal Simón Pérez on Aug. 6, 1650, and verified by countersignatures of other notaries on Feb. 15, 1652.</p> <p>Butler, R.L., Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1279 Galarza, J., Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1279</p> <p>Title on added cover leaf: "Justificacion y diligencias sobre los servicios y meritos de Don Juan de Zuñiga Ceballos y Castro, y sus ascendientes. En Mexico 14 de febrero de 1652." Stamped paper for 1642-1652. Leaf [8] is blank. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1209</p>	<p>Ruiz Venegas, Hernando Berbabé,</p> <p>Report containing suggestions for revising the project to drain the lagoons around Huehuetoca in the Valley of Mexico [manuscript] [ca. 1654]</p> <p>[5] leaves ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Report, probably from around 1654, by Ruiz Venegas, curate of the church in Michoacán, in which he forwards to the viceroy suggestions for accomplishing the drainage of the area around Huehuetoca quickly, effectively, and economically. Ruiz Venegas, who spent 18 years in Huehuetoca, states that the only way to avoid flooding in the area is to drain the three lagoons of Coyotepeque, Zumpango, and San Cristóbal, formed by the confluence of the Cuatitlán and Pachuca Rivers. Although the existing dikes help somewhat, they constantly need repair and, furthermore, are unreliable. To carry off all the water that must be drained, he suggests widening the gap cut through the mountains in Huehuetoca, 8 leagues from Mexico City, a project begun in 1607 by engineer and entrepreneur Enrico Martínez. Ruiz Venegas' recommendations include hiring the best expert, not necessarily a Spaniard, to oversee the project; putting the local Indian caciques in charge of the Indian workers in their respective jurisdictions; paying the workers a salary of 2 reales a day plus living expenses; setting a deadline for completion of the project; and offering incentives and prizes for special achievements by the workers. He believes that by eliminating the multitude of supervisors and administrators, the government can save a considerable amount of money. In addition, if the Indians themselves are in charge of the project, they will work more quickly and with greater commitment. Ruiz also proposes that the local magistrate hear cases involving the workers, instead of a specially-appointed judge; and that a priest be paid 60 pesos per month to administer the sacraments to the workers. The report, signed</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>Mexico 1654 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1209 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1209</p> <p>Last leaf blank. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1139</p>	<p>Documents pertaining to cases heard in the Real Audiencia of Mexico [manuscript] 1663-1722.</p> <p>29 items ([65] leaves) ; 32 cm. or smaller.</p> <p>Documents of the Real Audiencia de Mexico, dated 1663-1722, concerning the court's disposition of administrative, economic, and ecclesiastical matters. The first set of documents contains drafts of reports of the Audiencia to the Consejo de Indias in Seville, advising the council of the court's decisions in various legal and legislative proceedings. The consultas deal with topics such as the necessity of using black slaves in the mines and fields; taxes imposed on Indians; Indian revolts in Tehuantepec; municipal appointments; the presidio at Havana; and the disposition of the property of deceased clergy. There are also three indices of despatches sent by the king to the Audiencia between 1707 and 1709. The lists, signed by Gaspar de Pinedo, give the date of each despatch and a summary of its contents. Other documents are copies of letters of January 1709 to the king from the Audiencia, advising him, as required by royal order, of the court's decisions in affairs such as regulation of the encomienda, criminal investigations into official wrongdoing; amnesty for prisoners in celebration of the birth of the prince; laws prohibiting Indian priests from entering Spain; and approval of church taxes in the bishopric of Oaxaca. Finally, there are several petitions in cases from 1720-1722, appealing the decisions of the lower courts and seeking review by the Audiencia, the highest court of appeals in Mexico.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1139</p> <p>In box with title: "Real Audiencia de Mexico. Consultas. 1663-1709." Some leaves on stamped paper for 1718, 1720, and 1721-22. Pastedown on inside front cover of folder contains unidentified pencil and ink map. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Acquired from Paris book dealer, Charles Chadenat.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer</p>	<p>Carta de relacion [manuscript] ; Carta tercera de relacion ; Memorial dado a la Magestad del Cesar dn. Carlos Quinto /</p>



Mexico

<p>MS 1072</p>	<p>Fernando Cortes.</p> <p>[ca. 1700]</p> <p>241, [64] leaves, bound ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Copies made around 1700 of Cortés' second and third cartas de relación to the Spanish king, Carlos V, with a copy of a memorandum from Cortés to the king in which he seeks to preserve those powers and privileges granted to him for services rendered. The second letter, dated October 30, 1520, is an account of Cortés' efforts to conquer the Aztecs by capturing their ruler Montezuma and occupying the capital city of Temixtitan. Despite an initial victory over the Indians, Cortés and his men are defeated during "la noche triste," with many Spaniards and Indian allies killed and treasure lost. Cortés also includes many details on the customs, religion, and dwellings of the Aztecs, and describes the great marketplace, aqueducts, and sacrificial pyramids of Temixtitan. The third letter, from May 15, 1522, continues Cortés' narration of the conquest and recovery of Temixtitan. Capitalizing on the dissension among the various Indian lords, Cortés succeeds in re-taking the city and subjugating rivals Texcoco, Tacuba, and Cuernavaca; and begins to build a new Spanish city on the ruins of the Aztec capital. He also sends some of his men on expeditions to explore and claim possession of the Pacific Ocean. Cortés' "memorial" to Carlos V is an itemized list of his accomplishments and services performed for the Crown, in which Cortés complains to the king of mistreatment and erosion of his powers, especially by the viceroy Antonio de Mendoza. He asks the king to remember his promises, to restore anything that might be taken from him, and to make restitution for damages suffered. The memorandum is undated, although it was most likely written sometime after 1530, after Cortés' return to Mexico.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1072</p> <p>Caption title. Verso of front flyleaf: "(Copia hecha hacia 1700)." Last [64] leaves blank. Second and third letters published in <i>Cartas y documentos. Mexico</i> : Editorial Porrúa, 1963. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1161</p>	<p>Documents concerning a request by the curate of Teposcolula for tax revenues to be used to rebuild the church destroyed by an earthquake [manuscript] 1750 June 1-1755 Nov. 3.</p> <p>15 items ([35] leaves) ; 32 cm.</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>Petitions and official responses from June 1750-Nov. 1755 concerning the request to the viceroy by the curate of Teposcolula for tax monies to be used to rebuild the parish church, damaged in the earthquake of May 16, 1750. On Aug. 31, 1751, in response to Father Joseph González's petition for tax monies, viceroy Revillagigedo finally orders the local magistrate to submit estimates on the cost of rebuilding the church, as well as names of businessmen and landowners of the parish capable of contributing additional money. On Sept. 13, 1752, Andreu recommends to the viceroy that he designate one-fourth of Teposcolula's tax revenues for five years for church construction. In his order of September 26, 1752, the viceroy accepts the vote of the Audiencia ministers of the Real Acuerdo to seek a third expert opinion on the necessity and costs of completely rebuilding the church. Although mayor Giraud submits all requested information through March 20, 1753, no further action on the matter is taken until November 24, 1755, when the new fiscal, Luis Francisco Mosquera y Pimentel, the marqués de Aranda, reissues the recommendation of his predecessor in office. He also suggests the viceroy find out if Teposcolula still needs the tax monies for their church construction, as they have not followed up on their request in two years and may have found other sources of funding.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1161 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1161</p> <p>Title on cover leaf: "Teposcolula. Año de 1752. Diligencias fhas en virtud del superior despacho que las comiensa el terremoto acaecido en la parrochia de Teposcolula y pedimento de su cura que se le asigne una parte de reales tributos para su fabrica. S[ecta]rio dn. Juan Mrñz. de Soria," with contemporary filing information. In box with title: "Diligencias sobre el terremoto en Tepascolula." Sealed paper for for 1749-1755. Acquired from Charles Chadenat in 1905. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1152</p>	<p>Documents concerning the petition of the residents of Malinalco to rebuild their chapel, Capilla del Calvario [manuscript] 1752 Nov. 8-Dec. 16.</p> <p>5 items ([13] leaves) ; 32 cm. or smaller.</p> <p>Petitions, reports, and official responses from Nov.-Dec. 1752 concerning the request to the viceroy by the residents of Malinalco for permission to re-build the Capilla del Calvario on its former site. Francisco Xavier Márquez's petition of November 8, 1752 on behalf of the citizens of Malinalco contains the recommendation of the fiscal, Andreu y Ferraz, for additional information on the project from the local curate. Viceroy Revillagigedo approves the request on November 15, 1752, and Andrés de Ochoa y Saravia, mayor of Malinalco, signs the obediencia of November 18, agreeing to comply. Also included are statements to the viceroy by Ochoa and the town priest, Father Francisco Xavier</p>

Mexico

	<p>Sotomayor, describing the donations of labor and materials by the townspeople. Andreu finally recommends granting the license on December 15, 1752, with viceregal approval on December 16, stipulating that the cost is to be paid by the Spaniards, not by the Indians, although they may voluntarily make contributions if they choose. Signatures of the viceroy and secretary Juan Martínez de Soria appear throughout documents.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1152</p> <p>Title on cover sheet: "Supor. govno. 1752. Autos fhoû. de pedimento del vecindario de españoles y naturales del pueblo de Malinalco, srê. que se les conceda liza. para la ereccion de una capilla. S.[ecreta]rio el Sor. Dn. Juan Mrz. de Soria." Also includes contemporary filing information. Some leaves on sealed paper for 1752-1753. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1163</p>	<p>Documents concerning protests by Indians against the construction of two churches in Zacatlán [manuscript] 1750 Oct. 20-1753 March 24.</p> <p>33 items ([94] leaves, bound) ; 33 cm.</p> <p>Petitions, reports, and official responses from 1750 to 1753, concerning the request to the archbishop of Puebla from the curate of Zacatlán, Agustín Ortíz de Espinosa, to construct two churches in the parishes of Xicolapa and Thomatlán. The bishop, Domingo Pantaleon Alvarez approves Espinosa's request of Oct. 20, 1750, but before work on the churches can be completed, a counter petition is filed by certain Indians of Zacatlán, complaining that the new churches are not necessary and protesting the presence of Dominican priests in the area. They state that the Indians are too poor to pay for the buildings and to contribute to the maintenance of the priests. When the Indians create disturbances during Mass, Espinosa wants the army to intervene and pacify the dissenters using force. Many Indian families abandon the settlements in fear of punishment. Papers from October 1750-March 1753 document the ongoing negotiations on the matter among the viceroy, Revillagigedo; his fiscal Andreu; the bishop of Puebla; Father Espinosa; and various municipal officials from Zacatlán. Andreu's final recommendation of March 23, 1753, approved by the viceroy on March 24, supports the construction of the churches, and points out that the one church yet to be built will cost only 100 pesos. Andreu suggests that the costs be paid from present church funds, to be paid back at a later time.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1163 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1163</p> <p>Title on cover leaf: "Año de 1750. Diligas. executadas en virtud de decreto del Illmo. Sor. Arzbô. ôbpô. de la ciud. de los Anxes. por el Br. Dn. Agustin Ortiz de Espinosa comis. delsto. ofisio della Inquisicon. deste reyno cura propietario y juez eclesso. deste partido de Zacatlan. Para la fundacon. de Domas. y herecon. de capillas enlos barrios de Xicolapa y Thomatlan de dha doctrina. Por el N. de esta doctrina," with contemporary filing information. Spine title: Documentos sobre fabricas de capillas en Zacatlán. Stamped paper for 1747-1753. Acquired from Charles Chadenat in 1905. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1145</p>	<p>Documents concerning petition of Cándido Pérez to build a church in the mining district of Chachiltepeque [manuscript] 1754 Apr. 29-Nov. 27.</p> <p>5 items ([18] leaves) ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Folder of 5 documents from 1754, pertaining to the petition of Cándido Pérez for permission to construct a chapel in the mining district of Chachiltepeque, Mexico. Pérez, discoverer and miner of the Santa Cruz mine and owner of the hacienda El Rosario, received approval on October 31, 1753 from the archbishop to have mass said for the next eight months in a temporary location on his hacienda, so that the growing number of mine employees would not have to travel to Tejupilco, seven leagues away. In addition, Pérez is seeking permission to build a permanent church in Chachiltepeque. Petitions, presented on behalf of Pérez by his lawyer, Joseph Sánchez Pizarro, are dated from April 29 to November 27, 1754, and include depositions from witnesses, Pedro de Mazedo, Joseph Muñoz, and Luis de Arzote, as well as a statement of approval from the curate of Tejupilco, Antonio Flores Garcilaso de la Vega, on the proposed site for the church. Three of the petitions were reviewed by Antonio Andreu y Ferraz, the fiscal or state's attorney: the first two contain his recommendations to the viceroy to deny approval, while the third, dated November 27, 1754, finally recommends granting the license.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1145</p> <p>Title of first document, dated August 3, 1754: "Supr. govno. 1754. Autos fhos. a pedimento de don Candido Peres vecino y minero del real de Chachiltepeque p. q. se le conceda licencia para la fabrica de una capilla. N. 195. Srio. el jz. dn. Juan Mrnz. de Soria" with filing information added later. In box with title: "Sobre peticion de don Candido Perez." On sealed paper. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>

<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1843</p>	<p>Letter [manuscript] : Mexico City, to Conde de Regla, 1774 December 16.</p> <p>[4] leaves ; 29 cm.</p> <p>A signed letter, dated December 16, 1774, by the Viceroy of New Spain, Antonio María de Bucareli y Ursúa to the Conde de Regla, owner of the mines at Real del Monte, concerning the appointment of a special judge for the mining district. In 1766, Real del Monte had been the site of strikes by miners who were angry that the partido system of compensation was being eliminated. To persuade Regla to reopen the mines there, the viceroy took steps to improve safety conditions and guarantee an adequate supply of workers. In his letter, Bucareli takes up Regla's suggestion that a special commissioner be given jurisdiction over the mining district, replacing the royal officials. He appoints Don Manuel Rubín de Celis as judge at an annual salary of 800 pesos, to be paid by Regla, and asks that Regla make public this appointment.</p> <p>Signed. For more information, consult Special Collections Info File. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) In folder.</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1200</p>	<p>Piña y Mazo, Pedro de.</p> <p>Respuesta fiscal [manuscript] / que en vista del IV concilio provincial de Mexico dio en su aprovacion Dn. Pedro de Piña y Mazo fiscal del Peru en agosto de 1774.</p> <p>1774.</p> <p>[715] leaves, bound ; 23 cm.</p> <p>Copy, dated August 1774 in Madrid, of an analysis by Piña y Mazo, fiscal of the Council of the Indies, of the proceedings of the fourth provincial council of Mexico of 1771 which were recorded by judicial assistant Antonio Joaquín de Rivadeneira. Piña y Mazo presents the controversies, disputes, and other diocesan matters under discussion by the council, and comments on such problems as asylum and local immunity; the clash between secular and ecclesiastical jurisdiction; indulgences exempting the Indians from observing certain religious practices; prevention of drunkenness among the Indians; the position of the Church on marriages to which parents have not consented; reformation of the religious orders of New Spain; and reports on convents and missions of Mexico, Durango, Sinaloa, Sonora, California, and Nayarit.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1200</p> <p>Contemporary limp vellum binding with leather ties. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 2178</p>	<p>Pintura del beneficio dela grana cochinilla en Mexico [manuscript] [ca. 1775].</p> <p>[8] leaves, bound (last leaf blank) : col. ill. (watercolors) ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Unsigned, undated illustrated ms., probably from Mexico, possibly from around 1775, documenting the planting, cultivation, and harvesting of the prickly pear or nopal cactus in Mexico for the production of cochineal dye. Twelve large watercolor scenes illustrate the annual cycle of planting, cultivating, and harvesting the nopal cactus, beginning in December and January with the propagation of new plants using pieces pruned from mature plants. In March and April, the cochineal insects are placed on the new cactus plants to develop, and are harvested in August and September. The cycle begins anew with the pruning and replanting of the nopals in December. The watercolors, within ruled and/or decorated watercolor frames, are arranged vertically, two to a page; numbered captions, also within ruled compartments, run vertically along the right margin of each page.</p> <p>Date suggested by handwriting and topic; cf. Memoria sobre la naturaleza, cultivo y beneficio de la grana / José Antonio de Alzate y Ramírez. Mexico City, 1777, at the Newberry Library. T.p. illustrated in color. Black and green mottled paper over cardboard; green paper spine, with ms. title "Pintura del beneficio de la grana cochinilla. Msc. mexicano"; round paper shelf mark label. Armorial bookplate with shelf mark from an unidentified French library, the name of which has been scratched out. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Ayer, Edward E.; gift; 1911.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1155</p>	<p>Documents concerning use of district tax money for church expenses in Chalcatongo and Atoyaque in the diocese of Oaxaca [manuscript] 1748 Jan. 20-1777 Jan. 31.</p> <p>4 items ([12] leaves) ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Petitions from clergymen and official responses from the viceroy and fiscal dated 1750-1777, concerning the use of tax monies for completion of a new church in Chalcatongo and for purchase of church ornaments in Atoyaque del Mariscal. In his petition to Viceroy Revillagigedo of February 3, 1750, Juan Antonio Carrión, curate of Chalcatongo, requests that a portion of the tax</p>

Mexico

	<p>money for that district be allocated to complete construction of the parish church. A marginal note from the fiscal, Antonio Andreu from March 12, 1750, seeks more information from the bishop on the situation. Also included is a statement from the alcalde mayor of Teposcolula, Joseph Hita Salazar, verifying the deplorable state of the church and the poverty of the few residents, and recommending financial assistance for the project from the viceroy. A second petition from 1777 from José Mariano del Rosal requests that the viceroy authorize reimbursement from municipal funds for his client, Francisco Perez Persaval, who provided certain furnishings and ornaments for the church in Atoyaque. Documents related to this request include an inventory of furnishings, dated October 23, 1776, by Father Mariano Cesario León of the district of Santa Cruz in the Oaxaca diocese, verifying their presence in the Atoyaque church; and an October 30, 1776 statement of costs incurred by Father Persaval from tailor Manuel de Estrada for work on the Atoyaque church ornaments. The final statement of fiscal Arangoyti, dated January 28, 1777, recommends that the outstanding debt to Persaval for the furnishings be paid from community revenues, and warns citizens not to incur such debts in the future without special permission. Viceroy Bucareli's autograph signature of January 31, 1777 confirms the recommendation. An extraneous document in the collection, dated January 20, 1748 in Puerto de Santa María, Spain, is a power of attorney granted by Pedro Francisco de Voz, provisor of the Capuchins, to parties in Mexico City to collect alms for the order in New Spain.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1155</p> <p>In box with title: "Mexico. Oaxaca. Autos." Sealed paper for 1747-1748 and 1774-1775. Acquired from Charles Chadenat in 1905. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1091</p>	<p>Informe sobre el estado de Mexico, California, Sonora y provincias remotas de Nueva España. 1768-1778 [manuscript] / por don Jose de Galvez.</p> <p>[ca. 1778]</p> <p>[207] leaves, bound ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Compilation of copies of documents from 1768 to 1778, pertaining to the activities of José de Gálvez as visitor general of New Spain from 1765 to 1771, and as governor of the Council of the Indies, 1776-1780. The ms. begins with a copy of a letter dated May 24, 1771 to Gálvez from Julián de Arriaga, Minister of the Indies and Marine, approving his request to return to Spain two months after Viceroy Bucareli takes office. There follows a report by Gálvez to Bucareli, dated December 31, 1771, in which he discusses his investigations as visitor general, problem areas, and suggested solutions. The report covers the</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>administration of courts in Mexico and Guadalajara and the new plan to establish intendancies; the existing sources of revenue for the royal treasury such as gunpowder, playing-cards, quicksilver, salt, snow, and sales taxes, as well as newly-established revenues such as tobacco and mail; the administration of municipal finances (proprios and arbitrios); and Gálvez's expeditions to the mining regions of Guanajuato and Valladolid to quell rebellions sparked by the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767. Also included is Gálvez's Informe y plan de intendencias, signed by Gálvez and Viceroy Croix on January 15, 1768, in which Gálvez proposes administrative reform by replacing the old system of alcaldes with 11 new intendancies; Croix's viceregal decree and order of January 16, 1786; and letters to the viceroy from the bishops of Puebla and Mexico City from January 21, 1768, giving their approval to the plan. Finally, there is a copy of a Gálvez document of March 29, 1778, establishing new territorial boundaries for the viceroyalty of Buenos Aires and creating the intendancy of Buenos Aires.</p> <p>Mexico 1778 Manuscripts. Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1091 Added title leaf. Spine title: Informe sobre adm[inistració]n. en Amer[i]ca. Lower right corner of leaf [1]: "Fab. 54, n. 1." Leaves [1]-[22] and [197]-[207] are blank. Contemporary full calfskin binding with loop fasteners. In box with title "Informe." Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1899</p>	<p>Copies of documents relating to matters of inheritance and succession of the Moctezuma family, [manuscript] 1787 December 31.</p> <p>[41] leaves, bound ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Copies of documents assembled in support of the petition of Juan Joaquín de Ortega la Rosa Cano Moctezuma of October 1786, seeking rights to tributes and other revenues due him as one of four co-heirs of Doña Isabel Moctezuma, eldest daughter of the last Aztec emperor of Mexico. The documents include a cédula real of 1590 from Philip II to the viceroy of New Spain, Luiz de Velazco, confirming pensions and land grants made to members of the Moctezuma family, among them the village of Tacuba given as a dowry to Isabel Moctezuma by Hernán Cortés. Other documents from 1663 to 1786--cédulas, petitions, and judicial testimony--all involve cases of different family members who claim a legal right to those pensions and tributes. Extensive genealogical history of the family is also included. The ms. is dated December 31, 1787 by a notary, José Antonio Burillo, who confirms that the documents are true copies of the originals.</p> <p>Spine title: Montezuma family 1781. On sealed paper for 1786 and 1787. Leaves numbered 14-56; leaves 42 and 47 missing. Contemporary marginal notes. For</p>



	<p>additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1142</p>	<p>Instruccion de gobierno [manuscript] / que el virrey de Nueva España conde de Revillagigedo dexó a su successor marques de Branciforte en 30 de junio de 1792 [i.e. 1794]</p> <p>1794.</p> <p>[306] leaves, bound ; 30 cm.</p> <p>An unsigned copy of the official status report on the viceroyalty of New Spain, dated June 30, 1794, by the outgoing viceroy, the conde de Revillagigedo, for his successor, the marques de Branciforte. Revillagigedo instructs and informs his successor, detailing the important matters that have arisen during his administration, his major achievements, and the things that remain to be completed. The 1422 entries deal with all aspects of the viceroyalty, such as finances, missions, explorations of the Pacific coast, judicial reforms, relations with the Church and the universities, road construction, commercial ties with Spain, prohibition of repartimientos, regulation of corn production and the price of bread, and the creation of a royal academy of fine arts. At the end of the ms. is a detailed index of materials contained in the instructions, with sections on the powers of the viceroy and his duties as president of the audiencia, as governor, as captain general, and as superintendent of the royal treasury.</p> <p>Fifty-second viceroy of New Spain, considered one of the most judicious and capable. During his five years in office, Revillagigedo made major improvements in the urban infrastructure of Mexico and other cities. He strengthened the commercial, financial, and educational systems of New Spain; and was instrumental in doing away with corregidores and alcaldes mayores as heads of local government and substituting the more just system of intendencias.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1142</p> <p>Spine title: "Revillagigedo. Instruccion." Date from entry 1422. Inside front cover bears ownership seal of J. Gomes de la Cortina, with phrase "Et amicorum fallitur hora legendo." Cf. Instrucciones y memorias de los virreyes novohispanos, Tomo II. Mexico : Editorial Porrúa, 1991, p. 1030-1273. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer</p>	<p>Copies of documents relating to a debate over the legitimacy of a ritual dance performed by the Mexican Indians before a statue of Saint Gonçalo de Amarante in Mexico City [manuscript] [18--]</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

<p>MS 1813</p>	<p>1 v. (36 leaves) ; 23 cm.</p> <p>Transcription, possibly by a notary of the period, Juan Mariano Diaz, of eleven documents (letters, reports, and official notary statements), pertaining to the debate held by the Dominicans between February 24, 1816 to March 22, 1816, over whether or not to allow the Indians to perform a ritual dance before a statue of San Gonzalo in the church of the Dominican convent in Mexico City. Several Dominicans present their views on the matter, defending them with authoritative theological references. Although there is some support for allowing the Indians to continue the dance as part of their worship, the matter is referred to the Dean of the Cathedral, José Mariano Beristain de Souza who ultimately prohibits such displays of devotion.</p> <p>Mexico Mexico City 1816 Manuscripts.</p> <p>Discurso sobre la danza ante la imagen de San Gonzalo de Amarante.</p> <p>In Spanish, with some Latin.</p> <p>Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1045a</p> <p>Spine title: Discurso sobre la danza ante la imagen de San Gonzalo de Amarante. Part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Bookplate of Jacob P.R. Lyell.</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1148</p>	<p>Carta pastoral exhortatoria dirigida a los parrocos y demas ecc[lesiásti]cos. del obispado de Durango [manuscript] / por el V[enerabl]e. S[eñ]or. dean y cabildo governador sede vacante, en los terminos que adentro se expresa.</p> <p>1812.</p> <p>[23] leaves ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Pastoral letter of November 28, 1812, addressed to parish priests and other clergy of the diocese of Durango by the dean and chapter of the cathedral. The letter condemns those priests, such as Father Hidalgo, who participate in the revolutionary activity taking place in Mexico at that time, and accuses them of usurping the rights of their sovereign and creating dissension and turmoil among men. The sole purpose of the clergy is to cultivate the spiritual health of their parishioners, and those priests who concern themselves with other things are guilty of apostasy. The dean and canons exhort their priests to pray, to sacrifice, and to be especially diligent in their duties during these times of rebellion and war. The letter is signed by the dean and canons Pedro de Gamez,</p>

Mexico

	<p>José Ignacio Iturrigarria, Francisco Fernández Valentín, and Pedro Millán Rodrigo, and by secretary Manuel José Pacheco.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1148</p> <p>Title from cover sheet. At head of title: Durango. Año de 1812. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
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Chronicles

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1071</p>	<p>Carta tercera de relacion [manuscript] / embiada por Fernando Cortez, Capitan y justicia maior del Yucatan, llamado la Nueva España.</p> <p>[16--?]</p> <p>65 leaves, bound ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Copy of Cortés' letter of May 15, 1522 to the Spanish king, Carlos V, containing an account of the conquest and recovery of the Aztec capital of Temixtitan (now Mexico City), the subjugation of other Indian tribes, and expeditions to the Pacific Ocean. Cortés summarizes parts of his second letter of 1520 to the king, and then describes how the Spaniards, initially defeated by the Indians, succeeded in conquering the Aztecs, capturing their rulers, and taking the great city of Temixtitan. Although the Spaniards were forced to contest with treachery from within their own ranks, Cortés' desire for revenge, his careful planning of the siege of Temixtitan, and his exploitation of the rifts and disloyalties among the various Indian tribes enabled him to defeat the Aztecs as well as other tribes Texcoco, Tacuba, and Cuernavaca, and to begin rebuilding a Spanish city on the ruins of the Aztec capital. Cortés also includes a brief discussion of the expeditions made by his men to discover the Mar del Sur or the Pacific Ocean and to take possession of it in the king's name. Frédéric de Waldeck, a former owner, states that the ms. is an original letter in Cortés' hand, although it is most likely a later copy in secretarial hand. Where Cortés' third letter bears the date May 15, 1522, this ms. copy is dated May 15, 1526.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Note in Waldeck's hand on inside front cover: "Comprado del Padre Icasa, director de la Universidad Nacional el 5 de mayo de 1831. \$300. Esta tercera carta original de puño de Fdo. Cortes se quedó en los archivos reales por espacio de 300 años hasta que me llegó a mano." Isidro Icaza, first director of the National Museum in Mexico City, had worked with Waldeck to publish a</p>
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*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>pamphlet series on Mexican antiquities in 1827 and to promote Waldeck's Palenque expedition. In 1831, he also helped Waldeck acquire three other important Mexican mss.</p> <p>Caption title. Front cover: "Waldeck 1831."; additional Waldeck ownership markings and stamps on inside of both covers. Note in French and Spanish, in Waldeck's hand, tipped in inside front cover, identifying ms. and indicating provenance and price paid. Additional Waldeck materials at the Newberry Library include letters, journals, drawings, and original Indian pictorial works formerly owned by Waldeck. Many published versions, including <i>Cartas y documentos / Hernán Cortés</i>. Mexico : Editorial Porrúa, 1963. Contemporary vellum binding. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT folio Case MS 5011</p>	<p>La conquista de Mexico [manuscript] / compuesta por D[o]n Dom[ingo] de S[a]n Anton Mun<sup>^</sup>on Quauhlehuanitzin.</p> <p>[ca. 1740]</p> <p>[172] leaves ; 30 cm.</p> <p>Chimalpahin copied, edited, corrected and significantly augmented the printed text of one of the most important primary sources of the Spanish Conquest to form a unique version of European historiography as perceived by a native American historian proud of his indigenous heritage. Chimalpahin had access to a variety of now lost native primary sources including ancient pictorials, town histories and dynastic records.</p> <p>Browning manuscript.</p> <p>Schroeder, S. Chimalpahin and the kingdom of Chalco, p. 21, 27-29</p> <p>Eighteenth century copy of Chimalpahin's version of the second part of Francisco López de Gómara's <i>Historia de las Indias</i>, known as <i>La crónica de la Nueva España</i> (1552). Preceding the first leaf is a torn leaf with a later manuscript note about the author and the text. Prepared for Lorenzo Boturini Benaducci; for subsequent ownership cf. Schroeder. Bound in contemporary limp vellum. Front and back end-papers are printer's waste from <i>El peregrino septentrional atlante: delineado en la exemplarissima vida del venerable padre F. Antonio Margil de Jesus ... Escribela el P. Fr. Isidro Felis de Espinosa</i>. Mexico : Joseph Bernardo de Hoyal, 1737. Watermarks are the same as on some of the manuscript leaves. In slipcase. Also known as: The Browning manuscript.</p>
<p>VAULT</p>	<p>Alva, Ixlilxóchitl, Fernando de, 1578-1650</p> <p>Sumaria relación de todas las cosas que an sucedido en la Nueva</p>

<p>Ayer MS 1109</p>	<p>España [manuscript] : y de muchas cosas que los Tultecas alcanzaron y supieron desde la creacion del mundo asta su destruction y benida de los terceros pobladores chichimecas hasta la benida de los españoles sacada de la original istoria desta Nueva España.</p> <p>[174-?]</p> <p>68, 10, 14, [2], 16, [2], 10 leaves, bound ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Copy by Lorenzo Boturini of Ixtlilxóchitl's Relaciones, compiled from native sources and containing various historical accounts of ancient Mexico, from the earliest origins of the Indians and the development of their empires to the Spanish Conquest. The Sumaria relación de todas las cosas begins with the legends of creation of the four suns, and discusses the establishment, development, and fall of the empires of the Toltecs and, later, the Chichimecs, as described in the section Historia de los señores chichimecas. Appended to the Sumaria relación are 7 documents dealing with the deeds of Nezahualcoyotl and Nezahualpilli; the arrival of the Spaniards in New Spain, and their entrance into Texcoco. Also included is the account known as Relación sucinta en forma de memorial, a brief version of the historical events of the Sumaria relación with includes other accounts of the Toltecs and Chichimecs. The Sumaria relación de la historia general de esta Nueva España narrates the history of Mexico from its origins to the reign of Nezahualcoyotl, including as well some material on Nezahualpilli and his descendants; and Fernando Cortés Ixtlilxóchitl, one of the author's ancestors and an ally of Cortés during the Conquest, who claimed to be the first Indian to be baptized. The last section contains three related documents not written by Ixtlilxóchitli: judicial testimony concerning the conduct of Nuño de Guzmán; a sentence handed down in a case involving property of the estate of Doña Isabel Moctezuma; and an account by the cacique Don Francisco Acazitli of services rendered on behalf of the viceroy Mendoza, signed by Pedro Vazquez, who translated the account from Nahuatl to Spanish. The first Relación and appendix are in Boturini's handwriting.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1109 O'Gorman, E. Estudio introductorio in Obras históricas / Fernando de Alva Ixtlilxóchitli. Mexico, 1975, v. I, p. 237, A-1; p. 240, H-3 Ramírez, J.F. Bibliotheca mexicana, p. 57, no. 410 Boturini, L. Catálogo, Section II, no. 1; Section IV, nos. 1-3</p> <p>Caption title. See also Ayer Mss. 1108 and 1110 for slightly different ms. copies of the Relaciones. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Spine title: "Relaciones." In box with title: "Sumaria relacion." Includes: Sumaria relación de todas las cosas que han sucedido en la Nueva España; Historia de los señores chichimecas hasta la venida de los</p>
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*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>españoles; Relación sucinta en forma de memorial; Sumaria relación de la historia general de esta Nueva España; and three other documents. Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1108</p>	<p>Alva Ixtlilxochitl, Fernando de, 1578-1650</p> <p>Relaciones historicas [manuscript] / de Don Fernando de Alva Ixtlilxochitl interprete del supremo gobierno de esta Nueva España.</p> <p>1755.</p> <p>[283] leaves, bound ; 32 cm.</p> <p>A 1755 ms. copy of Ixtlilxóchitl's historical accounts, based on native sources, of ancient Mexico, the Toltec and Chichimec dynasties, and the Spanish conquest of Mexico. The Sumaria relación de todas las cosas begins with the ancient legends of the suns and the origen of the Indians, and discusses the establishment, development, and fall of the empires of the Toltecs and, later, the Chichimecs, as described in the section Historia de los señores chichimecas. Appended to the Sumaria relación are 7 documents dealing with the deeds of Nezahualcoyotl and Nezahualpilli; the arrival of the Spaniards in New Spain, and their entrance into Texcoco. The Compendio histórico emphasizes the conquest of Mexico and Cortés' expedition to Honduras, as well as the heroic achievements of the author's ancestors Nexahualcoyotl, Nezahualpilli, and Fernando Cortés Ixtlilxóchitl, the latter an ally of Cortés who performed many vital services for the Spanish Crown. The Compendio histórico includes testimonies from 1608 of various municipal officials of Otumba and San Salvador Quatlacincó, approving the contents and historical veracity of Ixtlilxóchitl's work. Finally, the Relación sucinta en forma de memorial summarizes the historical events of the Sumaria relación and includes other accounts of the Toltecs and Chichimecs.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1108 O'Gorman, E. Estudio introductorio in Obras históricas / Fernando de Alva Ixtlilxóchitl. Mexico, 1975, p. 237, A-2 and B-2</p> <p>Caption title. Includes: Sumaria relación de todas las cosas que han susedido en la Nueva España; Istoria de los señores chichimecas hasta la venida de los españoles; Compendio historico de los reyes de Tescuco; testimonios of the municipal officials of Otumba and San Salvador Quatlacincó; and Relación sucinta en forma de memorial. Transcribed from a copy of the Relaciones belonging to Mariano Veytia, now in the Collection Goupil in the Bibliothèque</p>

Mexico

	<p>Nationale in Paris. Ownership stamps on several leaves: "Collection E. Eug. Goupil à Paris. Ancienne collection J.M.A. Aubin." See also Ayer Mss. 1109 and 1110 for other slightly different ms. copies of the Relaciones. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1110</p>	<p>Alva Ixtlilxóchitl, Fernando de, 1578-1650</p> <p>Sumaria relacion de todas las cosas que han sucedido en la Nueva España [manuscript] : y de muchas cosas que los Tultecas alcanzaron y supieron desde la creacion del mundo hasta su destruccion, y venida de los terceros pobladores y chichimecas, hasta la venida de los españoles, sacada de la original historia de esta nueva España.</p> <p>[18--]</p> <p>146 leaves, bound ; 37 cm.</p> <p>Copy of Ixtlilxóchitl's Relaciones, compiled from native sources and containing various historical accounts of ancient Mexico, from the earliest origins of the Indians and the development of their empires to the Spanish Conquest. The Sumaria relación de todas las cosas begins with the legends of creation of the four suns, and discusses the establishment, development, and fall of the empires of the Toltecs and, later, the Chichimecs, as described in the section Historia de los señores chichimecas. Appended to the Sumaria relación are 7 documents dealing with the deeds of Nezahualcoyotl and Nezahualpilli; the arrival of the Spaniards in New Spain, and their entrance into Texcoco. Also included is the account known as Relación sucinta en forma de memorial, a brief version of the historical events of the Sumaria relación with includes other accounts of the Toltecs and Chichimecs. The Sumaria relación de la historia general de esta Nueva España narrates the history of Mexico from its origins to the reign of Nezahualcoyotl, including as well some material on Nezahualpilli and his descendants; and Fernando Cortés Ixtlilxóchitl, one of the author's ancestors and an ally of Cortés during the Conquest, who claimed to be the first Indian to be baptized. The last section contains three related documents not written by Ixtlilxóchitli: judicial testimony concerning the conduct of Nuño de Guzmán; a sentence handed down in a case involving property of the estate of Doña Isabel Moctezuma; and an account by the cacique Don Francisco Acazitli of services rendered on behalf of the viceroy Mendoza, signed by Pedro Vazquez, who translated the account from Nahuatl to Spanish.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1110 O'Gorman, E. Estudio</p>

	<p>introdutorio in Obras históricas / Fernando de Alva Ixtlilxóchitli. Mexico, 1975, p. 237, A-3</p> <p>Spine title: "Historia de Nueva España." Includes: Sumaria relación de todas las cosas que han sucedido en la Nueva España; Historia de los señores chichimecas hasta la venida de los españoles; Relación sucinta en forma de memorial; Sumaria relación de la historia general de esta Nueva España; and three other documents. Ownership stamp: "Collection E. Boban. Antiquaire à Paris." See also Ayer Mss. 1108 and 1109 for other slightly different copies of the Relaciones. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
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### Imprints

<p>Ayer 655.51 .C8 1523</p>	<p>Carta tercera de relaciõ: embiada por Fernãdo cortes capitan &amp; justicia mayor del uycatan ... al ... señor dõ Carlos emperador ... y rey de españa ... delas cosas sucedidas ... en la conqueista y recuperacion dela ... ciudad de Temixtitan: y delas otras prouincias ... que se rebelaron ... Assi mesmo haze relacion como hã descubierto el mar del Sur: &amp; otras ... prouincias muy ricas de minas de oro: y perlas: y piedras preciosas: &amp; avn tienen noticia que ay espereria.</p> <p>[Seuilla : Jacobo crõberger, 1523]</p> <p>30 l. 28.5 cm. (fol.)</p> <p>Harrisse BAV 121 Copy 1 Church 50 Copy 1 Medina BHA 66</p> <p>Signatures: a-c8, d6. Bound by W. Pratt. Colophon, 1. 30a: La p̄sente carta d' relaciõ fue impressa ãla ... ciudad d' seuilla por Jacobo crõberger alemã: acabo se a. xxx. dias de marc□o: año d' mill &amp; quiniētos &amp; xxij. Dated: Dela cibdad d' Cuyoacã ... a.xv.dias. de mayo de mill &amp; [a]nientos &amp; .xxij.anõs.</p>
<p>Ayer 655.51 .C8 1526</p>	<p>La quarta relaciõ que Fernãdo cortes gouernador y capitã general por [s]u mage[s]tad en la nueua E[s]paña del mar oceano ëbio al muy alto y muy potenti[ss]imo inuciti[ss]imo [s]eñor don Carlos emperador [s]emper agu[s]to y rey d' Span□a n̄o [s]eñor. en la qual e[s]tan otras cartas y relaciones quelos capitanes Pedro de aluarado e Diego godoy embiaron al dicho capitan Fernando</p>



