



17th & 18th Century Documents on the New World

A selection of colonial imprints, books, and manuscripts relating to the colonization of the new world, including content related to Mexico, Peru, Spain, and the Catholic Church.

Imprints

- I. First Document Authorizing Non-Iberian Immigration to Spanish Colonies (1665)
- II. Nos el Dr. D. Manuel de Flores, Inquisidor Apostólico, Contra la Herética Pravedad y Apostasía en la ciudad de México [...]
- III. French Revolution : Decree from King Carlos IV
- IV. Original Printed Decree from King Carlos III Regarding Properties Seized from the Jesuits in America
- V. Orden Real Sobre Libros
- VI. Beatification of Juan Palafox y Mendoza
- VII. Real Cedula Regarding Commerce
- VIII. Imprint from Council of the Indies : José de Gálvez
- IX. Carta de Hermandad de la Cofradía de Nuestra Patrona Santa Rosa [...]
- X. Don Jorge Escobedo y Alarcón : Impreso Caballos y Mulas de América
- XI. Jupiter Heroico & Theatro Heroico
- XII. Early Book on Childbirth

Manuscripts

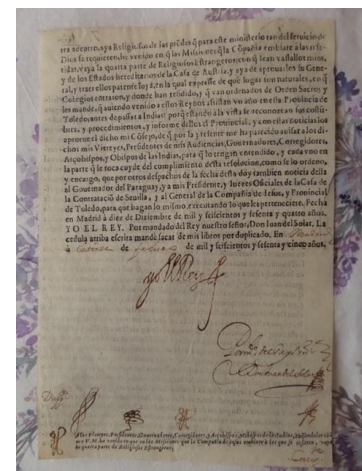
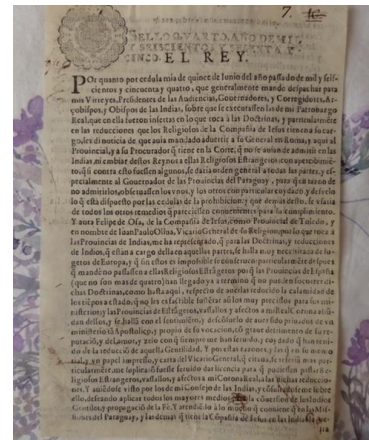
- XIII. La venida del mesias en Gloria y Magestad. Observaciones de D.n Juan Josaphat Ben Ezra
- XIV. Manuscript Addressed to King Ferdinand VII during Napoleonic Wars: References to rare Geographic Connotations
- XV. Impreso Transportes de Caudales de América a España
- XVI. Annotated imprint of Slave Sale

IMPRINTS

I. FIRST DOCUMENT AUTHORIZING NON-IBERIAN IMMIGRATION TO SPANISH COLONIES (1665)

Partially printed manuscript which documents the first immigration from non Iberian countries to New Spain. Signed and dated in Madrid on February 14, 1665 by the King of Spain and Portugal, Felipe IV El Grande (1605-1665) and by his secretary Juan del Solar Toraya. Also signed by five High Councilors of the Council of the Indies. 2 pp. Excellent state of conservation. Fully transcribed.

From post-Columbian times until 1665, due to wars, claims of colonization and piracy, Spain rivaled France, England and Holland for their possessions in America. A policy of secrecy was designed which prohibited the entry of subjects from rival nations, generating limitations in teaching work skills to the natives of the new continent. This document, generated by the notable «Jesuit black pope», Giovanni Paolo Oliva, abolishes the 150-year-old state policy, allowing for the first time in the Spanish Colonies, the entry of people of foreign origin (with technical skills) from: Austria-Hungary, Bohemia [Czechoslovakia], Holstein [Denmark], Carniola [Slovenia and Yugoslavia], Moravia and Silesia [Czechoslovakia], Savoy [Switzerland], Portugal, Lombardy and Tuscany [Italy], Burgundy [France] and the Netherlands [Holland] non-Spanish kingdoms of the Habsburgs. This brood of «non-Spanish» Jesuits would create an organizational, financial and intellectual revolution in various «Reductions of America» provoking the astonishment and admiration of the most prestigious members of «The Enlightenment» (Voltaire, Montesquieu and Diderot) and the zeal of the Portuguese and Spanish statesmen, which led to an international intrigue to deactivate and expel the members of the Jesuit Order from America in 1767. No holdings on WorldCat.