	<p>cortes.</p> <p>[Valencia : George de Costilla, 12 July 1526]</p> <p>26 l. illus. fol.</p> <p>L. 1a, title below the arms of Charles V; l. 1b-17a, text, headed: Muy alto muy podero[s]o y excelenti[ss]imo principe muy cathólico [r] inuicti[ss]imo Emperador rey y [s]eñor. ; l. 17a-19a, Relacion hecha por Pedro de aluarado a Hernãdo cortes ; l. 19a, col. 2, Otra relaciõ hecha por Pedro d'aluarado a Hernãdo cortes ; l. 19a-22a, Otra relaciõ hecha por Pedro d'albarado a hernãdo cortes, signed and dated at end: De[s]ta ciudad d'St[iago a. xxviiij. de julio d' mil. d. xxiiij. an[õ]os. Pedro d'albarado. ; l. 22a-26b, Relaciõ hecha por Diego godoy a Hernando cortes., signed: Diego godoy. ; l. 26b, ending with the colophon: Fue impren[ss]a la pre[s]ente carta de relaciõ delas Indias: en la metropolitana ciudad de Valencia por George co[s]tilla Acabo[s]e a xij. dias d'l mes de Iulio an[õ]o de mil. d. xxvj. an[õ]os [Maltese cross].</p> <p>Harrisse BAV 138 Medina BHA 74 Church 58 Serrano y Morales, p. 102</p> <p>Second edition of the fourth letter of Cortés to the Emperor Charles V first published at Toledo in 1525. Includes the letters from Pedro de Alvarado and Diego de Godoy to Cortés. Bound by W. Pratt. Gothic type; 45 lines, 2 columns. With signatures but without foliation, catchwords or head-lines. Black ground initials in two sizes; large E, two small s and one M. Signatures: a<sup>6</sup>, b<sup>8</sup>, c-d<sup>6</sup>. With the arms of Charles V on the title-page and one woodcut on l. 22a. Some leaves repaired on centre columns by inlay and printed facsimile text. A few margins repaired by inlay.</p>
<p>Ayer 108 .G6 1554a</p>	<p>López de Gómara, Francisco 1511-1564.</p> <p>Historia de Mexico, con el descvbrimiento dela Nueva España, conquistada por el muy illustre y valeroso principe Don Fernando Cortes, marques del Valle, escrita por Francisco Lopez de Gomara, clerigo. Añadiose de la nueuo [sic] descripcion y traça de todas la Indias, con vna tabla alphabetica de las materias, y hazañas memorables enella contenidas.</p> <p>En Anvers : Por Iuan Belloero, 1554</p> <p>349 l., [22] p. 15 cm.</p> <p>Belgium Antwerp 1554 Imprints.</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>Errors in numbering: 73 omitted, 97 duplicated; leaves 23, 111 315, 316 numbered respectively 13, 1011, 215, 216. Colophon: Impresso en Anuers por Iuan Lacio. 1554. Reprint of the second part of the author's <i>Historia general de las Indias</i>, Saragossa, 1552. Marginal ms. notes. The "traça de todas las Indias" is wanting.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 655.52 .V4 1578</p>	<p>Información de derecho en fauor de las prouincias de la Nueva España, y nuevo reyno de Galizia, sobre la perpetuydad de los repartimientos de Indios, fechos a los conquistadores, y pobladores dellas por el emperador Carlo V. ... y por el rey ... Felipe segundo ...</p> <p>Madrid : G. Drouy, 1578.</p> <p>1 p. l., 22 numb. leaves. 30 cm.</p> <p>Bound with Velasquez y Salazar, Juan de. <i>Petición ...</i> [1578?]; and <i>Memorial de las prouisiones y cédulas reales...</i> [1578?] Signed and witnesses with five signatures in ms.</p> <p>At head of title: <i>Iesvs. Soliustitiæ &amp; illuminatio nostra.</i></p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 655.52 .V4 1578</p>	<p>Memorial de las prouisiones y cédulas reales, assi de la Catholica Majestad ... Carlo quinto ... como del rey don Phelippe segundo ... tocantes y perteneciētes al derecho y justicia de la Nueva España, y nuevo reyno de Galiçia ...</p> <p>[Madrid, 1578?]</p> <p>1 p. l., numb. leaves 24-36, [10] p. 30 cm.</p> <p>Bound with Velasquez de Salazar, Juan. <i>Petición ...</i> [1578?]; and <i>Información de derecho en fauor de las prouincias de la Nueva España...</i> 1578.</p> <p>Half-title. Extract from an unknown work. Pertaining to the rights of succession of the Indians of Mexico.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 655.52 .V4</p>	<p>Velazquez y Salazar, Juan</p> <p><i>Petición qve Iuan Velazquez de Salazar, procurador general de la Nueva España y nuevo reyno de Galizia dio ... á ... don Phelippe</i></p>

<p>1578</p>	<p>segundo ... sobre la perpetuación de las encomiendas de Indios, fechas á los conquistadores y pobladores de las dichas prouincias ...</p> <p>[Madrid : G. Drouy, 1578]</p> <p>9 numb. leaves. 30 cm.</p> <p>Bound with Información de derecho en fauor de las prouincias de la Nueua España... 1578; and Memorial de las prouisiones y cedula reales... [1578?]</p> <p>Caption title. Imprint supplied from Palau.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 655.52 .D2 1596</p>	<p>Dávila y Padilla Agustin, 1562-1604</p> <p>Historia de la fvndacion y discurso de la prouincia de Santiago de Mexico, de la orden de Predicadores, por las vidas de sus varones insignes, y casos notables de Nueua España. Por el maestro fray Augustin Dauila Padilla. Al principe de España Don Felipe nuestro señor. Con priuilegio de Casetilla.</p> <p>En Madrid : En casa de Pedro Madrigal, año de 1596.</p> <p>7 p. l., 815, [26] p. pl. 31 cm.</p> <p>Title within ornamental border having at the top the legend: Insignias de la provincia de Mexico. Text in double columns within line border. Fourth prelim. leaf (Privilegio del Consejo de Aragón y soneto de D. Francisco de Borja al autor wanting. cf., for collation, Medina, Bibl. his.-amer., v. 1.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 655.52 .D2 1625</p>	<p>Dávila Padilla, Agustin, 1562-1604</p> <p>Historia de la fvndacion y discvrso de la provincia, de Santiago de Mexico, de la orden de Predicadores por las vidas de sus varones insignes y casos notables de Nueua España. Por el maestro Fray Avgvstin Davila Padilla. Al principe de España Don Felipe nuestro Señor.</p> <p>Edicion segvnda.</p> <p>Brvsselas : En casa de Ivan de Meerbeqve, MDCXXV.</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>4 p. l., 654, [6] p. 33 cm.</p> <p>Title in red and black within double lines. Title vignette: Device of Dominican Order. Double columns within double lines. First edition published at Madrid in 1596. A continuation of this work by Alonso Franco y Ortega, with title "Segunda parte de la Historia de la provincia de Santiago de Mexico", though completed in 1645, was not published until 1900, when it appeared in Mexico, edited "por cuenta del Supremo gobierno á solicitud del R.P. Fr. Secundino Martinez."</p>
<p>Ayer 657.5 .M72 1628</p>	<p>Molina, Cristobal de, fl. 1628</p> <p>[Señor. Christoval de Molina, regidor perpetuo de la ciudad de Mexico en la Nueva España, dize ...</p> <p>Madrid, 1628]</p> <p>1 p. l., 6 numb. leaves. 30 cm</p> <p>Without title-page; title supplied from beginning of text. A memorial addressed to the King of Spain concerning the Indians of Mexico.</p>
<p>folio Ayer 653 .A162 1635</p>	<p>Abreu y Figeroa, Fernando de.</p> <p>Sumario en hecho, y derecho de lo que resulta de los memoriales, y decretos que ha auido en la propuesta que el padre maestro fray Fernando de Abreu y Figueroa hizo a su Magestad ... el año 1634 sobre retener los sinodos, o estipendios que paga en las Indias</p> <p>[S.l. : s.n., 1635?]</p> <p>23 leaves ; 28 cm.</p> <p>Caption title. Ms. signature of author on leaf 23.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 1300.5 .C7</p>	<p>Simon, Pedro, b. 1565</p> <p>Primera parte de las Noticias historiales de las conquistas de Tierra Firme en las Indias Occidentales. Compvesto por el padre</p>

<p>.S5 1637</p> <p>VAULT folio Ayer 1300.5 .C7 .S5 1637</p>	<p>fray Pedro Simon ...</p> <p>Cuenca : D. de la Yglesia, [1627]</p> <p>[18], 671, [39] p. 30 cm.</p> <p>Palau y Dulcet (2nd ed.), no. 314220 Sabin, no. 81286</p> <p>The work as now known consists of three parts, each containing seven "noticias"; a fourth part is mentioned as lost by J. Acosta. Compendio historico ... Paris, 1848, p. 381. Only the first part was printed before 1848. It relates to Venezuela and the "El Dorado" expedition of Ursúa and Aguirre. Engraved t.-p.; text in double columns. Includes index. Colophon: Con privilegio en Cuenca por Domingo de la Iglesia, año de 1627.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 871 .A955 C36 C76 1638</p>	<p>Contreras Gallardo, Pedro de,</p> <p>Manval de administrar los sanctos sacramentos a los españoles, y naturales desta nueva España conforme à la reforma de Paulo V. Pont. Max. Ordenado por el padre fray Pedro de Contreras Gallardo ... Impresso con licencia, y priuilegio.</p> <p>En Mexico : En la Imprenta de Ioan Ruyz, Año de 1638.</p> <p>8 p. l., 147 l., [8] p. 15 cm.</p> <p>Arms of the Franciscan order on verso of t.p. "Der ganze Text ist in mexikanischer Sprache gehalten."--Streit, v.2, p. 460-461.</p>
<p>broadside Ayer 652 .M4 1642</p>	<p>D. Jvan de Palafox, y Mendoza, obispo de la Puebla de los Angeles ... virrey, governador, y capitan general de esta Nueva-España ... Por quanto por mandamiêto del gobierno està dispuesto, y ordenado, que en las elecciones, que los indios de los pueblos de esta Nueva-Espana hazen, no intervenga la justicia ...</p> <p>[Mexico, 1642]</p> <p>broadside, 31 x 21 cm.</p> <p>Title from beginning of text. Signed and dated: Fech en Mexico, à viente y tres dias del mes de agosto de mil seiscientos y quarenta y dos años. El Obispo de la</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	Pueblo de los Angeles. Por mandado de su excelencia. Luis de Tobar Godinez. An order governing election of Indians to offices in Mexico.
Case folio D 895 .671  VAULT Ayer 263 .J515 M33 P4 2645	<p>Peréz de Ribas, Andrés, 1576-1655</p> <p>Historia de los trivmphos de nvestra santa fee entre gentes las mas barbaras: y fieras del Nuevo orbe: conseguidos por los soldados de la milicia de la Compañia de Iesvs en las misiones e la prouincia de Nueva-España. Refierense assimismo las costvmbres, ritos, y supersticiones que vsauan estas gentes: sus puestos, y temples: las vitorias que de algunas dellas alcançaron con las armas los catolicos españoles, quando les obligaron à tomarlas: y las dichas muertes de veinte religiosos de la Compañia, que en varios puestos, y a manos de varias naciones, dieron sus vidas por la predicacion del santo euangelio ... / Escrita por el padre Andres Perez de Ribas.</p> <p>Madrid : A. de Paredes, 1645.</p> <p>20 p. leaves, 763, [1] p. ; 30 cm.</p>
Ayer 657 .P2 1650	<p>Palafox y Mendoza, Juan de, 1600-1659.</p> <p>Virtudes del Indio</p> <p>N.p., 1650?]</p> <p>93 p. 20 cm.</p> <p>Imperfect. Running title. At head of p. 1: Señor. Signed: El obispo de la Puebla de los Angeles. "This memorial, respecting the virtues of the Indians, was probably privately printed for the use of the king and the Council of the Indies, as it is without date, place of printing, name of printer, title, or any of the usual 'privileges'."--Stevens, Hist. nuggets, v. 2, 1862, p. 574. Probable date supplied from B.M. catalog.</p>
VAULT	<p>Torres Castillo, Juan de.</p> <p>Relacion de lo svcedido en las provincias de Nexapa, Yztepex, y la</p>

<p>Ayer 655.57 .O11 T6 1662</p>	<p>Villa Alta. Inquietudes de los Indios, sus naturales. Castigos en ellos hechos. Y satisfacion que se diò à la jvsticia, reduciendolos à la paz, quietud, y obediencia devida à su Magestad ...</p> <p>[Mexico : Imprenta de I. Ruiz, 1662]</p> <p>4 p. l., 23, [1] p., 1 l.</p>
<p>Ayer 655.57 .O2 B95 1674</p>	<p>Burgoa, Francisco de, 1605-1681</p> <p>Geográfica descripción de la parte septentrional del polo ártico de la América, etc.</p> <p>México : En la Imprenta de Iuan Ruyz, 1674.</p> <p>[10], 198 l. ; 27 cm.</p> <p>II. parte de la historia de la provincia de predicadores de Guaxaca. 2a. parte de la historia de la provincia de predicadores de Guaxaca. Segunda parte de la historia de la provincia de predicadores de Guaxaca. Segundo tomo de la segunda parte de la historia Geográfica descripción de la parte septentrional del polo ártico de la América, etc.</p> <p>Medina, J.T. México, 1104 Palau 289</p> <p>"Tabla de las doctrinas, conventos, sitios, sugetos, sentencias, y cosas notables que contiene esta segunda parte de la historia desta provincia de San Hyppolito martyr de Guaxaca, del Orden de Predicadores"--L. [1]. Running title: II. parte de la historia de la Provincia de Predicadores de Guaxaca. Continuation of the author's Palestra historial, Mexico, 1670. Title page reads: Segundo tomo de la segunda parte de la historia Geográfica descripción de la parte septentrional del polo ártico de la América, etc. Signatures: [par.] H<sup>2</sup>-4Z<sup>2</sup> [double par.] A<sup>2</sup>-E<sup>2</sup> . Leaves numbered on one side only. Frontispiece.</p>
<p>Ayer 656.9 .G8 A47 1675</p>	<p>Alvarez de Castro, Antonio, defendant</p> <p>Por el licenciado don Antonio Aluarez de Castro, presidente en la Real audiencia de la ciudad de Guadalaxara, de la Nueva Vizcaya. Con el señor fiscal de el Consejo, sobre diferentes causes, y capitulos.</p> <p>[Madrid?, 1675?]</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>30 numb. leaves. 30 cm.</p> <p>Caption title. Wood-cut at head of caption title.</p>
<p>VAULT folio Ayer 652 .S73</p>	<p>Por quanto aviendome dado quento Fr. Felix de Como, siendo Comissario General de la Orden de San Francisco del Peru ... de la limosna ... que en virtud de decreto del gobierno de aquellas provincias ... se dieron de la caja real de Lima, para la mission de seis religiosos ... que fueron a la conversion de los indios de Andamarca ...</p> <p>Buen Retiro, 1691.</p> <p>[1 ] p. 33 cm. Signed, "Yo el Rey." Dated, partially in manuscript, May 30, 1691. Orders royal officials in America to inform the crown of appropriations made for mssions, conversio of the Indians, etc.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 655.52 .V5 1698</p>	<p>Vetancurt, Agustín de, 1620-1700.</p> <p>Teatro mexicano. Descripcion breve de los svcessos exemplares, historicos, politicos, militares, y religiosos del Nuevo Mundo occidental de las Indias ... Dispvesto por el r. p. fr. Avgvstin de Vetancvrt.</p> <p>En Mexico : Por Doña Maria de Benavides, viuda de Iuan de Ribera, 1698 [1697]</p> <p>4 pt. in 1 v. 29 cm.</p> <p>pte. 1. Svcessos naturales: tratado 1. De la naturaleza, temple, sitio, nombre, longitud, fertilidad, y otras grandezas de el Nuevo mundo; tratado 2. De la fertilidad, y riqueza en comun de este Nuevo mundo.--pte. 2. Svcessos politicos: tratado 1. De los que habitaron la tierra de la Nueva-España antes del diluvio, del origen de sus naciones despues, y de sus primeros pobladores; tratado 2. De el gobierno politico, y domestico de los naturales en su gentilidad. Callendario de los años segun la quenta de los Mexicanos; tratado 3. De los nombres de los falsos dioses, templos, sirvientes, y ritos gentilicos de los naturales de las Indias, Manifesto del zelo de vn religioso ministro de los naturales a cerca de el estado de la republica de los Indios con el pulque, que beben, y la perdicion que tienen.--pte. 3. Svcesos militares: tratado 1. De los sucesos militares de las armas; tratado 2. De las batallas, y conquistas, que hizo el exercito de Españoles,</p>



Mexico

	<p>y Tlaxcaltecas en Mexico, y sus contornos. Indice de los tratados. [Apendice]: Tratado de la ciudad de Mexico, y las grandezas que la ilustran despues que la fundaron Expañoles. Tratado de la ciudad de la Puebla de los Angeles, y grandezas que la ilustran.--pte. 4. Chronica de la provincia del Santo Evangelio de Mexico ... [Apendice]: Menologio franciscano de los varones mas señalados, que con sus vidas exemplares ... ilustraron la provincia de el Santo Evangelio de Mexico.</p> <p>Chronica de la provincia del Santo Evangelio de Mexico.</p> <p>Parts 2 and 3 paged continuously. Part 4 (also issued separately) has title: Chronica de la provincia del Santo Evangelio de Mexico. Quarta parte del teatro mexicano de los sucessos religiosos ... En Mexico, por Doña Maria de Benavides viuda de Iuan de Ribera, 1697. A duplicate of pte. 3 [Apendice] 56 p. bound at end. "[Apendice] Tratado de la Ciudad de Mexico ... Tratado de la ciudad de la Puebla de los Angeles: v. 1, p. 1-56 at the end. This text is also appended to v. 2.</p>
<p>VAULT folio Ayer 108 .S7 1703</p>	<p>Sólorzano Pereira, Juan de, 1575-1655</p> <p>Politica indiana / compuesta por el doctor don Juan de Solorzano Pereira ... dividida en seis libros ; en los quales con gran distincion, y estudio se trata, y resuelve todo lo tocante al descubrimiento, descripcion, adquisicion, y retencion de las mesmas Indias ...</p> <p>En Amberes [i.e. Antwerp] : por Henrico y Cornelio Verdussen ..., 1703.</p> <p>[26], 536, [84] p., [1] leaf of plates : 1 port. ; 34 cm.</p>
<p>Ayer BX 3512 .S35 D6 1710</p>	<p>Dominicans. Provincia de Santiago de México</p> <p>Acta capituli provincialis celebrati in nostro angelopolitano S.P.N. Dominici conventu die 24 maij D[omi]ni 1710 / praeside R. Adm. P.N. praesentato Fr. Didaco de la Vera ... [et al.]</p> <p>Mexici : Apud Haeredes viduae Francisci Rodriguez Lupercio, [1710]</p> <p>[30] p. ; 20 cm.</p> <p>Mexico 1710 Imprints.</p> <p>Title vignette, ornamental border.</p>

<p>Ayer 657 .T6 1723 v.1-3</p>	<p>Torquemada, Juan de, ca., 1557-1664</p> <p>Primera-[tercera] parte de los veinte i vn libros rituales i manarchia indiana, con el origen y guerras, de los indios occidentales, de sus poblaçones descubrimiento, conquista, conuersion, y otras cosas marauillosas de la mesma tierra ... Compuesto por f. Juan de Torquemada ...</p> <p>Madrid : N. Rodriquez Franco, 1723 [i.e. 1725]</p> <p>3 v. fold. map. 30 cm.</p> <p>Engraved title-pages. Edited by A. González de Barcia Carballido y Zúñiga. "Proemio a esta segunda impresión" (v. 1, 2d-4th prelim. leaves) dated: Enero 20 de 1725.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 657.6 .J512 P13 1723</p>	<p>Palafox y Mendoza, Juan de, 1600-1659</p> <p>Carta que el illmo. Exmo., y Ve. Sr. D. Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, del Consejo de su Magestad ... escribió al P. Horazio Carochi, preposito de la Casa Professa de la Compañia de Jesus.</p> <p>Lovaina : Por Egidio Danique, 1723.</p> <p>183 p. ; 20 cm.</p> <p>Palau 209677 Medina. Biblioteca hispano-americana. v.4, p.140 (2454)</p> <p>Cortes en azul.</p>
<p>folio Ayer 652 .M4 1726</p>	<p>V. exc. manda cumplir, y executar el despacho inserto, expedido por el señor d. Juan Picado Pacheco, para la recaudacion de la renta del maíz del Hospital Real de esta ciudad, bajo las penas que contiene.</p> <p>[México, 1726]</p> <p>[6] p. 31 cm.</p>

	<p>Title from summary at end of text. At head of text: Don Juan de Acuña ... Dated at end of May 25, 1726, and addressed in manuscript to the Alcalde mayor of Tulancingo, with manuscript notations.</p>
<p>folio Ayer 652 .M4 1727</p>	<p>Para que ... dé cumplido obediencia al decreto, y despachos que se refieren, sobre la satisfacion del medio real del Hospital de los Naturales de esta corte.</p> <p>[México, 1727]</p> <p>[6] p. 31 cm.</p> <p>Title from summary at end of text. At head of text: Don Juan de Acuña ... Dated at end August 16, 1727, and addressed in manuscript to the Alcalde mayor of Tulancingo, with manuscript notations.</p>
<p>Case folio F 802.32</p>	<p>Garcia Gregorio, d. 1627</p> <p>Origen de los Indios de el Nuevo mundo, e Indias Occidentales, averiguado con discurso de opiniones por el padre presentado Fr. Gregorio García, de la Orden de Predicadores. Tratanse en este libro varias cosas, y puntos curiosos, tocantes à diversas ciencias, i facultades, con que se hace varia historia, de mucho gusto para el ingenio, i entendimiento de hombres agudos, i curiosos. Segunda impresion. Enmendada, y añadida de algunas opiniones, ò cosas notables, en maior prueba da lo que contiene, con tres tablas mui puntuales de los capitulos, de las materias, y autores, que las tratan. Dirigido al angelico Doct. S.te Tomas de Aquino.</p> <p>Madrid : En la imprenta de F. Martinez Abad, 1729.</p> <p>[12] l., 336 p., [40] l. illus., port. 31 cm.</p> <p>Ed. by A. Gonzalez de Barcía Carballido y Zuñiga. Page 7 numbered 1; p. 1-3 and 6 not numbered. Title vignette, engr. At head of the "Epistola dedicatoria" is an engraving representing Thomas Aquinas kneeling before a crucifix. No. 2-7 omitted in paging.</p>
<p>Ayer</p>	<p>Rivera, Pedro de, 1664?-1744</p>

<p>656.2 .R6 1736</p>	<p>Diario. Y derrotero de lo caminado, visto, y oboervado en el discurso de la visita general de precidios, situados en las provincias ynternas de Nueva España, que de orden de Su Magestad executô d. Pedro de Rivera, haviendo transitado ... las provincias, de Sonora, Ostimuri, Sinaloa, y Guasteca.</p> <p>Guathemals : S. de Arebalo, 1736.</p> <p>1 p. l., [76] p. 28 cm.</p>
<p>Ayer 108 .S7 1736</p>	<p>Sólorzano Pereira, Juan de, 1575-1655</p> <p>Politica indiana, compuesta por el doct. d. Juan de Solorzano Pereyra ... Dividida en seis libros, en los quales con gran distincion, y estudio se trata, y resuelve todo lo tocante al descubrimiento, descripcion, adquisicion, y retencion de las mesmas Indias, y su gobierno particular, assi cerca de las personas de los indios, y sus servicios, tributos, diezmos, y encomiendas, como de lo espiritual, y eclesiastico cerca de su doctrina: patronazzo real, iglesias, prelados, prebendados, curas seculares, y regulares, inquisidores, commissarios de cruzada, y de las religiones ... Con dos indices muy distintos, y copiosos ... Sale en esta tercera impresion ilustrada por el licenc. d. Francisco Ramiro de Valenzuela ...</p> <p>Madrid : M. Sacristan, 1736-39.</p> <p>2 v. 34 cm.</p> <p>Half-title: Politica indiana del señor Don Juan de Soloranzo, ilustrada, y añadida.</p> <p>Vol. 2 has title: Tomo segundo de la Politica indiana ... Madrid, G. Ramirez, 1739.</p> <p>Originally published in Latin, Madrid, 1629-39, under title: ... De indiarvm ivre ... First Spanish edition published, Madrid, 1648, with title: Politica indiana.</p>
	<p>El peregrino septentrional atlante : delineado en la exemplarissima</p>

<p>Case E 5 .M3325</p> <p>VAULT Graff 1260</p>	<p>vida del venerable padre F. Antonio Margil de Jesus ... / escribela el P. Fr. Isidro Felis de Espinosa ...</p> <p>En Mexico : por Joseph Bernardo de Hogal ..., Año de 1737.</p> <p>[38], 456, [4] p. illus., 1 pl. 21 cm.</p> <p>Howes E 184 Palau 82703 Wagner 102</p> <p>Title in red and black within ornamental border.</p> <p>Head and tail pieces. Text in double columns within line borders. Line 10 of title: Santo.; line 24: Impresa con licencia</p>
<p>Case F 96 .11</p> <p>Ayer 10 .B7 1746</p>	<p>Boturini Benaduci, Lorenzo, 1702-1751</p> <p>Idea de una nueva historia general de la América Septentrional. Fundada sobre material copioso de figuras, symbolos, caratères, y geroglificos, cantares, y manuscritos de autores indios, ultimamente descubiertos. Dedicada al rey ntro señor en su Real, y supremo consejo de las Indias el cavallero Lorenzo Boturini Benaduci, señor de la Torre, y de Hono.</p> <p>Con licencia. En Madrid : En la imprenta de Juan de Zuñigá, 1746.</p> <p>20 p. l., 167 p. 1 l., [6], 96 p. front., port. 21 cm.</p> <p>"Catalogo del museo historico indiano del cavallero Lorenzo Boturini Benaduci.</p> <p>"Catalogo del Museo historico indiano del cavallero Lorenzo Boturini Benaduci, señor de la Torre, y de Hono"; 96 p. at end. Head and tail pieces. Initials.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 871 .A955 C35</p>	<p>Saavedra, Marcos de.</p> <p>Confessonario breve activo, y passivo, en lengua mexicana. Con el qual los que comienzan (sabiendolo bien de memoria) parece, que qualquiera estará suficiente mientras aprende mas. Dispuesto por el P.F. Marcos de Saavedra ...</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

<p>S2 1746</p>	<p>Reimpreso en Mexico : en la Imprenta real del superior gobierno, y del Nuevo rezado, de Doña Maria de Rivera, 1746.</p> <p>[15] p. 15 cm.</p> <p>Title within ornamental border.</p>
<p>Case F 96 .073 v.1  or  Ayer 108 .B2 1749 v.1</p>	<p>Carta [segunda, tercera, y quarta] de relacion, embiada a Su Sacra Magestad del emperador nuestro señor, por el capitan general de la Nueva-España, llamado D. Fernando Cortes.</p> <p>In Barcia Carballido y Zuñiga, Andrés González de. Historiadores primitivos de las Indias Occidentales. [no. 2-4] Madrid, 1749. v. 1</p> <p>[Madrid, 1749]</p> <p>173 p. 31 cm.</p>
<p>Ayer 108 .B2 1749 v.1  Case F 96 .073 v.1</p>	<p>Fernández de Oviedo y Valdes, Gonzalo, 1478-1557</p> <p>[Relacion sumaria de la historia natural de las Indias, compuesta, y dirigida al emperador Carlos V. por el capitan Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo.</p> <p>In Barcia [Carballido y Zuñiga], Andrés González de. Historiadores primitivos de las Indias Occidentales. [no. 5] Madrid, 1749, v. 1</p> <p>Madrid, 1749]</p> <p>57, [9] p. 31 cm.</p> <p>Title taken from table of contents (title-page or half-title (?) is wanting in the present copy) "Impreso 1631" [i.e. 1731]--Pinelo-Barcia's Epitome, v. 2, col. 580; cf. also note under entry for Barcia, Historiadores. First published under title: Oviedo de la natural hystoria delas Indias; [on verso of t.p.: Svmario dela natural y general istoria delas Indias, etc.] Toledo, 1526.</p>

<p>VAULT folio Ayer 263 .J511 A46 1753</p>	<p>Altamirano, Pedro Ignacio</p> <p>Informe historico, canonico, y real, por las misiones de la Compañia de Jesus de la Nueva-Espana: en al expediente con el Ilmo. señor D. Pedro Sanchez de Tagle, obispo de Durango, del Consejo de S.M. &amp;c. Sobre si dicho ilustrissimo prelado puede, ò no, señalar clerigo secular por visitador de las misiones de Sinaloa, Sonora, y otras, que se dice comprehenderse en el territorio de su obispado.</p> <p>[Madrid, 175-?]</p> <p>22 numb. l. ; 30 cm.</p> <p>Bookplate of Thomas Winthrop Streeter. Signatures: [A]-L<sup>2</sup>. Denies the right of the Bishop of Durango to appoint a visitor to the Jesuit missions in Sinaloa and Pimería Alta.</p>
<p>Ayer 247 .V433 F224 1753</p> <p>Graff 1287</p>	<p>Faría, Francisco Xavier de</p> <p>Vida. Y heroycas virtudes del Vble. padre Pedro de Velasco, provincial, que fué, de la Compañia de Jesus, de Nueva-Espana. Por el P. Francisco Xavier de Faría de la misma Compañia de Jesus.</p> <p>Mexico : En la imprenta de Doña Maria de Ribera, 1753.</p> <p>[14], 64, 57-170 p. 21 cm.</p> <p>Howes F 33</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 657.6 .J512 07 1754</p>	<p>Ortega, José de, 1700-1768</p> <p>Apostolicos afanes de la Compañia de Jesus, escrito por un padre de la misma sagrada religion de su provincia de Mexico.</p> <p>Barcelona : P. Nadal, 1754.</p> <p>6 p. l., 452, [7] p., 1 l. 20 cm.</p>

	<p>libro 1. Marsviliosa reduccion, y conquista de la provincia de San Joseph del Gran Nayar, nuevo Reino de Toledo.--libro II. De los principios, progressos, y descaecimiento de la espirital conquista de Pimeria Alta por la muerte del Padre Euseblo Francisco Kino.--libro III. De nuevos progressos, varios descubrimientos, y estado presente de la Pimeria Alta.</p> <p>Edited by F.X. Fluvia. cf. Aprobacion, verso of 3d prelim. leaf. In Beristain's Biblioteca hispano americana septentrional the work is attributed first to Juan Francisco López and later to José de Ortega. According to the later entry, "es sin duda de nuestro Ortega, como lo conocerá el que lea con reflexion el cap. 25 del lib. 1. □" Reprinted, Mexico, 1887, under title: Historia del Nayarit, Sonora, Sinaloa y ambas Californias ... "El diario del viaje, que hizo el Padre Fernanio Consag de la Compañia de Jesus en la California desde 27 grados, y 2 tercios àzia el norte entre la Sierre Madre, y el Oceano" [May 22-July 8, 1751]: p. 391-429.</p> <p>Jalisco and Sonora</p>
<p>Ayer 655.51 .C8 1770</p>	<p>Historia de Nueva-España, escrita por su esclarecido conquistador Hernan Cortes, aumentada con otros documentos, y notas, por el ilustrissimo Señor Don Francisco Antonio Lorenzana, arzobispo de Mexico. Con las licencias necesarias.</p> <p>Mexico : Impr. del superior gobierno, J.A. de Hogal, 1770.</p> <p>10 p. l., xvi, 400, [18] p. pl., 2 fold. maps, facsim. on 31 pl. 28 cm.</p> <p>Dedication--Prologo.--Erratas.--Viage de Hernan Cortés desde la antigua Vera-Cruz á México, para la inteligencia de los pueblos, que expresa en sus cartas, y se ponen en el mapa.--Advertencias para la inteligencia de las cartas de Hernan Cortés (notes on ancient Mexican history including calendar and list of emperors).--Gobierno politico de Nueva España (list of viceroys from Cortés to the Marquis de Croix).--Carta [segunda] de relacion de Cortés.--Fragmentos de un mapa de tributos ó Cordillera de los pueblos (notes followed by half-title and 31 plates).--Carta tercera de Cortés.--Viage de Hernan Cortés á la peninsula de Californias, y noticia de todas las expediciones que á ella se han hecho hasta el present año de 1769.--Carta [cuarta] de Cortés.--Indice.</p> <p>Title in red and black, with engr. vignette. Maps: (1) Plano de la Nueva España ... dispuesto por J.A. de Alzate y Ramirez, 1769; (2) reproduction of map, representing the coast of "Mar de el sur," designed by Domingo del Castillo, piloto, Mexico, 1541.</p>



<p>Greenlee 4582 .U87 1773</p>	<p>Ussieux, Louis d', 1744-1805</p> <p>Compendio histórico del descubrimiento y Conquista de la India Oriental : refiéranse las primeras navegaciones de los portugueses, varios acontecimientos en ellas ... / traducido del francés por D. Manuel Antonio Ramirez</p> <p>Cordoba : Oficina de D. Juan Rodriguez, 1773.</p> <p>[6], 155, [5] p. ; 21 cm.</p> <p>Includes bibliographical references and index Palau 247072</p> <p>Attributed to Louis d'Ussieux.</p>
<p>Ayer 652 .S73 1774</p>	<p>Recopilacion de leyes de los reynos de las Indias. Mandadas imprimir, y publicar por la Magestad catolica del rey don Carlos II. nuestro señor, va dividida en quatro tomos, con el indice general, y al principio de cada tomo el indice especial de los titulos, que contiene ...</p> <p>Madrid : A. Ortega, 1774.</p> <p>4 v. 35 cm.</p> <p>Title vignettes (coat of arms of Spain) ; initials. At foot of title-pages: Tercera edicion. Vol. 2 has imprint: Madrid, A. Perez de Soto ... ; v. 4: Madrid, Impr. de don B. Ulloa ...</p>
<p>Ayer 500 .A101 G7 1778</p> <p>F 95 .36</p>	<p>Granados y Gálvez, José Joaquín, 1734-1794</p> <p>Tardes americanas: gobierno gentil y catolico: breve y particular noticia de toda la historia indiana: sucesos, casos notables, y cosas ignoradas, desde la entrada de la gran nacion tulteca á esta tierra de Anahuac, hasta los presentes tiempos. Trabajadas por un Indio, y un español. Sacalas a luz el m. r. p. fr. Joseph Joaquin Granados y Galvez.</p> <p>Mexico : En la nueva imprenta matritense de D.F. de Zúñiga y Ontiveros, 1778.</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>36 p. l., 540 p. illus., 3 pl. 20 cm.</p> <p>Written in form of a dialogue between an Indian and a Spaniard.</p>
<p>VAULT Folio Graff 9 no. 11</p>	<p>Instruccion formada en virtud de real orden de S.M., que se dirige al señor comandante general de Provincias Internas don Jacobo Ugarte y Loyola para gobierno y puntual observancia de este superior gefe y de sus inmediatos subalternos.</p> <p>[Mexico City : s.n., 1786]</p> <p>60 p. 29 cm.</p> <p>Mexico 1786 Imprints.</p> <p>Medina, J.T. México, 7636</p> <p>Caption title. Dated "México 26 de agosto de 1786" and signed: El conde de Galvez. Signatures: A-P<sup>4</sup>. On the treatment of the Indians of the frontier province of Texas, Nueva Vscaya, New Mexico, California, Sonora, and Coahuila. Forms part of the Everett D. Graff Collection of Western Americana at the Newberry Library.</p>
<p>VAULT folio Graff 9 no.11</p>	<p>New Spain. Viceroy (1785-1786: Bernardo de Galvéz)</p> <p>Instruccion formada en virtud de real orden de S.M., que se dirige al señor comandante general de Provincias Internas don Jacobo Ugarte y Loyola para gobierno y puntual observancia de este superior gefe y de sus inmediatos subalternos.</p> <p>[Mexico City : s.n., 1786]</p> <p>60 p. 29 cm.</p> <p>Medina, J.T. México, 7636</p> <p>Caption title. Dated "México 26 de agosto de 1786" and signed: El conde de Galvez. Signatures: A-P<sup>4</sup>. On the treatment of the Indians of the frontier province of Texas, Nueva Viscaya, New Mexico, California, Sonora, and Coahuila. Forms part of the Everett D. Graff Collection of Western Americana at the Newberry Library.</p>

<p>folio Ayer 6552 .M4 1792</p>	<p>Leyes, ordenanzas, autos acordados y otras superiores determinaciones relatives á la exención de alcabalas concedida á los indios en los géneros y frutos de su labranza y crianza, mandadas imprimir y circular por la Junta superior de real hacienda de esta N.E. incluso el mismo acuerdo en que se determinó con fecha de 2 de diciembre de 1791.</p> <p>[Mexico : s.n., 1792]</p> <p>11 p. ; 29 cm.</p> <p>Medina, J.T. Mexico, 8206</p> <p>Caption title. "Es copia. México 11 de Febrero de 1792. Antonio Bonilla"--P. 11. Signed: Revilla Gigédo, Gamboa. Posada. Campomarin. Gutierrez del Mazo. Felix Sandoval. Imprint from p. 11.</p>
<p>Case G 96 .91</p>	<p>Ulloa, Antonio de, 1716-1795</p> <p>Noticias americanas: entretenimientos físico-históricos sobre la América Meridional, y la Septentrional oriental: comparacion general de los territorios, climas y producciones en las tres especies vegetal, animal y mineral; con una relacion particular de los Indios de aquellos paises, sus costumbres y usos, de las petrificaciones de cuerpos marinos, y de las antigüedades. Con un discurso sobre el idioma, y conjeturas sobre el modo con que pasáron los primeros pobladores. Su autor el exc. Sr. Don Antonio de Ulloa.</p> <p>Madrid : Imprenta Real, 1792.</p> <p>8 p. l., 342 p. 22 cm.</p> <p>1st edition published 1772.</p>

Transcripts and reproductions

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1143</p>	<p>Copia paleográfica de los antiguos libros de cabildo del exmo. ayuntamiento de esta capital [manuscript]</p> <p>[between 1850 and 1860]</p> <p>6 v. ; 34 cm. or smaller.</p> <p>Ms. copy from 1850-1860 of the actions of the cabildo or municipal council of Mexico City in the political, administrative, social, and economic affairs of the city, from <b>March 1524 to April 1564</b>. The entries, arranged chronologically, document the actions of the council in matters such as city ordinances, the imposition of fines, orders for payment of municipal salaries and commissions, approval of appointments, grants of "solares" or parcels of land to various citizens, pending litigation, inheritance matters, disposition of revenues from the sale or rent of municipal properties, regulation of the medical profession, price controls on bread and other foodstuffs, and the construction of roads, bridges, and fountains in the city. Included with the entries are several cédulas and cartas reales from the Spanish kings, Charles V and Philip II, concerning issues such as the minting of coins, taxes on gold, allocation of funds for ayuntamiento expenses; regulation of the number of public notaries allowed in Mexico City, and establishing boundaries of the civil and criminal jurisdictions of the city. The first volume was copied by José Fernando Ramírez, who also prepared the index and the 169 historical notes at the end. Indices by Ramírez also appear in volumes 2 and 3, the texts of which were copied by Manuel Orozco y Berra.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1143 Ramírez, J.F., <i>Bibliotheca mexicana</i>, no. 81, vols. I-VI</p> <p>O’Gorman, Edmundo, ed., <i>Guía de las actas de cabildo de la Ciudad de México</i> (Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1970).</p> <p>Originally part of the José Fernando Ramírez collection when acquired by Edward E. Ayer in 1904.</p> <p>Spine title: "Actas de cabildo."</p> <p>Spine title: "Actas de cabildo." Date suggested by Ramírez catalogue. Letterpress t.p. used in v. 1-2 is taken from Ygnacio Rayón’s 1849 edition of part of the text. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
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<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1196</p>	<p>Pérez de Ribas, Andrés, 1576-1655</p> <p>Corónica y historia religiosa de la provincia de la Compañía de Jesus de Mexico en Nueva España [manuscript]</p> <p>1900.</p> <p>2 v. ; 34 cm.</p> <p>A ms. copy of Pérez de Ribas' history of the Jesuits and their evangelistic work in Mexico, from <b>1572 to 1624</b>. The first Jesuits arrived in Veracruz, Mexico, on June 13, 1572, to begin their evangelistic enterprise in the New World, and Pérez de Ribas documents the founding of the numerous Jesuit colleges which sprang up in Mexico in cities such as Valladolid, Oaxaca, Puebla, Pátzcuaro, and Mexico City. There is also a section on the establishment of Jesuit mission in the Philippines. Pérez describes the triumphs and miraculous conversions of the Jesuit missionaries, as well as their persecutions, devoting several chapters to the great disputes between the Jesuits and bishop Juan de Palafox y Mendoza; and includes much biographical material on Jesuit priests, missionaries, and on important officials, such as Alonso de Villaseca, founder of the Colegio de Mexico; Melchor de Covarrubias, founder of the Colegio del Espíritu Santo in Puebla; Alonso de la Mota y Escobar, bishop of Puebla and founder of the Colegio de San Ildefonso; and Vasco de Quiroga, first bishop of Michoacán. In addition, he describes the geography and population of the various cities and provinces where the Jesuits established their residences, colleges, and seminaries.</p> <p>Washington (D.C.) 1900 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish, with some Latin.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1196</p> <p>Note on leaf [1] of v. 1 indicates that the Ayer Ms. is a copy of the original manuscript in the Library of Congress, and is dated December 29, 1900 in Washington, D.C. by John C. Fitzpatrick, acting chief of the Library's Manuscript Department. Published version: Mexico : Impr. del Sagrado corazon de Jesús, 1896.</p> <p>Contemporary full leather binding.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer 657.6</p>	<p>Agurto, Pedro, d. 1608</p> <p>Tractado, de qve se deven administrar los sacramentos ... a los</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

<p>.A27 1573 1942</p>	<p>indios de esta nueva Espana ...</p> <p>Mexico : A. de Spinosa, 1573.</p> <p>90 numb. leaves, [2] p. 18 cm.</p> <p>Photostat (positive) from a copy in the Henry E. Huntington library. [San Marino, Calif., 1942] Unbound in box.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1174</p>	<p>Fragmentos de la Historia de Tlaxcala de Diego Muñoz Camargo [manuscript]</p> <p>1852.</p> <p>276, [80] p., bound ; 36 cm.</p> <p>Copy made in 1852 by Mariano Macedo of parts of Muñoz Camargo's history of Tlaxcala, from the ms. owned at that time by Joaquín García Icazbalceta. Book I recounts the early history of Tlaxcala of the 11th and 12th centuries; the establishment of the centers at Tepecticpac, Ocotelulco, Tizatlán, and Quiahuiztlán; and the ongoing wars with the Aztecs, especially under Moctezuma Ilhuicamina. Muñoz Camargo also describes important Tlaxcalan heroes such as the great warrior Tlahuicole and the rulers, Xicotécatl, father and son. There are chapters on the culture and social customs of the Tlaxcalans, and on their religion, including details on the priests, idols, and human sacrifices. Book II begins with the arrival of the Spaniards in Mexico, and the role of the Tlaxcalans as allies of Cortés in his conquest of the Aztec empire. With the coming of the first Franciscans missionaries, Indian gods such as Camaxtli are denounced and their temples destroyed. The chronicle continues with accounts of new explorations and discoveries in New Mexico and California following the Conquest; the political and ecclesiastical organization of the colony; and the achievements of the early viceroys, concluding in <b>1585 as the 5th viceroy</b>, the marqués de Villamanrique, takes office. Although a section of Alfonso Zurita's Breve y sumaria relación de los señores de la Nueva España was to have been included with Muñoz Camargo's ms., Macedo, the copyist, points out that it was never added. He also notes that he is leaving blank pages in his book in the event that the continuation of Muñoz Camargo's ms. is found.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1174 The Phillipps manuscripts, 21251</p> <p>Title page: "Copiados en 1852 del manuscrito que posée [!] D. Joaqn. Garcia Icazbalceta en México. Se agrega un fragmento de otro manuscrito anónimo en que es mencionado el autor." Inside front cover: "Phillipps Ms 21251." Ms. includes 80 blank pages at end. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript</p>

	Collection (Newberry Library)
Ayer MS 1622	<p>Documents pertaining to the Xiu family of Yucatán, Mexico, 1608 Feb.-1817 Oct 1.</p> <p>[140] p. : genealogical table, map</p> <p><b>Photographic reproduction</b> of Xiu family nobility documents and petitions dated 1608-1817 from various Yucatán towns such as Tekax, Ticul, Oxkutzcab, Yaxakumche, and Mérida. Several of the documents are "probanzas," establishing the nobility status of members of the Xiu family. The record of the proceedings to confirm the nobility of Juan, María, and Petrona Xiu, including testimony of witnesses and the "auto de permisión," is dated May 13, 1641 in Tekax. The bulk of the documents are petitions by members of the Xiu family who, on the basis of their nobility status, seek hereditary rights, privileges, and exemptions. Petitions are filed by members of successive generations, such as Alonso Xiu, his widow Catalina Cimé, their children Juan, María, and Petrona, and their grandsons Bonifacio Uc and Roque Xiu. Certifications of baptism often accompany these petitions for privileges. The Maní land treaty of 1557 is a land survey of the province of Maní. Also included are two pictorial documents: one is a pictorial map of the Tutul Xiu province of Maní from 1577, showing the surrounding towns and villages--their names inscribed within a circle topped by a cross--linked by roads to larger municipalities designated by small drawings of churches. The other is a 17th-century Xiu family tree of nine generations, shown arising from the loins of a Maya Indian, Hun-Uitzil-Chac, accompanied by his wife.</p> <p>Mexico Yucatán (State) 1608-1817 Manuscripts. Mexico Yucatán (State) 1577 Maps. Mexico Maní Region 1577 Maps.</p> <p>In Maya and Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1622 Edward E. Ayer Coll. Indian lings., Yucatec 113 Gates, W.E. Maya Society, 127 Cline, H.F. HMAI Working Paper 16 (1962), 173 Tozzer, A.M. Maya grammar, p. 203-04, 275 Handbook of Mid. Amer. Indians, v. 15, no. 1170 Weeks, J.M. Mesoamer. ethnohistory, 774</p> <p><b>Photograph.</b> [S.l. : s.n., between 1912 and 1923]. 1 v. ; 28 cm. Photographic reproduction from the collection of William E. Gates. Also known as the Ticul Manuscript and the Crónica de Oxkutzcab. Cf. Tozzer, p. 203 and Glass, p. 237. Six documents on stamped paper. Some loss of text due to fading and damage. See additional descriptions by John B. Glass and Donald Robertson of the map of Maní province and the Xiu genealogical tree in Handbook of Middle American Indians, v. 14, p. 158 (no. 192) and p. 237 (no. 401). Description by John B. Glass and Charles Gibson of the Maní land treaty of 1557 in v. 15, p. 388</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>(no. 1163). For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection and the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Map Collection (Newberry Library). Map shelflist classification: 4414.M3 1577 .M3 19—</p>
<p>Ayer MS 2067</p>	<p>Historia o chronica mexicana y con su calendario de los meses que tenían y de la manera que tenían de contarlos años los mexicanos en su infidelidad.</p> <p>[between 1610 and 1629]</p> <p>[344] p. ; 28 cm.</p> <p><b>Photocopy</b> of accounts in Nahuatl and Spanish of Aztec life in prehispanic and 16th-century Mexico by the Nahua historian Chimalpahin, written primarily during his years in Mexico City, probably between 1610 and 1629, including "Historia o chronica mexicana," "Historia o chronica con su calendario mexicano," and Chimalpahin's own version of don Gabriel de Ayala's annals for 1243-1562. Chimalpahin's annals, based on materials he collected and copied from various types of prehispanic and early colonial Nahua documents, including oral histories, describe the Mexica Indians, their peregrinations, wars, conquests, and kings and rulers. He also documents the conflicts and alliances with neighboring groups in Culhuacan, Tlatelolco, Tlacopan, Texcoco, and Chaco. Other sections include dynastic genealogies and native and Christian calendars.</p> <p>In Nahuatl and Spanish.</p> <p>Photocopy. [Cambridge, England : Cambridge University Library, 1997] 1 v. ; 28 cm. Caption title. Photocopy of Chimalpahin's original ms. text, v. 3 of MS 374 in the British and Foreign Bible Society Collection of Cambridge University Library, Cambridge, England. Transcription and English translation published as Codex Chimalpahin / edited and translated by Arthur J.O. Anderson and Susan Schroeder. Norman : University of Oklahoma Press, 1997, v. 1-2. Chimalpahin's Historia o chronica mexicana formerly attributed to Alvarado Tezozómoc as the Crónica mexicáyotl. Cf. Schroeder, Codex Chimalpahin, v. 1, p. 8. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1137</p>	<p>Copies of documents relating to the ecclesiastical history of Mexico for the years 1614-1773 [manuscript]</p> <p>[18--]</p>



Mexico

	<p>5, 12, 33, 25, 10, 14, 7, 17, [12] leaves, 89 p., bound ; 28 cm.</p> <p>Compilation of nineteenth-century copies of documents dating from 1614 to 1773, and pertaining to the history and administration of religious orders and clergy in the provincias of Mexico, Guatemala, and Oaxaca. Two documents, dated November of 1633 and 1630, and signed by Fray Roque de la Serna, describe the provincias of Mexico City, Guatemala, and Oaxaca, providing names and number of clergy, and details on convents and vicarages and their incomes; while Fray Hernando Baçan's report of 1614 to his superior describes conditions in the Provincia de Santiago de Mexico, including number of convents, priests, and novices; names of provincials, income, and expenditures. There is also an account of the establishment of a religious society at the cathedral of Mexico City, the Archicofradía del Santísimo Sacramento y de la Caridad (Esclavos del Sacramento). Several documents in Latin concern the disposition of benefices and prebends in Spain and Mexico, and concessions and privileges granted to the provincias of Santa Cruz and Santiago in Mexico. Also included are a report on the abbesses and nuns of the Franciscan order of Santa Clara in Mexico; a recommendation to collect alms and oblations to be used as living stipends for Franciscan priests; and an account of the rebellion of the Tzeltal Indians in Chiapas in 1712. Finally, there are 23 letters written between 1771 and 1773 by Pedro García Mayoral to the Dominican general, concerning appointments of visitadores, visitadores reformadores, and secretarios, and steps to be taken for the reform of the Dominican orders in Mexico and the Philippines. Archives from which the documents were copied include the Biblioteca casanatense and the Archivio della Casa Boncompagni Ludovisi in Rome; and the archives of the Sacra Congregazione Episcoporum et Regularium.</p> <p>In Spanish, Latin, and Italian.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1137 The Phillipps manuscripts, 21421, 23216</p> <p>Spine title: Documentos para la hist. eccles. de Mexico. Date from the Phillipps manuscripts catalogue. Copied in three cursive hands. Inside front cover: "Phillipps Ms 21421 &amp; 23216." Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1620</p>	<p>Land documents from Ticul, Mexico, 1642-1761.</p> <p>17 items ([62] p.)</p> <p><b>Photographic reproduction</b> of bills of sale, deeds, wills, and judicial orders in Maya and Spanish from 1642-1761, concerning land transactions and disputes in Ticul in the Mexican state of Yucatan. Most of the documents are bills of sale</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>and titles for land around Ticul, presented to establish claims made in various disputes and lawsuits involving ownership and boundaries of certain parcels. There is also an order of August 26, 1760 requesting parties involved in a land dispute to produce their legal title to the property in question. Several documents pertain to a lawsuit between a group of Indians and the landowner Buenaventura Gutierrez, including a map showing the location of his land and the names of the boundary markers. The final ruling, handed down in Merida on July 22, 1761 by the governor, determines the papers held by the Indians to have been falsified, and the title to the property held by Gutierrez to be valid. The governor also orders that Gutierrez's boundary markers be properly registered, and that he be protected from any disturbances on his property. Also included is a will by Joseph Tun, dated Feb. 20, 1746 as he lay on his deathbed, in which he bequeaths his property, known as Zihil, to Manuela Gomez.</p> <p>Mexico Ticul 1642-1761 Manuscripts. Mexico Ticul 1670 Maps.</p> <p>In Maya and Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1620 Edward E. Ayer Coll. Indian lings., Yucatec 102 Gates, W.E. Wm. Gates Coll. (1924), 965 Tozzer, A.M. Maya grammar, p. 205, 271 Cline, H.F. HMAI Working Paper 16 (1962), 120 Weeks, J.M. Mesoamer. ethnohistory, 780</p> <p><b>Photograph.</b> [S.l. : s.n., between 1912 and 1923]. 1 v. ; 28 cm. Photographic reproduction from the collection of William E. Gates. Spine title: "Documentos de Ticul en lengua maya." Four documents on stamped paper for 1735-1761. Some loss of text due to damage and fading. For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection and the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Map Collection (Newberry Library) Map shelflist classification: 4414.T5G46 1670 .T5 19—</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1599</p>	<p>Legal documents from Cacalchén, Mexico, 1646-1826.</p> <p>[167] p.</p> <p>Photographic reproduction of wills, ordinances, bills of sale, municipal accounts, and legal petitions from the village of Cacalchén, dated 1646-1826. The 32 wills from 1646-1678 bear the signature of the parish priest, confirming that the masses requested in each will have been celebrated. Ordinances for 1690-1715 list the names of Indian officials who hold the positions of alcalde ordinario, alcalde mayor, mayordomo, regidor, escribano, fiscal, and maestro de capilla in the municipal government of Cacalchén, with each set of ordinances bearing the signature of approval of the Spanish governor. There are some references to the Cocom family, descendants perhaps of the powerful Maya lords who ruled Sotuta and the eastern Yucatán between the 10th and</p>

Mexico

	<p>15th centuries. Bills of sale from 1732 and 1826 document the transfer of land titles for property around Cacalchén. Annual balance sheets for 1743-1762, submitted by the regidores of Cacalchén for review by the Spanish authorities in Mérida, itemize such municipal expenditures as paper; salaries of public officials; a stipend for the priest; candles and tapers for special celebrations; and Cacalchén's contribution towards the maintenance of troops stationed in the area. The accounts also indicate the number of corn fields ("milpas") cultivated by the village, measured in "mecates." Other documents include a petition of May 26, 1772 on behalf of 28 Indians who seek permission to stay on their newly-cultivated fields and avoid repatriation to their native villages as ordered by the Spanish government; and a certification of March 7, 1820 by the vicar of Cacalchén of the labor and materials contributed by the Indians for repairs to the church, convent, and rectory of the village.</p> <p>Mexico Cacalchén 1646-1826 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Maya, with some Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1599 Edward E. Ayer Coll. Indian lings., Yucatec 21 Gates, W.E. Wm. Gates Coll. (1924), 966 Gates, W.E. Maya Society, 126 Cline, H.F. HMAI Working Paper 16 (1962), 135 Weeks, J.M. Mesoamer. ethnohistory, 781</p> <p>Photograph. [S.l. : s.n., between 1912 and 1923]. 1 v. ; 19 cm. Photographic reproduction from the collection of William E. Gates. Spine title: "Documentos de Cacalchén en lengua maya." Also called "Cocom documents." For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1844</p>	<p>Medicina domestica [manuscript] : y descripción de los nombres y virtudes de las llervas indígenas de Yucatán y las enfermedades a que se aplican; / que dejó manuscrito, el famoso Médico Romano Dn. Ricardo Ossado (a) El Judío, que vivió en el pueblo de Valladolid en el siglo diez y siete [sic]. Siendo esta copi fiel del original, manuscrito que dejó la Señora Doña Petrona Carrillo de Valladares; del pueblo de Ticul; a quien Dios guarde, por muchos años.</p> <p>[193-?]</p>

	<p>19, 12, 3 leaves ; 29 cm.</p> <p>Osado's work on the medicinal use of herbs indigenous to the Yucatán. The original manuscript, a copy of which at one time belonged to Doña Petrona Carrillo de Valladares of Ticul, Mexico and from which the transcript was made, is divided into two parts: the first contains a list of various herbs in Mayan and Spanish, accompanied by descriptions of how the plants are used and which ailments they can treat; the second includes a list of diseases and the corresponding plant remedies. There is also an index of all the herbs mentioned in the work.</p> <p>Libro del Judío.</p> <p>Roman doctor who <b>settled in Mexico during the 18th century</b> and author of various works on the therapeutic uses of medicinal herbs. Osado, whose real name was Giovanni Francesco Mayoli, left Europe, probably for political reasons, and sought refuge in Valladolid in the state of Yucatán, where he was <b>married in 1713</b>. He was also known as "El Judío," and the title "Libro del Judío" was given to many of his medical writings on native remedies as well as to other contemporary Spanish and Mayan treatises on the subject. He <b>died in Valladolid on May 27, 1770</b>.</p> <p>In Spanish, with some Mayan.</p> <p>Typewritten transcript. Includes index. Transcript accompanied by a letter, dated June 7, 1933, from J. Rafael de Regil C. of Mérida, Mexico to Mr. G. Russell Steininger of Reading, Pennsylvania, giving background on Osado and his writings. For details of the bibliographic history of Osado's work and its relationship to the Libro del judio, cf. The ethnobotany of the Maya / Ralph L. Roys. New Orleans : Tulane University, 1931, p. xx, 356. See also Diccionario Porrúa (5a ed.), p. 1809-10. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1565</p>	<p>[Historia de la provincia de San Vicente de Chiapa y Guatemala de la Orden de predicadores]</p> <p>[18--]</p> <p>[183] p.</p> <p>Photographic reproduction of a copy of Book I, Chapters 1-36 of Historia de la provincia de San Vicente de Chiapa y Guatemala, written by the Dominican friar Father Francisco Ximénez probably sometime between 1700 and 1720. Chapters 2-21 of the ms., possibly the copy made by Juan Gavarrette between 1848 and 1875, contain Ximénez's second, corrected translation of the Popol</p>

Mexico

	<p>vuh, the book of Quiché legends explaining the creation of the world, the origins and early migrations of the Indians of Central America, their history and traditions, and the chronology of the last Quiché kings and rulers. Ximénez includes his own chapters on the history of the province and the origins and migrations of the Indians of Guatemala, putting forth his arguments in support of the theory that the Quichés might be descendants of Cham, second son of Noah. Chapters 27 and 28 discuss the genealogy of the kings of the Quichés. Ximénez also cites passages from Father Jerónimo Román's <i>Repúblicas de Indias</i> on the religious beliefs of the Indians, their fasts, sacrifices, and other forms of worship; their government and laws, marriage ceremonies, and funeral customs. Finally, chapter 36 describes the Quiché calendar.</p> <p>Guatemala 1848-1875 Manuscripts.</p> <p>Popol vuh. Spanish.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1565 Edward E. Ayer Coll. Indian lings., Kiche 43</p> <p>Photograph. Berlin, [Germany] : Staatliche Museen, [between 1917 and 1936]. 2 v., unbound ; 27 cm. Caption title: "Libro primero que trata de el tiempo de la gentilidad." Title in Butler: "Historia de la provincia de predicadores de Chiapas y Guatemala." Possible dates of ms. and copyist's name from <i>Historia de la Provincia de San Vicente de Chiapa y Guatemala de la Orden de Predicadores / Fray Francisco Ximenez ; prólogo de J. Antonio Villacorta</i>. Guatemala, 1929, p. XI. Ownership stamp of Staatliche Museen Berlin on verso of each page. For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1691</p>	<p>Documents pertaining to the Tzeltal Indian uprising of 1712 and to matters of the Dominican Order in the province of San Vicente Ferrer de Chiapa y Guatemala, 1714-1741.</p> <p>[1714-1741]</p> <p>8 items ([160] p.)</p> <p>Photographic reproduction of documents from 1714-1741 pertaining to the Tzeltal uprising of 1712, and to other Indian and Dominican matters of Chiapas. Documents include a copy of the file compiled by Pedro Marcelino García between Sept. 20, 1715 and June 5, 1716, concerning the investigation into the murders of four Dominican friars during the uprising; and an incomplete copy of García's report to Bishop Olivera, dated June 5, 1716, on the origin, events,</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>and suppression of the rebellion. An order of Francisco Rodríguez de Rivas, governor of Guatemala from Jan. 5, 1716, and a power of attorney from June 15, 1716 concern a lawsuit brought by the towns of Alcala, Chiapillas, and Ostuta, charging agricultural damage to their lands by the sugar mill of Juan del Solar, and claiming mistreatment of Indians employed in the sugar mills. Other documents include a deed from 1714, signed by Diego José de Rojas and his wife, transferring collection of annual ground rent to the Dominican convent in Chiapas; two certified reports of 1740 and 1741 on the election and functions of municipal officials in Chiapas, with lists of elected officials; a certified copy of a judgment of Aug. 26, 1716 against certain Indians who aided María Candelaria, heroine of the Tzeltal rebellion; and a Latin circular, dated Oct. 12, 1715, to Dominican authorities and friars concerning the preparation of a history of the Order.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1691 Edward E. Ayer Coll. Indian lings., Tzeltal 10 Cline, H.F. HMAI Working Paper 16 (1962), 350 Hammond, G.P. Ms. colls. of the Bancroft Library, v. 2, p. 81-82 Weeks, J.M. Mesoamer. ethnohistory, 282</p> <p>Photograph. [S.l. : s.n., between 1912 and 1923]. 1 v. ; 29 cm. Photographic reproduction from the collection of William E. Gates. Added title on front flyleaf: "Informe sobre la sublevación de los zendales." Title on p. [1]: "Ynformacion corrida por el Ilmo. S. Obpo. acerca de la muerte de los cuatro religiosos curas en los pueblos de Cancuc, Guaquitepeque, Chilón, y Llalalon en el año de 1715." Three documents on sealed paper for 1702-1711. Bookplates of Basseur de Bourbourg and Alphonse Pinart on front flyleaf. For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1172</p>	<p>Conquista del reino de Nueva Galicia en la América septentrional [manuscript] : fundacion de su capital ciudad de Guadalajara sus progresos politicos y militares / escrita por el licenciado d. Matias de la Mota Padilla natural de dicha ciudad de Guadalajara alguacil mayor del Santo Oficio [!], y actual abogado fiscal de dicha Real Audiencia.</p> <p>[18--]</p> <p>xxvi, 781, [17] p., [1] leaf of plates, bound : col. coats of arms, plan ; 33 cm.</p> <p>Nineteenth-century copy of the history of the conquest of Nueva Galicia and the founding of Guadalajara, its capital city, with descriptions of other provinces of New Spain, <b>written in 1742</b> by Mota Padilla, fiscal of the Audiencia of Guadalajara. The history, arranged in 96 chapters, documents the conquest of Nueva Galicia, definitively concluded in 1529-31 by Nuño de Guzmán, as well</p>

	<p>as the early history and government of the province under Guzmán and other conquistadores such as Pedro Almendes Chirinos and Cristóbal de Oñate. Mota also outlines the founding of the city of Guadalajara in Nochistlán in 1532, the move to the valley of Atemajac in 1542, and its designation as capital of Nueva Galicia in 1560. The material covers the establishment of churches and convents in the city; the administration of the Real Audiencia and royal treasury of Guadalajara; municipal government; taxes; and biographical details on officials, clergy, and bishops of the city. There are a few chapters describing the towns, mining districts, terrain, and evangelization of the various Indian tribes of the provinces of Sinaloa, Sonora, Ostimuri, and California. Also included are color illustrations of the coats of arms of Guadalajara and Durango and of 2 conquistadores of the province, Francisco de Mota and Cristóval Romero; a plan of Guadalajara; and preliminary statements from King Ferdinand VI, endorsements by church officials, and the author's note to the reader.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1172 Ramírez, J.F. Bibliotheca mexicana, no. 582</p> <p>Remainder of title: Y breve decripcion [!] de los reinos de la Nueva Viscaya, Nueva Toledo o Nayarit, Nueva Estramadura [!] o Coahuila, Nuevas Filipinas o Tejas, Nuevo Reino de Leon, Nueva Andalucía o Sonora y Sinaloa con noticias de la isla de la California. Por comprehenderse uno de dhos. reinos en el obispado de dicha ciudad y otros en el distrito de su Real Audiencia. Contemporary gold-stamped leather binding. Acquired in 1902 from Anton Hiersemann. Ownership mark of José Fernando Ramírez on title page. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1186</p>	<p>Visita del obispado de Yucatan hecha por su obispo el Ilustrisimo Sr. Dn. Fr. Ignacio Padilla : y noticia del estado de cada pueblo y de la capital, distancia de unos a otros y numero de personas a quienes administro la confirmacion. Año de 1757.</p> <p>1757.</p> <p>[72] leaves ; 25 cm.</p> <p>Reports from 1755-1757 by the bishop of Yucatan, Ignacio Padilla, on conditions in the diocese. Padilla became bishop in November 1753, and after spending 18 months in Mérida, organizing the parishes and filling vacancies, he sets out on the first leg of a tour of inspection of the diocese in April 1755. His reports describe each of the 56 towns he visits, providing details on the local government; the kind of people who live there; population; number of confirmed parishioners; condition of church buildings, furnishings, and finances; and distances to Mérida, the capital and to other towns. Padilla includes a detailed description of the parishes, convents, schools, seminary, and</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>hospital of Mérida from July 1756, before setting out in November 1756 on the last portion of his inspection tour through Campeche and Tabasco which he had put off because of floods and famine in those provinces. His final report is dated August 18, 1757.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1186</p> <p>Photocopy. London, England : British Museum, [between 1917 and 1936] 25 cm. In box with title: "Visita del obispado de Yucatan. Padilla. 1757." Photostat of original in British Museum. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1272</p>	<p>Extracto de la descripcion politica y geografica delas provincias de Campeche y Yucatan / hecha en el año de 1766 por D. F.X. de C. por orden del Sor. D. Josef de Galvez.</p> <p>1766.</p> <p>[17] leaves ; 28 cm.</p> <p>Photostatic reproduction of excerpts from a report on the politics and geography of the provinces of Campeche and Yucatán, prepared anonymously in 1766 by F.X. de C. at the request of José de Gálvez, visitor-general of New Spain. The excerpts outline some of the reasons for low revenues from these two provinces, such as dry farmland, few rivers, and lack of mineral resources. In addition, most of the inhabitants of the peninsula are Indians, who produce little for the local economy, consume even less, and do not pay taxes. Widespread smuggling and illicit trade also undermine the economy and reduce revenues for the Crown, a problem which could be solved by establishing free trade between Spain and her colonies, eliminating or lowering some tariffs, and creating a vigilant coast guard. The report lists the principal crops and resources of the peninsula which, with some stimulation and under the proper conditions, could be developed as important commercial products, such as logwood, cochineal and other dyes, lumber, drugs and medicinal herbs, beeswax and honey, salt, and manufactured items such as cotton cloth, leather, and hemp rope. There is also a section on income from ecclesiastical taxes, and a summary of the financial situation of various religious institutions in Campeche, Mérida, and Valladolid. The notes are dated July 12, 1766 in Mérida, and have been directed to treasury official Miguel Páez de la Cadena.</p> <p>Butler, R.L., Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1272</p> <p>Photographs. London, England : British Museum, [between 1917 and 1936]. 28 cm. Photostat of original in the British Museum. In box with title: "Descripcion politica y geografica de las provincias de Campeche y Yucatán." Leaves numbered 501-517. Marginal notation, leaf [1]: "Al sor. Paez." Forms part of the</p>



	Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)
<p>Ayer MS 1107</p>	<p>Ynforme anonimo al gobernador de Yucatan y Campeche / de un sugeto que con la experiencia de treinta y ocho años de vecindado en aquella provincia, manifiesta las vejaciones con que los curas seculares y regulares destruyen y despueblan a los indios con las quantiosas contribuciones que a titulo de limosnas han introducido.</p> <p>[ca. 1768]</p> <p>[15] leaves ; 25 cm.</p> <p>Undated, anonymous report to the governor of the province of Yucatán, concerning abuses of the Indians by the clergy, probably written sometime after 1768, when the Jesuits had been expelled from Mexico and the Franciscans had been given control over the missions. The writer, who speaks from his long experience of 38 years in the province, reports that although royal decrees expressly forbid clergy--both secular and regular--from forcing the Indians to pay church taxes or forcing them to leave their property to the Church when they die, such ecclesiastical abuses are prevalent. He lists the numerous items that a typical man and wife are required to pay for the normal upkeep of the convent and clergy, including special assessments for religious societies, marriages, baptisms, funerals, and wills. The Franciscan priests oppress the Indians by requiring many other kinds of payments, which the Indians escape by abandoning their villages and living in the mountains. The writer suggests a more equitable system of collecting taxes, to avoid discord and competition between the priests and friars, and to maintain not only the convents and clergy, but also the presidio at Campeche, vital to the defense of the peninsula. In addition, the Indians would be treated less harshly and would return to their villages.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1107</p> <p>Photocopy. [London, England : British Museum, between 1917 and 1936]. 25 cm. Continuation of title page: y propone el medio de q[u]e pagando los indios a S.M. en cada tercio de S[a]n. Juan y Navidad 5 reales, cuya contribucion segun la regulacion de pueblos y personas asciende a 1304 pesos fuese de cuenta de la R[ea]l. Hacienda la manutencion de los curas bastando para esta estipendio 46300 pesos y con los 83700 restantes mantener la dotacion de aquel presidio. In box with title: "Ynforme anonimo al gobernador de Yucatan." Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
	<p>Relacion de los pueblos que comprehende el obispado de Chiapa :</p>

<p>Ayer MS 1208</p>	<p>numero de gente que tiene cada uno de todas edades y castas, su caracter è inclinaciones, frutos y cosechas que cultivan, curatos que hay en el y ministros que los administran, remitida por el obispo de dicha diocesis el año de 1774.</p> <p>1774.</p> <p>[46] leaves</p> <p>Report of 1774 submitted to King Charles III by Juan Manuel García de Vargas, bishop of Chiapas, on the towns, population, agriculture, parishes, and clergy of his diocese. The report describes 39 towns and Indian parishes in the diocese of Chiapas, beginning with Ciudad Real de Chiapa (now San Cristóbal de las Casas). Each entry contains some background notes on the town, its geographical situation, climate, and number of houses, ranches, and public buildings. The report also describes the population of each town, giving statistics by age, sex, race, and marital status; and noting which languages are spoken and which crops are harvested. In addition, there is an account of the ecclesiastical organization of the diocese, which discusses the convents, churches and clergy of each parish, and indicates which religious orders govern which pueblos. When the bishop fell ill, he designated the vicar of Chamula, Josef Ordóñez, to complete the tour of inspection and provide the necessary information for the report.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1208</p> <p>Photograph. London, England ; British Museum, [between 1917 and 1936]. [94] leaves ; 24 cm. In box with spine title: "Relacion de los pueblos del obispado de Chiapa." Photostat of original in the British Museum. See <i>La catedral de San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas, 1528-1978</i> / Eduardo Flores Ruiz. Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas : Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas, 1978, p. 106-107 for background on Bishop García de Vargas and the report of his "visita pastoral." Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>microfilm 1383</p>	<p>Documents concerning the administration of the viceroyalty of New Spain under the conde de Revillagigedo [microform] 1783-1794 (bulk 1790-1794)</p> <p>840 leaves in various foliations.</p> <p>Reports, correspondence, financial accounts, and royal decrees pertaining to the administration of the conde de Revillagigedo, Viceroy of New Spain from 1789-1794. Most of the papers are correspondence, from Mexico, between the Viceroy and various cabinet ministers (Valdéz, Lerena, Gardoqui, Florez, Campo de Alange, Floridablanca and Bajamar), discussing such topics as the establishment</p>

	<p>of militias; military expenditures; colonial finances; hostilities in the Provincias Internas; and relations with the Church. There are letters from Revillagigedo to the Marqués de Branciforte, his successor as viceroy, and several printed cédulas reales, signed for Charles IV of Spain: one authorizing the creation of the Real Compañía Marítima (1789) and one declaring war on France (1793). Also included are printed sections dealing with the elimination of ecclesiastical subsidies and the resulting debts owed to the royal treasury by various bishoprics. The last section contains the orders for establishing the Archivo General in the Chapultepec Palace.</p> <p>Cabildo de los virreyes.</p> <p>Fifty-second viceroy of New Spain, considered one of the most judicious and capable. During his five years in office, Revillagigedo made major improvements in the urban infrastructure of Mexico and other cities; he undertook important engineering projects such as roads and bridges; he developed the natural resources, agriculture and commerce of the area; and strengthened the public treasury. He was an important educational force, supporting scientific expeditions and organizing the Archivo General. He was also instrumental in doing away with corregidores and alcaldes mayores as heads of local government and substituting the more just system of intendencias.</p> <p>Fifty-second viceroy of New Spain, considered one of the most judicious and capable. During his five years in office, Revillagigedo made major improvements in the urban infrastructure of Mexico and other cities; he undertook important engineering projects such as roads and bridges; he developed the natural resources, agriculture and commerce of the area; and strengthened the public treasury. He was an important educational force, supporting scientific expeditions and organizing the Archivo General. He was also instrumental in doing away with corregidores and alcaldes mayores as heads of local government and substituting the more just system of intendencias.</p> <p>Microfilm. Chicago, Ill. : University of Chicago Libraries, 1943? 1 microfilm reel ; positive ; 35 mm. Microfilm of viceregal documents taken from Cabildo de los virreyes, volumes 19-23 and 25-30. Box label: "(Positive film made from negative belonging to James F. King.)" For more information, consult Special Collections Info File. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Box title: Mexico. Cabildo de los virreyes.</p>
<p>microfilm 1320</p>	<p>Instrucción reservada [microform] / del Ex[celentísi]mo S[eñ]or Virrey Conde de Revillagigedo a su subcesor el Ex[celentísi]mo Señor Marqués de Branciforte, en el año de 1794.</p> <p>1794.</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>[1], 387 leaves.</p> <p>A copy by the secretary, Antonio de Bonilla, of the official status report on the viceroyalty of New Spain, dated June 30, 1794, by the outgoing viceroy, the conde de Revillagigedo, for his successor, the marqués de Branciforte. Revillagigedo instructs and informs his successor, detailing the important matters that have arisen during his administration, his major achievements, and the things that remain to be completed. The 1422 entries deal with all aspects of the viceroyalty, such as finances, missions, judicial reforms, relations with the Church and the universities, road construction, commercial ties with Spain, prohibition of repartimientos, regulation of corn production and the price of bread, and the creation of a royal academy of fine arts.</p> <p>Cabildo de los virreyes.</p> <p>Fifty-second viceroy of New Spain, considered one of the most judicious and capable. During his five years in office, Revillagigedo made major improvements in the urban infrastructure of Mexico and other cities. He strengthened the commercial, financial, and educational systems of New Spain; and was instrumental in doing away with corregidores and alcaldes mayores as heads of local government and substituting the more just system of intendencias.</p> <p>Microfilm. Chicago, Ill. : University of Chicago Libraries, 1943? 1 microfilm reel : positive ; 35 mm. Microfilm taken from Cabildo de los virreyes, vol. 28. Box title: Mexico. Cabildo de los virreyes. "Nota. El original quedó en poder de S. Exâ. y se sacó y enquadernó esta copia siendo Secretario del Virreynato el Brigadier de Dragones de los Reales Exercitos Don Antonio Bonilla." Box label: "(Positive film made from negative belonging to James F. King.)" Published, with index not included on microfilm, in <i>Instrucciones y memorias de los virreyes novohispanos</i>, Tomo II. México : Editorial Porrúa, 1991, p. 1030-1273. For more information, consult Special Collections Info File. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1132</p>	<p>Collection of photostatic reproductions of manuscripts and newspapers from the Matamoros archives, 1799-1859.</p> <p>69 v. (7.3 linear ft.)</p> <p>Documents bound in original order; calendar arranged chronologically, with newspapers listed alphabetically at end.</p> <p>Photocopies of manuscripts, printed records, and newspapers from the Archives in Matamoros, concerning the history, politics, and administrative affairs of the local civil government of Matamoros between 1799 and 1859.</p>

Mexico

	<p>Many of the documents deal with the correspondence of the mayor and council members with various authorities, and highlight important historical events such as the Texas revolution and the Mexican war with the United States. Others describe actions of the local courts, especially those involving litigation over land and water rights, as well as relations with the Indians, many of whom were hostile. There are royal decrees, proclamations of provincial governors, censuses, election reports, and lists of taxpayers and those eligible for military service. Also included are copies of Mexican newspapers from 1833-1846, such as "El Látigo de Texas," and "El Ancla" of Matamoros, and "Atalaya," and "Gaceta" of Ciudad Victoria. A separate volume contains the baptismal and burial records for 1807-1828 from the Mission of Nuestra Señora del Refugio de la Bahía.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1132 Castañeda, Guide to the Latin Am. mss., 2059 Beers, H.P., Span. &amp; Mex. records of the American Southwest, p. 115.</p> <p>General calendar for volumes I-LXVII; available in library; item level control.</p> <p>Photographs. Mexico : Mexican Photoprint Company, 1928-1930. 34 cm. Spine title: Matamoros archives. Described by Beers as the Matamoros ayuntamiento archives, and by Butler and Castañeda as Matamoros archives. Chronological table of contents in each volume. See also Bolton, H.E. Guide to materials for the history of the United States in the principal archives of Mexico (Washington, D.C. : Carnegie Institution, 1913), p. 447-48, for additional description of the archives and the baptismal and burial records of the mission of Nuestra Señora del Refugio. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1597</p>	<p>Algunos apuntes sobre la historia antigua de Yucatán : cuaderno 3.</p> <p>[ca. 1850]</p> <p>[28] p.</p> <p>Photographic reproduction of an unsigned, undated set of notes, probably from around 1850, on the gods of the Mayas, and the letters and pronunciation of the Maya alphabet. Names of the major gods worshipped by the Mayas are listed, each followed by a brief description, often including some notes on the etymology of the name. Also included is a list of the 24 sounds of the Maya alphabet, followed by notes on their pronunciation.</p> <p>In Spanish and Maya.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1597 Edward E. Ayer Coll. Indian lings., Yucatec 2 Gates, W.E. Wm. Gates Coll. (1924), 970 Gates, W.E.</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>Maya Society, 129 Cline, H.F. HMAI Working Paper 16 (1962), 84 Weeks, J.M. Mesoamer. ethnohistory, 12</p> <p>Photograph. [Paris, France] : Bibliothèque nationale, [between 1912 and 1923]. 1 v. ; 15 cm. Photographic reproduction from the collection of William E. Gates. Added title from p. [1]. Spine title: "Historia antiguo [!] de Yucatán." Date from Weeks. Ownership stamp of Bibliothèque nationale (France) on p. [3] and [28]. For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Ayer MS 1612</p>	<p>Noticias de varias plantas y sus virtudes.</p> <p>1868.</p> <p>[31] p.</p> <p>Photographic reproduction of an 1868 copy by C.H. Berendt of notes on the plants and herbs of the Yucatán, probably compiled by Joaquín Dondé Ibarra around 1850. The author describes 140 plants and herbs native to the Yucatán, including a brief mention of their uses as medical remedies. There is also an index listing all the plants mentioned in the notebook.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1612 Edward E. Ayer Coll. Indian lings., Yucatec 66 Gates, W.E. Wm. Gates Coll. (1924), 971 Gates, W.E. Maya Society, 152 Tozzer, A.M. Maya grammar, p. 195-96, 278 (no. 19) Pilling, J.C. Langs. of the N. Amer. Indians, 2774b Weeks, J.M. Mesoamer. ethnohistory, 479</p> <p>Photograph. [Philadelphia, Pa.] : University of Pennsylvania Library, [between 1912 and 1923]. 1 v. ; 17 cm. Photographic reproduction from the collection of William E. Gates. Gates (1924) identifies Dondé Ibarra as probable author. Page [2]: note signed by C.H. Berendt and dated September 1868, stating that he copied the ms. from an original owned by Don Pedro Regil of Mérida, nephew of Don Juan Pío Pérez. Page [31] bears ownership stamp of the University of Pennsylvania Library. For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">VAULT oversize Ayer MS 1904</p>	<p>[Conquest of Azcapotzalco] [art original]</p> <p>[ca. 1780-ca. 1831]</p> <p>1 art original : ink and watercolors on amatl paper ; 24 x 34 cm.</p> <p>Fragment of a colored pictograph ms., showing the defeat and assassination by</p>

the Aztec Motecuhzoma Ilhuicamina of Macatl, a chieftain of Azcapotzalco during the Tepanec War of 1428 A.D. The two warriors are shown fighting with shield, bow and arrows, and spear. Below them is a river and a trail of footsteps, linking them with two seated figures who portray Maxtlaton, ruler of Azcapotzalco, and Itzcoatl, emperor of Tenochtitlán. Included among the glyphs are those for Azcapotzalco and for the temazcal or sweat bath in which Maxtlaton took refuge after his defeat. According to Glass (HMAI, vol. 14, p. 301), the ms. is a falsification, the pictorial forms of which were derived from the then unpublished Codex Xolotl, a 16th-century historical ms. from the Texcoco region, now in the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris, and from other pictorial mss. published by Clavigero in 1780-81. In addition, calendrical signs and dates used in the ms. lack structural significance, and the style and proportions are not typical of Indian ms. painting of the pre-Conquest or 16th century.

Mexico 1780-1831 Manuscripts.

Codex Xolotl.

Butler, R.L. Check list of mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1271(c)

Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1271(2)

Cline, H.F. J.F. Waldeck Materials. I., HMAI Working Paper 18, p. 2, no. 4

Cline, H.F. J.F. Waldeck Materials. I., HMAI Notes 14, p. 2, 9, 16

One of the ten original Indian pictorial documents acquired by Frédéric de Waldeck during his travels in Mexico, between October and December of 1831. The Azcapotzalco document was one of three mss. which came to Waldeck from the collections of the Museum at the University of Mexico, probably through his relationship with Isidro Icaza, who was helping him promote the Palenque expedition, and with whom Waldeck published a series of pamphlets on Mexican antiquities in 1827.

Title from Cline.

Waldeck's ownership stamp in center of lower margin on recto of ms.

In mylar sleeve in folder (63 x 52 cm.).

John B. Glass provides description of the ms. in Handbook of Middle American Indians, vol. 14, p. 303, no. 901. Photograph of ms. published in same volume (fig. 99).

Original mounting for ms. includes Waldeck's ownership stamp and inventory numbers, as well as his pencilled notes on the title, relevance, and price of the ms.

Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)

Additional Waldeck materials at the Newberry Library include letters,

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	journals, drawings, and other original Indian pictorial documents formerly owned by Waldeck.
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Manuscripts

<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1055</p>	<p>Relacion del biaxe dela California, hecho por el cappn. Francisco de Horttega cabo dela fregatta nombrada la Madre Luissa de la Ascención y el cappn. Esteban Carbonel, piloto deella y deel dho. viaje. Este año de 1632 [manuscript] : haciendo la desde su principio y ssalida desta ciudad de Mexco. con horden del exmo. sr. don Rodrigo Pacheco Ossorio marques de Cerralbo, birrey de esta Nueva España y cappn. general de estos reynos y fue en esta manera.</p> <p>A copy of Esteban Carbonell de Valenzuela's account of the expedition led by Francisco de Ortega from Acaponeta, near Mazatlán, up the western coast of Mexico and around the southern tip of Baja California, between February 27 and June 23, 1632. Carbonell, the pilot of the expedition, begins by referring to previous voyages of Tomás de Cardona, Juan de Iturbe, and Martín de Lezama, all of whom had undertaken the exploration of California in search of pearl-fisheries. Ortega managed to secure permission from the Viceroy of New Spain, the marqués de Cerralbo, and on February 27, 1632, sailed north along the Mexican coast, across the gulf to the Bay of La Paz, and around Cape San Lucas at the southern tip of the Baja California peninsula. Carbonell describes the Indians of the area, as well as the geography of the southern coast; and mentions their discovery of oyster beds near the island of Cerralvo and salt beds at Salina. The report indicates that strong winds forced the ship to turn homeward on June 23, 1632.</p> <p>Mexico Mexico City 1632 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1055 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mex. mss., 1055</p> <p>Caption title.</p> <p>Added title, leaf [9] verso: "Relacion del biaje de California echo por el cappn. Francisco de Ortega fomentado por Diego de Cañedo [Jusepe?] Maldonado J[ua]n García de Mercado piloto del biaje Esteban Carbonel de Balencuela el año de 1632." Fragment of another text on recto bears date of 1709.</p> <p>Excerpts and related documents published in Documentos para la historia de México, Segunda Serie, Tomo III. Mexico : Imprenta de F. Escalante y Comp., 1855, p. 437-53. See also Voyages of Francisco de Ortega / Miguel León-Portilla. Los Angeles [Calif.] : Dawson's Book Shop, 1973.</p>
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*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.
VAULT box Ayer MS 1125	<p>Report of the voyage of Captain Francisco de Lucenilla to the Californias in 1668 [manuscript] Lucenilla y Torres, Francisco de.</p> <p>Published 1668</p> <p>Summary account of the voyage of Captain Francisco de Lucenilla from Mazatlán, across the Gulf of California, and up the eastern coast of Baja California, from April 29-July 4, 1668. Lucenilla was commissioned by the viceroy, the marqués de Mancera, to explore the Baja peninsula in order to establish settlements in California, and to search the Gulf of California for pearl oyster beds. The first section of the ms., dated April 29, 1668 and signed by Lucenilla and other witnesses, includes the names of the two Franciscan priests who accompanied the expedition, Juan Cavallero Carranco and Juan Bautista Ramírez, as well as the other crewmembers; a description of the ships; and an inventory of supplies and provisions. The report then traces the route of the group from Chacala, near Compostela, to Mazatlán, Isla Espiritu Santo, Puerto de la Paz, around the tip of the peninsula to Cabo San Lucas and San Bernabé Bay, and then up the eastern coast to Bahía de la Concepción. Lucenilla describes the Indian "rancherías" or settlements which they encounter along the way, and laments the failure of the expedition to locate any areas suitable for settlement or any rich pearl oyster beds. They return to New Spain after only two months, ending the voyage in Guaymas, near the mouth of the Yaqui River. This sworn account of the voyage, for presentation to the viceroy, is dated July 4, 1668 on board the captain's ship, and is signed by Lucenilla, Fathers Cavallero and Ramírez, and the crewmembers.</p>
VAULT box Ayer MS 1880	<p>Copia de una carta que el P[adre] Francisco María Piccolo misionero de California escribió al P[adre] Juan Manuel de Bassaldúa Rector del Colegio de Raum su fecha en Santa Rosalia a 10 de Enero del año de 1717 [manuscript]</p> <p>Copy of a letter written from Santa Rosalia in Baja California, Mexico, on January 10, 1717, by Father Francesco Maria Piccolo, to Father Juan Manuel Basaldúa, rector of the school at Rahum. Father Piccolo accepts an invitation from the Indians to the north to visit their lands, and sets off on November 13, 1716, with 6 mules, 2 assistants, and 3 soldiers. After some mishaps with his horse and mules along the way, he baptizes some of the Indians and gives them corn and wheat to plant. He mentions some aspects of the local terrain, the river valley, and indigenous plants such as the maguey and the pitahaya or saguaro cactus. He also describes how the natives celebrate a festival of deer skins. In</p>

*Baja California*

	<p>closing, he begs Father Basaldúa to send to the mission some clippings from rose, lemon, orange, and quince trees, as well as some dry meat to eat, so he can avoid having to slaughter pregnant cows or very young calves. The copy is unsigned and undated.</p> <p>Jesuit missionary and explorer. Born in Palermo, Sicily in 1654, Picolo arrived in Mexico in 1684. He travelled to Baja California in 1697, where he was one of the earliest missionaries after Father Eusebio Kino. Later he served in the missions of Sonora and Sinoloa. His Informe del estado de la Nueva Cristianidad de California was published in Mexico in 1702.</p> <p>Mexico 1668 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1125</p> <p>On sealed paper for 1642-44, 1645-46, and 1668-69. Leaves [1]-[2] blank. Leaf [9]: "Lusenilla." For Father Cavallero's report of the voyage and additional maps, see The pearl hunters in the Gulf of California 1668 / Juan Cavallero Carranco ; transl. by W.M. Mathes. Los Angeles : Dawson's Book Shop, 1966. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
VAULT Ayer MS 1240	<p>Traval, Sigismundo, 1700-1760</p> <p>Journal recounting Indian uprisings in Baja California [manuscript] 1734-1737.</p> <p>Autograph diary of Father Taraval, containing an account in 324 numbered paragraphs of various Indian uprisings in Baja California between 1734 and 1737. Taraval, rector of the mission of Santa Rosa, describes the Indian hostilities encountered by the Jesuit missionaries who sought to settle and Christianize the area. His journal begins in July 1734 with rumors of impending revolt among the Pericúes and Huchitíes. By Oct. 6, 1734, he and some loyal Callajue Indian followers had fled to the island of Espíritu Santo, after having received word of the massacre of two other Jesuit priests, Lorenzo Carranco and Nicolás Tamaral at the Santiago and San José missions, respectively. With Captain Estevan Rodríguez Lorenzo, an experienced Indian fighter, Father Taraval decides to return to La Paz and establish military headquarters there from which to deal with the rebels. Unfortunately, when other Indian hostilities jeopardize the San Ignacio mission in the north, La Paz is abandoned in Jan. 1735. The journal documents ongoing skirmishes in Mission Dolores area</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>during 1735, and the arrival of soldiers and Yaqui Indians under the command of Manuel Huidobro in December. Taraval recounts Huidobro's ineffectual policies of dealing with the rebels during 1736, as well as his own attempts to restore Mission San Joseph. The journal ends in Jan. 1737, as leading rebels are captured and banished. At paragraph 248, Taraval includes "Programma chronologicum" of the lives of the martyrs Carranco and Tamaral.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1240 Ramírez, J.F., Bibliotheca mexicana, no. 417 Quaritch, B., Catalogue (London, 1886), no. 29,873</p> <p>Title from Butler: Historia de las misiones jesuitas en California desde su principio hasta 1737. Contemporary limp calf binding, hand-stitched. In gold-stamped red leather slipcase with title: "Historia de las misiones." Lacking first 5 and last 9 leaves of text. Laid in: signed note by Charles F. Lummis describing leaves which have been removed; note erroneously identifying the ms. as William Gordon's Historia de las misiones Jesuitas en la California Baja desde su establecimiento hasta 1737. Cf. The Indian uprising in Lower California / Sigismundo Taraval ; trans. by Margaret Eyer Wilbur. Los Angeles : Quivira Society, 1931, p. 21-22 and note 16. English translation of Taraval's journal by Margaret Eyer Wilbur: The Indian uprising in Lower California. Los Angeles : Quivira Society, 1931, is based on this ms. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Accompanied by photostat of ms., unbound in box (43 x 33 x 6 cm.) with title "William Gordon."</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1176</p>	<p>Report on the missions of the California peninsula [manuscript] : Mexico [City], [to Viceroy Bucareli?] 1774 Sept. 12.</p> <p>Report by Felipe de Neve, most likely addressed to the viceroy and dated September 12, 1774 in Mexico City, containing his recommendations for improving control of the administration and finances of the missions in the California peninsula. Neve, who at the time was administrator of the former Jesuit Colegio de San Luis de Gonzaga, and about to be named officially as governor of the Californias, describes the ongoing friction between Franciscan and Dominican missionary priests and colonial officials. He notes allegations of the priests' mistreatment and exploitation of the Indians, who often leave the missions to live in the mountains on roots and wild fruits. As a result, agricultural and livestock production have been very low. Furthermore, although Gálvez, the visitor general, has ordered each mission to register the cultivated land under its supervision, the clergy refuse to comply, thus preserving their autonomy from the viceroy and their control over the Indians. Neve recommends that the government regulate and increase cattle and crop production by appointing an official mayordomo to oversee the work of the Indians in the fields. To increase colonial revenues, he also encourages the development of other products such as salt, aromatic gum, tortoise shell, pearls,</p>

*Baja California*

	<p>and silver. He concludes by nominating Bernardo Moreno y Castro to serve as a visiting examiner of mission operations, and suggests that another official be named to coordinate the mayordomos, and to keep records of annual harvests and the sale and distribution of crops. Finally, as there is no circulating currency in the peninsula, he recommends that 8,000-10,000 pesos be allocated to the government of Loreto, the capital of Baja California to pay mineworkers and government officials.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1096</p>	<p>Compendio histórico y cronológico que demuestra el descubrimiento del Mar del Sur y delas Californias, hecho por los españoles [manuscript] : y asimismo el fundamento que asiste a España, para excluir a todas las naciones dela navegación delos mares de Indias, y de establecerse y comerciar en ellas ... / formado de Rl. Orden por Don Jph. García de Leon y Pizarro ... a que le acompañó dn. Fernando Mangino ... aumentado considerablemente por el primero en el presente año de 1796.</p> <p>[ca. 1796]</p> <p>[30], 143 leaves, bound ; 30 cm.</p> <p>Contemporary copy of the 1796 compilation of extracts from official documents pertaining to Spanish control of the seas of the Indies, especially the Pacific coast of California and as far north as 60 degrees. Originally assembled by García de León and Mangino in June 1790, the compendium was enlarged in 1796 by García de León, who added a preliminary statement, appendix, and index. The preliminary statement describes the achievements of Columbus, Cortés and Pizarro; the benefits inherited by the colonies from Spain; and the importance to Spain of maintaining control of the Indies. There is an introduction describing the archives from which the documents were taken, and four sections, each arranged chronologically: the first section contains excerpts from royal decrees and administrative reports authorizing explorations of the Pacific coast of North Americaal by Vizcayno and Portel Casanete and approving settlements and missionary work in California by Ascensión, Kino, and Salvatierra as a means of preventing other countries from getting a foothold in the Pacific. The other three sections present excerpts from orders, decrees, council decisions and laws which declare Spain's exclusive right to the seas of the Indies, forbidding navigation and trade with the Indies by other countries and preventing English and Dutch ships from sailing around the Cape of Good Hope. The appendix cites trade agreements between the Spanish and the French against the English.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1096</p> <p>Spine title: "Descubrim. del Mar de Sur norte y California y la exclusion de</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>extranger." Dedication to Manuel Godoy, Minister of State to Carlos IV, appears on leaf [3]: "Al Ex[celentísi]mo Señor Príncipe de la Paz Primer Ministro de Estado &amp;a &amp;a." Inside front cover: embossed monogram bookplate. Verso of front end sheet: "Madrid (1886) Perez Yunquera (100p)." Contemporary full red leather binding; gold stamped. Marbled endpapers. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1068</p>	<p>Compendio historico de las navegaciones practicadas por oficiales, y pilotos en buques de la Real Armada, sobre las costas septentrionales de las Californias [manuscript] : con el objeto de descubrir, y determinar la extension y posicion de sus distritos è islas adyacentes / ordenado por un oficial de la marina real española. Mèxico, año de 1799.</p> <p>1799.</p> <p>[14], 35, [1], 205, [1], [162] p., bound : 1 map ; 30 cm.</p> <p>Chronological account, dated 1799 in Mexico, of various explorations by navigators of the Spanish royal navy along the Pacific coast of California, British Columbia, and Alaska, between 1768 and 1796. The narrator, an anonymous naval officer, opens with a short history of the California peninsula, its discovery by Cortés in 1536, the explorations of Ulloa and Coronado, the early missionary work of Fathers Kino, Salvatierra, Piccolo, and Ugarte, and the customs, dress, and religion of the Indians. He describes the missions and presidios established in 1768 at San Diego and Monterrey, and documents 3 expeditions from San Blas, Mexico. The first was commissioned by Viceroy Bucareli in 1773 to explore the Pacific coast as far north as Nootka, near Vancouver, and to determine the extent of Russian settlements in the area. Explorations to Bucareli Bay and Prince William Sound in Alaska continued in 1775 and 1776 under Ezeta, Perez, Martínez, and Bodega. There is a discussion of the Spanish settlement at Nootka, and, following seizure of English ships by the Spanish, the agreement of 1790 between the two countries concerning boundaries, fishing, and trade. Also included is an appendix of related documents, containing instructions of various viceroys to the expedition leaders; provisions for the evacuation of Nootka by the Spanish in 1795; treaties; letters to the viceroy from Thomas Muir, a Scot seeking protection; and 2 vocabulary lists of terms used by the Indians in the area of the Prince William Sound and by the Nootka Indians.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1068</p> <p>Small pen-and-ink map of Nootka Sound in Apéndice No. 10, Nota A. Published from another ms. as Compendio historico de las navegaciones</p>

*Baja California*

	<p>practicadas por oficiales y pilotos en buques de la real armada, sobre las costa septentrionales de las California. Mexico : V. Rea, 1948. Contemporary full leather binding; gold stamped. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1181</p>	<p>Galvez, Bernardo de, 1746-1786</p> <p>Noticias y reflexiones sobre la guerra que se tiene con los indios Apaches en las provincias de Nueva España [manuscript]</p> <p>[ca. 1801]</p> <p>[27] leaves, bound ; 24 cm.</p> <p>Copy, most likely from around 1801, of Galvez's essay on the nature of Apache warfare, with recommendations for improving the fighting ability of colonial forces. The author describes Apache characteristics which make them such strong fighters, such as their stoicism, speed and agility, and their beliefs in an afterlife which rewards bravery. In contrast, soldiers stationed in the garrisons to fight the Apaches are not as fast and agile and view death in battle from a different perspective. Furthermore, they lack the strength of the Apaches, who can endure cold, hunger and thirst for long periods of time. In addition, Apaches are uniquely motivated, for as they neither farm nor raise cattle, they attack in order to steal, and thus to subsist. Gálvez admires how the Apaches choose their leader solely for his bravery and obey him without question during combat; how they travel light, riding at night through the high rocky terrain so as not to leave tracks or lose their strategic position; and how they attack swiftly, terrorizing their victims with their cries, and then escape quickly. He criticizes the soldiers who are slow, carry too much heavy gear, and travel down on the plains, where they are visible and vulnerable. He recommends that the regiments use more auxiliary Indians than soldiers; keep horses in better condition and not overload them; provide the soldiers with good firearms and powder and teach them how to handle them skillfully; use the best and bravest soldiers, regardless of race; and appoint commanders who will treat their soldiers well and with good discipline. In conclusion, he provides a list of friendly Indian tribes with comments on their character and their strengths and weaknesses as fighters. See <i>Anales del Museo Nacional de Arqueología</i> (Mexico : 1925), Series 4, Vol. III, p. 537-549 for a published version of the text, with notes by Felipe Teixidor, who suggests that Gálvez wrote this essay sometime between June 1785 and November 1786, when he was viceroy of New Spain.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1181 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1181</p>

	Watermarked paper with date 1801. Acquired in 1909 from Madrid bookseller, Pedro Vindel. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.
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## Transcripts and reproductions

Ayer MS 2173	<p>Diario para los puertos de Sn. Diego y Monte Rey por tierra, que para maior honrra y gloria de Dios, y conversion de los infieles a nra. sta. fee catholica emprehendio dho. R.P. Presidte. Fr. Junipero Serra desde su mision, y real presidio de Na. Sa. del Loreto en la California [manuscript] : (despues de aver visitado las misiones del sur; y alli concurrido y comunicado largamente. sobre esta expedicion con el Illusmo. Sr. Dn. Joseph de Galvez del Consejo y Camara de su Magd., visitadr. gral. de esta Nueva España y principal director y commandante de estas conquistas) dia 28 de marzo, 3o. dia de Pascua de Resurección del año de 1769.</p> <p>1769.</p> <p>[19] leaves, bound ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Account by Father Juan González Vizcaíno of Father Serra's diary account of his journey with the Portolá overland expedition, from Loreto to San Diego in Upper California between March 28 and June 30, 1769. After initial preparations in Puerto de la Paz with visitor general José de Gálvez, and the departure of those travelling to San Diego by ship on January 10, 1769, the overland portion of the expedition leaves Loreto on March 28, heading north through the Baja California peninsula towards San Diego, and opening up a land route which subsequently brought thousands of colonists to Upper California. Serra describes the missions they visit along the way, and comments on the conversions and customs of the Indians they encounter. He also includes his observations on the geography and terrain of the countryside. The diary ends on June 30, 1769, a day before the group actually enters San Diego.</p> <p>Baja California (Mexico : Peninsula) 1769 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1218 Ramírez, J.F. Bibliotheca americana, 918, vol. III, no. 2</p>
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*Baja California*

	<p>Photocopy. [Chicago? : Newberry Library?, between 1930 and 1940?]. 29 cm. Caption title.</p> <p>Photostatic copy of Vizcaíno's original ms. in the Newberry Library; cf. *Ayer MS 1218.</p> <p>English translation of Vizcaíno's copy in <i>Diary of Fra Junípero Serra, O.F.M.</i> North Providence, R.I. : Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, 1936. See also <i>Writings of Junípero Serra / edited by Antonine Tibesar.</i> Washington, D.C. : Academy of American Franciscan History, 1955, p. 38-123, and note 16.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
VAULT Ayer MS 1218	<p>Diario para los puertos de Sn. Diego y Monte Rey por tierra, que para maior honrra y gloria de Dios, y conversion de los infieles a nra. sta. fee catholica emprehendio dho. R.P. Presidte. Fr. Junipero Serra desde su mision, y real presidio de Na. Sa. del Loreto en la California [manuscript] : (despues de aver visitado las misiones del sur; y alli concurrido y comunicado largamte. sobre esta expedicion con el Illusmo. Sr. Dn. Joseph de Galvez del Consejo y Camara de su Magd., visitadr. gral. de esta Nueva España y principal director y commandante de estas conquistas) dia 28 de marzo, 3o. dia de Pascua de Resurección del año de 1769.</p> <p>A copy by Father Juan González Vizcaíno of Father Serra's diary account of his journey with the Portolá overland expedition, from Loreto to San Diego in Upper California between March 28 and June 30, 1769. After initial preparations in Puerto de la Paz with visitor general José de Gálvez, and the departure of those travelling to San Diego by ship on January 10, 1769, the overland portion of the expedition leaves Loreto on March 28, heading north through the Baja California peninsula towards San Diego, and opening up a land route which subsequently brought thousands of colonists to Upper California. Serra describes the missions they visit along the way, and comments on the conversions and customs of the Indians they encounter. He also includes his observations on the geography and terrain of the countryside. The diary ends on June 30, 1769, a day before the group actually enters San Diego.</p> <p>Mexico 1769 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1218</p> <p>Ramírez, J.F. <i>Bibliotheca americana</i>, 918, vol. III, no. 2</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>Caption title. With: unsigned leaf, dated 1612 [or 1617?], containing notes entitled "Memoria de algunas cosas que an sucedido en bien y en contra en estas Islas Philipinas."</p> <p>English translation of Vizcaíno's copy in <i>Diary of Fra Junípero Serra, O.F.M.</i> North Providence, R.I. : Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, 1936. See also <i>Writings of Junípero Serra / edited by Antonine Tibesar.</i> Washington, D.C. : Academy of American Franciscan History, 1955, p. 38-123, and note 16.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p> <p>Includes photostatic copy of diary.</p>
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Chiapas

<p>Ayer MS 1520</p>	<p>Libro de cuentas de la Cofradía del Rosario en el pueblo de Suchiapa desde 1796 hasta 1821 : en lengua chapaneca.</p> <p>1796-1821.</p> <p>[243] p.</p> <p>Photographic reproduction of an account book in Spanish and Chiapanec for the Cofradía de Nuestra Señora del Rosario in Suchiapa, Mexico, containing a record of contributions and expenses of the society for the years 1796-1821. A financial accounting is given for each year, including the balance on hand; a list of the names of members of the society and the amount contributed by each; and an itemization of expenditures by the society for alms, special masses, candles, and Christmas gifts ("aguinaldos").</p> <p>In Spanish, with some Chiapanec.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1520 Edward E. Ayer Coll. Indian lings., Chiapanec 6 Pilling, J.C. Langs. of the N. Amer. Indians, 2284b Weeks, J.M. Mesoamer. ethnohistory, 146</p> <p>Photograph. [Philadelphia, Pa. : University of Pennsylvania, University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, between 1912 and 1923]. 1 v. ; 18 cm. Photographic reproduction from the collection of William E. Gates. Title from added title page. Added note on p. [2]: "Este libro contiene muchos apuntes en lengua chapaneca relativos a las contribuciones de los cofrades y a los gastos de la Cofradía. Nota de Dr. Berendt." For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
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Manuscripts

<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1166</p>	<p>Letter [manuscript] : Chiguagua [San Felipe del Real, Mexico], to Joseph de Galvez, 1777 Oct. 26.</p> <p>[1] leaf ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Contemporary signed copy of a letter of October 26, 1777 from Capt. Bernardo Miera y Pacheco to Joseph de Gálvez, prime minister to the Spanish king, Charles III, concerning the exploration and settlement of New Mexico. Miera first points out the importance of exploring and developing the coast of California, in order to assure Spain's control of the northwest territory and to convert the Indian tribes to Christianity. He argues that once the problems of hostile Indians in the province of Gila are eliminated, settlements should be established without delay. Miera, now 64 years old and a veteran of many Indian campaigns and mapping expeditions, has left Santa Fe for San Felipe del Real de Chiguagua, where he has been waiting 6 months to petition the commandant general for a salaried command in the New Mexico militia. He expresses the hope that such an influential and noble minister as Gálvez will intercede on his behalf. In conclusion, Miera advises that since the northern territory of New Spain is harsh and undesirable, threatened by dangerous Apaches and Comanches who are unwilling to be converted, Spain should concentrate her efforts in opening up and populating the western lands, which offer better opportunities for Christianizing the Indians and exploiting the great mineral wealth there.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1166 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1166 Ramírez, J.F. Bibliotheca mexicana, 918, vol. II, no. 7</p> <p>Holograph, signed. Caption title: "Traslado dela carta del primer ministro de Su Magd." Bound with Ayer Mss. 1164 and 1165. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1169</p>	<p>Account by Father Morfi of his expedition to the Provincias Internas [manuscript] 1777 Aug. 4-1778 Nov. 9.</p> <p>[293] leaves, bound ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Father Morfi's diary account from August 4, 1777 to Nov. 9, 1778 of his expedition with Teodoro de Croix to inspect and report on the state of the northern frontier provinces of Mexico. As newly-appointed commandant of the Provincias Internas, Croix organized the expedition to gain a first-hand</p>

*Chihuahua*

	<p>knowledge of the territory he was to oversee. The expedition left Mexico City on August 4, 1777, and headed northwest through Querétaro, San Miguel de Allende, and Durango, then east to the presidio of San Juan Bautista. They traveled as far as San Antonio de Béjar in Texas before turning west towards Coahuila. The ms. ends on Nov. 9, 1778, as the group arrives in Chihuahua. Morfi discusses the geography and terrain of the area, as well as its agriculture, livestock, cattle, mineral resources, flora and fauna. He describes each town along the route, the distances travelled, and provides details on the construction of the presidios, missions, and convents. He is particularly critical of the powerful, often absentee landowners of the great haciendas, whom he blames for much of the poverty and misery of the New World and the many abuses of the Indians in the fields and mines. He also discusses the Indians he encounters in the pueblos, their nature and customs. The ms. contains material not included in the published versions, such as a letter by Fray Juan Larios, a brief report on the province of Texas, and a detailed description of Chiguagua (Chihuahua), its geography, agriculture, and mining operations.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1169 Ramírez, J.F. <i>Bibliotheca mexicana</i>, 918, vol. 1, no. 1</p> <p>In box with spine title: "Morfi. Diario. 1777-1778." Half title: "Misiones. Viages. Tomo 1o." Some loss of text due to cropping of lower margins. Bound with Ayer Mss. 1170 and 1171. Slightly different versions of the ms. appear in <i>Viaje de indios y diario del Nuevo México</i> / ed. Vito Alessio Robles. Mexico: José Porrúa e Hijos, 1935; and <i>Documentos para la historia de México</i>, 3a. serie. Morfi's account of the expedition was based on the notes he made in his pocket diary which was published as <i>Diario y derrotero (1777-1781)</i> / ed. Eugenio del Hoyo and Malcolm D. McLean. Mexico : Monterrey, 1967. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1171</p>	<p>Morfi, Juan Agustín, d. 1783.</p> <p>Summary of official recommendations and correspondence concerning the formation of volunteer militias for the defense of the Parral region of Mexico [manuscript] [ca. 1779].</p> <p>[8] leaves, bound ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Unsigned summary, probably from late 1778 or 1779, of recommendations and actions taken from April 15-December 3, 1778, concerning the formation of volunteer militias to patrol the Parral region against hostile Indians. The author begins with a summary of a report dated April 15, 1778 in San Felipe del Real de Chiguagua, outlining suggestions for establishing volunteer militias to be known as <i>Compañías voluntarias de dragones provinciales de San Carlos</i>, with</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

advice on the location of these companies; their funding through contributions and municipal revenues; the organization of their command; and budgets for arms, horses, uniforms, and salaries. Other official correspondence on this subject from April 6-Dec. 3, 1778 is also described. There is a short history of Parral, covering its early establishment in 1631, the abandonment of its mines around 1718, and its subsequent resurgence in 1748. Also included is a summary of the correspondence from Dec. 23, 1777-Sept. 20, 1778 with the alcalde mayor of Parral on the militias; and a description of the request of April 6, 1778 made by the residents and curate of Parral to the district government for relief of the ongoing hostilities with neighboring Indians which they have endured for the past eight years.

Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1171 Ramírez, J.F. *Bibliotheca mexicana*, 918, vol. I, no. 2

Attributed to Morfi by Ramírez and Butler. Laid in between leaves [3] and [4]: 1 leaf, in a different hand, containing notes on the lands belonging to a certain marqués, and the grants by which he acquired them. Bound with Ayer Mss. 1169 and 1170. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)

Manuscripts

<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1149</p>	<p>Documents concerning the use of additional funds by the town of Guanajuato for the celebration of the feast of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe [manuscript] 1776 Nov. 20-Dec. 10. [7] leaves ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Petition and official responses from Nov.-Dec. 1776, relating to a request to the viceroy by members of the town council of Guanajuato to spend additional municipal funds in celebration of their patron saint, Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, and thus to encourage other towns to celebrate the holiday in a festive way. The petition to Viceroy Bucareli, dated November 20, 1776 and signed by 18 Ayuntamiento members, asks for an increase of the 66 pesos from municipal funds designated by law for the celebration of such feasts. The response of Francisco Antonio de Gallarreta of the accounting department for municipal finances (Contaduría de Proprios), dated December 3, 1776 in Mexico City, suggests an allowance of 110 pesos for the celebration. However, the state's attorney, Domingo de Arrangoyti, submits a final recommendation of 100 pesos on December 7, 1776, which is confirmed by Bucareli on December 10, 1776. Bucareli's administrative notations and autograph signatures appear throughout documents.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1149</p> <p>Title from cover sheet, which also contains contemporary filing information. Some leaves on sealed paper for 1774-1775. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1147</p>	<p>Documents concerning the proposal to establish a Capuchin convent in Dolores [manuscript] 1809 Jan. 21-1810 April 9.</p> <p>4 items ([86] leaves) ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Copies of documents from January 1809-April 1810, concerning a proposal by José María Gonzáles, María Micaela Rodríguez de Otón, and Mariano Abasolo to establish a Capuchin convent in Dolores for daughters of caciques and other pure-blooded Indian women. On January 21, 1809, judge Nicolás Fernández Rincón orders that their petition be reviewed by the ecclesiastical tribunal of Dolores, and on February 25, 1809, by the promotor fiscal or attorney general for Church matters. Included with the petition are testimonies of residents in support of the project, as well as statements from the alcaldes of the towns of</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

San Luis de la Paz, San Luis Potosí, and Santiago del Río. Other documents verify sources of funding for the convent, and include González's transfer of title of the building he is donating. In addition, various landowners pledge to contribute a percentage of their annual income for the maintenance of the convent. The case is approved by the fiscal for Church matters on November 11, 1809 and confirmed by diocesan officials. There are two copies of these proceedings, signed by clerk Rafael Aragon on December 14 and 15, 1809. The report of the state's attorney, signed by Ambrosio de Sagarzurieta in Mexico City on January 31, 1810, raises seven questions about the proposal, such as the reliability of the donors to fulfill their pledges; the jurisdiction under which the convent would function; and social problems that might result from mixing Indian and Spanish nuns. Also included is a statement by Miguel Bachiller y Mena, legal advisor to the viceroy, dated in Mexico City on April 9, 1810, indicating further steps to be taken to continue the case.

Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1147

Cover sheet: "[S]ecretaría. del virreynato. Año 1810. Sobre fundacion de un convento de monjas capuchinas en la congregacion de Dolores," with filing information. In box with title: "Fundación de un convento. Valladolid. 1810." Some leaves on sealed paper for 1806-1807 and 1810-1811. Acquired from Charles Chadenat in 1905. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)



Manuscripts

<p>VAULT oversize Ayer MS 1908</p>	<p>Brief account of a judicial inquiry into the case of doña Ana, accused of using witchcraft to persuade her Indian lover, don Andrés, to marry her [manuscript] [between 1530 and 1549]</p> <p>[1] leaf : native paper ; 48 x 22 cm.</p> <p>Unsigned, undated fragment of the report of a 16th-century trial, most likely before the priests of the Inquisition, involving doña Ana and her lover don Andrés, both Indians of the village of Culhuacán, Mexico. When admonished by Franciscan priests to legitimize their relationship through marriage, doña Ana seeks out those with powers of witchcraft to prepare a charm or cure that will force don Andrés to make her his legal wife. The manuscript indicates that the bishop or Grand Inquisitor is in charge of the trial, and also includes the names of the judges. See <i>Procesos de indios idolatras y hechiceros</i>, vol. III of <i>Publicaciones del Archivo General de la Nación</i>. Mexico : Guerrero, 1912 for other accounts of similar trials from 1536-1548 involving Indians accused of practicing witchcraft and keeping idols, in particular the case of don Balthasar, also of Culhuacán (p. 177-184).</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1271 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1271d Cline, H.F., J.F. Waldeck Materials, HMAI Working Paper 18, p. 3 no. 12</p> <p>Date based on similarities with cases in <i>Procesos de indios idolatras y hechiceros</i> (Mexico : Guerrero, 1912). Small label on verso: "Ms. 15," inventory number possibly assigned by Waldeck. Transcription of the ms. in the Special Collections Info File. Additional Waldeck materials at the Newberry Library include letters, journals, drawings, and other original Indian pictorial works formerly owned by Waldeck. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) In mylar sleeve and folder.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1838</p>	<p>Esclavos del Sacramento</p> <p>Constituciones de la mui ilustre Archicofradía del Santisimo Sacramento y Caridad [manuscript] : fundada con autoridad apostolica en esta santa iglesia metropolitana de México.</p> <p>[1799?]</p> <p>[56] leaves, bound ; 31 cm.</p>

*Mexico City*

A summary of the early history of the Archicofradía del Santísimo Sacramento and the Colegio de Doncellas de Nuestra Señora de la Caridad in Mexico City, accompanied by an outline of the laws governing both institutions. A history of the founding of the society in 1538, and the girls' high school, later established by the society in 1548. Working both from memory and from material from the record books of the society's cabildo or council, the secretary, Manuel de Sariñana, put together an account of the founders, original purposes of the society, elections, its first director and representatives, and in 1544, its move from the Church of St. Francis to the Cathedral of Mexico City. The second part contains the 32 rules and by-laws of the society governing such areas as membership, charitable works, obligations on festival days, and alms; the third part lists the regulations of the girls' school, written in 1585 and revised in 1657, which concern eligibility, limits on enrollment, discipline, the daily religious schedule, and the establishment of a dowry for each girl.

Date added later in pencil on title page.

Date added later in pencil on title page. Rules and by-laws of the confraternity and the school printed as Apendices 1 and 2 in *Las cofradías de españoles en la Ciudad de México (1526-1869)* / Alicia Bazarte Martínez. México : Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana, 1989, p. 197-235. Front pastedown: "Amérique Mexique." For more information, consult the Special Collections Info File. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)

Manuscripts

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1837</p>	<p>Documents pertaining to land grants and land sales in Jiquipilco and Ixtlahuacán, Mexico [manuscript] 1546-1668</p> <p>[89] leaves, bound ; 32 cm.</p> <p>A bound file of land transfer documents, dating from 1546-1668 and written in different hands, involving parcels of land in Jiquipilco and Ixtlahuacán. Several of the documents are "mercedes" or land grants, usually for sheep ranching, conferred by some of the early viceroys of New Spain such as Antonio de Mendoza (1535-1550), Luis de Velasco (1550-1564), the Marqués de Villamanrique (1585-1590), and the Conde de Monterrey (1595-1603). Other documents officially register the sale of lands by one resident to another. Also included are papers, signed by Diego González de Andía y Mendoza, treasurer of the Armada of the Windward Islands, requiring Bernabé de Samano Medinilla to pay land transaction taxes to defray Armada expenses.</p> <p>Mexico 1546-1668 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish, except for one document in a Mexican dialect.</p> <p>Partial inventory.</p> <p>Leaves [85]-[88] on stamped paper for 1644-1646 and 1649.</p> <p>Some torn leaves, with some loss of text.</p> <p>Contemporary full leather portfolio binding.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p> <p>Also available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1936</p>	<p>Documents concerning the encomiendas of Margarita de Legaspi and her sister Teresa Garcés in the pueblos of Izmiquilpa and Zumpango [manuscript] 1589 April 18.</p> <p>[12] leaves ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Copy of various documents, dated in Mexico City on April 18, 1589, pertaining to the encomiendas of Margarita de Legaspi and her sister, Teresa Garcés in Izmiquilpa and Zumpango. Margarita and Teresa, daughters of the deceased governor of the Philippines, Miguel López de Legaspi, have each been granted, by a cédula of May 12, 1580, the right to 1000 ducats a year, to be collected by</p>

Mexico State

	<p>Margarita from tributes of the pueblo of Yzmiquilpa, and by Teresa from the tributes of Zumpango. A subsequent determination of the Real Audiencia, dated April 10, 1583, rescinds the grants. Although the Royal Treasury orders them to pay back all the money they have collected thus far, Margarita contends that they were entitled to collect income during the time of the litigation, and owe the Crown only money collected after the final judicial decision was rendered in 1583. The Crown agrees to compensate the sisters for the overpayment, minus deductions for the doctrinal instruction of the Indians, church maintenance, and the diezmo, costs which all encomenderos customarily pay to the Crown. In addition to financial accounts of taxes received and payments previously made to the treasury, the documents include the texts of various petitions, the cédula of 1580 granting the merced of the tributes; the carta executoria rescinding the grant; the denial of the appeal; and the final tabulation of the Crown's return payment to the sisters.</p> <p>Large punch hole, approx. 2 cm. in diameter, possibly used for filing, appears on upper left side of all leaves, with no loss of text. Formerly arranged with Ayer Mss. 1935, 1937, and 1938. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1831</p>	<p>Informe de S[an]ta M[ari]a Magdalena [manuscript] : inició en 3 de abril de 1810, y finó en 14 de setiembre de 1816.</p> <p>97, [3] leaves, bound ; 30 cm.</p> <p>Record book of the Mexican village of Santa María Magdalena for April 3, 1810 to September 14, 1816, in which are recorded notices of proposed marriages of village residents. The entries, written in different hands, indicate the names, ages, and status of the couples; lack of any obstacles to their marriage; names of witnesses; and dates for reading of the banns. Each entry is signed by the current vicar or priest: Manuel Zepeda, Manuel Marcelino de Cárdenas, Tomás Ramón de Castellanos, Mariano Eusebio Bermúdez, or Valentín Gallegos.</p> <p>Title from pasted slip on front cover. Caption title: Informaciones de casam[ien]tos. de S[an]ta. Maria Magd[alen]a. In box with spine title: Mexico. 2 folded leaves tipped in at end. On front end paper: Sta. Maria Magdalena. Contemporary full leather, tooled portfolio binding. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>

Manuscripts

<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1629</p>	<p>Copy of the will of Juan Baptista [manuscript] [ca. 1727]</p> <p>Copy by Nicolás Sarrave, probably from around 1727, of the will in Mixtec of Juan Baptista from 1702. The will lists various bequests to the church for prayers and masses, and carries a note by the village priest, Fray Juan de Aro, confirming that a Mass was said for Baptista's soul. Baptista also names Miguel de los Angeles and Gabriel de los Angeles as heirs to a particular "solar" or parcel of land. Sarrave's postscript to the copy confirms that the copy is a faithful transcription of the original will, and suggests that it will substantiate claims to the property by Melchora María, legitimate granddaughter of the deceased Miguel de los Angeles. Her claim to the property is also confirmed by the will that the now deceased Gabriel de los Angeles made in the village of San Juan of the district of San Miguel de Sola on March 3, 1727.</p> <p>In Mixtec and Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1629 Edward E. Ayer Coll. Indian lings., Mixtec 2 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mex. mss., 1629</p> <p>Ownership stamp of Dr. Nicolás León of Guadalupe Hidalgo, D.F., dated Nov. 17, 1886 [or 96], on p. [1], with title "Testamento en mixteco." Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1144</p>	<p>Documents concerning a petition to establish a Capuchin convent in the parish of San Mateo Jalatlaco [manuscript] 1743-1789.</p> <p>27 items ([319] leaves, bound) ; 33 cm.</p> <p>Compendium of 27 documents from 1743-1789 requesting permission to establish a Capuchin convent for Indian nuns in the parish of San Mateo Jalatlaco in the archdiocese of Antequera (now Oaxaca de Juárez). The papers document the formal proceedings, initiated in 1743 by a group of local Indian caciques and continued by members of the Cofradía de Nuestra Señora del Patrocinio, to seek the approval required by law of church and state authorities to found the convent, Nuestra Señora del Patrocinio, for Indian women of good lineage and daughters of caciques. Documents include the diligencias or judicial formalities begun in 1743; a list from 1743 of caciques and their towns; related petitions (several bearing the autograph signatures of viceroys Croix and Bucareli), testimony from neighboring parishes, and powers of attorney from 1750-1789; copies of cédulas reales: one from 1697 permitting Indians to enter convents and hold ecclesiastical offices, and one from 1768, allocating 2000 pesos for the construction of the convent. A status report requested by the</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>viceroy from the bishop of Antequera, dated July 12, 1777, indicates that the construction of the convent is well under way. Other documents concern funding: there is a letter of June 30, 1777 to viceroy Bucareli from the archbishop of Antequera, asking that the 2000 pesos promised to the convent building fund be released; a notice of August 8, 1777 from the Real Caja de México requesting official confirmation of the order before payment of the 2000 pesos can be made; and the fiscal's letter of August 29, 1777 to the king, approved and signed by viceroy Bucareli, also seeking release of the funds. The final letter of August 12, 1789 from lawyer Ignacio Covarrubias seeks repayment of funds borrowed from the Cofradía for construction expenses.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1144</p> <p>Title of first document: "Diligencias practicadas para la fabrica de la Hermita de N[uest]ra. S[eñor]ja. del Patrosinio, y licencia d[e] su proposito concedida por el señor provisor vicario g[ene]ral. deeste obispado." "Año de 1750" appears at head of title, with name of town and filing information added later. Spine title: "Antequera." Sealed paper throughout. Acquired from Charles Chadenat. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1212</p>	<p>Documents concerning a request by Joseph Mariano Samper to build a church in the mining district of Real de Huautla [manuscript] 1780 Jan. 20-1782 May 2.</p> <p>12 items ([37] leaves) ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Petitions, power of attorney, and official responses from 1780-1782, concerning a request by Joseph Mariano Samper, owner of the mine Santo Cristo Huautla or Ixtolucan, to build a church in Real de Huautla. Lawyers Joseph Ignacio Borunda and Francisco Riofrío present Samper's petition of Jan. 28, 1780 in which he seeks royal license to build a permanent church to accomodate the growing number of worshipers who presently hear mass in a temporary site, open to the elements. The viceroy, Martín de Mayorga, accepts the advice of his fiscal, Manuel Martín Merino, on Feb. 23, 1780, and agrees to hear testimony in the case. Included are the official "obedecimiento" of March 6, 1780 by the district administrator, Josef María Vayeto; statements from various residents of Huautla and from the curate of Tlaquiltenango; and a letter of Oct. 9, 1780 from the archbishop, Alonso Nuñez de Haro y Peralta. After reading the testimony, the fiscal recommends that the license be granted, and the viceroy signs the opinion on Feb. 7, 1781. In conclusion, Riofrío and Borunda follow up with a second petition to the viceroy of April 1782, in which they ask him to execute the order to build, which had officially been granted to Samper in a royal cédula of Oct. 25, 1781. Following the advice of his new fiscal, Ramón de Posada, the viceroy signs the decision on May 2, 1782.</p> <p>Butler, R.L., Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1212</p>

*Oaxaca*

	<p>Title on cover leaf: "Superior gobierno año de 1780. Dn. Joseph Samper minero y dueño de hacienda de metales en el Rl. de Huautla s[ob]re. fabrica de una capilla. S[ecreta]rio. Dn. Juan Jph. Martines de Soria," with contemporary filing information. In box with title: "Petición de D. Joseph Samper." Sealed paper for 1778-79 and 1780-81. Leaves [8], [9], and [29] are blank. Acquired in 1905 from Charles Chadenat. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
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Manuscripts