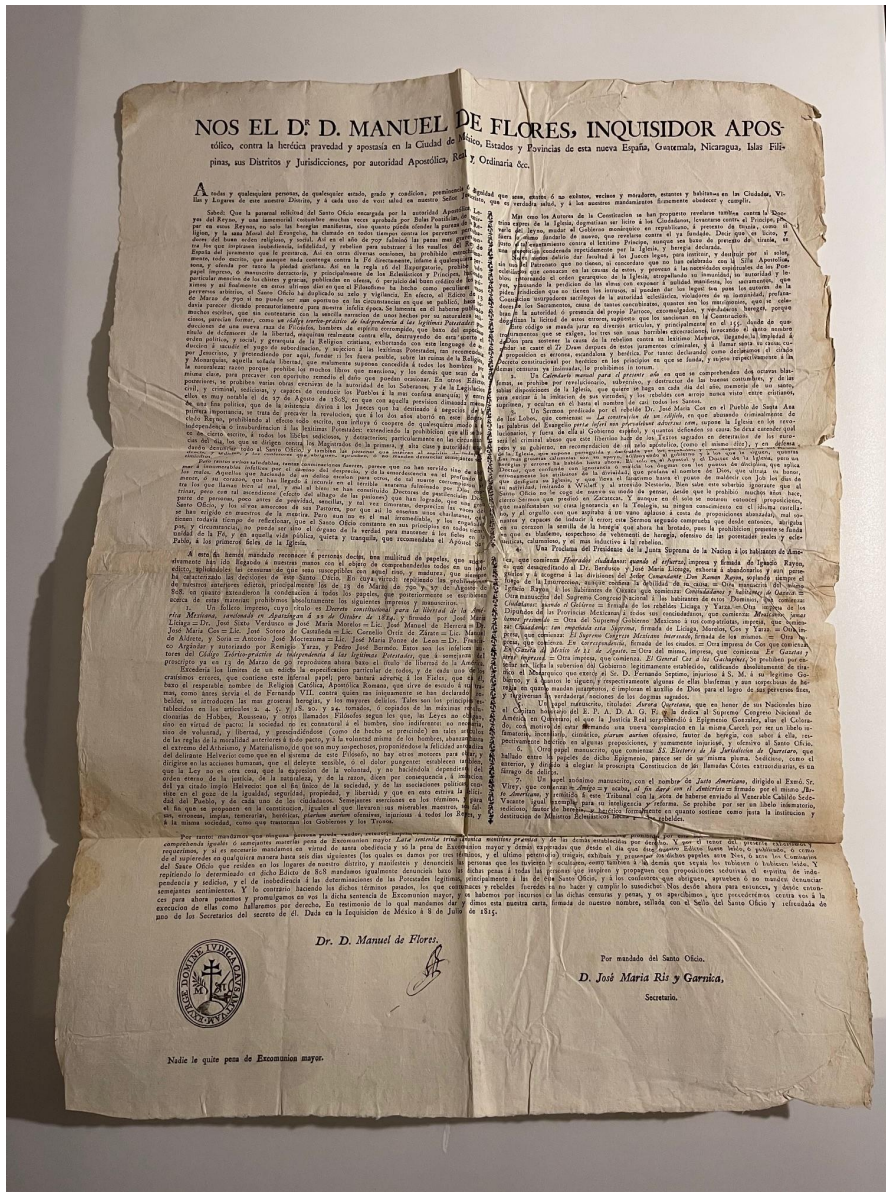


\$5,800.00

II. NOS EL DR. D. MANUEL DE FLORES, INQUISIDOR APOSTÓLICO, CONTRA LA HERÉTICA PRAVEDAD Y APOSTASÍA EN LA CIUDAD DE MEXICO [...]

[Flores, Manuel de. 1 broadside ; 58 x 31 cm.] Document from the chief Mexican Inquisitor extending until 10 October 1815 the original term of amnesty in which all members of Masonic orders were to surrender themselves to the Holy Office. Two holdings on WorldCat.