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1090</p>	<p>Rodríguez Gallardo, J. Rafael (José Rafael)</p> <p>Informe sobre Sinaloa y Sonora año de 1750 [manuscript]</p> <p>[ca. 1750]</p> <p>[76] leaves, bound ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Contemporary ms. copy of Rodríguez Gallardo's report of 1750 on problems in the provinces of Sinaloa and Sonora. Rodríguez Gallardo was commissioned in January 1748 by Viceroy Revillagigedo to investigate the causes of the deterioration of the northeastern provinces of Sinaloa and Sonora. As juez pesquisador and visitador general of the two provinces, Rodríguez Gallardo began an extensive journey throughout Sinaloa and Sonora, acquiring a first-hand knowledge of their geography, population, government, currency, commerce, and production. In his Informe of 1750, he discusses the four principal causes for the decline of the provinces: their dependence on inadequate and inefficient overland routes for trade and commerce; few, if any, settled areas, villages, or presidios, with vast areas left unpopulated, thus encouraging ongoing hostility of Indians, especially the Apaches; no circulating legal tender, resulting in confusion and abuses in prices, and the inability to collect taxes; and finally, an unwieldy and mismanaged government, incapable of administering such a vast extension of territory, with control scattered among various missions, municipalities, militias, and mining companies. Rodríguez Gallardo also suggests solutions to correct these problems, such as the development and expansion of faster, more efficient commercial sea routes; the introduction and use of a standard currency; and the division of the provincial government into two parts for easier management. This ms. copy has no title page, and is undated and unsigned.</p> <p>Mexico 1750 Manuscripts.</p> <p>Born in Campeche, Mexico, around 1716-1718, he received a Jesuit education and studied religion and law in Mexico City. He worked as a lawyer, gaining expertise in mission and presidio affairs, and in 1748 was named investigative judge for the northeastern provinces by viceroy Revillagigedo. While serving as contador de tributos, he was implicated in a plot against the archbishop of Mexico and was exiled to Spain in 1769. After a lengthy process of exoneration, Rodríguez Gallardo returned to Mexico in 1774, where he died in 1781.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1090</p>
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	<p>Title from published version. In box with title "Informe sobre Sonora."          Published as Informe sobre Sinaloa y Sonora año de 1750 / J. Rafael Ridriguez Gallardo ; ed. Germán Viveros. Mexico : Archivo General de la Nación ; Archivo Historico de Hacienda Colección documental Número 1, 1975. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)          Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
<p>VAULT          box          Ayer          MS          1042</p>	<p>Informe de Dn. Eusebio Bentura Beleña al Exmo. Sor. virrey Marques de Croix [manuscript] : con descripción delas provincias de Sonora y Cinaloa, parajes donde se cobra el tributo, fundamentos legales para su exacción, repartimiento de tierras, y otros various puntos de consideración.</p> <p>[1770?]</p> <p>[21] leaves, bound ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Ms. copy of a report, dated May 16, 1770, in Álamos, to the viceroy of New Spain, the marqués de Croix, from Eusebio Bentura Beleña, the subdelegate of visitor general José de Gálvez, concerning the collection of tributes, land division, and other legal matters in the provinces of Sonora and Sinaloa. Beleña informs the viceroy of the past history and procedures for the collection of tributes in the northern frontier provinces of Sinaloa and Sonora, formerly known as Nueva Andalucía. He describes the boundaries and the alcaldías mayores within the provinces, and points out that although taxes are levied in other areas, they have never been collected in Sinaloa or Sonora (with the exception of Culiacán) because they were considered frontier provinces. He supports Galvez's proposal to tax the Indians and outlines the legal basis for doing so. Beleña also favors organizing the Indians who inhabit the areas around the Sinaloa, Mayo, Fuerte, and Yaqui rivers into formal parishes, granting them ownership of land, and collecting tributes. In order to put an end to the Indian rebellions in these provinces which have been an ongoing problem since 1751-52, Beleña recommends that the Indians be disarmed and that provincial militias be created.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1042 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mex. mss., 1042</p> <p>At head of text: "Copia." Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
	<p>Noticia breve de la expedicion militar de Sonora y Cinaloa, su</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnography*

<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1178</p>	<p>exito feliz, y ventajoso estado en que por consecuencia de ella se han puesto ambas provincias [manuscript]</p> <p>1771.</p> <p>[7] leaves ; 30 cm.</p> <p>Unsigned report, dated June 17, 1771 in Mexico City, on the successful results of a recent military campaign in Sonora and Sinaloa to pacify the Indians. Although the two provinces constitute one of the richest mineral areas of Mexico, the continuing raids and massacres by the Seris, Piatos, and Sibubapas have caused many of the settlers to abandon their homes and work in the mining districts there. Although troops have been sent in, the Indians constantly elude them and hide in remote areas of the craggy terrain. Finally, in 1768, a company of 100 volunteers from Spain forces the Indians to surrender. The provincial government promises to insure control of the mining sites which attract thousands of prospectors, such as the recently-discovered gold deposits at Cieneguilla and the gold and silver mines at Aguas Frías and Cornelio. In addition to assigning priests and judges to the various sites to maintain order and tranquility, a mint has been established to produce a circulating currency needed to conduct commerce. Finally, in response to requests from peaceful tribes such as the Papagos, Nijoras and Opas, 10 missionary priests are being sent from the Colegio de la Santa Cruz in Querétaro. Now the only obstacle to the development and defense of the northern area are the Apaches, who terrorize the province of Nueva Vizcaya. Once they are expelled from the province, a line of internal presidios can be built to defend the Spanish settlers, as recommended by the Marqués de Rubí on his recent tour of inspection.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1178 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1178</p> <p>Caption title. Leaves [1] and [7] are blank. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1122</p>	<p>Reyes, Antonio de los, 1729-1787</p> <p>Breve descripción y relacion dela parte mas util y digna de atencion de esta America, en la gobernacion de Sonora y de las misiones que en esta remota provincia administran los PP. Misioneros del Colegio de Propaganda Fide de ls Santa Cruz de Queretaro</p> <p>[manuscript]</p>

	<p>[ca. 1772]</p> <p>[10] leaves ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Copy of a report, possibly to Viceroy Bucareli, by Fray Antonio María de los Reyes, on the status of the missions in the province of Sonora administered by the Franciscan missionaries of the Colegio de la Santa Cruz in Querétaro. Reyes briefly describes the early explorations of Nuño de Guzmán in 1531 and Francisco de Ibarra in 1563, and discusses Viceroy Croix's commission to the Franciscans to evangelize Sonora and assume control of the missions left by the Jesuits after their expulsion from Mexico in 1767. He details the hardships that the missionaries must face, such as hostile Indians and a widely-scattered population, with no formal Spanish settlements. He points out the many abuses of the Indians: settlers seize the best lands, often forcing out Indians already there. Merchants manipulate markets, so that the Indians must sell their crops cheaply but must buy at artificially high prices. Indians are regularly bribed and exploited with mescal, the manufacture of which has been outlawed. Missionaries and church officials often abuse the Indians by making them perform hard labor for little or no pay. Reyes also describes the explorations of 1770 and 1771 by Fray Francisco Garcés from San Xavier del Bac north to the Gila and Colorado Rivers, and emphasizes the need to send more missionaries to this remote region where the Indians seem eager to embrace Catholicism. The report is dated April 2, 1772 in the Colegio de San Fernando in Mexico City.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1122 Ramírez, J.F. Bibliotheca mexicana, 918, vol. 3, no. 6.</p> <p>Caption title. Leaf [10] blank. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1179</p>	<p>Noticia delo acaecido enla Pr[ovinci]â de Son[or]ja. en los meses de sep[tiem]bre y oct[u]bre de este pres[ent]e. año de [17]73 con los enemigos Apaches [manuscript]</p> <p>1773.</p> <p>[1] leaf ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Brief unsigned report on hostile activities by the Apaches against the residents of the province of Sonora during September and October of 1773. Sonora has remained relatively tranquil since 1771, following the subjugation of the Seris, Pimas, and Suvibapas by troops under brigadier Domingo de Elizondo. However, now Apaches, aided by disgruntled Pimas, have encroached as far as the presidio of San Miguel Horcasitas, raiding the pueblos of Los Ríos, Oposuna, Sonora, and Opodepe. On Oct. 5, 1773, Apaches attacked the mission at Banamiche, stealing cattle, horses, and mules from the corrals. Of the 40 men</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnography*

	<p>who pursued the thieves, 6 were killed and 2 were taken captive. In another attack on Oct. 11 at Dolores, horses and mules were stolen and 17 Yaquis, panning for gold nearby, were killed. Apaches have also raided several pueblos of the Pimería, attacked the presidio of Ahan, and terrorized prospectors panning for gold on the banks of the Cieneguita River. These hostilities have caused a drastic drop in gold production (although gold production is lower than it was in 1771 and 1772 anyway).</p> <p>Mexico 1773 Manuscripts.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1179 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1179</p> <p>Caption title. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
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## Tlaxcala-Manuscripts

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1162</p>	<p>Documents concerning concessions and privileges granted to the Tlaxcalan Indians by the Spanish monarchs [manuscript] 1732-1808.</p> <p>12 items (12 folders) ; 36 x 29 x 4 cm.</p> <p>Documents arranged chronologically, with undated material first.</p> <p>Copies and originals from 1732-1808 of petitions, proclamations, and cédulas reales relating to concessions and privileges granted to the Tlaxcalan <i>Indians</i> by the Spanish kings, in recognition of their services and loyalty. An undated petition requesting privileges for the Tlaxcalans describes how their assistance aided Cortés in his conquest of Mexico City and other provinces. Several of the documents are official 18th-century copies of cédulas from 1535-1585, issued by Queen Juana, her son Charles V, and Philip II, allowing the Tlaxcalans their own government and the right to a "gobernador" instead of an "alcalde," recognizing the loyalty of the caciques, and prohibiting the establishment of state monopoly stores of meat and wine in their province. A 1787 petition by the Tlaxcalans requests that their lands not be included in the intendencia system, while another from 1789 to the viceroy Flores details their grievances against the town of Puebla. There is also a proclamation of August 6, 1808, in which the Tlaxcalans express their loyalty and support of Ferdinand VII, engaged at that time in a war with the French. The last folder includes brief descriptions in English of the Tlaxcala documents by W.W. Blake.</p> <p>In Spanish, with notes on the mss. in English.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1162 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1162</p> <p>Inventory Available in library; Folder level control.</p> <p>In box with title: "Concessions and priveleges[!] of the Tlaxcala Indians. Documents bear ownership stamp of Dr. Manuel A.R. Arellano, Mexico. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
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Veracruz-Manuscripts

<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1866</p>	<p>Resumen d[e] numero d[e] person[a]s que se conpone esta jurisdic[ci]o[n] X[ala]pa, i su agreg[aci]o[n]a la Jatlazin[g]o con especific[icaci]o[n] d[e] puebl[os] cast[os] i sex[os] seg[ún] or[ige]n [manuscript]</p> <p>1777 Dec. 15.</p> <p>1 sheet ; 42 x 57 cm. folded to 32 x 21 cm.</p> <p>Chart dated December 15, 1777, presenting population statistics for the districts of Jalapa and San Bartolomé Xalarzingo (now Jalacingo) in Mexico. The chart breaks down the population by village, by racial class (españoles, indios, mestizos, castizos, negros, mulatos, and lobos), and then by sex, and age.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1183 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1183c,16</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) In box with 29 other folders of documents relating to Mexico, acquired from the same source.</p>
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Manuscripts

<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1232</p>	<p>Documents pertaining to the appointment of Juan Bruno Tello de Guzmán as governor of the province of Yucatán [manuscript] 1682 May 15-1683 July 14.</p> <p>3 items ([10] leaves, bound) ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Documents, dated May 15, 1682-July 14, 1683 in Spain and Mexico, relating to the appointment by Charles II of Juan Bruno Tello de Guzmán as governor of the province of Yucatán. In his appointment, dated May 15, 1682 in Madrid, the king notes Tello de Guzmán's service to the Crown and his payment of 8,000 doblones to the royal treasury, half as a gift, half as a loan at 8% interest. He stipulates that Tello de Guzmán pay, as bond, a sum of money to be decided by the Mérida town council, and that he collect tributes from the Indians, and carry out other duties of his office. Also included is a certified statement of February 28, 1683 by clerk Diego Arias Ramírez of the Casa de la Contratación in Seville, confirming the departure of Tello de Guzmán from Cádiz aboard the ship Nuestra Señora de los Remedios, bound for the port of San Juan de Campeche in the Yucatán. Finally, there is an "obedecimiento" of the king's appointment by the governor and the town council of Mérida, dated in Mérida on July 14, 1683. Outgoing governor don Antonio de Layseca y Alvarado administers the governor's oath to Tello de Guzmán on the rod of office, and receives from him 6,000 pesos as his bond. The obedecimiento also bears the signatures of the council members.</p> <p>Spain 1682-1683 Manuscripts. Mexico Mérida 1683 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1232 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1232</p> <p>Signed documents. Added cover title: Real titulo de Gobernador de la provincia de Yucatan, en la Nueva España, á favor de don Juan Bruno Tello de Guzman; dado en Madrid á 15 de mayo de 1682, con la toma de posesion que se efectuó en la ciudad de Merida de Yucatan el 14 de julio de 1683, como se acredita por acta que contiene, con 15 firmas autenticas y originales. Stamped paper for 1679-80, 1682, and 1683. Wax seal on verso of leaf [7]. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
	<p>Relación delas dos entradas que hize ala conversión de los gentiles Itzaex y Cehachez [manuscript] : yo Fr. Andres de Avendaño y</p>

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1040</p>	<p>Loiola predicador conventual del convto. grande de Mérida, ministro de la be. orden terza de penitencia, y comisso. missiono. app[ostóli]co pa. dhas misiones en compañía de mis pp. y preres. Fr. Anto. Perez de S. Roman, notaro. appco. del primer viaje; Fr. Joseph de Jesús María notaro. appco. del segundo viaje y Fr. Diego de Echabarría, la qual prima. entrada hicimos el día 2 de junio. del año pasado de 1695, y la segunda en que entramos en la nazi3n de los Itzax fue a 13 de dize. de dho año y volvimos a esta ciudad de Mérida el día de abril deste año de 1696.</p> <p>1696.</p> <p>66 leaves, bound : map ; 33 cm.</p> <p>Manuscript copy of Avendano's account, dated April 29, 1696, of his two trips to the Yucatán and Guatemala during 1695-1696. Avendano, Father Perez de San Roman, and a large group of Spanish and Indian musketeers leave Mérida on June 2, 1695, and begin their journey south, for the purpose of converting the Itza Indians, and opening a highway route between the Yucatán and Guatemala. The first expedition returns to Mérida on September 16, 1695 because of problems with the soldiers who persisted in shooting and robbing the Indians. After receiving word in December 1695 that the Itzas were now ready to receive Christianity, a second expedition, led by Avendano, and Fathers Perez, Jesús María, and Echavarria, follows the same route south to the province of Petén in Guatemala. Avendano describes the nature of the Indians, their social life, religion, and calendar. He also mentions the problems that the priests face from the soldiers in their own party, from hostile Itza chiefs, and from difficult terrain and lack of food. After a miraculous rescue from near death, Avendano returns to Mérida on April 6, 1696.</p> <p>Born in Spain, Avendano later settled in the Yucatán, where he achieved preeminence in the Franciscan order there. He wrote several linguistic works (none of which was ever published), including an extensive Mayan dictionary and a study of medical botany. Excerpts from his <i>Relación de las dos entradas</i> were published in Madrid in 1701, as part of Villagutierre's <i>Historia de la conquista de la provincia de el Itza</i>.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1040 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mex. mss., 1040</p> <p>Spine title: <i>Relacion de los Itzas</i>. Avendaño. Half title: <i>Relacion de las misiones de Yucatan</i>. Avendano's map of Lake Petén bound between leaves 41 and 42. Edited and published by Temis Vayhinger-Scheer in <i>Mexicon</i>, Occasional Publications Number 3 (Verlag Anton Saurwein, 1996). English translation of parts of the ms. published in <i>History of the Spanish conquest of Yucatan and of the Itzas</i>, vol. VII of the <i>Papers of the Peabody Museum / Philip Ainsworth</i></p>
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	Means. Cambridge, Mass. : The Museum, 1917, p. 103-174. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.
VAULT Ayer MS 1210	<p>Descripcion de la Provincia de Jucatan con informe de su gobierno secular y eclesiastico, comercio, cultivo, amenidad, situacion f[inancie]ra [manuscript]</p> <p>[ca. 1766]</p> <p>[5], 110, [4] leaves, bound ; 24 cm.</p> <p>Contemporary copy of a report of July 12, 1766 by the deputy visitor and the chief accountant for the province of Yucatán, containing an extensive description of the agriculture, commerce, industry, and tax system of the province. The report is most likely addressed to the visitor general of New Spain, José de Gálvez, by whom it was apparently commissioned at San Juan de Ulúa on August 14, 1765. The authors first describe the personnel and operations of the Yucatán treasuries of Campeche, Mérida, and Bacalar, providing details on the number of employees and their titles and job descriptions, as well as the revenues, organization, and accounting methods of each branch. They discuss the economic impact of the encomiendas and the major products of the area, such as corn, cotton, and beeswax. There is also a section on the character of the Indian and the criollo, and their contribution to the economy. The authors argue repeatedly that an open trade policy between Spain and the colonies is the key to their development, and would also put an end to the problem of smuggling in the Yucatán. Other topics covered include the economic justifications for engaging in the slave trade with Africa; the status of production of lumber, indigo, cochineal, and medicinal plants in the Yucatán; and the importance of the shipbuilding and fishing industries. Finally, the authors discuss various the financial situation of churches, convents and religious orders in the province.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1210 Galarza, J. Prelim. checklist of the Mexican mss., 1210</p> <p>Spine title: "JUC. JNF." Contemporary full leather gold-stamped binding, with gilded edges. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
VAULT Ayer MS 1223	<p>Southwell, Thomas</p> <p>Copia del manifiesto que presentó Dn. Tomás Southuel â la Superioridad en el año de 1769 [manuscript] : proponiendo el</p>

establecimiento de pescas en las sondas de las Indias Occidentales ê Yslas como el medio mas seguro para poblar y conservarlas; y las costas adjacentes con algunas noticias que tal vez será util tenerlas presentes en los tratados de paz y comercio con los yngleses. El Pardo 8 de febrero de 1783.

1783.

56 leaves, bound : 1 col. map ; 21 cm.

Copy, dated Feb. 8, 1783, of a document of March 10, 1769 presented by Thomas Southwell to the Spanish government, describing rampant smuggling off the coasts of the Yucatán and Honduras, and proposing to establish a fishing industry there to remedy the situation. Southwell condemns foreign ships, especially English ships, which, under the pretext of cutting logwood (palo de tinte) from the coasts of Yucatán and Honduras, illegally take gold, silver, cochineal, deerskins, and fruits as well. The contraband is often openly traded farther up the coast in Veracruz, interfering with Spanish commerce and depriving the royal treasury of tax revenue. In addition, the English ravage the land and exploit the Indians. After describing the geography and resources of the Yucatán, Honduras, and nearby Caribbean islands, Southwell proposes establishing a fishing industry to reduce English influence in the area, improve Spanish trade with the colonies, and attract settlers to the island of Roatán. He lists necessary steps for implementing the plan, such as an open trade policy between Spain and her colonies; severe penalties for illegally harvesting and selling logwood; tax exemptions on salt used to dry fish; and the appointment of a special juez conservador to oversee the logwood and fishing industries.

In Spanish.

Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1223

Map of the Mexican coast and the West Indies removed and cataloged separately, Ayer MS 1223 map. Contemporary full leather binding; gold-stamped on spine. Acquired in 1904 from Paris bookseller Charles Chadenat. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)



Imprints

<p>Case F 9599.94</p> <p>VAULT Ayer 655.57 .Y9 V72 1701</p>	<p>Villagutierre Soto-Mayor, Juan de, fl. 1701</p> <p>Historia de la conquista de la provincia de el Itza : redvccion, y progresos de la de el Lacandon, y otros naciones de Indios barbaros, de la mediacion de el reyno de Gvatimala, a las provincias de Yvcatan, en la America Septentrional. / Primera parte Escrivela Don Jvan de Villagvtierre Soto-Mayor.</p> <p>[Madrid : Impr. de L.A. de Bedmar, y Narvaez, 1701]</p> <p>32 p. leaves, 660, [34] p., 1 l. : front. ; 30 cm.</p> <p>No more published.</p> <p>Pages 579-582 misnumbered 581-584. Includes biographical references and index.</p>
<p>Ayer 511 .E4 1714</p>	<p>Elorza y Rada, Francisco</p> <p>Nobiliario de el valle de la Valdorba : ilustrada con los escudos de armas de sus palacios y casa nobles : con el extracto de la conquista de Ytza en la Nueva España por el conde de Lizarraga Vengoa / su autor el d.d. Francisco Elorza y Rada.</p> <p>Pamplona : F.A. de Neyra, 1714.</p> <p>18 p. l., 380 [i.e. 388], [12] p. : escudos de armas ; 19 cm.</p> <p>Palau 79237</p> <p>Error in pagination: 81-88 repeated in numbering. The illustrations consist of engraved coats of arms laid in, many of which are signed Lorenzo Portell; and numerous wood-cut tailpieces. The space for the coat of arms entitled: Casa de la familia San Juan, con estas armas en la iglesia ... is blank. Ejemplar sin portada, descripción basada en Palau.</p>
<p>Graff</p>	<p>Espinosa, Isidro Félix de, 1679-1755</p> <p>Nuevas empresas del peregrino americano septentrional atlante :</p>

<p>1261</p>	<p>descubiertas en lo que hizo quando vivia, y aun despues de su muerte ha manifestado el V.P.F. Antonio Margil de Jesus : casos admirables de nuevo averiguados, que no estan en la vida de este siervo de Dios estampada en el ano de 1737, y pueden dessear los afectos de este varon memorable / dalos recopilados por orden de sus prelados superiores el P.F. Isidro Felis de Espinosa, predicador apostolico de Propaganda Fide del Colegio de la Santa Cruz de la ciudad de Queretaro, quien escribio su exemplarissima vida, y afectuosamente consagra este compendioso resumen a la proteccion de la incorrupta lengua del thaumaturgo en los prodigios San Antonio de Padua.</p> <p>Impressas en Mexico : En la Imprenta Real del Superior Gobierno, y del Nuevo Rezado, de Dona Maria de Rivera, en el Empedradillo, ano 1747.</p> <p>12 p. l., 46 p. ; 21 cm. (4to)</p> <p>Mexico Mexico City 1747 Imprints.</p> <p>Howes, W. U.S.iana (2nd ed.), E-183</p> <p>Title within ornamental border; head- and tail-pieces; side notes.</p> <p>Forms part of the Everett D. Graff Collection of Western Americana at the Newberry Library.</p> <p>Contemporary limp vellum binding.</p> <p>Ownership inscriptions of Fr. Pablo Joseph de Villas, and Dona Josefa Aguilar.</p> <p>Ownership stamp: "Alejandro Ruiz Donante."</p>
<p>Ayer 719 .G83 V42 1759</p>	<p>Vega y Lacayo, Geronimo de la</p> <p>Don Geronimo de la Vega, Lacayo, sargento mayor de la plaza de la ciudad de Granada en el reyno de Goathemala, representa à V.M. el estado del puerto de S. Fernando de Omoa, y demàs de aquel continente, y los medios que estima por conducentes para su mas prompta, y menos costosa construccion: fortificacion de Ruatàn: desalojo de los ingleses ... y reduccion de los Zambos-Mosquitos ...</p> <p>[Granada, Nicaragua?, 1759?]</p>

Central America

	<p>[35] p. 30 cm.</p> <p>Caption title.</p> <p>Dated and signed: Ciudad de Santiago de Granada de la provincia de Nicaragua del reyno de Goathemala, y enero 19. de 1759. Geronymo de la Vega, y Lacayo.</p>
<p>Ayer 719 .G83 C7 1798</p>	<p>Córdoba, Matías de, d. 1828</p> <p>Utilidades de que todos los indios y ladinos se vistan y calcen a la española, y medios de conseguirlo sin violencia, coacción, ni mandato : memoria premiada por la Real Sociedad Económica de Guatemala en 13. de diciembre de 1797 / su autor Fr. Matías de Córdoba, maestro de estudiantes en su Convento de Sto. Domingo de la Capital.</p> <p>Nueva Guatemala : Impr. de D. Ignacio Beteta, 1798.</p> <p>[2], 22 p. ; 22 cm.</p>
<p>Ayer 657.5 .M977 1798</p>	<p>Muro, Antonio de San José</p> <p>Utilidades y medios de que los indios y ladinos vistan y calzen a la española. Memoria que merecio el accesit entre las presentadas sobre este asunto a la Real Sociedad de Guatemala. Por el r.p. fr. Antonio de S. José Muro ...</p> <p>N. Guatemala : I. Beteta, 1798.</p> <p>73 p. 20 cm.</p> <p>Imperfect: t.-p. and 1st leaf torn, repaired, with slight loss of text.</p> <p>Nos. 41-44, 70-72 duplicated in paging.</p>

Transcripts and reproductions

<p>Ayer MS 1563</p>	<p>Historia de la gentilidad americana traducida al castellano : libro primero, parte primera.</p> <p>[ca. 1796]</p> <p>[29] leaves</p> <p>Photographic reproduction of a translation by Ramón de Ordóñez y Aguiar of the "Parte primera" of the Popol vuh, possibly from around 1796. The Popol vuh, originally written in Quiché shortly after the Conquest, relates the Quiché legends of the creation of the world, the origins and early migrations of the civilized races of Central America, their history, and traditions. In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1563 Edward E. Ayer Coll. Indian lings., Kiche 41 Gates, W.E. Maya Society, 307 Cline, H.F. HMAI Working Paper 16 (1962), 295</p> <p>Photograph. [Paris, France : Bibliothèque nationale, between 1912 and 1923]. 1 v. ; 29 cm. Photographic reproduction from the collection of William E. Gates. Caption title. Spine title: "Popol vuh. Historia de la gentilidad americana." Date based on comparison with another copy of Ordóñez's translation of the Popol vuh; cf. Ayer MS 1564. Published as Historia de la creacion del cielo y del la tierra, conforme al sistema de la gentilidad americana (obra trunca) / Ramón de Ordóñez y Aguiar. Mexico, D.F., [s.n.], [192-?]. For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1564</p>	<p>Historia de la creación del mundo conforme al systema americano.</p> <p>1796.</p> <p>[712] p.</p> <p>Photographic reproduction of a translation of the Popol vuh, dated November 30, 1796, by Ramón de Ordóñez y Aguiar, with his extensive notes and commentary. Preliminary sections include a dedication to Joseph Miguel de San Juan, regidor of the city of Guatemala, and Ordóñez's note to the reader on how he first heard about the ruins of Palenque and how he later studied the native languages and traditions of Chiapas and Guatemala, and promoted the exploration of Palenque. Ordóñez's version of the Popol vuh begins on p. [24],</p>

*Central America*

and is arranged in eleven chapters. Each chapter contains numbered sections of text, followed by commentary on the text, including material from Ordóñez's study of the Tzental manuscript known as the Probanza de Votán, a genealogical text which, according to Ordóñez, was given to him by local Indians. The Popol vuh, originally written in Quiché shortly after the Conquest, relates the Quiché legends of the creation of the world, the origins and early migrations of the civilized races of Central America, their history and traditions.

Guatemala Guatemala 1796 Manuscripts.

In Spanish.

Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll.,  
1564

Edward E. Ayer Coll. Indian lings., Kiche 42

Gates, W.E. Maya Society, 308

Weeks, J.M. Mesoamer. ethnohistory, 493

Photograph. [S.l. : s.n., between 1912 and 1923]. 3 v. ; 28 cm.

Photographic reproduction from the collection of William E. Gates.

Title from leaf [24].

Spine title: "Popol Vuh."

Note affixed to front endpaper: "Ramón Ordoñez y Aguiar, canon. Historia de la gentilidad americana. A commentary and (independent) translation of the Popol Vuh, with much matter from lost Tzental mss., including the Probanza de Votan. Ordoñez was the discoverer of Palenque."

First nine chapters published as Historia de la creacion del cielo y de la tierra, conforme al sistema de la gentilidad americana (obra trunca) / Ramon de Ordoñez y Aguiar. Mexico, D.F. : [s.n.], [192-?].

For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File.

Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)



El Salvador

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1829</p>	<p>Gutiérrez y Ulloa, Antonio</p> <p>Estado gener[a]l de la provincia de San Salvador en Guatemala [manuscript] / por D.A.G.V.</p> <p>1814.</p> <p>[2], 118 leaves, bound : col. maps, col. plans ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Detailed report of the geographical, political, economic, and religious organization of the province of San Salvador, from 1786 when San Salvador was officially recognized as a province (although still part of Guatemala) until 1807. The report, prepared for the president, governor and captain general of the kingdom of Guatemala, Don Antonio Gonzalez Saravia, provides geographic and demographic descriptions of the districts, towns and farms of San Salvador, including 2 colored topographic maps and an alphabetical index of place names. There are also organizational charts of the local government and the parishes; charts which describe the agricultural production and the rivers of the province; colored architectural plans of the city of San Salvador, a school, a cloister, and a church; and a table of contents at the end.</p> <p>El Salvador 1814 Manuscripts.</p> <p>San Salvador.</p> <p>Descripcion de la provincia de San Salvador.</p> <p>Antonio Basilio Gutiérrez y Ulloa, Spanish gentleman and knight of the distinguished military order of Charles III, became intendente of the province of San Salvador in June, 1805. By most accounts, he was a competent and responsible functionary, especially during the first three years of his administration, when he made useful organizational reforms and produced his excellent Estado general de la provincia. In his later years in office, he was forced to contend with the growing local resentment of peninsular officials, and he was eventually replaced as intendente by a Creole in the insurrection of November 5, 1811.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Spine title: Descripcion de la provincia de San Salvador.</p> <p>Box title: San Salvador.</p> <p>Foliation includes 6 folded leaves.</p>
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*El Salvador*

	<p>Stamped and dated paper.</p> <p>Bookplate for the Coleccion hispano ultramarina of A. Graiño.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p> <p>For more information, consult Special Collections Info File.</p> <p>In box.</p>
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Guatemala

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1275 no. 1</p>	<p>Zumárraga, Juan de, 1468-1548</p> <p>Letter [manuscript] : Mexico [City], to Charles V of Spain, 1537 Nov.</p> <p>[11] leaves, bound ; 33 cm.</p> <p>Letter, dated November 1537 in Mexico City, to Charles V from Juan de Zumárraga, bishop of Mexico; Juan López de Zárate, bishop of Oaxaca; and Francisco Marroquín, bishop of Guatemala, in which they discuss the problems they face preaching Catholicism among the Indians of New Spain. The bishops first request instructions from the king on attendance at the General Council. They then ask the king to facilitate Christianization of the Indians by authorizing the construction of roads and pueblos; by building churches to replace the temples and caves in which the Indians continue practicing their idolatry; and establishing convents and church schools where Indians can be educated. They point out the benefits of teaching the Indians how to farm and to perform other jobs. They also request more missionaries to be sent to New Spain, especially those well-trained in doctrine and theology. In view of the special problems the bishops face in New Spain, they ask for broader powers for themselves, such as filling benefice vacancies on a temporary basis. Other topics include requiring Indians to pay tithes or tribute to support the Church; imposing penalties on Indians for bigamy; allowing those Spaniards who have children by Indian women to remain in New Spain; standardizing baptismal rites and ceremonies; and using locally-produced holy oils, instead of oil shipped a great distance from Mexico City.</p> <p>Butler, R.L., Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1275</p> <p>Printed as "Carta original de los illmôs. señores obispos de Mexico, Goatemala, y Oaxaca" in the Appendix of Concilios provinciales primero y segundo. Mexico : Imprenta de el Superior Gobierno, de Joseph Antonio de Hoyal, 1769, a copy of which is bound with the ms. Added cover leaf contains brief description of letter, including details on date and names. Notes on cover leaf of ms. and verso of leaf [11] identify letter and contain date and contemporary filing information. With ms.: Report of a council meeting of bishops and priests in Mexico City to discuss their ministry to the Indians [manuscript] 1539 April 27. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Bound in red velvet.</p>
	<p>Official copy of royal cédulas from the real cédulario of the</p>

*Guatemala*

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1917</p>	<p>Audiencia de Guatemala [manuscript] [ca. 1559]</p> <p>[12] leaves ; 30 cm.</p> <p>Official copy of 25 royal cédulas issued by Philip II to the Audiencia of Guatemala between Jan. 17, 1556 and Sept. 8, 1559, concerning administrative, legal, and Indian affairs. The first cédula announces that Philip II is now king of Spain, due to the failing health of the emperor, Carlos V. Other decrees deal with Indian matters, such as the disturbances in Chiapas by the Pochutla and Lacandon Indians, who have burned 14 pueblos, taken many captives, and sacrificed children; the subjugation and resettlement of these Indian tribes; and the appointment of an oidor to collect taxes from the Indians in the provinces of Chiapas and Tabasco. The king also regulates tithes required of Indians, the days on which Indian cases are heard in court, and the proper celebration of Mass in Indian churches. Some cédulas address dissension between the Franciscan and Dominican orders, and forbid members of religious orders to travel to America without permission from their prelates. Clergy assigned to one diocese cannot move to another without express approval of the bishop. Administrative cédulas concern gold and silver shipments to Spain; the incorporation of the Soconusco region, formerly part of the Audiencia of New Spain, into the Audiencia of Guatemala; appointment and terms of office for regidores; proper procedure for filing petitions for mercedes; sale of public officers; copies of trials to be sent to Spain, including the residencia hearing of Diego Martínez, former governor of Tierra Firme (i.e., Panama); and restrictions on the wearing of capes and swords by officials. There are cédulas concerning the escribanos of the Audiencia; restitution of stolen funds by officials in Honduras; a case against doña María de Campo on charges of witchcraft; and strict punishment of Lutherans, Moors, and Jews for heresy.</p> <p>Guatemala Antigua 1559 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Spine title: Real Audiencia de los Confines. Real cedulaario 1556-9. Santiago de los Caballeros." Leaves numbered 179-190. In red morocco slipcase. For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT oversize Ayer MS 2190</p>	<p>Account book of the Real Caja in Verapaz, Guatemala for 1606 [manuscript] 1606 March 31-1606 Sept. 22.</p> <p>[28] leaves, sewn ; 42 cm.</p> <p>Portion of a ms. account book recording payments made to the Real Caja in Verapaz, Guatemala between March and Sept. of 1606. Most of the entries record amounts of tribute paid--either in cash (tostones or reales), or in goods</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>(usually maiz, cacao, frijoles, or cloth)--by such Indian villages of the region as Totonicapán, Pinula, Chimaltenango, Aguacatán, Colotenango, and Rabinal. In turn, local merchants, such as Juan Martínez de Apalategui, purchased these goods from the royal warehouses where they are stored. For example, on April 24, 1606, Martínez buys 131 blankets ("mantas"), and 2 sheets ("piernas")--paid as tribute on Dec. 19, 1605 by the Indians of Tecocistlan de Rabinal--for 1052 tostones. Other entries supply information on government expenditures, such as the payment of the salary of Juan Fernández del Rosillo, bishop of Verapaz. However, in accordance with a directive issued by the Archbishopric of Mechoacán on July 16, 1603, Fernández must give back 1702 tostones and 1 real of his salary. All receipts and disbursements are signed by treasury officials, Melchior Ochoa de Villanueva and Pedro del Castro Becerra.</p> <p>Guatemala Alta Verapaz 1606 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>In three columns, in different hands: first column lists name of person or pueblo making payment, with date; center text documents date, name of pueblo, amount paid and in what form; and third column is a numerical entry of the amount paid. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1131</p>	<p>Marure, Alejandro</p> <p>Papers [manuscript] 1689-1876 (bulk 1810-1850)</p> <p>4 boxes (135 folders) ; 33 x 38 x 7 cm.</p> <p>Papers arranged chronologically, with undated material first.</p> <p>Miscellaneous papers of Alejandro Marure, dated 1689-1876, pertaining to the domestic affairs of Guatemala. Many of Marure's notes concern the establishment of a constitutional system in Guatemala, with discussions of the division of the country into legislative districts; the election of deputies; activities of the legislative assembly; naming of juries; and constitutional reform. Other papers deal with Marure's role as government representative in negotiations with the Central American republics, as well as with contemporary political events involving the dictator Rafael Carrera and military operations against the French. <b>There are legal documents such as court proceedings involving land disputes, execution of wills, indemnities, and proof of ancestry; and copies of the treaties of 1783 and 1786 between Spain and England.</b> Printed charts provide statistics on the population, agriculture, and industry of Amatitlán, and on the number of elected representatives in the various legislative districts of Guatemala. Documents relating to Marure's</p>

*Guatemala*

	<p>ownership in a printing business, the Imprenta de la Paz, include business receipts and financial accounts, as well as the partnership agreement signed by Marure and José Basilio Porras. There are also some printed materials, such as poems and stories; letters from the archbishop of Guatemala to parish priests; <b>indulgences outlined by Pope Inocencio XI in 1688</b>; speeches of representatives to the legislature; and some items published by the Imprenta de la Paz.</p> <p>Guatemala 1689-1876 Manuscripts.</p> <p>Guatemalan historian, geographer, and jurist. Born in Nueva Guatemala, Marure studied law at the Universidad de San Carlos. At first he worked at the Ministry of Foreign Relations, and later, in 1831, he was elected to the national legislature. He enjoyed a distinguished academic career in history and international law, and between 1832 and 1841 he was official representative of Guatemala in various negotiations with Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. Commissioned by Mariano Galvez to write the history of Guatemala since independence, Marure produced his <i>Bosquejo historico de las revoluciones de Centro America</i>, published in 1837. In 1847, in collaboration with Pedro Molina and Jose Maria Urruela, he began an extensive project to compile the constitutional laws of Guatemala.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L., Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1131</p> <p>Inventory Available in library; <b>Folder level control.</b></p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p> <p>Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1030</p>	<p>Contiene algunas noticias de la conquista, y batalla que Dn. Pedro Alvarado ganó en El Pinar de Quesaltenango [manuscript] : el dia 13 de mayo de 1524, vispera de Pascua del Espiritu Santo segun la Cronica de la Prova. de Sn. Franco.</p> <p>[17--?]</p> <p>[12] leaves, bound ; 22 cm.</p> <p>Copies of two documents concerning the conquest of Quezaltenango, Guatemala by the Spaniards, under Pedro de Alvarado, in 1524. The first document, apparently based on the chronicle kept by the Franciscan convents,</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>was signed by the governor and various government officials of Quezaltenango and Santa Cruz del Quiché on October 20, 1567, and confirms Don Martín Velásquez's title to lands in Quezaltenango. Don Martín, who is honored with the name Don Martin Velasquez ajpopo huichichil sunun, had been given ownership of nine parcialidades or districts by Quicab, the king of the Quiché, because he had defeated the Mam Indians in battle. After Don Pedro Alvarado's well-armed soldiers defeated the warrior Tecum in the battle of El Pinar (Pine Grove) on May 13, 1524, the eve of the festival of the Holy Ghost, Don Martín swore loyalty to the Spaniards, was baptized by the Franciscans, and became a loyal assistant to Alvarado and other officials in the Christianization of the area. As an important local chieftain, Don Martín mobilized many of his Indians to work on the construction of the church, begun in 1532, the same year that the first feast of the Holy Ghost was celebrated to commemorate Alvarado's victory. The narrator indicates that the account has been faithfully translated from his native language to Castilian; and that the record of title has been made at the request of the great-grandson of Don Martín, Don Sebastian Belasquez Zunun, who has held many important civic and church positions in Quezaltenango. Also included, in a different hand, is a copy of a deposition dated May 15, 1524, from Pedro de Alvarado who, in the presence of the captains who fought with him, rewards Don Pedro Lopes Escot for his services. He also describes the baptism and education of the Indians by the Spaniards.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1030</p> <p>At head of title: No. 5.</p> <p>Comments and corrections added later to the text.</p> <p>Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1100</p>	<p>Sobre el auto de cofradias y guachivales de 5 de dize. de 1741 [que] [h]a dado por esta Rl. Auda. con el motivo de la Rl. Zedula de 31 de enero de 1740 para su cumplimto. y la observancia de las leyes [manuscript] : que en el se citan tocantes a curas, y doctriberos sobre las raciones, sustentos, servicios personales y otras cosas que por costumbre han estado gozando y percibiendo de los Indios.</p> <p>1744.</p> <p>[24] leaves ; 31 cm.</p>

*Guatemala*

	<p>Unsigned legal memorandum, dated April 14, 1744, commenting on a judicial decree of December 5, 1741 concerning the administration of <i>cofradías</i> and brotherhoods and the division and distribution of tithes to finance parishes and clergy; and suggesting steps to be taken locally to facilitate compliance with the law. The report presents legal justification of the division of the tithes used to finance different aspects of church operations, such as the maintenance of the prelate and chapter, the cathedral, and hospital, and salaries for priests. Various related <i>cédulas</i>, laws and legal precedents are cited to justify collecting tithes from all parishioners, including Indians and <i>ladinos</i>. The new division and distribution of tithes will not result in a smaller portion for the subsistence of the priests; in fact, the new regulations will reduce abuses as well. Priests can require from the Indians only the legally prescribed tithes, and cannot extract additional payments of any kind for services such as presiding at funerals, reading marriage banns, or hearing confessions. The report discusses regulations for the establishment, administration, and financing of <i>cofradías</i>, the lay groups in charge of maintaining shrines, religious images, pilgrimages, and ceremonies, and rules for reporting expenditures by charity hospitals. The <i>guachivales</i>, or brotherhoods in charge of patron saint celebrations, are administered in a similar fashion to the <i>cofradías</i>. The concluding section makes clear that priests have no legal jurisdiction to punish those charged with criminal or civil offenses, but are limited to carrying out their spiritual responsibilities.</p> <p>Guatemala 1744 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1100</p> <p>Caption title.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p> <p>Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1898</p>	<p>Títulos dela hazienda de S[a]n. Juan Bautista Chiche en terminos del pueblo de S[ant]a Cruz del Quiche [manuscript]</p> <p>1755-1756.</p> <p>45 leaves, bound ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Bound dossier, documenting the history and ownership of a certain parcel of land known as the Haciendas of Nuestra Señora del Rosario and San Juan</p>



*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>Bautista Chiche in the village of Santa Cruz del Quiché in Guatemala. The dossier was prepared in conjunction with the sale of part of the haciendas in 1755 to the convent of Santo Domingo in Santa Cruz del Quiché for 2200 pesos, and contains documents and powers of attorney relating to that transaction, including confirmations of the sale from 1756. It also contains certified copies of documents from earlier proceedings, beginning in 1628, which indicate that the title to the land, originally held by Indians of San Pedro Jocopila, was fraudulently transferred to Spanish ownership through the intervention of a corrupt judge of the Audiencia. Also included are a surveyor's description of the boundaries of the parcel prepared in 1717; official registration of the title resulting from a 1718 decision; and a bill of sale indicating that the land was sold again in 1738 by Doña Thomasa de Arana to 5 residents of Santa Cruz del Quiché.</p> <p>Guatemala Santa Cruz del Quiché 1755-1756 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>On sealed paper for 1754 and 1755.</p> <p>Bound in contemporary limp goatskin. For more information, consult the Special Collections Info File. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1845</p>	<p>Coleccion de estampas copiadas de las figuras originales que que [sic] de medio y bajo relieve se manifiestan en estucos y piedras en varios edificios de la poblacion antigua nuevam[en]te descubierta en las inmediaciones del pueblo del Palenque en la Provincia de Ciudad Real de Chiapa una de las del Reyno de Goatemala en la America Septentrional [manuscript] ; Descripción del terreno, y población antigua nuevamente descubierta en las inmediaciones del pueblo del Palenque jurisdiccion de la Provincia de Ciudad Real de Chiapa, una de las del Reyno de Goatemala en la America Septentrional.</p> <p>[1813?]</p> <p>[27] leaves of plates (some folded), [20] leaves, bound : ill. ; 29 cm.</p> <p>A set of copies of the drawings made by Ricardo Almendariz for the 1787 del Río expedition to the ruins of Palenque; followed by Antonio del Río's expedition report to José Estachería, governor and commandant general of Guatemala. The pen and ink copies of Almendariz's 30 original drawings depict</p>

*Guatemala*

	<p>bas- and demi-relief sculptures in plaster and stone, taken from various buildings and artifacts found in the ruins of Palenque. In his report to Estachería, dated June 24, 1787, del Río describes the excavations of the area and then narrates his inspection of the ruins, beginning with the palace and various temples. He provides architectural details and measurements, takes samples, and offers his own historical and mythological interpretations of the relief scenes and figures, commenting on what he believes is a strong Roman influence. Although not an engineer or architect but an artillery captain, del Río proved a capable head of the first documented archaeological excavations in America.</p> <p>Mexico 1813 Manuscripts.</p> <p>Text in Spanish.</p> <p>Separate t.p. for each item.</p> <p>Drawings attributed to Guatemalan artist Ricardo Almendariz by Ricardo Castañeda Paganini in his <i>Las ruinas de Palenque</i>. Guatemala : 1946, p. 15. See also <i>Política investigadora de la época de Carlos III en el área maya</i> / Paz Cabello Carro. Madrid : Ediciones de la Torre, 1992, p. 26.</p> <p>Note on penultimate leaf: "Es copia fiel, que presenta alas cortes generales y extraordinarias el diputado por la Prov[inci]a de Ciudad Real de Chiapa. Mariano Robles." Suggests that ms. may date from 1813, when Robles was a deputy to the Cortes de Cádiz in Spain.</p> <p>Translated into English as <i>Description of the ruins of an ancient city, discovered near Palenque, in the kingdom of Guatemala, in Spanish America</i>; translated from the original manuscript report of Captain Don Antonio del Río / Doctor Paul Felix Cabrera. London, 1822.</p> <p>For more information, consult Special Collections Info File.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
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### Transcripts and reproductions

<p>Ayer MS 1559</p>	<p>Cofradía de san Nicolás de Tolentino (Sacapulas, Guatemala)</p> <p>Account book of the Cofradía de San Nicolás de Tolentino in Sacapulas, Guatemala, 166[4] April 4-1857 Aug. 29.</p> <p>[534] p.</p> <p>Photographic reproduction of an account book in Quiché containing a record of contributions and expenses of the Cofradía de San Nicolás de Tolentino in</p>
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*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>Sacapulas, Guatemala between 1664 and 1857. Church officials annually verify revenues from balances on hand and contributions by members, followed by itemized lists of the society's expenditures for feast-day celebrations such as Corpus Christi, alms, holy oil, choirs, etc. Records begin on April 16, 1663 or 1664, and continue through August 29, 1857?</p> <p>Guatemala Sacapulas 1664-1857 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Quiché.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1559 Edward E. Ayer Coll. Indian lings., Kiche 35</p> <p>Gates, W.E. Maya Society, 365</p> <p>Cline, H.F. HMAI Working Paper 16 (1962), 272</p> <p>Weeks, J.M. Mesoamer. ethnohistory, 318</p> <p>Photograph. [S.l. : s.n., between 1912 and 1923]. 2 v. ; 18 cm. Photographic reproduction from the collection of William E. Gates.</p> <p>Title in Butler: "Libro de la Cofradía de San Nicolás, 1664-1855."</p> <p>Some loss of original text due to damage.</p> <p>For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1561</p>	<p>Cofraternity of the Most Holy Roasary</p> <p>[Ordenanzas de la Cofradía del Rosario, año de 1689]</p> <p>1689.</p> <p>[22] p.</p> <p>Photographic reproduction of a 1689 copy by secretary Pascual Vázquez of the "ordenanzas" of the Cofradía del Rosario, in San Miguel Totonicapan, Guatemala. Rules of the cofradía are given concerning membership, alms, and other obligations of the society. Also included are the fifteen mysteries of the Rosary which the members of the society were obliged to devoutly recite once a week; and a litany to the Virgin.</p> <p>Guatemala Totonicapan 1689 Manuscripts.</p>

*Guatemala*

	<p>In Quiché, with some Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1561</p> <p>Edward E. Ayer Coll. Indian lings., Kiche 38</p> <p>Gates, W.E. Wm. Gates Coll. (1924), 998</p> <p>Gates, W.E. Maya Society, 227</p> <p>Weeks, J.M. Mesoamer. ethnohistory, 320</p> <p>Photograph. [S.l. : s.n., between 1912 and 1923]. 1 v. ; 27 cm. Photographic reproduction from the collection of William E. Gates.</p> <p>Date and copyist's name from p. [8]: "Maestro Pascual Vázquez tzil essno. del Ssmo. Sacramento. 1689 años."</p> <p>For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1556</p>	<p>Wills and documents relating to the sale of property in Totonicapan, Guatemala, 1689-1808.</p> <p>18 items (20 leaves)</p> <p>Photographic reproduction of a compilation of legal documents in Quiché and Spanish from Totonicapan, Guatemala, dated 1689-1808, consisting of wills and official records of land sales. Most of the documents are records of land sales in Totonicapan. Buyers and sellers appeared before municipal officials to legalize their transactions which are signed by various clerks of the municipal council, Diego Gomez Toc, Juan Basquez Siq, Juan de Alvarez, and Mathias Cobo Cah. Several are confirmed by the alcalde mayor Matías Manzanares y Cerezo. Names of principal parties involved in the sales include Miguel Belasco Uxantzin, Francisco Santzin, Vicente Kan, and María Ardón. There are also two wills: that of Francisca Ramos, dated 1695; and that of Isabel Xkaquic, dated 1689, indicating bequests to the church for alms and masses.</p> <p>Guatemala Totonicapan 1689-1808 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Quiché and Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1556</p> <p>Edward E. Ayer Coll. Indian lings., Kiche 25</p> <p>Gates, W.E. Wm. Gates Coll. (1924), 1001</p> <p>Gates, W.E. Maya Society, 228-246</p> <p>Weeks, J.M. Mesoamer. ethnohistory, 321</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>Photograph. [S.l. : s.n., between 1912 and 1923]. 1 v. ; 27 cm.</p> <p>Photographic reproduction from the collection of William E. Gates.</p> <p>Title from Butler: "Documentos de Totonicapan año de 1690 à 1808."</p> <p>Some documents on stamped paper for 1776-78, 1796-97, and 1804-05.</p> <p>For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1557</p>	<p>Santellis, Domingo Matías, d. 1750</p> <p>Legal documents in Quiché pertaining to property of Domingo Matías Santelis, 1750 Dec. 4-1777 Dec. 15.</p> <p>[44] p.</p> <p>Photographic reproduction of a compilation of legal documents in Quiché from 1750-1777, pertaining to the property of Domingo Matías Santelis in an unidentified Quiché town. The first record, dated Dec. 4, 1750, appears to be the will of the deceased Domingo Santelis, with monetary bequests given in "tostones." Subsequent documents, dated 1753-1777, apparently concern the disposition of lands and property formerly belonging to Santelis, witnessed and signed by municipal officials and judges. The legal and clerical costs of the transactions are noted in many of the documents.</p> <p>Guatemala 1750-1777 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Quiché.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1557 Edward E. Ayer Coll. Indian lings., Kiche 26</p> <p>Gates, W.E. Wm. Gates Coll. (1924), 1000</p> <p>Cline, H.F. HMAI Working Paper 16 (1962), 299</p> <p>Weeks, J.M. Mesoamer. ethnohistory, 611</p> <p>Photograph. [S.l. : s.n., between 1912 and 1923]. 1 v. ; 18 cm.</p>

*Guatemala*

	<p>Photographic reproduction from the collection of William E. Gates.</p> <p>Title in Butler: "Escriptura de testamento en quiché."</p> <p>Original ms. bound in deerskin cover.</p> <p>For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1567</p>	<p>Cofradía de la Santa Vera Cruz (Totonicapán, Guatemala)</p> <p>Ordenanzas de la Cofradía de la Santa Vera Cruz de San Miguel de Totonicapán.</p> <p>1776-1777.</p> <p>[52] p.</p> <p>Photographic reproduction of a copy dated May 1776-May 1777 of the rules and regulations of the Cofradía de la Santa Vera Cruz, in San Miguel de Totonicapán, Guatemala. The first section contains the rules of the society, arranged in alternating paragraphs of Spanish and Quiché. The rules concern the election of an alcalde and mayordomo to serve as officers of the society, and the duties of each; the collection of charitable contributions to purchase candles and celebrate special masses; and the responsibilities of the members to regularly say confession, pray, fast, and to assist the village priest in the administration of the sacraments to the sick and dying. Members are also responsible for insuring that any money left to the society in wills is duly collected. In addition, there are rules governing the collection and safekeeping of alms, and the recording in the society's receipt book of funds collected. The first section is dated May 6, 1776, and is signed by clerk Balthasar Cobocah and choirmaster Juan Básquez. The second section, dated May 5, 1777 and also signed by Cobocah and Básquez, is entirely in Quiché, includes the fifteen mysteries of the rosary, and other rituals practiced by the society.</p> <p>Guatemala Totonicapán 1776-1777 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish and Quiché.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1567 Edward E. Ayer Coll. Indian lings., Kiche 47 Gates, W.E. Wm. Gates Coll. (1924), 999 Gates, W.E. Maya Society, 226</p>

	<p>Cline, H.F. HMAI Working Paper 16 (1962), 273          Weeks, J.M. Mesoamer. ethnohistory, 324</p> <p>Photograph. [S.l. : s.n., between 1912 and 1923]. 1 v. ; 28 cm.          Photographic reproduction from the collection of William E. Gates.          Title from first paragraph of text.          Spine title: "Reglamento de la Cofradía de la Santa Cruz. Quiché."          Added note on p. [17]: "Un ciento y dos años tiene este este [sic] libro ó cuaderno, llegó este año 1877. Registrada por José Toribio Bquiax."          For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File.          Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)          Available on microfilm at the Newberry.</p>
<p>Ayer          MS          1562</p>	<p>Model letters in Spanish and Quiché to civil and ecclesiastical authorities regarding complaints and problems of Indians in various Guatemalan towns, 1794.</p> <p>[16] leaves</p> <p>Photographic reproduction of an unsigned compilation, from around 1794, of model letters in Spanish and Quiché addressed to civil and ecclesiastical authorities, concerning Indian matters in various Guatemalan towns such as Totonicapán, Momostenango, and Quezaltenango. There are sample letters to government officials such as the president of the Audiencia, oidor or Audiencia judge, alcalde mayor, inspector, chief constable, and governor, in which the Indians of one village request that the lands stolen from them by Indians of a neighboring village be returned to them; or request that the local church be rebuilt after its destruction by an earthquake. Other letters seek official intervention in inheritance disputes, or report instances of witchcraft, thefts, and other crimes that have occurred in a certain village. Orders from military officers requisitioning cotton or other crops from the Indians, or demanding that they turn over a certain Indian wanted for questioning are given, as well as the responses of the villagers. Also included are sample letters to the bishop, presenting gifts of cacao; and to the parish priest, asking him to prevent the marriage planned by a man and a woman who are related. A letter to the priest from the choirmaster also advises him that the Indians of a village are reluctant to give up their children so that they can be instructed in Christian doctrine. Finally, the Ave Maria and Apostles' Creed are given in both Spanish and Quiché. Texts of letters and prayers are arranged in double columns on each page.</p> <p>Guatemala 1794 Manuscripts.          In Spanish and Quiché.</p>

*Guatemala*

	<p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1562</p> <p>Edward E. Ayer Coll. Indian lings., Kiche 39</p> <p>Gates, W.E. Wm. Gates Coll. (1924), 997</p> <p>Cline, H.F. HMAI Working Paper 16 (1962), 8</p> <p>Weeks, J.M. Mesoamer. ethnohistory, 535</p> <p>Photograph. [Paris, France] : Bibliothèque nationale, [between 1912 and 1923]. 1 v. ; 21 cm.</p> <p>Photographic reproduction from the collection of William E. Gates.</p> <p>Caption title: "Petición vug ahàu Presidente."</p> <p>Date from letter on verso of leaf [13].</p> <p>Ownership stamp of Bibliothèque nationale on leaves [1], [14], and [15].</p> <p>For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1600</p>	<p>Códice de Calkiní</p> <p>1821.</p> <p>[30] p.</p> <p>Photographic reproduction of the Códice de Calkiní, a transcription, dated November 20, 1821, of community records from 1579, 1582, and 1595 from the archives in Maní, documenting the territorial rights of the Canuls of Calkiní and their descendants. On November 20, 1821, eight of the leading men of Calkiní travel to the district capital of Maní to obtain certified copies of records in the main archives established by Francisco Montejo Xiu. The records transcribed relate the arrival of the Spanish conquistador Francisco Montejo and his conquest of the area around Calkiní, as well as the history of Calkiní and the genealogy of the chieftains or "Batabes" of the district. There is a description of the tribute paid by the Indians to Captain Montejo, as well as the slaves given by the pueblo to the first two Spaniards who settled in Calkiní. Records dated April 21, 1579 and May 5, 1595 relate the meetings of the batabes and elders of Calkiní to officially establish and record for posterity the boundaries of the farmlands and woods owned by the Indians of Calkiní, Pacanté, Tzemez Akal, Matú, and other areas. Another record, from December 9, 1582, documents the completion of three years of road construction around Calkiní. The transcription of the records, which in effect constitutes a true "map" of the district boundaries, is signed by three of the visitors--Juan de Dios Puc, [Juan] Ascención May, and Basilio [Che]--and is</p>



*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>witnessed by Simón Tzab for the alcalde constitucional.</p> <p>Mexico Calkiní 1821 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Maya.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1600</p> <p>Edward E. Ayer Coll. Indian lings., Yucatec 22</p> <p>Gates, W.E. Maya Society, 132</p> <p>Cline, H.F. HMAI Working Paper 16 (1962), 95</p> <p>Weeks, J.M. Mesoamer. ethnohistory, 109</p> <p>Photograph. [S.l. : s.n., 1910?]. 1 v. ; 19 cm.</p> <p>Photographic reproduction from the collection of William E. Gates.</p> <p>First ten pages have been lost; contains pages [11]-[40].</p> <p>Although Weeks states that these photocopies were made from photographs taken by Teobert Maler in Mérida prior to 1910, it seems more likely that they are copies of the photographs made by Dr. George Byron Gordon in Philadelphia in 1910 which Gates used for the Calkiní facsimile which he published in 1935. Cf. <i>Codice de Calkini</i> / ed. Alfredo Barrera Vásquez. Campeche : Gobierno del Estado, 1957, p. 14-15.</p> <p>Also published in facsimile as <i>The Maya Calkini chronicle</i>. Baltimore : The Maya Society (Publication No. 8), 1935.</p> <p>For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>oversize Ayer MS 1621</p>	<p>Chilam Balam : Códice Tizimin.</p> <p>[between 1824 and 1837]</p> <p>[54] p.</p> <p>Photographic reproduction of an anonymous transcription of the 16th-century Chilam Balam of Tizimín, probably copied sometime between 1824 and 1837, and containing accounts of Maya ritual and history of the Yucatán from the seventh century to the nineteenth. The Chilam Balam of Tizimín recounts the story of the Itza lineages which dominated the eastern half of the Yucatán Peninsula, and presents the cyclical repetition of Maya history with an account of each "katun" from 1451 to 1848, in which the priests both predicted and recorded events. Also included are various calendrical tables for correlating Maya and Julian calendars.</p> <p>Mexico Tizimín 1824-1837 Manuscripts.</p>

*Guatemala*

	<p>In Maya.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1621</p> <p>Edward E. Ayer Coll. Indian lings., Yucatec 103</p> <p>Gates, W.E. Maya Society, 135</p> <p>Cline, H.F. HMAI Working Paper 16 (1962), 102</p> <p>Tozzer, A.M. Maya grammar, p. 189, 271</p> <p>Weeks, J.M. Mesoamer. ethnohistory, 154</p> <p>Photograph. [S.l. : s.n., between 1912 and 1923]. 1 v. ; 30 cm.</p> <p>Photographic reproduction from the collection of William E. Gates.</p> <p>Dates from Ancient future of the Itza: the Book of Chilam Balam of Tizimín / translated and annotated by Munro S. Edmonson. Austin : University of Texas Press, 1982, p. xii and note 5155.</p> <p>Page [1] contains presentation, dated March 23, 1870 in Tizimin, to Bishop Crescencio Carrillo in Mérida, signed by Manuel Luciano Pérez, parish priest of Tizimín.</p> <p>Page [2] contains note in hand of Bishop Carrillo: "Chilam Balam. "Códice anónimo de la coleccion del Pbro. Creso. Carrillo Ancona. Nota: Este códice tambien le denomino 'anónimo' en cuanto que no aparece el nombre del indio que lo escribió." The word "anónimo" has been crossed out, and replaced with "Tizimin."</p> <p>For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>oversize Ayer MS</p>	<p>[Chilam Balam de Izil]</p> <p>[ca. 1825]</p> <p>[86] p.</p>

1606	<p>Photographic reproduction of a transcript, copied around 1825 from a ms. then in the possession of Juan Pío Pérez, of the Chilam Balam of Ixil of 1789, containing calendrical and astrological texts and drawings, as well as traditional Maya medical remedies for various diseases. Pages [1]-[8] contain a Biblical lesson on the Israelites and their delivery by Moses from years of slavery in Egypt. Pages [9]-[35] contain the "Libro de medicina de Ixil," a book of traditional Maya remedies for ailments such as asthma, consumption, vomiting, night fevers, hiccoughs, pox, wounds, headaches, worms, and others. The calendrical portion of the ms. (p. [37]-[86]) explains the Maya calendar with a chart showing names and glyphs for the months of the year. There are illustrated descriptions of the zodiac signs for January-December, as well as a list of the saints' days celebrated on each day of the month. A native farmer's almanac records predictions for rains, droughts, winds, thunderstorms, etc., and indicates which days would be good ("utz") or bad ("lob") for planting and harvesting crops. Also included are a calendar wheel, additional astrological tables, and another Biblical narrative.</p> <p>In Maya, with some words in Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1606</p> <p>Edward E. Ayer Coll. Indian lings., Yucatec 50</p> <p>Gates, W.E. Wm. Gates Coll. (1924), 959 Gates, W.E. Maya Society, 137 Tozzer, A.M. Maya grammar, p. 190 Cline, H.F. HMAI Working Paper 16 (1962), 97 Weeks, J.M. Mesoamer. ethnohistory, 149</p> <p>Photograph. [S.l. : s.n., between 1912 and 1923]. 1 v. : ill. ; 30 cm. in case 42 x 32 cm.</p> <p>Photographic reproduction from the collection of William E. Gates.</p> <p>Title from Butler.</p> <p>Dates from Weeks.</p> <p>English translations of some of the remedies and portions of the farmer's almanac in <i>Ethno-botany of the Maya</i> / Ralph L. Roys. New Orleans, La. : Tulane University Press, 1931, p. 1-210 and 348-50.</p> <p>For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer</p>
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*Guatemala*

	<p>Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
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SOUTH AMERICA



Manuscripts

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1222</p>	<p>Libro primero de la recopilacion de las cédulas, cartas, prouisiones, y ordenanzas reales, que en diferentes tiempos sean despachado para el gouierno de las Indias Occidentales [manuscript] / puesta en forma breve de leyes y reducida a titulos y materias por el doctor Ivan de Solorzano Pereira, oydor dela Real Audiencia de la Ciudad de los Reyes del Peru.</p> <p>1622.</p> <p>[12], 480, [11] p., bound ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Solórzano's clearly-arranged summary of 1622 of the laws and statutes contained in royal cédulas, letters, provisions, and orders issued for the governance of the Spanish colonies in America. Solórzano, an oidor of the Audiencia of Lima, Peru, organizes the laws of the colonies under 18 titles, beginning with those laws governing the discovery of the Indies and establishing the colonies as the rightful possessions of the Spanish Crown. Title 4 laws govern the evangelistic efforts to convert the Indians to Catholicism, while Title 5 regulates the administration and operations of religious institutions such as churches, monasteries, hospitals, colleges, and seminaries. Other laws cover ecclesiastical immunity; powers and duties of bishops, archbishops, and prebendaries; tithes; royal patronage; courts of law; ecclesiastical judges; the Inquisition; and universities. Included in the ms. is a printed copy of Solórzano's Memorial of April 8, 1618, in which he proposes undertaking the Recopilación to Philip III; as well as a handwritten, note of May 8, 1622 in which he presents the first volume of the Recopilación to Philip IV, and promises to complete the remaining five. There is also a printed table of contents of all six volumes, which gives an overview of the work as a whole.</p> <p>Peru 1622 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1222</p> <p>Spine title: "Recopil. de Yndias."</p> <p>Inside front cover: armorial bookplate of the Marqués de Ovando.</p> <p>"Nota. Esta obra la hizo el Sr. Solorzano siendo oydor de Lima el año de 1622, y de ella, como de su obra latina De jure et governatione indiarum, hace memoria en su Politica quando pidio licencia pa. imprimir una y otra."--</p>
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*Colonial Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>Preceding t.p.          Contemporary gold-stamped full leather binding.          Acquired in 1909 from Madrid bookseller Pedro Vindel.          Published as Libro primero de la recopilación de las cédulas, cartas, provisiones y ordenanzas reales / Juan de Solórzano Pereira ; noticia preliminar de Ricardo Levene. Buenos Aires, 1945, 2 vols.          Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
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Imprints

<p>VAULT          Ayer          10          .R67          1681</p>	<p>Rocha, Diego Andrés, 1607-1688</p> <p>Tratado vnico, y singlar del origen de los indios occidentales de Piru, Mexico, Santa Fè, y Chile. Por el doctor Don Diego Andres Rocha ...</p> <p>Lima : Impr. de M. de los Olivos, por I. de Contreras, 1681.</p> <p>6 p. l., 84 l., [24] p. 2 illus. 20 cm.</p> <p>Medina IEL 526</p> <p>Bookplate of A. Canovas del Castillo.</p> <p>Bound by Menard.</p> <p>"Copia de carta. Qve el avtor escrivio a sv hijo, el general Don Iuan Enriquez de Sanguesa ... sobre el cometa del año de 1680": p. [1]-[16].</p> <p>"Copia de carta. Qve el avtor escrivio a sv hijo, el general Don Iuan Enriquez de Sanguesa ... sobre el cometa del año de 1680": p. [1]-[16].</p>
<p>Ayer          1343          .C213          C25          G64          1698</p>	<p>Gonzalez de Quiroga, Diego</p> <p>El nuevo apóstol de Galicia el venerable Padre Fr. Joseph de Carabantes, religioso capuchino, y misionerio apostólico en la América, y Europa : su vida, virtudes, predicación, y prodigios ... / por el Lic. Don Diego González de Quiroga ...</p> <p>Madrid : En la Oficina de la Viuda de Melchor Alvarez, 1698.</p>

South America

	<p>[12] h., 507 p., [12] h. ; 21 cm.</p> <p>Texto con apostillas marginales.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 1300.5 .B8 A18 1641</p>	<p>Acuña, Cristóbal de, b. 1597</p> <p>Nuevo descubrimiento del gran río de las Amazonas por Christoval de Acuña ... ; al qual fue, y se hizo por orden de Su Magestad, el año de 1639 ; por la provincia de Quito en los reynos del Perú...</p> <p>En Madrid : En la Imprenta del Reyno, Año de 1641.</p> <p>6 p.l., 46 numb. l. ; 20 cm.</p> <p>Leaf 9 misnumbered as 10; leaf 25 as 26; leaf 44 unnumbered. Signatures: [paragraph]4[paragraph][paragr aph]2A-L4M2.</p>
<p>Ayer 1241 .L87 1739</p>	<p>Losada, Domingo, fray, 1673-1741</p> <p>[Señor. Fray Domingo Lossado, comissario general de todas las provincias de las Indias Occidentales, dice: Que aunque v. mag. ha sido servido de conceder ... para la manutención de los pueblos, y assistencia de nuevas conversiones de los indios Piritus ... diez religiosos sacerdotes ... que dicho numero no es suficiente ...</p> <p>Madrid, 1739</p> <p>[6] p. 31 cm.</p> <p>Without t.-p.; title supplied from beginning of text. A memorial to the king of Spain requesting that more priests be sent to aid in converting the Indians of South America.</p>

Transcripts and reproductions

<p>Ayer MS 1254</p>	<p>Letters containing accounts of voyages of Cabral and Vespucci 1501-1514.</p> <p>[26] leaves ; 22 cm.</p> <p><b>Photostatic copies</b> of eight letters from the Riccardian MS 1910, containing accounts of the ships returning from Pedro Alvares Cabral's expedition to Africa and India in 1500-1501, and Vespucci's reports of his voyage to South America. The letter of June 27, 1501 sent to Florence by Bartolomeo Marchioni, a powerful Florentine banker in Lisbon, relates the return home of 4 caravels from the Cabral expedition and gives details on the spices and other exotic items they carry. Vespucci's letter of June 4, 1501 also describes the route navigated by Cabral, northeast from the Cape of Good Hope and along the coasts of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf to Calicut, India. His 1502 letter from Lisbon to his patron, Lorenzo di Pierfrancesco de' Medici in Florence, contains his account of the third voyage which he made for the king of Portugal. Following a route southwest from the coast of Africa, Vespucci reaches the South American continent, below the Tropic of Capricorn; and provides details on the lands and inhabitants he discovers. Additional letters discuss other voyages, and there is also a letter [1513?] from King Manuel of Portugal to Pope Leo X.</p> <p>Butler, R.L., Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1254</p> <p>Photographs. Florence, Italy : Biblioteca riccardiana, [between 1917 and 1936]. 22 cm. Photostats of originals in the Biblioteca riccardiana in Florence, Italy.</p> <p>In box with title: "Vespucci. MS Riccardiano 1910."</p> <p>For background information on the letters and dates of copying, and English translations of letters from Marchioni and Vespucci, see <i>The voyage of Pedro Alvares Cabral to Brazil and India</i> / trans. with notes by William Brooks Greenlee. London : The Hakluyt Society, 1938, p. 145-161. Translations of other letters appear in <i>El Nuevo mundo / Américo Vespucio</i>. Buenos Aires : Editorial Nova, 1951.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Case G 801.56</p>	<p>Valdivia, Luis de, 1561-1642</p> <p>Copia de vna carta del padre Luys de Valdiuia para el señor conde</p>

*South America*

<p>no. 245</p>	<p>de Lemos, presidente de Indias, fecha en Lima a 4. de enero 1607. En que da particular relacion de lo tocante a lo sucedido en la guerra, y pazes de la prouincia de Chile, adonde le embió el virrey del Piru, y de lo particular que el allà hizo.</p> <p>[Madrid? : s.n., 1609?]</p> <p>[12] p. ; 29 cm.</p> <p>Photocopy. Boston : Massachusetts Historical Society, 1929. [12] p. ; 34 cm. [Americana series]. Caption title. "Eleven copies reproduced by photostat ... photostated at the Massachusetts Historical Society"--P. [1], insert. Errors in foliation: leaves 4 and 5 misnumbered 3 and 4. Sabin 98327 supplies the place of printing as [Lima?]. "No. 245 ... from the original in the British Museum. November, 1929"--P. [4], insert.</p>
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Manuscripts

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1120</p>	<p>Díaz de Guzmán Ruy, 1558?-1629</p> <p>Libro dela descripzion poblacion y conquista de las provinziias del Paraguay y Rio de la Plata [manuscript] : desde su descubrimiento asta el año de 1573 en que feneze la historia con la entrada de el Adelantado Juan Ortiz de Zarate al gobierno de dhas. provinziias.</p> <p>[17--]</p> <p>[2], 61, [4], 37, [1] leaves, bound ; 22 cm.</p> <p>Ms. copy, probably dating from the second half of the 18th century, of Díaz de Guzmán's 1612 history of the discovery, conquest, and settlement of the provinces of Paraguay and Río de la Plata, from 1493 to 1573. The author narrates the exploits of the early conquistadores of Paraguay, many of whom served as governors of the colony, such as Pedro de Mendoza, Francisco de Mendoza, Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, Juan Ortiz de Zarate, and Domingo Martínez de Irala. He also describes Indian rebellions in Paraguay, Paraná, and Guaira. He includes accounts of the founding of Buenos Aires in 1536 and its subsequent abandonment in 1541 due to hostile Indians; as well as the settlements of Asunción in 1537 and Santa Fe (Argentina) in 1573. There are chapters on the rebellion of 1557 led by the conquistador Captain Diego de Abreu which resulted in the execution of the governor Francisco de Mendoza, and on the 1554 expedition of Ñufrio de Chaves to explore the Chaco and seek a route west to the Andes and Alto Peru. Also included are a table of latitudes and longitudes of towns and cities in Peru and Brazil; description of the Amazon and Paraná Rivers, the coast of Brazil, the Plate River region; and a guide to a map that is missing from the ms.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1120</p> <p>In box with title "Descripzió."</p> <p>Contemporary full leather binding with twine fasteners.</p> <p>Front cover lined with paper containing notes in Spanish on the Napoleonic campaigns against the Prussian army.</p> <p>Verso of leaf [1] at the beginning: "Sn. Miguel y junio 13 del 1803." Notation in Portuguese, "Offerecido pelo socio Oswaldo Domingos Chiapori" is crossed out.</p> <p>Stamp on title page: "Assemblea Lisbonense."</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p> <p>Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
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Imprints

<p>VAULT Ayer 1300.5 .A7 L92 1733</p>	<p>Lozano, Pedro, 1697-1752</p> <p>Descripcion chorographica del terreno, rios, arboles, y animales de las dilatadissimas provincias del Gran Chaco, Gualamba : y de los ritos, y costumbres de las innumerables naciones barbaras, è infieles, que le habitan: con una cabal relacion historica de lo que en ellas han obrado para conquistarlas algunos gobernadores, y ministros reales: y los misioneros jesuitas para reducir las à la fé del verdadero Dios. / Escrita por el padre Pedro Lozano, de la Compañia de Jesus ... de Europa el padre Antonio Machoni ...</p> <p>En Cordoba : En el Colegio de la Assumpcion: por Joseph Santos Balbàs, Año de 1733.</p> <p>[20], 485, [5] p. ; 21 cm.</p> <p>Sabin 42598;</p> <p>Medina, J.T. Bib. hispano-americana, 2890.</p> <p>Nos. 472-473 omitted in paging. Bookplates of Julián Sanz Palanco, Bishop of Segovia, and Juan Manuel Sánchez.</p> <p>Date of publication precedes place of publication and name of publisher.</p>
<p>Ayer 108 .B2 1749 v.3</p> <p>Case F 96 .073</p>	<p>Barco Centenera, Martín, b. 1535</p> <p>Argentina, y conqvista del Rio de la Plata.</p> <p>In Barcia [Carballido y Zuñiga], Andrés González de. Historiadores primitivos de las Indias Occidentales. [no. 14] Madrid, 1749. v. 3</p> <p>[Madrid, 1749]</p> <p>107, [17] p. 31 cm.</p> <p>Caption title. A poem in 28 cantos, first published Lisbon, 1607. The present edition is the</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

<p>v.3</p>	<p>second printed in 1631 [i.e. 1731] according to Pinelo-Barcia's Epitome, v. 2, col. 663. Cf. also note under entry for Barcia, Historiadores. A second part, promised in the last stanza of the 28th canto, never appeared.</p>
<p>Ayer 108 .B2 1749  Case F 96.073 v.3</p>	<p>Schmidel, Ulrich, 1510?-1579?  Historia, y descubrimiento de el Rio de la Plata, y Paraguay  [Madrid, 1749]  31, [9] p. 31 cm.  In: Barcia Carballido y Zúñiga, Andrés González de. Historiadores primitivos de las Indias Occidentales. [no. 13] Madrid, 1749. v. 3. Caption title. "Levino Hulsio ... la imprimio 1599. 4. traducida en latin. D. Gabriel de Cardenas [pseud. of Barcia] la redujo a epitome ... impreso 1631 [i.e. 1731]"-- Pinelo-Barcia's Epitome, v. 2, col. 661. Cf. also note under entry for Barcia, Historiadores. "Escrita por Hulderico Schimidel."--p. [32]</p>
<p>Ayer 108 .B2 1749 v.1  Case F 96 .073 v.1</p>	<p>Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, Alvar, 16<sup>th</sup> cent.  Comentarios de Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, adelantado, y gobernador del Rio de la Plata.  Barcia Carballido y Zuñiga, Andrés Gonzalez de. Historiadores primitivos de las Indias Occidentales. --Madrid, 1749. --v. 1. [no. 8]  In Barcia Carballido y Zuñiga, Andrés González de. Historiadores primitivos de las Indias Occidentales. [no. 8] Madrid, 1749. v. 1  [Madrid, 1749]  70, [2] p. 31 cm.  Caption title.  First published Valladolid, 1555, as part 2 of La relacion y comentarios del gouernador Aluar Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca, with half-title: Comentarios de Alvar Nvnez Cabeça de Vaca, adelantado y gouernador dela prouincia del Rio de la Plata. Scriptos por Pero Hernandez scriuano y secretario de la</p>

*Argentina*

	<p>prouincia. Present ed. printed in 1731, but not published until 1749. Cf. Medina. Bibl. hisp. amer.; Pinelo-Barcia's Epitome, v. 2, col. 611, and also note under entry for Barcia, Historiadores.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer F 3320.2 .C4 J68 1788</p>	<p>José Antonio de San Alberto, archbp. of Río de la Plata, 1727-1804</p> <p>Carta, que el ilustrisimo señor d. fr. Joseph Antonio de San Alberto, Arzobispo de La Plata, escribió à los Indios infieles Chirihuanos, con motivo de pasar los Comisionados de esta Villa de Tarija, à tratar de Treguas, ò paces solicitadas por ellos mismos, y obtenida antes la licencia del excmo. Señor Marquès de Loreto, Virrey de Buenos-Ayres.</p> <p>[Buenos Aires] : En la Real Imprenta de los Niños Expositos, año de 1788.</p> <p>[2], 38 p. ; 19 cm. (4to)</p> <p>Argentina Buenos Aires 1788 Imprints.</p> <p>Sabin 75977 Palau y Dulcet (2nd ed.) 289488</p> <p>Spanish and Chiriguano in parallel columns. "Dada en la Villa de Tarija à 23 de Octubre, dia San Pedro Pascasio de 1787."--p. 38.</p> <p>Signatures: A-E<sup>4</sup>.</p> <p>In bo<sup>o</sup>.</p>
<p>Ayer folio F 2845 .A73 1813</p>	<p>Argentina. Asamblea general Constituyente (1813-1815)</p> <p>Decreto : la Asamblea General sanciona el decreto expedido por la Junta Provisional Gubernativa de estas provincias en 1 de setiembre de 1811, relativo a la extincion del tributo ...</p> <p>[Buenos Aires : Imprenta de Niños Expósitos], 1813.</p> <p>1 sheet ([2] p.) ; 32 x 20 cm.</p> <p>Argentina Buenos Aires 1813 Imprints.</p>



*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>In Spanish, with translations into Aymara, Quechua, and Guarani.</p> <p>Furlong, G. <i>Historia y bibliog. de las primeras imprentas rioplatenses</i>, 2890 Mallié, A.E. <i>La Revolución de Mayo</i>, II, p. 219-20; no. 46</p> <p>Decree, dated March 12, 1813, by the Asamblea General, ratifying the Sept. 1, 1811 decree of the Junta Provisional Gubernativa that freed the Indians from encomienda and mita obligations, and from church-related tribute. Signed by the president and secretary of the Asamblea, Tomás Antonio Valle and Hipolito Vieytes, respectively; and by the government secretary, Dr. Bernardo Velez.</p> <p>Printer identified by Mallié.</p> <p>In double columns on recto and verso.</p>
<p>Ayer 1330 .P4 J9 1826</p>	<p>Juan, Jorge, 1713-1773</p> <p><i>Noticias secretas de America, sobre el estado naval, militar, y politico de los reynos del Perú y provincias de Quito, costas de Nueva Granada y Chile: gobierno y regimen particular de los pueblos de Indios: cruel opresion y extorsiones de sus corregidores y curas: abusos escandalosos introducidos entre estos habitantes por los misioneros; causas de su origen y motivos de su continuacion por el espacio de tres siglos. Escritas fielmente segun las instrucciones del excelentisimo señor marques de la Ensenada, primer secretario de estado, y presentadas en informe secreto á s. m. c. et señor don Fernando VI. por don Jorge Juan, y don Antonio de Ulloa ... Sacadas a luz para el verdadero conocimiento del gobierno de los Españoles en la America Meridional, por don David Barry ...</i></p> <p>Londres : Impr. de R. Taylor, 1826.</p> <p>2 v. in 1. : ports. ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Paged continuously.</p> <p>Vol. 1 his imprint: London, J. Murray, 1826.</p>
<p>Ayer 500</p>	<p>Moxó, Benito María de, 1763-1816</p>

*Argentina*

<p>.A102 M93 1828</p>	<p>Entretenimientos de un prisionero en las provincias del Rio de La Plata : por el Baron de Juras Reales, siendo fiscal de S.M. en el reino de Chile. Tomo primero[-segundo].</p> <p>Barcelona : En la Imprenta de José Torner, 1828.</p> <p>2 v.. [3] leaves of plates : ill. (engravings) ; 22 cm. (4to)</p> <p>Palau y Dulcet (2. ed.), v. 10, no. 183810.</p> <p>The text consists of fourteen "dissertaciones" taken by Juras Reales from a manuscript written by his uncle Archbishop Moxó y de Francoli entitled <i>Cartas mejicanas</i>, first published in 1839; Juras Reales omitted the passages showing that the "Cartas" were written in Mexico but he explains his indebtedness to his uncle in the "Advertencia" that precedes the first "Disseracion."</p> <p>Large paper copy.</p> <p>Signatures: v. 1: 1-43<sup>4</sup>; v. 2: 1-51<sup>4</sup>.</p>
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Manuscripts

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 2189</p>	<p>Caballero, Lucas, d. 1711</p> <p>Diario y quarta relacion de la quarta mision hecha en la nasion de los Manasicas y en la nasion de los Paunacas nuevamente descubiertos año de 1707 [manuscript] : con la noticia de los pueblos de las dos nasiones : y dase de passo noticia de otras nasiones, [1708?].</p> <p>[24] leaves, sewn ; 18 cm.</p> <p>Ms. account by Father Lucas Caballero, dated Jan. 24, 1708 in San Javier, Bolivia, formerly part of the Jesuit province of Paraguay, of his missionary journey from the San Javier settlement, near the San Miguel River, west across Bolivia to the Yurucares region, north of present-day Cochabamba, between Aug. 4, 1707 and Jan. 24, 1708. Caballero promises to include in this report details of the lands and villages of the Manasicas, and to describe as well the surrounding territory inhabited by the Sibacas, Parabacas, Quisiacas, Yurucares, Picocas, Paunacas, and others. Caballero leaves San Javier on Aug. 4, 1707, with a group of Christianized Indians, many of whom soon turn back out of fear. By Aug. 15, Caballero reaches the home of the Sibacas, and their cacique Potumani, where a miracle of the Virgen takes place, in which a young man is healed. There are also some converts by the missionaries among the Yurucares, as well as among the enemies of the Yurucares, the Quibiquicas. Here, Caballero is confronted by many sick and dying Indians who believe that the missionaries have brought illness and plague to the tribe. Caballero describes his attempts to convert the Cosocas and the Subaricas, and includes his observations on the flora and fauna of the area, such as the glowing worms which carpet the ground, leaving behind their shells as man does on the day of the resurrection. Caballero asks the Tapacuras to lead him to the Bohococas, who live on the farthest boundary of the mission, a journey of three weeks. The account, copied in a neat and regular secretarial hand, probably by a scribe, for submission to a Jesuit official, includes a note appended in a different hand, documenting Caballero's murder by hostile Chiquitos on Sept. 27, 1711.</p> <p>Bolivia San Javier 1708 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Maggs Bros. Catalogue 546: Bibliotheca Brasiliensis (1930), no. 380</p> <p>For additional material on the life and work of Lucas Caballero, cf. <i>Relación historial de las misiones de indios Chiquitos ... / escrita por el P.J. Patricio</i></p>
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*Bolivia*