\$4,000.00

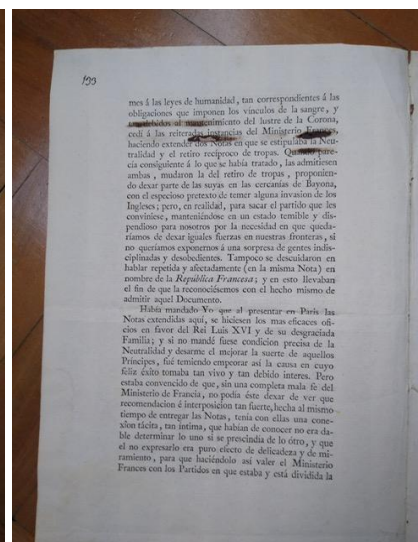
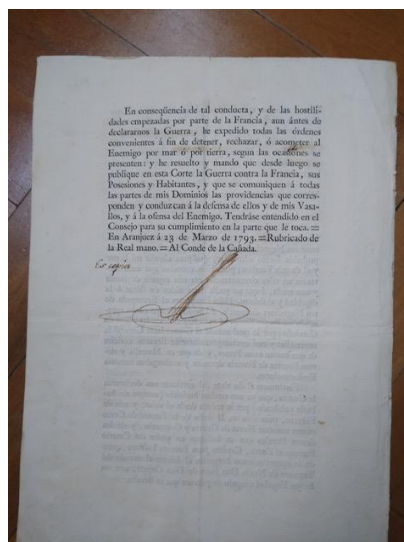
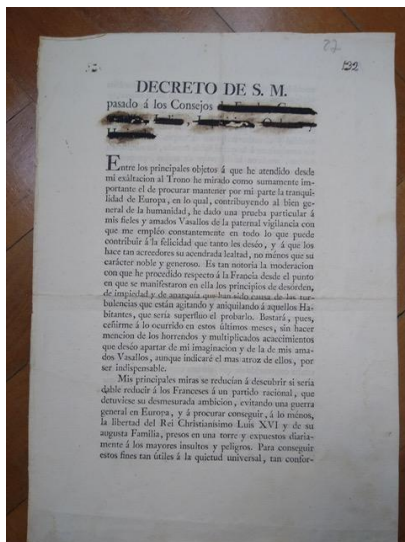


III. FRENCH REVOLUTION : DECREE FROM KING CARLOS IV

Decree passed by the Consejos de Estado, Guerra, Castilla, Indias, Inquisición, Órdenes y Hacienda. Signed en Aranjuez on the 23rd of March 1793, 4 pages, very good condition.

Two months after the execution of Kings Louis XIV and Marie Antoinette by the French revolutionaries, the Spanish King questions the French Revolution and interprets it thus: "the general good of humanity" (...) [he finds in] disorder, impiety and anarchy, the causes of the turbulences that have been shaking those citizens "(p.1). Ignoring the death of the French kings, Carlos IV of Spain explains that "he has tried to obtain (...) the freedom of King Louis XIV and his august family, imprisoned in a tower [of the Bastille] and exposed daily to the greatest insults and dangers »(p.1). He still did not understand himself from the highest levels, the deep French political transformation and the new sense of the general will. So much so that the King demands a return to "universal stillness, so conforming to the laws of humanity, so corresponding to the obligations imposed by blood ties and designed to maintain the luster of the Crown" (p.1 and 2) that is, the millennial monarchy as the only form of government, without noticing the advent of a new form of government, of "new rights" that would soon spread to America and would be the motivation for the independence processes. On the contrary, he mocks the revolutionaries: «undisciplined and disobedient people. Nor did they neglect to speak repeatedly and affectionately on behalf of the French Republic "(p.2). No holdings on WorldCat.

\$1,750.00



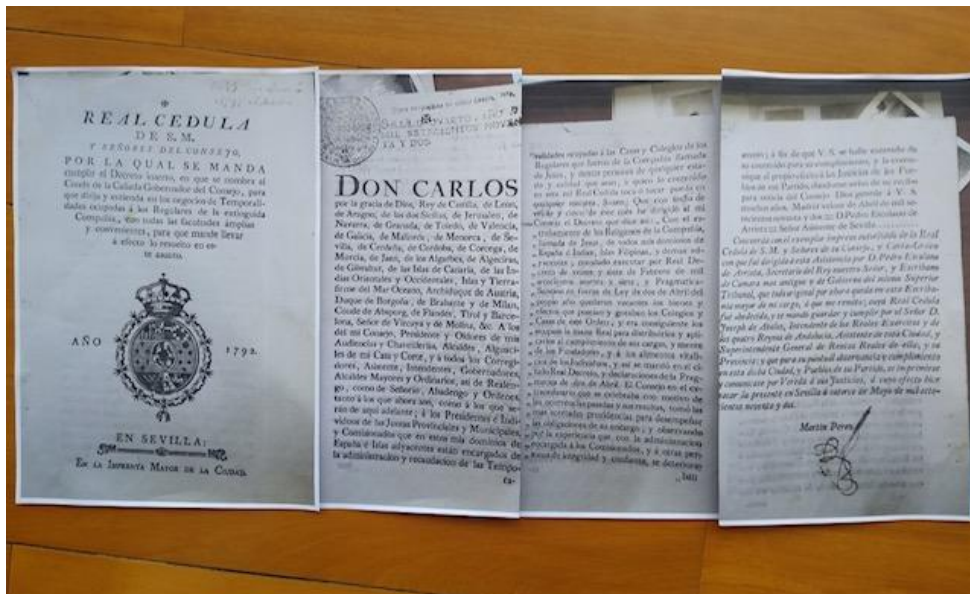
IV. ORIGINAL PRINTED DECREE FROM KING CARLOS III REGARDING PROPERTIES SEIZED FROM THE JESUITS IN AMERICA

(1716-1788) printed in Seville (1792) 7 pp. With the handwritten signature of the Sevillano official Martín Pérez on the final page. Fine. Rare.

Royal Decree of King Carlos III calling himself among other titles «King of the East and West Indies, Islands and the mainland of the ocean sea» (page 1) addressing all the authorities that have expropriated the assets of the Jesuits: «Commissioners who in these My domains in Spain and the adjacent islands are in charge of the administration and collection of the time spent at the homes and schools of the regulars of the company called Jesus» (final lines of page 1 and beginning of page 2). On page 3 he recalls the terrible decision that dissolved the Jesuit order: «With the estrangement [expulsion] of the religious of the Society, called Jesus, from all my dominions of Spain and the Indies [America], the Philippine Islands and others adjacent areas, ordered by Royal Decree of February 27 and April 2, 1767, the goods and effects that the [Jesuit] Order possessed were free» but these goods were so many and the money it provided too much that it names a character of sum importance, the main adviser of the King, Count de la Cañada (Juan Acedo Rico y Rodríguez) as a kind of extraordinary Manager of all these properties and their fruits. No holdings on WorldCat.

Images of some photocopies of the Original Printed Decree are sent (pages 1,2,3 and 7)