	<p>Fernández, S.J. Asunción del Paraguay : A. de Uribe y Compañía, 1896, v. 1, p. 229-282; and v. 2, p. 5-88.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p> <p>In a paper folder, in a maroon cloth-covered wraparound folder bound by J. Desmots of the J. MacDonald Co. of Norwalk, Conn.; matching slipcase, quarter-bound in maroon cloth and dark red leather, with gold-stamped binder's title: "Cavallero. Travels to Paraguay. San Xavier 1708."</p>
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Brazil-imprints

<p>Ayer 1343 .J515 C37 1768</p>	<p>Causa jesuítica de Portugal, o Documentos auténticos, bulas, leyes reales, despachos de la Secretaría de Estado, y otras piezas originales, que precedieron á la reforma, y motivaron después la expulsión de los jesuitas de los dominios de Portugal. En que se halla la República del Paraguay, y Marañon, que contiene la Relación de la Guerra que sustentaron los jesuitas, contra las tropas españolas, y portuguesas, en el Uruguay, y Paraná. Traducidas del latín y portugués, é ilustradas en esta edición española.</p> <p>En Madrid : En la Imprenta Real de la Gazeta, 1768.</p> <p>[8], xxviii, 172 p. ; 21 cm. (4to)</p> <p>Includes bibliographical references.</p> <p>Retrato de los Jesuitas.</p> <p>Palau y Dulcet (2nd ed.) 50413</p> <p>Sabin 11576</p> <p>Medina, J.T. Bib. hispano-americana, 4290</p> <p>Borba de Moraes I, p. 147</p> <p>Verso of t.p. is blank.</p> <p>"... se atribuye al ex P. Bernardo Ibáñez de Echevarri ..." C.F. Palau y Dulcet.</p>
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## Manuscripts

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1895</p>	<p>Vivar, Jerónimo de.</p> <p>Cronica y relacion copiosa y verdadera [manuscript] / por Grmo. de Bibar natural de la ciudad de Burgos.</p> <p>1558.</p> <p>108 leaves, bound ; 31 cm.</p> <p>An account of the exploits of Pedro de Valdivia and his band of Spanish conquistadores, from 1538, when Valdivia received a commission from Francisco Pizarro of Peru to undertake the discovery, conquest, and settlement of Chile, to 1558, when García Hurtado de Mendoza, named governor of the provinces following the death of Valdivia in 1554, continued the colonization of the provinces and battled the Indians. Vivar recounts the arrival of Valdivia in America; his role in the ongoing power struggle between Pizarro and Almagro in Peru; his trip to Chile as governor, where he established many cities, continually faced hostile Indians, and oversaw explorations and discoveries of the most distant regions of the kingdom; and finally his death at the hands of his enemies, the Araucanos. The account includes a detailed description of the clothing, religion, language, food, and appearance of the Indians of Chile, as well as information on the flora and fauna of the area. Vivar points out Chile's rich natural resources such as silver, gold, copper, salt, and an abundant Indian work force. There is also a chapter devoted to the ports of Chile, emphasizing their importance as points of support in the ongoing process of discovery and conquest. Finally, Vivar discusses the conquistadores themselves, their aspirations, tactics and strategies, and way of life.</p> <p>Vivar was born in Burgos, Spain, in 1524 or 1525, and travelled in 1548, perhaps as a sailor, to Chile, where he met Valdivia who had returned from Peru. It is believed that Vivar lived most of his life in Concepción, with a brief sojourn in Santiago in 1558. Vivar may have been a pseudonym for Juan de Cardeña y Criada, secretary to Valdivia; see Gerónimo de Vivar: Crónica y relación copiosa y verdadera de los reinos de Chile 1558 / ed. de Leopoldo Saez-Godoy. Berlin : Colloquium Verlag, 1979, p. v-vi; also Special Collections Info File.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Title and date from colophon. Cover title: Historia de Chile. Spine title: Historia de Chile de Vivar. In box with title: Crónica de los reynos de Chile.</p>
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*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>Leaf 21 missing, containing most of chapters xxviii and xxix.          Contemporary full leather binding sewn with leather thongs.          Accompanied by typewritten transcript, prepared by Prof. Irving A. Leonard.          Printed version published as <i>Crónica y relación copiosa y verdadera de los Reynos de Chile / transcripción paleográfica de Prof. Irving A. Leonard</i>.          Santiago de Chile : Fondo histórico y bibliográfico José Toribio Medina, 1966.          For more information, consult the Special Collections Info File.          Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)          Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
<p>VAULT          Ayer          MS          1835</p>	<p>Usauro Martínez de Bernabé, Pedro de, 1733-1789</p> <p>La verdad en campaña [manuscript] : relacion historica de la plaza, presidio, y puerto de Valdivia, su existencia militar y politica, clima; minas, frutos; y comercio : descripcion de la calidad, religion, caracter, y costumbres de los indios, que habitan su jurisdic[ci]on y continentes hasta el Estrecho : reflexiones criticas, politico historicas sobre Cesares, fundadas en la experiencia, manexo, y realidad injenua de su decantacion ... / D[o]n. Pedro de Usauro Martinez de Bernabè, infanzon de sangre y naturaleza del Reino de Aragon, Capitan del batallon fixo de la expresada plaza : en tres partes añadidas en esta copia al orijinal que se ascribio año de MDCCLXXXII.</p> <p>2. copia.</p> <p>[1784?]</p> <p>[10], 375, [9] p., [1] folded leaf of plates, bound : map ; 22 cm.</p> <p>Description of the city of Valdivia and the Indians of the area, with added critical reflections on the existence of the legendary city of the Césares. In the first part, Usauro presents the geographical, military, political, and commercial organization of Valdivia. The description of the life and customs of the Indians of Chile in Part Two corrects the errors of the original version. The final section discusses the the fabled city of the Césares and the various expeditions undertaken to prove its existence. Usauro also includes an index and related map.</p> <p>Proemio -- Prima parte, descripcion de Vald[ivi]a -- Parte segunda, descripcion de los yndios barbaros del reino de Chile y Valdivia hasta el Estrecho -- Parte tercera, reflexiones sobre los decantados Cesares y relaciones de su solicitud --</p>

## Chile

	<p>Indice.</p> <p>Chile Valdivia 1784 Manuscripts.</p> <p>Chronicler and poet of Valdivia. Son of a well-known family, originally from Cádiz, which settled in Chile in the 18th century. He spent 30 years assembling the material for his <i>Verdad en campaña</i>, which eventually came to be known as the official history of Valdivia. He also wrote some rather undistinguished poetry, primarily dealing with the deaths of kings and local military achievements.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Changes to the 1782 version are indicated in the text with a pointing hand, cf. note p. [10].</p> <p>Cover is a ms. map of the port of Valdivia dated 1784.</p> <p>Dedication (t.p.): Al mui ilustre señor Dn. Ambrosio de Benavides, Caballero de la Rl. distinguida orden de Carlos 3o., del consejo de S.M., Brigadier de los Reales Extos., Govor. y Capn. Gral. del Reino de Chile y Presidte. de su Rl. Auda.</p> <p>Ownership mark, t.p.: De Stanislas Portalexos.</p> <p>Published (1st version?) in: Biblioteca jeográfica-hidrográfica de Chile / Nicolás Anrique R. Santiago de Chile : Imprenta Elzeviriana, 1898.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p> <p>In box.</p>
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## Imprints

foilo Ayer 438 .E65 1733	<p>Santistevan Osorio, Diego de.</p> <p>La Araucana, quarta, y quinta parte, en que se prosigue, y acaba, la historia de D. Alonso de Ercilla, hasta la reducion del valle de Arauco, en el reyno de Chile / por Don Diego de Santestevan Osorio, natural de la ciudad de Leon.</p> <p>Enmendada, corregida en esta tercera impresion, y añadida con algunas notas, y indice copioso.</p> <p>[Madrid], Año de 1735. En Madrid: En la oficina de Francisco Martinez Abad, en la calle de la Cruz., [1735]</p>
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	<p>[8], 167, [11]p. ; 30 cm. (fol.)</p> <p>Araucana, cuarta, y quinta parte.</p> <p>Brown, J.C. Cat., 1493-1800, 3:538</p> <p>Sabin 57803</p> <p>Medina, J.T. Bib. hispano-chilena, 352</p> <p>Palau y Dulcet (2nd ed.) 300191</p> <p>Bound with Ercilla y Zúñiga, Alonso de. La Aravcana, primera, segunda, y tercera parte. 1733.</p> <p>Edited by Andrés González de Barcia Carballidoy Zúñiga. Includes index.</p> <p>A continuation of: La Araucana, primera, segunda, y tercera parte / Alonso de Ercilla y Zúñiga. Madrid, 1733, a narrative poem on Chilean efforts to subdue Araucanian Indians.</p> <p>Originally published under title: Cuarta y quinta parte de la Araucana. Salamanca, 1597.</p> <p>Title vignette: Coat of arms; title surrounded by ornamental border.</p> <p>Signatures: pi<sup>4</sup> A-2Y<sup>2</sup> (-2Y<sup>2</sup>; pi 1 verso blank).</p> <p>Errors in paging.</p>
<p>Y 7209.8 v.23</p>	<p>Quiroga, Jerónimo de, s. 17.</p> <p>Compendio histórico de los mas principales sucesos de la Conquista y guerras del Reyno de Chile hasta el año de 1656 / sacado fielmente del manuscrito del Maestre de Campo Don Gerónimo de Quiroga.</p> <p>Semanario erudito. --1789. --V. 23, p. 163-249.</p> <p>Madrid : Por Don Blas Román, 1789.</p> <p>p. 163-249 ; 21 cm.</p>

## Manuscripts

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1065</p>	<p>New Granada.Viceroy (1789-1796 : Ezpeleta)</p> <p>Relacion del gobierno del ex[celentísi]mo señor don José de Ezpeleta, &amp;, en el Nuevo Reyno de Granada [manuscript] : con expresion de su actual estado en los diversos ramos que abraza, de lo qe. queda por hacer, y de lo que puede adelantarse en cada uno. Formada en cumplimiento de lo dispuesto por las Leyes de Indias, para entregar al ex[celentísi]mo s[eño]r dn. Pedro Mendinueta, &amp;. electo virrey gobernador y capitan general de dicho reyno. Año de 1796.</p> <p>[ca. 1796]</p> <p>[3], 123 leaves, bound ; 31 cm.</p> <p>A copy of the official status report on the viceroyalty of New Granada, dated December 3, 1796 by the outgoing viceroy, José de Ezpeleta, for his successor, Pedro Mendinueta. Ezpeleta summarizes the state of the viceroyalty as he found it upon taking office on July 31, 1789, noting that priorities at that time--colonizing Darien and the Mosquito Coast, subjugating the Indians, finding a passage across the isthmus of Panama to link the two oceans, developing mining and agriculture, and maintaining a strong coastal defense--resulted in a debt of 2 million pesos. He goes on to describe the present state of the viceroyalty, his achievements while in office, and issues that have yet to be resolved. His report deals systematically with 4 areas of government: ecclesiastical matters and the administration of the archbishoprics and missions; the functioning of the legal system, public education, and mines and commerce; fiscal issues such as tax revenues and public debt; and the fortification and defense of the viceroyalty. The report is dated December 1, 1796 in Bogotá, with additional comments added on December 3, 1796.</p> <p>Colombia Bogotá 1796 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1065</p> <p>"Año de 1796" transposed from head of title.</p> <p>Published in Relaciones de mando / comp. y publ. por E. Posada y P.M. Ibáñez. Bogotá, Colombia : Imprenta Nacional, 1910, vol. 8, p. 277-410.</p> <p>Contemporary limp vellum binding with ties.</p>
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*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>In box. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1235</p>	<p>Notification of a royal order concerning delegation of duties in the absence of the viceroy [manuscript] 1799 Aug. 17.</p> <p>[2] leaves ; 30 cm.</p> <p>Copy, from August 17, 1799, of an official dispatch of July 30, 1799, concerning delegation of powers when the viceroy is absent or unable to perform his duties. The dispatch from Juan Manuel Álvarez of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the War Office is forwarded to an unidentified official (perhaps by the king's secretary) in an unsigned letter from the royal summer palace in San Ildefonso on August 17, 1799. Questions regarding the delegation of duties arose when Josef de Ezpeleta, viceroy of Nueva Granada, leaves Bogotá to travel to Cartagena to receive his successor, Pedro de Mendinueta, and put the senior judge, "oidor decano," in charge of all viceregal affairs, with the exception of patronage, treasury, and military matters. This action gave rise to a dispute between the regent and the senior judge concerning delegation of military duties as well. The regent rejected the viceroy's ruling, and the question was referred to the king, Charles IV. The king upholds the ruling, as it is in keeping with existing royal ordinances, and asks that it be promulgated to all the Audiencias.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L., Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1235</p> <p>Leaf [2] blank.</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1914</p>	<p>Copy of reports on the expedition of Capt. Martín Bueno y Sancho to reconnoiter the territory inhabited by the Choco Indians and surrounding areas [manuscript] 1629 Jan. 2.</p> <p>13 leaves, bound ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Copy, dated Jan. 2, 1629 in Anserma, Colombia, of reports concerning the expedition led by Capt. Martín Bueno y Sancho to reconnoiter the lands of the Choco Indians in the Cordillera Occidental of the Andes, near Tatamá and the surrounding areas. In response to the order issued by Juan Bermúdez de Castro, governor of the province of Popayán, Cristóbal Sanchez, intendent and justicia mayor of Anserma, authorizes depositions from various members of the expedition, dated Dec. 30, 1628: Diego Ruiz de Alarcón;</p>

	<p>Martín del Pozo; Diego Bélez; Fulgencio Gómez; Francisco de Mena de la Fuente; Francisco Romero; Jacinto de Arboleda; and Marcos de Ayala. The group, consisting of 12 soldiers and 22 Indians porters, leaves Anserma in August 1628, and after 4 days travel, reaches the Choco settlements of Tatama and Morropa, where they spend 3 days. When Capt. Bueno prepares to continue onward, 5 Choco caciques offer him some 200 warriors and youths to take along, an offer which Bueno readily accepts. They journey 9 days--a distance of 50-60 leagues--to reach the land inhabited by hostile Citarás, many of whom are killed or captured by the Spaniards. The witnesses describe the Citará dwellings, called "barbacoas," each of which houses 15-20 Indians and their families. At this point, the friendly Chocos refuse to go any further, as they are greatly outnumbered by hostile Indians. As the expedition heads homeward, 6 Chocos are wounded in a clash with the Citarás. When the wounded Chocos are returned to their village, Capt. Bueno rewards them by giving them the booty captured from the enemy. He and his men reach Anserma in mid-October, after a journey of 6 weeks. All witnesses agree that the region is very fertile, with abundant crops and rich gold deposits, which would yield great profits for the king. In addition, for the glory of the Catholic faith, the Indians should be pacified and Christianized. Depositions are recorded by notary public of Anserma, Francisco de Cartagena.</p> <p>Colombia Anserma 1629 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Added title leaf begins, "Una ynformazon. echa, en virtud de comisson. y despacho dado pr. el Governador Juan Bermudez de Castro, th[enient]e. de Governardor [sic] y Capitan de la ciudad de Anserma, s[ob]re. que el Capitan Martín Bueno y Sancho, vecino de la ciud. de Cartago, passo con algunos soldados al reconocimto. de la Provincia delas Yndias Chocoës, y ôtras naciones de Guerra, â ôtras provincias circumbecinas y a las minas ricas...," with contemporary filing information.</p> <p>Leaf [14] is blank.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1180</p>	<p>Noticia del principio y progresos del establecimiento de las misiones de gentiles en el Río Orinoco por la Compa. de Jesus, con la continuacion y oposiciones que hicieron los Carives, hasta el año de 744 en que seles aterro y atemorizo con la venida de unos cabres traydos que se havecindaron en Cabruta [manuscript] : lo que para mejor inteligencia iremos contando por los años en</p>

	<p>que se establecieron dhas misiones y lo que en cada año passo y como passo / la qual relacion haze un testigo de vista, q. lo ha andado todo por si mismo muchas vezes, religioso dela misma compa.</p> <p>[ca. 1750]</p> <p>[89] leaves, bound ; 23 cm.</p> <p>Eyewitness account by an anonymous Jesuit missionary priest of the difficulties encountered by the Jesuits in their efforts to establish missions in the Orinoco River Valley, just below the river delta and the city of Guyana, between 1731 and 1744. In 1731, eighty years after early Jesuit missions had been taken over by hostile Caribs, Padre Francisco Antonio González, the Jesuit provincial of Nueva Granada, decided to renew efforts to christianize the Indians of the Orinoco River Valley around Guayana. Having received assurances from the governor of Guayana, Carlos Sucre, that armed soldiers would protect the missionaries, González names Fathers Joseph Gumilla and Bernardo Rotella to establish missions and begin evangelization of the heathens. Later, they are joined by other priests, Fathers Manuel Roman, Roque Lubian, and Francisco Olmo. The author describes the mission settlements they establish with the Otomaco, Sáliva, and Cabre Indians, as well as some of the work done in the area by Franciscans and Capuchins. He recounts the great dangers the Jesuits face every day from the hostile Caribs, and the war waged by Governor Sucre's forces against these enemies. Epidemics of measles and chicken pox also decimate the native populations.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1180</p> <p>Caption title.</p> <p>For additional material on the Jesuits in the Orinoco region, see Padre Gumilla's <i>Orinoco ilustrado</i> (Caracas, 1963), mentioned by the author of the ms.; and Padre Joseph Cassani's <i>Historia de la provincia de la Compañía de Jesús del Nuevo Reyno de Granada</i> (Caracas, 1967), especially p. 378-409.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer folio F 2272 .C34</p>	<p>Cassani, José, 1673-1750</p> <p>Historia de la provincia de la Compañía de Jesus del Nuevo Reyno de Granada en la America : descripcion, y relacion exacta de sus gloriosas misiones en el reyno, llanos, Meta, y rio Orinoco, almas,</p>

<p>1741</p>	<p>y terreno, que han conquistado sus misioneros para Dios, aumento de la christiandad, y extension de los dominios de su mag. catholica / su author el padre Joseph Cassani, religioso de la misma Compañia ...</p> <p>En Madrid : En la imprenta, y libreria de Manuel Fernandez, frente de la Cruz de Puerta Cerrada, 1741.</p> <p>[28], 618, [2] p., [1] folded leaf of plates : map ; 30 cm. (fol.)</p> <p>Libro 1. Historia de la provincia del Nuevo Reyno de Granada, de la Compañia de Jesus, en la America -- libro 2. Memoria debida de algunos varones ilustres de la provincia, dibujada en la relacion de sus vidas.</p> <p>Spain Madrid 1741 Imprints. Colombia 1741 Maps. Venezuela 1741 Maps. In Spanish.</p> <p>Sabin 11361 Palau y Dulcet (2. ed.) 47380 Backer- Sommervoge l v. 2, col. 815 Medina, J.T. Bib. hispano- americano, 3262</p> <p>Text in double columns. Signatures: [par.]-7[par.]<sup>2</sup> A-7R<sup>2</sup>. Initials; head and tail-pieces. Errata: p. [10] Map: Mapa de la provincia y misiones de la Compañia de IHS del Nuevo Granada. P.J.G. Delineavit. Paulus Minguet sculp. Owner's mark, p. [3]: Don Vizente de Roxas. Bookplate of: Bibliothecae Soc. Jesu Guatimal. Ad B.V. Mariae de Mercede. Contemporary limp vellum binding.</p>
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*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

<p>microfilm 1372</p>	<p>Cassani, José, 1673-1750</p> <p>Historia de la provincia de la Compañía de Jesús del nuevo reyno de Granada en la America, descripción y relación exacta de sus gloriosas misiones ... [microform]</p> <p>Madrid : M. Fernández, 1741.</p> <p>14 p. l., 425 p.</p> <p>Microfilm (positive) from a negative belonging to J.F. King made from the original in the biblioteca nacional, Bogota.</p> <p>Incomplete: Lacks p. 426-618 and map.--cf. Palau, and the British museum catalog.</p>
<p>Ayer 1300.5 .C7 J94 1787</p>	<p>Julián, Antonio, b. 1722</p> <p>La perla de la America, provincia de Santa Marta, reconocida, observada y expuesta en discursos historicos, por el sacerdote don Antonio Julian, á mayor bien de la Católica monarquia, fomento del comercio de España, y de todo el Nuevo Reyno de Granada, é incremento de la Christiana religion entre les naciones barbaras, que subsisten todavia rebeldes en la provincia.</p> <p>Madrid : A. de Sancha, 1787.</p> <p>1 p. l., xxx, 280 p. fold. map. 21 cm.</p> <p>Santa Marta.</p> <p>Title-page mutilated.</p> <p>01023452</p>

## Ecuador

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 2176</p>	<p>Costumbres de Quito [art original] : alburno conteniendo ocho acuarelas que representan trajes y costumbres de los habitantes de Quito en el Perú.</p> <p>[ca. 1820]</p> <p>[3], [9], [8] leaves, bound : all ill., watercolor ; 24 cm.</p> <p>Album of eight watercolors from Peru [i.e. Ecuador], from about 1820, illustrating typical scenes of daily life in Quito. The drawings, finely detailed in brilliant, glossy colors, depict native women selling fruit and "cuajada," and nursing a child; Yunbos from Napo and Gualea; a "chagra" or peasant ranch overseer; an upper-class woman going to Mass with her Indian maid; and a pilgrim or "romero" from Quinches (Peru).</p> <p>India vendiendo fruta -- Yunba de Napo -- Yunbo alcalde de Napo -- Yunbo de Gualea -- India vendiendo cuajada -- Chagra, mayordomo de Hacienda -- Señorita yendo a misa -- La romería de Quinche.</p> <p>Ecuador Quito 1820 Art.</p> <p>Captions in Spanish.</p> <p>Title within triple-ruled black border; watercolors interleaved with guard tissue.</p> <p>First [3] and last [8] leaves are blank.</p> <p>Date and place of production from printed catalog description affixed to verso of leaf [1] of first sequence.</p> <p>Second drawing is signed "P.M.C."</p> <p>Contemporary red calf; gold-ruled borders, with gold-stamped ornaments in each corner; gold-stamped spine title "Costumbres de Quito Perú hacia 1820."</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer 1300.5 .E3 G9 A35 1741</p>	<p>Alsedo y Herrera, Dionisio de, 1690-1777</p> <p>Compendio historico de la provincia, partidos, ciudades, astilleros, rios, y puerto de Guayaquil ...</p> <p>Madrid : M. Fernandez, 1741.</p> <p>16 p. l., 99 p. fold. map. 21 cm.</p>



*Colonial Spanish Sources*

Guayana

<p>Ayer BX 3144 .C36 N5</p>	<p>Nicolás de Vich, fray</p> <p>Víctimas de la anárquica ferocidad : elógió histórico-fúnebre, que en el solemne funeral mandó celebrar el M.R.P. Fr. Esteban de Barcelona, ministro provincial de Menores Capuchinos de la Provincia de Cataluña, el 10 de junio de 1818, en honor y sufragio de los 30 PP. misioneros capuchinos con sus 4 HH. enfermeros, hijos todos de la misma Provincia, y sacrificados con violenta muerte por los insurgentes de América en la Provincia de Guayana en distintos dias desde el febrero al junio del año 1817 / pronunció en la Iglesia de PP. Capuchinos de Barcelona el R.P. Fr. Nicolas de Vich.</p> <p>Vich [Spain] : En la Imprenta de Felipe Tolosa, [1818]</p> <p>35 p., [1] folded leaf of plates ; 20 cm.</p>
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## Manuscripts

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1881</p>	<p>Relación delo subcedido enesta provincia de Piru [manuscript] 1548. [2] leaves, bound ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Contemporary account of the events leading up to the death of Gonzalo Pizarro, Spanish conquistador and brother of Hernando and Francisco. Gonzalo joined the revolt against Pedro de la Gasca, the viceroy, in 1544, and was finally defeated outside Cuzco in the valley of Xaquixahuana (Sacsahuana), in April 1548. He was condemned to death and beheaded the following day. The ms. is unsigned, but appears to have been written by an opponent of Gonzalo Pizarro.</p> <p>Peru 1548 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Caption title.</p> <p>Spine title: Relación de la muerte de Gonzalo Pizarro. Original 1548. Leaf [1], recto: "Papel 16." Leaf [2], verso: "Dos foxas. Piru. Muerte de Gonzalo Pizarro. Acosta y Presi[den]te."; with ownership stamp of the Biblioteca Nacional, Lima Peru. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) For more information, consult the Special Collections Info File.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1895</p>	<p>Vivar, Jerónimo de. Cronica y relacion copiosa y verdadera [manuscript] / por Grmo. de Bibar natural de la ciudad de Burgos. 1558. 108 leaves, bound ; 31 cm.</p> <p>An account of the exploits of Pedro de Valdivia and his band of Spanish conquistadores, from 1538, when Valdivia received a commission from Francisco Pizarro of Peru to undertake the discovery, conquest, and settlement of Chile, to 1558, when García Hurtado de Mendoza, named governor of the provinces following the death of Validivia in 1554, continued the colonization of the provinces and battled the Indians. Vivar recounts the arrival of Valdivia</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>in America; his role in the ongoing power struggle between Pizarro and Almagro in Peru; his trip to Chile as governor, where he established many cities, continually faced hostile Indians, and oversaw explorations and discoveries of the most distant regions of the kingdom; and finally his death at the hands of his enemies, the Araucanos. The account includes a detailed description of the clothing, religion, language, food, and appearance of the Indians of Chile, as well as information on the flora and fauna of the area. Vivar points out Chile's rich natural resources such as silver, gold, copper, salt, and an abundant Indian work force. There is also a chapter devoted to the ports of Chile, emphasizing their importance as points of support in the ongoing process of discovery and conquest. Finally, Vivar discusses the conquistadores themselves, their aspirations, tactics and strategies, and way of life.</p> <p>Vivar was born in Burgos, Spain, in 1524 or 1525, and travelled in 1548, perhaps as a sailor, to Chile, where he met Valdivia who had returned from Peru. It is believed that Vivar lived most of his life in Concepción, with a brief sojourn in Santiago in 1558. Vivar may have been a pseudonym for Juan de Cardaña y Criada, secretary to Valdivia; see Gerónimo de Vivar: Crónica y relación copiosa y verdadera de los reinos de Chile 1558 / ed. de Leopoldo Saez-Godoy. Berlin : Colloquium Verlag, 1979, p. v-vi; also Special Collections Info File.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Title and date from colophon. Cover title: Historia de Chile. Spine title: Historia de Chile de Vivar. In box with title: Crónica de los reynos de Chile. Leaf 21 missing, containing most of chapters xxviii and xxix. Contemporary full leather binding sewn with leather thongs. Accompanied by typewritten transcript, prepared by Prof. Irving A. Leonard. Printed version published as Crónica y relación copiosa y verdadera de los Reynos de Chile / transcripción paleográfica de Prof. Irving A. Leonard. Santiago de Chile : Fondo histórico y bibliográfico José Toribio Medina, 1966. For more information, consult the Special Collections Info File. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library) Available on microfilm at the Newberry Library.</p>
<p>VAULT box Ayer MS 1877</p>	<p>Votos de los oydores del[a] au[dienci]a de los Reyes estando [so]bre un negocio de don Fr[ancisc]o de T[oledo] [manuscript]</p> <p>[157-?]</p> <p>[1] leaf ; 29 cm.</p>

	<p>Brief statement by the judges of the audiencia of Lima (also known as the Ciudad de los Reyes), giving their opinion on a matter involving Francisco de Toledo, fifth viceroy of Peru, from 1569-1581. The opinion, which begins, "Que nuestro boto y parecer es este," refers to the Viceroy's well-documented visita general or tour of inspection of Peru between 1570 and 1575, one of many subjects of bitter contention between Toledo and the Audiencia. The judges support the Viceroy's request for subsidies from the treasury over and above his regular salary to help defray some of the special expenses incurred by him during his tour. However, the Viceroy must request the money from the king, since such a request falls outside of the judges' jurisdiction.</p> <p>Peru Lima 1570-1579 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Title from verso of leaf.</p> <p>Wax seal on verso.</p> <p>In folder.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p> <p>For more information, consult the Special Collections Info File.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1803 no.1</p>	<p>Notarial documents from Huancavelica, Peru [manuscript] 1578 July 26-1596 Oct. 23.</p> <p>191-288, 382-427 leaves ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Portions of notarial registers from Huancavelica, Peru, containing powers of attorney, bills of sale, and promissory notes from July 26-Nov. 18, 1578 and Sept. 19-Oct. 23, 1596. The register records legal and commercial transactions executed and notarized in 1578 and 1596 in the mining town of Huancavelica, "villa rica de Oropesa," before public notaries Diego Álvarez, Francisco Bascones, and Alonso de Cárdenas. Transactions by Huancavelica businessmen such as Juan de Sotomayor, Pedro de Contreras, Gaspar de Solís, Rodrigo de Torres Navarro, and Martín Alonso de los Ríos, document the central role in the society and economy of the town of the merchants who traded in goods, especially textiles, ribbons, and laces, imported from Europe, often by agents in Lima; and the owners of the local mercury mines who used the mercury or "azogue" as currency to purchase merchandise and pay debts. One of the powers of attorney, executed by Fray Alonso de Talavera on behalf of the priests of the monastery of Nuestra Señora Santa María de Guadalupe, allows Fray Diego del Cosar to represent the monastery in all present and future lawsuits in the viceroyalty of Nueva Granada.</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>Peru Huancavelica 1578-1596 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>In different hands.</p> <p>In different hands.</p> <p>For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File. See also <i>La ciudad del mercurio: Huancavelica, 1570-1700</i> / Carlos Contreras. Lima : Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, 1982, which provides some background on the merchants, mine owners, and other businessmen of Huancavelica mentioned in the notarial documents, especially Pedro de Contreras, and Juan de Sotomayor.</p> <p>In folder in phase box.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1878</p>	<p>Peru (Viceroyalty). Real Caja de Cuzco</p> <p>Account book of taxes paid to the Royal Treasury in Cuzco for the year 1591 [manuscript] 1591 Feb. 4-1595 Jan. 12.</p> <p>[4], 307 leaves, bound ; 35 cm.</p> <p>Account book of tax payments collected by the caja real (royal sub-treasury) in Cuzco for the year 1591. There are separate sections for each form of tax revenue, such as the quintos reales or royal fifths of gold and silver; tributos de lanzas, or payments for titles of nobility, which originally required nobles to furnish a certain number of lancers to the king; income from fines; taxes on transactions such as the sale of public offices; revenue from novenos or church tithes; and taxes from Indians, recorded by district, often paid in goods such as bushels of wheat. Within each section, transactions are recorded chronologically, indicating the amount due in taxes based on the total weight and value of the commodity, such as gold. At the end of each section the payments received are added up and verified by treasury officials. There are also lists of receipts for taxes paid, and a final tally of all subtotals, witnessed January 12, 1595 and signed by Hernando Xara de la Cerda, treasurer; Leonardo de Almansa, contador (bookkeeper); Luis Cataño de Cassaría, factor (government representative for treasury transactions); Gregorio López de Puga, juez visitador de la caja real (administrative judge); and Gaspar de Prado, notary public.</p> <p>Peru Cuzco 1591-1595 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p>

Perú

	<p>Cover title: "Libro Co de la Real Hacienda de la ciudad del [?] de este año de MDXCI. 1591. No. 29."</p> <p>In slipcase with title: Book of royal fifths. Inca-Spanish records. Cuzco-Quito-Lima 1590-1591-1592.</p> <p>On spine: "1591."</p> <p>With contemporary marginal notes.</p> <p>Many blank leaves throughout.</p> <p>Includes tables of contents.</p> <p>Contemporary vellum binding, reinforced with leather strips.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1803 no.2</p>	<p>Notarial documents from Huancavelica, Peru [manuscript] 1652 March 15-1654 Oct. 14.</p> <p>101-164 leaves ; 32 cm.</p> <p>A portion of a notarial register from Huancavelica, Peru, containing powers of attorney, bills of sale, and promissory notes from March 15-April 8, 1652, some with subsequent notations added in 1653 and 1654. The register records legal and commercial transactions executed and notarized in March-April 1652 in the mining town of Huancavelica before public notary Alonso de Gadea. Many of the 37 documents involve local businessmen, especially mine owners and merchants, such as the power of attorney granted by Ignacio de Mispilivar, owner of a mercury smelter, to Juan Vasquez de Acuña to prepare his will, or Francisco Gomez de Padilla's power of attorney to Gonzalo Gutiérrez, authorizing him to collect payment from merchant Juan Henríquez in the form of ladies' clothing. Other documents include bills of sale for property, livestock, or cheeses; resignations of officials from municipal positions; and a contract signed by Thomás de Carvajal, accepting Juan Vázquez de Soler, a free black man, as an apprentice tailor for six years. Promissory notes, or promises to pay back a certain obligation, often bear a postscript added at a later date, indicating that the debt has been repaid. There is also a lengthy notarized transcript of April 5, 1652 of petitions and judgments in the case brought by Juan Martín de Bazán, Pedro de Cabrera Valdez, and Sebastián de Saavedra, concerning the "merced" granted to Sebastián's father Lope de Saavedra of two percent of all mercury in the royal warehouses in Huancavelica.</p> <p>Peru Huancavelica 1652-1654 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Stamped paper for 1648-49 and 1652-53. Leaf 103 deleted in foliation.</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>Sewn with leather thongs.</p> <p>In different hands.</p> <p>In folder in phase box with Ayer MS 1803 no. 3, which contains additional notarial documents from Huancavelica. Cf. also Ayer MS 1803 no. 1.</p> <p>For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1803 no.3</p>	<p>Peru (Viceroyalty). Real Audiencia (Lima)</p> <p>Notarized transcript of legal proceedings in the criminal case against Juan Sanchez de Espinosa and García Gutiérrez of Huancavelica, Peru [manuscript] 1666 Sept. 24-1669 July 18.</p> <p>20, [11] leaves ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Compilation of documents from Sept. 24, 1666-July 18, 1669 in the legal proceedings against Juan Sanchez de Espinosa and García Gutiérrez. On Sept. 24, 1666, Juan Baptista Moreto, state's attorney for the Audiencia of Lima, initiates investigation into the charges of assault brought by Juan González de Chaves, parish priest, against Juan Sanchez de Espinosa and García Gutiérrez. González claims that three men attacked him on the Angoyaco bridge on the Camino Real, inflicted serious wounds on him, and made off with his possessions. Documents from September 1666 include the statement of municipal notary Carlos Antonio de las Casas, verifying the extent of González' injuries; the testimonies of various witnesses; and the victim's own statement, in which he identifies one of his attackers as Juan Sanchez de Espinosa. The confessions of Sanchez and Gutiérrez, both mestizos, are dated December 1667, and their request for release from prison is dated February 27, 1668. Additional documents include verification of bail supplied by Pedro de Villalobos, and Gonzalez's petitions from July 1669, protesting the release of the two men on bail, and requesting that they be reincarcerated. Documents are signed by notaries Carlos Antonio de las Casas and Diego de Yeria.</p> <p>Peru Huancavelica 1666-1669 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Stamped paper for 1663-1664, with additional stamps for 1666-1669. For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS</p>	<p>Peru.Viceroy (1681-1689 : Navarra y Rocafull)</p> <p>Relacion de gobierno por el Exmo. Señor Dvqve de la Palata.</p>



<p>1198</p>	<p>Virrey que fue del Reyno del Perv. al Exmo. Señor Conde de la Monclova sv svbcesor [manuscript] : hecha en Lima a 18 de dicre. de 1689. Trasumptada en Mexico año de 1734. P.D.F.A.D.A.Y.Z.</p> <p>1734.</p> <p>288 leaves, bound ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Copy from 1734 of outgoing viceroy Navarra's report of December 1689 on the status of the viceroyalty of Peru, addressed to his successor, the Conde de la Moncloa. Navarra describes his major accomplishments while in office, important events of his administration, and problems that still need to be addressed. The report, copied in Mexico in 1734 and signed with the initials P.D.F.A.D.A.Y.Z., deals with ecclesiastical, political, military, and economic matters of the viceroyalty, and covers such topics as church patronage and jurisdictional disputes; the administration of the audiencias of Charcas, Quito, Panama, and Chile under the viceroy's control; the organization of the census of the Indians; the sea battles of the armada against the pirates of the Pacific; and the state monopoly on paper. In addition, Navarra discusses the municipal government of Lima, the decision of the council to fortify the city with bastions and walls as a defense against invaders, the damages to the city from the earthquake of Oct. 20, 1687, and the establishment of a Casa de Moneda (mint) there. The ms. also includes a table of contents.</p> <p>Mexico 1734 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1198</p> <p>Spine title: "Relacion del Dvqve dela Palata." Contemporary limp vellum binding, with leather ties.</p> <p>For a published version of the viceroy's report, see <i>Memorias de los vireyes que han gobernado el Perú</i>. Lima : Librería Central de Felipe Bailly, 1859, vol. 2.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 2203</p>	<p>Council of Trent (1545-1563)</p> <p>Traducción de los sagrados canones del Santo Concilio de Trento de la lengua Latina a la Castellana [manuscript] / hecha por el Padre Joseph Antonio Perez de Villa oslada, de la Compania de Jesus, para utilidad y alivio de los ocupados en su estudio, é</p>

	<p>inteligencia.</p> <p>1774.</p> <p>[1], 31 leaves (final leaf blank) ; 22 cm.</p> <p>Peru 1774 Manuscripts.</p> <p>Spanish, Latin and Quechua.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p> <p>Possibly written in Peru.</p> <p>Includes description in the Quechua language of prayers for daily activities and catechisms, leaves 17-30: Devociones para la gente India para todas las mañanas allevantarse y para desnudarse.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1105</p>	<p>Tosetti, Urbano, 1714-1768</p> <p>Elementos para la historia de los jesuitas [manuscript] : Cuzco, y mayo 30 de 1777.</p> <p>1777.</p> <p>[86] leaves, bound ; 22 cm.</p> <p>Anonymous 1777 ms. copy in Spanish of Urbano Tosetti's <i>Riflessioni di un portoghese</i>, first published in Lisbon in 1758, concerning the condemnation of the Jesuits in Portugal. In a letter of November 28, 1758 to a friend in Rome, Tosetti comments on a memorial of July 31, 1758, written by Lorenzo Ricci, the head of the Jesuit order, to Pope Clement XIII. After presenting the text of Ricci's memorial in which Ricci defends the order and asks the Pope for indemnity for those Jesuits not guilty of wrongdoing or abuses, Tosetti proceeds to attack the memorial on 21 points. Tosetti denounces the Jesuits, declaring that their abuses are widely-recognized and the charges against them are based on concrete evidence. Even Cardinal Saldanha, a special representative appointed by Pope Benedict XIV to investigate abuses of the Society, condemned the Jesuits and favored sanctions against them. Tosetti includes a letter of November 3, 1748 from the Bishop of Nanking, China, as more evidence of the complaints against the Jesuits. He accuses the Jesuits of arrogance and greed, and declares them incapable of admitting their faults and weaknesses. He is especially critical of the commercial and banking enterprises operated by the Jesuits, and cites as proof various bills of exchange signed by members of the Company. Tosetti also rejects arguments made by other Jesuit</p>