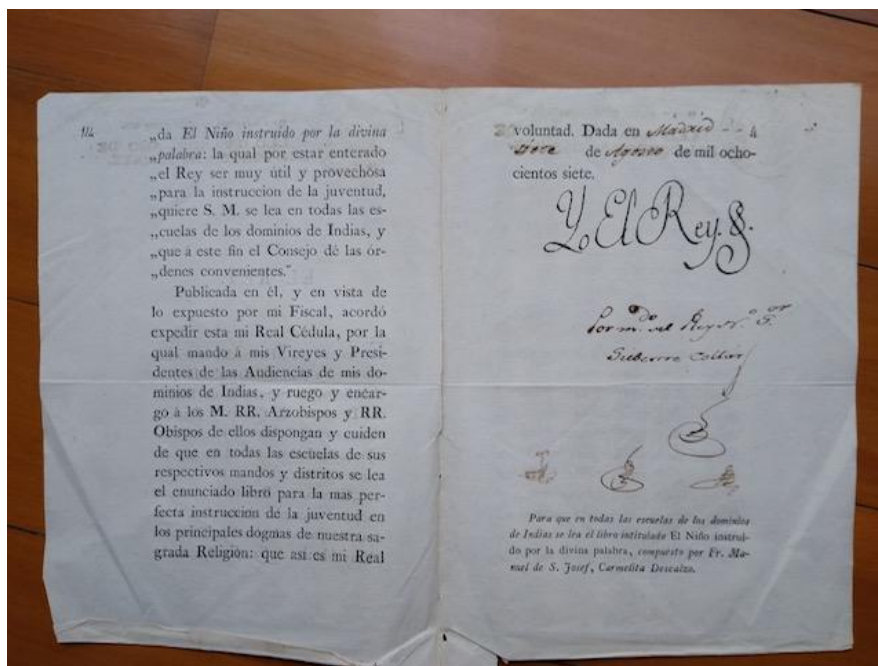
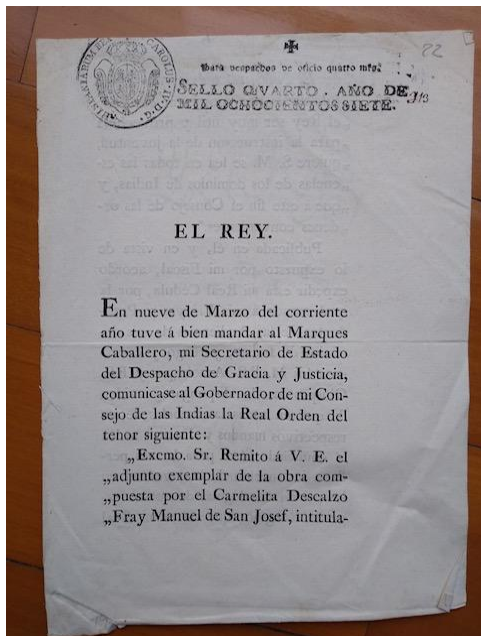
\$1,500.00



V. ORDEN REAL SOBRE LIBROS

Royal statement signed by “El Rey” in 1807, regarding a catechism entitled “El Niño instruido por la divina palabra”, recommending the book be used to instruct youth in every dominion of Spanish territory in the Americas. Bears official seal for the year issued. No holdings on WorldCat.

\$1,500.00

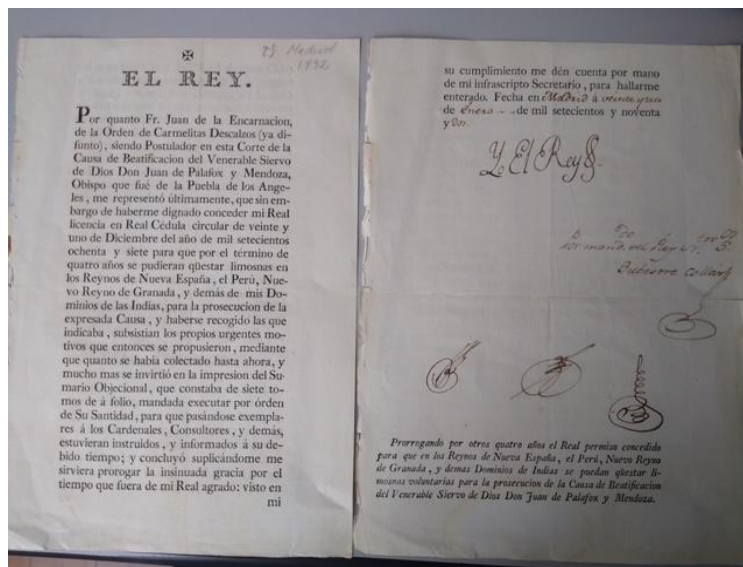


VI. BEATIFICATION OF JUAN DE PALAFOX Y MENDOZA

Signed by the King of Spain and his advisors from the Consejo de Indias, linked to the beatification of Juan de Palafox y Mendoza. Madrid 1792. In his life, Palafox served as the Bishop of Puebla (1640-1655), and the Interim Archbishop of Mexico. During his service in Mexico, Palafox lost a high-profile struggle with the Jesuits in New Spain, which undoubtedly contributed to a notable stall in his beatification process.