	<p>leaders, Generals Franz Retz and Michelangelo Tamburini, whose documents are included in the ms.</p> <p>Peru Cuzco 1777 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish, with some Latin.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1105</p> <p>Caption title: Reflecciones sobre el memorial presentado ala santidad de Clemente Dezimotercio por el General delos Jesuitas.</p> <p>Spin<sup>o</sup> title: "Hechos de los jesuitas y su espulción."</p> <p>B<sup>o</sup>ck cover: "Elementos de historia de los <sup>o</sup>esuit<sup>o</sup>s en 1777."</p> <p>In box with title: "Historia de los jesuitas."</p> <p>Signed at <sup>o</sup>he end: N.N. Attributed to Urbano Tosetti by Backer-Sommervogel, VI, col. 1787<sup>o</sup> no.<sup>o</sup>3.</p> <p>Probably a ms. copy of the Spanish version of Tosetti's work, Reflexiones sobre el memorial presentado a la Santidad de Clemente XIII por el general de los jesuitas, printed in Madrid in 1768 by Joaquín de Ibarra.</p> <p>Contemporary limp vellum bindi<sup>o</sup>g, s<sup>o</sup>wn with leather thongs.</p> <p>Small pencilled sketch on t<sup>o</sup>rn front endpaper.</p> <p>Forms part of the Ed<sup>o</sup>ard E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1199</p>	<p>Register of official correspondence of the Superintendent of the Real Hacienda of Peru, Jorge Escobedo y Alarcón, with the viceroy Teodor de Croix [manuscript] 1785 Jan. 4-1788 Jan. 9.</p> <p>[31], 552, [6] leaves, bound ; 31 cm.</p> <p>Register contains correspondence between Escobedo and Croix from Jan. 4, 1785 through Jan. 9, 1788, concerning matters administered by Escobedo as superintendent of the royal treasury, as well as the affairs which he handled as visitor general through September 1785. The letters deal with such matters as state monopolies, salaries and personnel matters, viceregal approval for expenditures for troop salaries, military supplies, and military pensions, as well as municipal projects, such as a drainage system for the city of Lima. Some of the letters, including an original letter of Sept. 6, 1786 to Escobedo signed by Croix, are copied out in full, while others are recorded with only a brief summary. There is also an extensive chronological index of the official letters which appear in the register.</p> <p>Peru Lima 1785-1788 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1199</p> <p>Spine title: "Escobedo. Correspons. con el virrey d[e] Lima. Año d. 1785 a 1788."</p> <p>Contemporary limp vellum binding with leather ties.</p> <p>For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1197</p>	<p>Documents pertaining to the rebellion of Tupac Amaru, and to other political and ecclesiastical affairs of Peru [manuscript] 1779-1791.</p> <p>[200] leaves, bound ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Several documents concern the role of Juan Manuel Moscoso y Peralta, the bishop of Cuzco, in the Indian rebellion led by Tupac Amaru in 1780. In the draft of his petition to Charles III, dated April 19, 1785 in Lima, Moscoso tries to clear himself of charges of treason for his support of Tupac Amaru's uprising. He asks that the king's council examine the documents which will prove his innocence, and that the case be heard in open court. A copy of a letter of Feb. 19, 1785 from Moscoso to Teodoro de Croix, viceroy of Peru, with Croix's reply of Feb. 23, concerns those documents to be forwarded to the king on the bishop's behalf. There is also an anonymous letter from a citizen of Cuzco to his friend in Potosí, dated Nov. 14, 1783, in which the author refutes charges made against Moscoso for his conduct in the Tupac Amaru affair. A letter of Aug. 27, 1781 from Moscoso to Agustín de Jáuregui, viceroy of Peru, describes the state of his diocese following the rebellion. Moscoso pleads for clemency for the Indians, and hopes to insure tranquility by strengthening church relations with the influential Indian caciques. Other documents include a copy of a cédula real dated Feb. 13, 1791 in Madrid, from Charles IV, responding to a request from the Audiencia of Cuzco to publish Ignacio de Castro's <i>Relación de la fundación de la Real Audiencia del Cuzco en 1788</i>. The execution of the royal order is dated Sept. 9, 1791 by the Audiencia secretary, Francisco de la Serna. Finally, there is a signed letter of Feb. 28, 1779 from viceroy Manuel de Guirior to Castro, appointing him rector of the Real Colegio de San Ignacio de Cuzco.</p> <p>Peru 1779-1791 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1197</p> <p>Added title on leaf [1]: "Borrador inédito sobre la revelion de Tupac Amaru y</p>

	<p>muchos otros documentos importantes, entre ellos la cédula Real de fundacion de la Universidad de S. Antonio Abad del Cuzco."          Added notes on first and last leaves highlight some dates in Peruvian history from 1818-1842.          Contemporary limp vellum, sewn with leather thongs.          For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File.          Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT          Ayer          MS          1879</p>	<p>Peru. Viceroy (1761-1776 : Amat)          Relacion politica y civil del virreynato de Lima que hizo el S[en]or Amad con respecto al t[iem]po de su gobierno [manuscript]          [ca. 1800]          [43] leaves, bound ; 32 cm.          Summaries and excerpts from Relación de gobierno by Manuel Amat y Junient, 31st viceroy of Peru from 1761 to 1776. In his Relación, Amat describes for his successor the status of the viceroyalty, his major accomplishments while in office, important events of his administration, and problems that still need to be addressed. This ms., undated and compiled by an unknown copyist, includes some excerpts and charts from the lengthy original document; most other chapters have been drastically shortened or paraphrased. The report deals with ecclesiastical, political, civil, and financial matters of the viceroyalty, and covers such topics as the inquisition, universities, mines, taxes and customs, government tobacco monopoly, pensions, hostilities with the Indians, and revenues and balances of the subtreasuries of the kingdom. Only a few of the tables found in the original document are included here, providing details on official salaries, population statistics, number of priests by district, and total tax revenues.          Peru 1800 Manuscripts.          In Spanish.          Cover title.          Ownership mark, leaf [1]: "Juan Fran[cis]co Tasos."          Ms. includes index to the Relacion de gobierno, but page numbers correspond to those in a different copy.          Contemporary full leather portfolio-style binding.          For more information, consult Special Collections Info File.</p>

	Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)
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## Imprints

<p>VAULT Ayer 108 .09 1547</p>	<p>Xerez, Francisco de, b. 1500</p> <p>Conquista del Peru : [par.] Verdadera relacion dela conquista del Peru [et] prouincia del Cuzco llamada la nueva Castilla. Conquistada por Francisco piçarro: capitan dela. S.C.C.M. del Emperador nuestro señor. / Embiada a su magestad por Francisco de Xerez natural dela muy noble y leal ciudad de Seuilla: secretario del sobredicho capitan en todas las prouincias [et] conquista de la nueva Castilla: y vno de los primeros conquistadores della. Fue vista y examinada esta obra por mandado delos señores Inquisidores.</p> <p>[Salamanca : Juan de Junta, 1547]</p> <p>xxij, [1] leaves ; 30 cm.</p> <p>Harrisse. B.A.V., no. 277 J.C.B., vol. 1, pt. 1, 151 Bartlett, 1, no. 145 Medina, 1, no. 131b</p> <p>Title (with vignette: woodcut of army before a town) enclosed in ornamental border. Gothic type: double columns; initials.</p> <p>"La relacion d[e]l viaje que hizo el señor capitan Hernando piçarro por mandado del señor gouernador su hermano desde el pueblo de Caxamalca a parcama y de alli a Xauxa" (by Miguel Estete): leaves xvj-xx.</p> <p>On last leaf is a poem by the author addressed to the emperor, followed (on verso) by colophon and printer's mark.</p> <p>Publication information from colophon: " ... fue impreso en Salamanca por Juan de Junta: acabose a cinco dias del mes de julio ... mil [et] quinientos [et] quarenta [et] siete años."</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 1300.5</p>	<p>Zárate, Agustín de, b. 1514</p> <p>Historia del descvbrimiento y conqvista del Perv, con las cosas natvrales que</p>

Perú

<p>.P4 Z36 1555</p>	<p>señaladamente allí se hallan, y los sucessos que ha auido. La qual escriuia Augustin de Çarate, exerciendo el cargo de contador general de cuentas por Su Magestad en aquella prouincia, y en la de Tierra Firme.</p> <p>Anvers : M. Nucio, 1555.</p> <p>[8], 273 numb. leaves, [14] p. illus. 15 cm. (8vo)</p> <p>Historia del descubrimiento y conquista del Peru.</p> <p>Printer's device on t.p.</p> <p>Initials.</p> <p>Reference: Palau y Dulcet (2nd ed.), no. 379628.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 1300.5 .P4 Z3 1577</p>	<p>Zárate, Agustín de, b. 1514</p> <p>Historia del descvbrimiento y conqvista de las provincias del Peru, y de los sucessos que en ella ha auido, desde que se conquistò, hasta que el licenciado de la Gasca obispo de Siguença boluiò a estos reynos: y de las cosas naturales que en la dicha prouincia se hallan dignas de memoria. La qual escreuia Augustin de C,arate, contador de mercedes de Su Magestad, siendo contador general de cuentas en aquella prouincia, y en la de Tierrafirme ...</p> <p>Sevilla : Alonso Escriuano, 1577.</p> <p>4. p.l., 117 number. l., [5] p. 30 cm.</p> <p>Historia del descubrimiento y conquistade de las provincias del Peru.</p> <p>Third edition (1st edition, Anvers 1555; 2d edition published by A. Escriuano in Sevilla, 1557. cf. Leclerc, Bibl. amer., 1878) Leaf of errata missing: cf. Church cat.</p> <p>06002168</p>
<p>Ayer 553 .G2</p>	<p>Vega, Garcilaso de la, 1539-1616</p> <p>Primera parte de los Commentarios reales, qve tratan del origen de los yncas, reyes qve fveron del Perv, de sv idolatria, leyes, y gouierno en paz</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

<p>1609</p>	<p>y en guerra ... Escritos por el Ynca Garcilasso de la Vega ...</p> <p>En Lisboa : En la officina de Pedro Crasbeeck, 1609.</p> <p>10 p. l., 264 l. incl. plate. 25 cm.</p> <p>Comentarios reales, qve tratan del origen de los yncas ...</p> <p>Part 2 was originally published at Cordova, 1617, under title: Historia general del Peru.</p> <p>In double columns.</p> <p>First ed.</p> <p>Signatures: [gathering is signed with a dagger]*[gathering is signed with two daggers]<sup>4</sup>A-Kk<sup>8</sup>.</p>
<p>VAULT broadside Ayer 1300.5 .P4 P410 1617</p>	<p>Peru (Viceroyalty)</p> <p>Don Francisco de Borja ... a ... los corregidores de naturales ... del Piru ... que se aparten [los indios] de los ... idolatrias ... que ... los indios que estavan divididos en muchos asientos ... se reduxessen a los pueblos que parecio convenir ... Ni permitireys que nadie venda vino en pueblos de indios ... Fecha en los Reyes a doze dias de septiembre de mil y seyscientos y diez y siete años.</p> <p>[Lima, 1617]</p> <p>broadside. 43 x 29 cm.</p> <p>Title from text. At head of text: Coat of arms.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 1342 .P4 A77 1621</p>	<p>Arriaga, Pablo José de, 1564-1622</p> <p>Extirpacion de la idolatria del Pirv. Dirigido al Rey N.S. en Sv Real Consejo de Indias. Por el padre Pablo Ioseph de Arriage de la Compañia de Iesus.</p> <p>En Lima : por Geronymo de Contreras, impressor de libros, con licencia, Año 1621.</p> <p>8 p. l., 142 (i.e. 138), [6] p. 20 x 14 cm.</p>



	<p>Emblem of Society of Jesus on t.p. and verso of last leaf. Signatures: [G]<sup>4</sup>, [G][G]<sup>4</sup>, A-S<sup>4</sup> (G<sub>2</sub> signed F<sub>2</sub>) Nos. 52-55 omitted in pagination.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 1300.5 .P4 C2 1638</p>	<p>Calancha, Antonio de la, 1584-1654</p> <p>Coronica moralizada del Orden de San Avgvstin en el Perv, con svcesos egenplares vistos en esta monarqvia ... Compvesta por el mvy reverendo padre maestro fray Antonio de la Calancha ... Dividese este primer tomo en qvatro libros; lleva tablas de capitulos, i lugares de la Sagrada Escritura ...</p> <p>Barcelona : P. Lacavalleria, 1638.</p> <p>15 p. l., 922, [14] p. l. pl. 34 cm.</p> <p>Added t.-p., engr. ; title vignette.</p> <p>Added t.-p., engr. ; title vignette.</p> <p>"A second ... volume of this work was printed at Lima in 1653 [or 1654] but was never published, owing probably to certain obnoxious passages contained in it. It is a smaller volume than the first, and is of very rare occurrence."--Stevens, Hist. suggests, v. 1, 1862, p. 108. This second volume was written in part by Bernardo de Torres, whose "Cronica de la provincia pervana del Orden de los ermitaños de S. Avgvstin", Lima, 1657, was also published as a supplementary volue to the first volume of Calancha's work and included an epitome of it. cf. Rene-Moreno, Bolivia y Perú; notas hist. y bibl., 1905, p. [1]-9; Bibl. peruana, t. 1, 1896, nos. 404, 412; Medina, Bibl. hisp.-amer., t. 2, 1900, no. 977.</p> <p>Incomplete: v. 2 wanting.</p> <p>Some copies have imprint date 1639.--cf. Streit. Biblioteca missionum, v. 2, no. 1663.</p>
<p>Ayer 1300.5 .P4 P4 1649</p>	<p>Relación del estado del gobierno del Perv, qve haze el marqves de Mancera al señor virrey conde de Saluatierra ...</p> <p>[n.p.], [1649?]</p> <p>18 numb. leaves. 31 cm.</p> <p>Caption title.</p> <p>Signed and dated: Lima, 8. de octubre de 1648. El marqves de Mancera.</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>Leaf 1, recto and verso, contains the index to the report.</p> <p>A report concerning conditions in the vice royalty of peru made by the viceroy, Pedro de Toledo y Leiva, marques de Mancera.</p>
<p>Ayer 1300.5 .P4 P4 L7 L726 1673</p>	<p>Catholic Church. Province of Lima (Peru)</p> <p>Lima limata conciliis, constitutionibus synodaliibus, et aliis monumentis / quibus venerab. servus Dei Toribius Alphonsus Mogroveius archiepisc. Limanus provinciam Limensem seu Peruanum imperium elimavit, &amp; ad normam ss. canonum composuit ; omnia fere ex Hispanica sermone Latina reddidit, apparatu historico, necessarijs passim notis, et scholijs, ac opportunis indicibus illustravit Franciscus Haroldus.</p> <p>Romae : Typis Iosephi Corvi, 1673.</p> <p>[32], xxxiv, 379, [22] p. : port. ; 32 cm.</p> <p>Title vignett, engraved. Imperfect: p. XXV-XXVI and port. missing, supplied by photostat (positive).</p>
<p>Ayer 1342 .P4 L73 1685</p>	<p>Ofensa, y defensa de la libertad eclesiastica. La primera en veinte y quatro capitulos, que mandò publicar el excelentissimo señor duque de la Palata, virrey del Perú, en despacho de 20. de febrero de 1684., y la segunda armada con los escudos catolicos de la ley, y la razon, que establecen los dominios de Su Magestad, y dictò su propria obligacion al excelentissimo señor dr. d. Melchor de Liñan y Cisneros, arçobispo de Lima.</p> <p>[Lima?, 1685?]</p> <p>207 p. 30 cm.</p> <p>[Despacho del virrey duque de la Palata, de 20 de febrero de 1684]--Carta que escribió el excmo. señor arçbispo al excelentissimo señor duque de la Palata, representandole los inconvenientes, que amenazaban la libertad eclesiastica --Verdad eclesiastica, satisfacion demandada, y repulsa juridica a los manifiestos publicados en 3. de setiembre, 13 de noviembre, y 31. de diziembre del año passado de 1684, por los señores d. Pedro Frasso y d. Juan Luis Lopez.</p>

<p>Ayer 108 .B2 1749 v.3</p> <p>Case F 96 .073 v.3</p>	<p>Zárate, Agustín de, b. 1514</p> <p>Historia del descvbrimiento, y conqvista, de la provincia del Perv, y de las gverras, y cosas señaladas en ella, acaecidas hasta el vencimiento de Gonçalo Piçarro, y de sus sequaces, que en ella se rebelaron, contra su Magestad.</p> <p>Barcia [Carballido y Zuñiga], Andrés González de. Historiadores primitivos de las Indias Occidentales. [no. 11-12] --Madrid, 1749. --v. 3</p> <p>In Barcia [Carballido y Zuñiga], Andrés González de. Historiadores primitivos de las Indias Occidentales. [no. 11-12] Madrid, 1749. v. 3</p> <p>[Madrid, 1749]</p> <p>[8], 176, [28], 179-237 [i.e. 219], [7] p. 31 cm.</p> <p>Caption title (on p. 1) Printed in 1731. Cf. Pinelo-Barcia's Epitome, v. 2, col. 649; and also note under entry for Barcia, Historiadores. "Conquista del Peru de Francisco de Xeres": p. 179-237 [i.e. 219] Author's name from caption title of index.</p>
<p>Ayer 108 .B2 1749 v.3</p> <p>Case F 96 .073 v.3 no. 12</p>	<p>Xerez, Francisco de, b. 1500</p> <p>Conquista del Peru de Francisco de Xeres.</p> <p>(In Zárate, Agustín de. Historia del descvbrimiento, y conqvista ... del Perv. Madrid, 1749. 31 cm. 179-237 [i.e. 219], [7] p.) Zarate's and Xerez' works comprise nos. [11-12] in Barcia Carballido y Zuñiga, Andrés González de. Historiadores primitivos de las Indias Occidentales. Madrid, 1749. v. 3. Pages [211]-[219] misnumbered 229-237.</p>

Photographic reproductions

<p>Ayer MS 1615</p>	<p>Guamán Poma de Ayala, Felipe, fl. 1613</p> <p>El primer nueva coronica i bue[n] gobierno / compuesto por don Phelipe Guaman Poma de Aiala, S[eñ]or. i P[ri]n[c]ipe.</p> <p>[1583-1615]</p> <p>[1190] p. : ill.</p> <p>Photographic reproduction of the Primer nueva coronica i buen gobierno, written to King Philip III by the Inca chronicler Guamán Poma de Ayala between 1583 and 1615. Guamán Poma's illustrated chronicle is divided into two books: the Nueva corónica and the Buen gobierno. The first book, comprising fourteen chapters, includes the author's letters to the king and to the pope; his prologue to the readers; a Biblical account of the creation of the world; and descriptions of the Inca rulers and wives, the Inca system of laws and punishments, the native calendar, religious ceremonies, festivals, celebrations, and music, and the royal palaces, Inca nobles, and payments of tribute. The second book contains 32 chapters, describing the conquest of Peru by Pizarro and Almagro; the death of Atalhuapa; the resistance of the Incas to colonization by the Spaniards; the viceroys of Peru; and colonial society and government. There is also a description of colonial towns and cities. Guamán Poma protests the destruction of traditional Inca society by the colonizers, and denounces the many abuses and injustices suffered by the Indians at the hands of the Spanish authorities and missionaries as they exploited the great mineral wealth of the country and attempted to Christianize the Incas. In an imaginary interview with the king, Guamán Poma questions the monarch about how the Indians are being treated, and presents his own conclusions and opinions on the subject.</p> <p>Peru 1583-1615 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish, with some Quechua.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1615 Edward E. Ayer Coll. Indian lings., Yucatec 77</p> <p>Photograph. [S.l. : s.n., 1913]. 5 v. : ill. ; 20 cm.</p> <p>Photographic reproduction from the collection of William E. Gates.</p> <p>Title page illustrated with a drawing of the pope, labelled "Su S[an]tidad;" two praying figures, and</p>
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	<p>three heraldic crests, including one labelled "S[acra]. C[atólica]. R[eal]. M[ajestad]."</p> <p>Four hundred and fifty-nine pen-and-ink drawings of Biblical characters and historical scenes.</p> <p>Date of Gates photocopy from <i>El primer nueva corónica y buen gobierno / por Felipe Guaman Poma de Ayala ; edición crítica de John V. Murra y Rolena Adorno</i>. Mexico : Siglo XXI Editores, 1980, p. XLIV.</p> <p>For additional information, consult the Special Collections Info File.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1049</p>	<p>Cavello, Valboa, Miguel, ca. 1530-1608</p> <p>Miscelánea antártica.</p> <p>1586</p> <p>[543] leaves ; 30 x 39 cm.</p> <p>The last 2 chapters of the second part and all of the third part of the <i>Miscelánea</i>, which Cabello Valboa began in 1576 and finished in Trujillo, Peru on July 9, 1586. He spent 10 years compiling notes on the history, origin, customs, and religion of the Indians of Peru; and included many chapters on the history of the Incas and their emperors such as Manco Capac and Huayna Capac. He describes Columbus' arrival in the New World, as well as the conquests of Pizarro, Almagro, and de Soto. There are also miscellaneous chapters dealing with topics such as famous sea voyages of exploration, volcanoes, freaks of nature, the origins of the gypsies, and the Christian religion.</p> <p>Peru Trujillo 1586 Manuscripts.</p> <p>Spanish priest, explorer, and chronicler. Born in Málaga, sometime between 1530 and 1535, Cabello Valboa came to America in 1566 and first settled in Bogotá. He later moved to Quito, where he became a lay priest in 1571. That same year, he accompanied Diego de Bazán on his expedition to the jungles of Chocó, and continued his travels and explorations to isolated and unsettled provinces of Peru over the next ten years.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1049</p> <p>Photocopy. New York, N.Y. : New York Public Library, [between 1917 and</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>1936] 30 cm. Title supplied from published version of ms.: <i>Miscelánea antártica</i> / Miguel Cabello Valboa. Lima : Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Facultad de Letras, Instituto de Etnología, 1951.</p> <p>Photostatic copy of a ms. in the New York Public Library.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>Ayer MS 1039</p>	<p>Atienza, Lope de, 1537-1596</p> <p>Compendio historial del estado de los indios del Piru : con mucha doctrina y cosas notables de ritos costumbres, e inclinaciones qe. tienen, con otra doctrina y avisos para los qe. viven entre estos neophitos / nuevamte. compuesto por Lope de Atienza, clerigo presbitero, criado de la serma. reyna Da. Catalina de Portugal, bachiller en canones, dirigido al Illmo. Sr. Lico. Dn. Juan de Ovando, del Consejo de Estado, presidente del Real Consejo de Indias.</p> <p>[between 1570 and 1575]</p> <p>[73] leaves ; 30 x 39 cm.</p> <p>First 46 chapters of Atienza's didactic discourse on the character, customs, mores, and vices of the Indians of Peru. Atienza indicates in his prologue that he has compiled this study to enlighten those missionary/priests who must deal with such a strange and difficult people; to inspire others to serve God as missionaries to the Indians; and to entertain and inform the general reader. He writes as a Catholic priest who see the Incas as dirty, lazy, arrogant, idolatrous heathens who, with great effort and sacrifice, must be taught Christianity and salvation. Nevertheless, his observations of the dress, religion, family life, and social customs of the Incas--not those of Cuzco, but those on the periphery of the empire, a group less studied and documented by other writers--are some of the most informative and the earliest, appearing just fifty years or so after the Conquest.</p> <p>Peru 1570-1575 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1039</p> <p>Photocopy. [New York, N.Y.] : New York Public Library, [bewtween 1910 and 1936] 30 cm.</p>

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	<p>Box title: Compendio historical del estado de los indios.</p> <p>Dates from Jijon y Caamaño's introductory notes to <i>La religión del imperio de los Incas</i>, p. ix.</p> <p>Negative photostatic copy of ms. in the New York Public Library.</p> <p>Published in <i>Appendices</i>, Vol. I of <i>La religión del imperio de los Incas</i> / J. Jijon y Caamaño. Quito, Ecuador : Escuela tipográfica salesiana, 1931.</p> <p>Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
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Imprints

<p>VAULT Ayer BV 2853 .P2 R85 1662</p>	<p>Jarque, Francisco, 1609-1691</p> <p>Vida prodigiosa en lo vario de los sucesos, exemplar en lo heroico de religiosas virtudes, admirable en los fauores del Cielo, gloriosa en lo Apostolico de sus empleos del venerable Padre Antonio Ruiz de Montoya, religioso profeso, hijo del illustrissimo patriarca San Ignacio de Loyola, fundador de la Compañia de Jesus / escrivela, y la presenta a los reales pies de su Magestad, su mas humilde y leal vasallo el Dotor Don Francisco Xarque, dean de la Santa Iglesia Catedral de Santa Maria de Albarrazin, visitador y vicario general de su obispado, comisario del Santo Oficio, y cura retor que fue en el Perú, de la imperial villa de Potosi.</p> <p>En Zaragoza : Por Miguel de Luna, impresor de la ciudad y del Hospital Real y General de N.S. de Gracia, año 1662.</p> <p>[16], 630, [10] p. (last p. blank) : coat of arms ; 20 cm. (4to)</p> <p>Spain Zaragoza 1662 Imprints.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Jiménez Catalán, M. Tipografía zaragozana, no. 714</p> <p>Cardozo, E. Historiografía paraguaya, p. 255-256</p> <p>Medina, J.T. Bib. hispano-americana, III:1356</p> <p>Palau y Dulcet (2. ed.) no. 123225</p> <p>Backer-Sommervogel, VIII:1324</p> <p>Streit, R. Bibliotheca missionum, II:1966</p> <p>Maggs Bros. Bibliotheca Americana cat. no. 429 (1922), p. 160, no. 299</p> <p>Antonio, N. Bibliotheca hispana nova, I:636</p> <p>Sommervogel, C. Dict. des ouvrages anonymes et pseudonymes, cols. 1035-1036</p> <p>Antonio and Sommervogel attribute work to Juan Antonio Xarque, who sometimes published under the name of his brother, Francisco Jarque.</p> <p>T.p. within double-ruled black borders, with type ornament decoration in corners and centers of side pieces; large ornamental woodcut initials;</p>
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Paraguay

	<p>endpieces.</p> <p>Jarque's dedication to the king, Philip IV, dated Dec. 12, 1661 in Albarrazin [i.e. Albarracín, Spain]; cf. p. [3]-[12] of first sequence.</p> <p>Approval by Jarque's brother, Juan Antonio Jarque of the Company of Jesus, dated November 15, 1661 (p. [13]-[16] of first sequence).</p> <p>Full-page woodcut illustration of the Spanish royal coat of arms on verso of t.p.</p> <p>Signatures: [par.]-2[par.]<sup>4</sup> A-3Q<sup>4</sup> 3R<sup>4</sup>(±) 3S-4L<sup>4</sup> [\$2 sig<sup>o</sup>ed].</p> <p>Imperfect: gathering 3R<sup>4</sup> (p. 495 [i.e. 497]-502 [i.e. 504]) in facsimile.</p> <p>Modern full leather binding, mottled, and with a blind-tooled foliated border on upper and lower boards; raised bands on spine, gold-stamped and ruled spine compartments; gold-stamped red morocco spine label; marbled endpapers; edges stained red.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 1343 .J515 P211 F36 1726</p>	<p>Fernández, Juan Patricio, 1661-1733</p> <p>Relacion historial de las misiones de los Indios, que llaman chiquitos, que están à cargo de los padres de la Compañia de Jesvs de la provincia del Paraguay. / Escrita por el padre Juan Patricio Fernandez, de la misma Compañia. ; Sacada a luz por el padre Geronimo Herràn, procurador general de la misma provincia. Quien la dedica al serenissimo señor don Fernando, principe de Asturias ...</p> <p>En Madrid : Por Manuel Fernandez ..., Año 1726.</p> <p>[20], 452, [4] p. (last p. blank) ; 22 cm.</p> <p>Sabin 24135.</p> <p>Father Muriel in his Latin translation of Charlevoix's Histoire du Paraguay, livre XIII, p 199, note 5, states that the real author of the "Relación" is P. Domenico Bandiera, of Siena, who wrote it in Italian and entrusted Father Pedro Lozano with the translation into Spanish; J.P. Fernandez only contributed to it. Cf. Backer-Sommervogel--LC.</p> <p>Date of publication precedes place of publication and name of publisher.</p>
<p>Ayer 1343 .J515</p>	<p>Lozano, Pedro, 1697-1752</p> <p>Carta del P. Pedro Lozano, de la Compañia de Jesvs, de la provincia de Paraguay, escrita al P. Bruno Morales, de la misma</p>

<p>P211 L92 1747</p>	<p>Compañia, y provincia, existente en esta corte de Madrid. [Madrid, 1747?] 39 p. 22 cm. (4to.) Sabin 42597 Palau y Dulcet, 1948, VII, 142976 Medina BHA 7227 Streit: Bibliotheca missionum, III, 532 Caption title. Dated at end: Cordova [de Tucuman] noviembre 1. de 1746. Includes, p. 27-54, an account of the exploration of the Argentine coast from Buenos Aires to Patagonia by José Quiroga, José Cardiel, Joaquin de Olivares, and others.</p>
<p>Ayer 1343 .J515 C37 1768</p>	<p>Causa jesuítica de Portugal, o Documentos auténticos, bulas, leyes reales, despachos de la Secretaría de Estado, y otras piezas originales, que precedieron á la reforma, y motivaron después la expulsión de los jesuitas de los dominios de Portugal. En que se halla la República del Paraguay, y Marañon, que contiene la Relación de la Guerra que sustentaron los jesuitas, contra las tropas españolas, y portuguesas, en el Uruguay, y Paraná. Traducidas del latín y portugués, é ilustradas en esta edición española. En Madrid : En la Imprenta Real de la Gazeta, 1768. [8], xxviii, 172 p. ; 21 cm. (4to) Includes bibliographical references.</p>

*Paraguay*

	<p>Retrato de los Jesuitas.</p> <p>Palau y Dulcet (2nd ed.) 50413</p> <p>Sabin 11576</p> <p>Medina, J.T. Bib. hispano-americana, 4290</p> <p>Borba de Moraes I, p. 147</p> <p>Verso of t.p. is blank.</p> <p>"... se atribuye al ex P. Bernardo Ibáñez de Echevarri ..." C.F. Palau y Dulcet.</p>
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Manuscripts

<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1180</p>	<p>Noticia del principio y progresos del establecimiento de las misiones de gentiles en el Río Orinoco por la Compa. de Jesus, con la continuacion y oposiciones que hicieron los Carives, hasta el año de 744 en que seles aterro y atemorizo con la venida de unos cabres traydos que se havecindaron en Cabruta [manuscript] : lo que para mejor inteligencia iremos contando por los años en que se establecieron dhas misiones y lo que en cada año passo y como passo / la qual relacion haze un testigo de vista, q. lo ha andado todo por si mismo muchas vezes, religioso dela misma compa.</p> <p>[ca. 1750]</p> <p>[89] leaves, bound ; 23 cm.</p> <p>Eyewitness account by an anonymous Jesuit missionary priest of the difficulties encountered by the Jesuits in their efforts to establish missions in the Orinoco River Valley, just below the river delta and the city of Guyana, between 1731 and 1744. In 1731, eighty years after early Jesuit missions had been taken over by hostile Caribs, Padre Francisco Antonio González, the Jesuit provincial of Nueva Granada, decided to renew efforts to christianize the Indians of the Orinoco River Valley around Guayana. Having received assurances from the governor of Guayana, Carlos Sucre, that armed soldiers would protect the missionaries, González names Fathers Joseph Gumilla and Bernardo Rotella to establish missions and begin evangelization of the heathens. Later, they are joined by other priests, Fathers Manuel Roman, Roque Lubian, and Francisco Olmo. The author describes the mission settlements they establish with the Otomaco, Sáliva, and Cabre Indians, as well as some of the work done in the area by Franciscans and Capuchins. He recounts the great dangers the Jesuits face every day from the hostile Caribs, and the war waged by Governor Sucre's forces against these enemies. Epidemics of measles and chicken pox also decimate the native populations.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Butler, R.L. Check list of the mss. in the Ayer Coll., 1180</p> <p>Caption title. For additional material on the Jesuits in the Orinoco region, see Padre Gumilla's <i>Orinoco ilustrado</i> (Caracas, 1963), mentioned by the author of the ms.; and Padre Joseph Cassani's <i>Historia de la provincia de la Compañía de</i></p>
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	<p>Jesús del Nuevo Reyno de Granada (Caracas, 1967), especially p. 378-409. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1893</p>	<p>Admission del pueblo de Mission de Santo Thomas de Tucupio [manuscript] : entregado por los RR[everendos] PP[adres] Capuchinos, y su ereccion en parroquia secular. Año de 1798.</p> <p>1798.</p> <p>[126] leaves, bound : 1 col. map ; 33 cm.</p> <p>A compilation of various records, reports, and proceedings, some copies, some originals, which together document the incorporation of Santo Tomás de Tucupido, originally a Capuchin mission-pueblo, into a secular parish in 1798. The account begins with a copy of a royal cédula of August 10, 1787, concerning the naming of magistrates as local authorities for the missions, followed by an order of October 21, 1790 from the Fiscal to undertake a thorough inventory of church possessions and a census of all residents. Included is the descriptive inventory of the churches, their chapels, convent, and all furnishings contained therein, produced in 1791 by Pedro Vítores de la Cueba, local magistrate and surveyor, and Father Félix Granada, president of the mission. There are also lists of the Indians and Spaniards of the mission, indicating name, age, marital status, number of children, and number confirmed. Some documents describe the lands turned over to the Indians, how the land will be divided up among the families, how the town will be governed, and the contributions from the royal treasury to the town for church maintenance. Other records from 1797 and 1798, signed by church officials, such as the bishop of the diocese, Juan Antonio de la Virgen María y Viana, deal with doctrinal questions and confirm and accept the conversion of the mission into a secular parish. There is also a colored map, showing the Chaguaramas district, Tucupido, lands given to the Indians, and a table of population statistics for 1791.</p> <p>Venezuela Tucupido 1798 Manuscripts.</p> <p>In Spanish.</p> <p>Originally owned by Pedro Vítores de la Cueba, deputy magistrate of Chaguaramas and official land surveyor of San Sebastián de los Reyes, according to Armas Chitty, p. 250. In addition, leaf [2] bears inscription: "Para Dn. Pedro Vitores de la Cueva. Sto Thomas de Tucupido."</p> <p>Leaf [58]: "Diseño o mapa que manifiesta la Misión de Sto. Tomás de Tucupido con la Feligresía que se le ha hargregado...." Colored map showing lands turned over to Indians, with a table of population statistics and distances between Tucupido and neighboring towns. See Tucupido:</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>formación de un pueblo del llano / J.A. de Armas Chitty. Caracas : Instituto de Antropología e Historia, 1961, p. 80-81 for a discussion of the map, produced by surveyor Pedro Vítores de la Cueba in 1791 at the request of the Royal Treasury. Includes a color reproduction of the map. Sealed papers for Charles III and Charles IV, and for 1790-1791. Forms part of the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer MS 1893 map</p>	<p>Vítores de la Cueba, Pedro</p> <p>Diseño ó mapa que manifiesta la Misión de S[an]to Tomás de Tucupido [cartographic material] : con la feligresía que se le ha hregado los sitios prinsipales de ella.</p> <p>Admission del pueblo de Mission de Santo Thomas de Tucupio [manuscript] -- 1798.</p> <p>[1791]</p> <p>1 ms. map : hand col. ; 290 x 271 mm., folded to 311 x 176 mm.</p> <p>Scale not given.</p> <p>Venezuela Tucupido Region 1791 Maps.</p> <p>Venezuela Mission de Santo Tomás de Tucupido 1791 Maps.</p> <p>Forms part of both the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Map Collection and the Edward E. Ayer Manuscript Collection (Newberry Library)</p> <p>Map made by surveyor Pedro Victores de la Cueba in 1791, acting by request of the Spanish Royal Treasury. See Tucupido: formación de un pueblo del llano / J.A. de Armas Chitty. Caracas : Instituto de Antropología e Historia, 1961, p. 80-81; includes full size color facsimile of the map. Located at leaf 58: Admissio del pueblo d Mission de Santo Thomas de Tucupio.</p> <p>Oriented toward the east.</p> <p>Relief shown pictorially.</p> <p>Pen-and-ink and watercolor (yellow, green, red).</p>

Imprints

<p>VAULT folio 1300.5 .C7 S5 1627</p> <p>VAULT folio 1300.5 .C7 S5 1637</p>	<p>Simón, Pedro, b. 1565</p> <p>Primera parte de las Noticias historiales de las conquistas de Tierra Firme en las Indias Occidentales. Compvesto por el padre fray Pedro Simon ...</p> <p>Cuenca : D. de la Yglesia, [1627]</p> <p>[18], 671, [39] p. 30 cm.</p> <p>Palau y Dulcet (2nd ed.), no. 314220 Sabin, no. 81286</p> <p>The work as now known consists of three parts, each containing seven "noticias"; a fourth part is mentioned as lost by J. Acosta. Compendio historico ... Paris, 1848, p. 381. Only the first part was printed before 1848. It relates to Venezuela and the "El Dorado" expedition of Ursúa and Aguirre. Engraved t.-p.; text in double columns.</p> <p>Includes index.</p> <p>Colophon: Con privilegio en Cuenca por Domingo de la Iglesia, año de 1627.</p> <p>Bookplate of George Wilbraham.</p> <p>Bookplate of Lucas Alamán.</p> <p>Page 43 misnumbered 34, 157 as 175, 251 as 245, 376-377 as 378-379, 448 as 450; 453-454 omitted.</p>
<p>VAULT Ayer 1343 .F845 C7 R93 1690</p>	<p>Ruiz Blanco, Matías, 1643-1705</p> <p>Conversion de Piritiv. de Indios Cvmanagotos, Palenqves, y otros. Svs principios, y incrementos que oy tiene, con todas las cosas mas singulares del pais, politica, y ritos de sus naturales, practica que se observa en su reduccion, y otras cosas dignas de memoria ...</p> <p>En Madrid : por Juan Garcia Insançon, 1690.</p> <p>8 p. l., 160, [8] p.</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>"Practica que ay en la ensenanza de los Indios ... (p. 112-160) was first published at Burgos, 1683, with title: Manval para catekizar y administrar los santos sacramentos ... cf. Leclerc. Bibl. amer. 1867, no. 1340 and 1341.</p> <p>"Brevisima explicacion de los articulos de la fè, preceptos de el Decalogo, y sacramentos ... en lengua de los indios de Piritu": p. 134-157.</p> <p>"Versos en langva de los Indios para celebrar el nacimiento del Senor.": p. 158-160.</p> <p>The name of Justo Zaragoza stamped at head of title.</p> <p>Ms. notation at foot of t.-p.</p>
<p>Ayer 1300.5 .V4 G9 1741</p>	<p>Gumilla, Joseph, d. 1750</p> <p>El Orinoco ilustrado, historia natural, civil y geográfica de este gran río, y de sus caudalosas vertientes: gobierno, usos, y costumbres de los Indios sus habitantes, con nuevas, y utiles noticias de animales, arboles, frutos, aceytes, resinas, yerras, y raices medicinales: y sobre todo, se hallaràn conversiones muy singulares à nuestra santa fè, y casos de mucha edificacion. Escrita por el P. Joseph Gumilla, de la Compañia de Jesus ...</p> <p>Madrid : M. Fernandez, 1741.</p> <p>20 p. l., 580, [19] p. 2 pl., fold. map 21 cm.</p> <p>Map has title: Mapa de la provincia, y misiones de la Compañia de IHS del Nuevo Reyno de Granada ...</p>
<p>Ayer 1300.5 .V4 G9 1745</p>	<p>Gumilla, Joseph, d. 1750</p> <p>El Orinoco ilustrado y defendido, historia natural, civil, y geographica de este gran rio / y de sus caudalosas vertientes: gobierno, usos, y costumbres de los Indios sus habitantes ...</p> <p>2. impression, revista y aumentada por su mismo autor.</p> <p>Madrid : Manuel Fernandez, impressor, 1745.</p> <p>2 v. : ill., folded map ; 22 cm.</p>



	<p>First edition, 1741.</p> <p>"Carta de navegar en el peligroso mar de los Indios gentiles": v. 2, p. 388-412. Volume 1 lacking.</p>
<p>Ayer 1343 .C215 V411 V43 1745</p>	<p>Capuchins. Provincia de Caracas</p> <p>Noticia del estado que han tenido, y tienen estas misiones de Capuchinos de la provincia de Caracas desde el año de 1658 ...</p> <p>[Madrid : s.n., 1745]</p> <p>38 leaves : coat of arms ; 30 cm. (fol.)</p> <p>Palau y Dulcet (2. ed.), 193486</p> <p>BM 33:750</p> <p>Caption title. Signed: En estas misiones de Caracas, en veinte dias del mes de agosto de mil setecientos, y quarenta y cinco año ... Fr. Miguèl Francisco de Velez, secretario de misiones.</p> <p>Imprint place and date from Palau y Dulcet, cited below.</p>
<p>Ayer 1300.5 .V4 G9 1791</p>	<p>Gumilla, Joseph, d. 1750</p> <p>Historia natural civil y geografica de las naciones situadas en las riveras del rio Orinoco. Su autor el padre Joseph Gumilla.</p> <p>Nueva impresion; mucho mas correcta que las anteriores, y adornada con ocho láminas finas, que manifiestan las costumbres y ritos de aquellos americanos ...</p> <p>Barcelona : Impr. de C. Gibert y Tutó, 1791.</p> <p>2 v. plates, port., fold. map. 21cm.</p> <p>Vol. 1: Corregido por el p. Ignacio Obregón; v. 2: Corregido por ... Antonio</p>

*Colonial Spanish Sources for Indian Ethnohistory*

	<p>Juglá y Font.</p> <p>First ed., Madrid, 1741, published under title: El Orinoco ilustrado ...</p>
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## **Indians, Treatment of-Mexico**

Spain-Colonies-America-Administration-History-16<sup>th</sup> century-Sources

Spain-Colonies-Law

Spain-Colonies-Administration

## **Spain-Colonies-America-Administration-History-Sources**

Mexico-History-Conquest, 1519-1540-Sources

Mexico-History-Spanish colony, 1540-1580-Sources

Franciscans-Mexico

Glossaries-Mexico-1746

Land grants-Mexico

Land grants-Mexico-History-16<sup>th</sup> century-Sources

Indian Armor-Mexico

Indian Cartography-early works to 1800

Manuscripts, Mexican

Manuscripts, Nahuatl-Mexico

Manuscripts, Spanish

Manuscripts, Spanish-Mexico

Nahuatl language-Texts

Provincias Internas (New Spain)-History-Sources

Justice, Administration of- Mexico-History-16<sup>th</sup> century-Sources

Jalisco (Mexico:State)

Lorenzana, Francisco Antonio, 1722-1804

Law-Mexico-History-16<sup>th</sup> century-Sources

Natural History-Mexico