Palafox's beatification process began in 1694 after Charles II of Spain petitioned for his canonization, though it was only formally approved by Pope Benedict XIII in 1726. This lengthy process was later halted by Pope Pius VI, who, despite an affirmative congregation vote between forty-one prelates, suspended the final decision. Palafox's beatification remained in limbo until 2003, when Pope John Paul II restored the cause under the premise of heroic virtue, ultimately to be approved by Pope Benedict in 2009. Thus, this document forms part of the legacy of Juan de Palafox y Mendoza's beatification. 3 pages. No holdings on WorldCat.

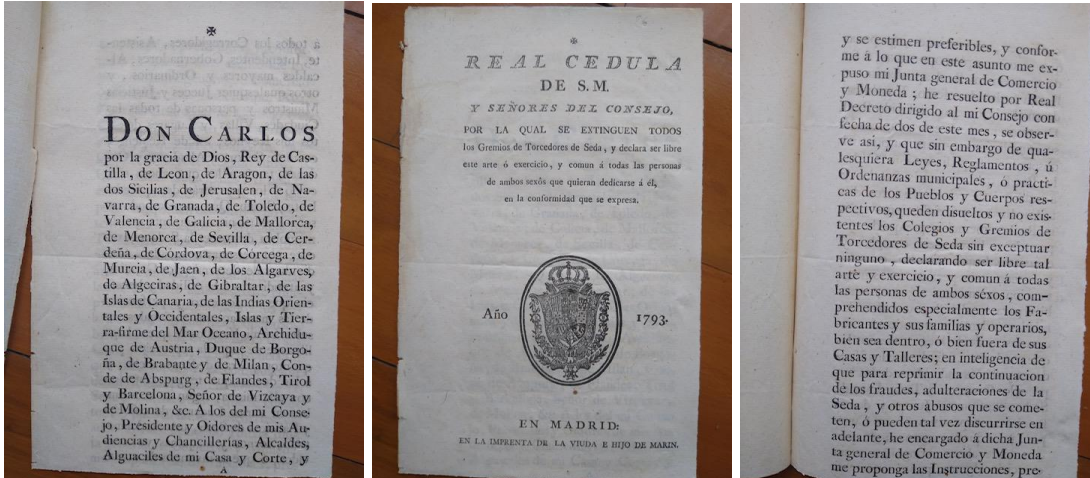
\$1,500.00



VII. REAL CEDULA REGARDING COMMERCE

Spanish imprint from Madrid dated 1793. 6 pages. Decrees the free trade of silk and silkworms in all kingdoms, including Occidental and Oriental Indies. Before this decree, the silk trade suffered from extensive bureaucratic regulation which stifled the industry in the 18th century. No holdings on WorldCat.

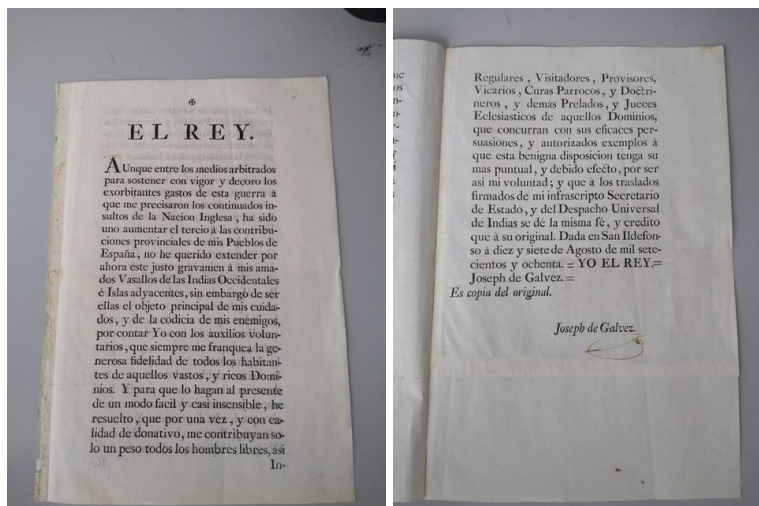
\$1,500.00



VIII. IMPRINT FROM COUNCIL OF THE INDIES JOSÉ DE GÁLVEZ

Signed in San Ildefonso August 7th, 1783, initialed by Council of the Indies José de Gálvez. The imprint solicits support for American people to aid in the fight against English forces. No holdings on WorldCat.

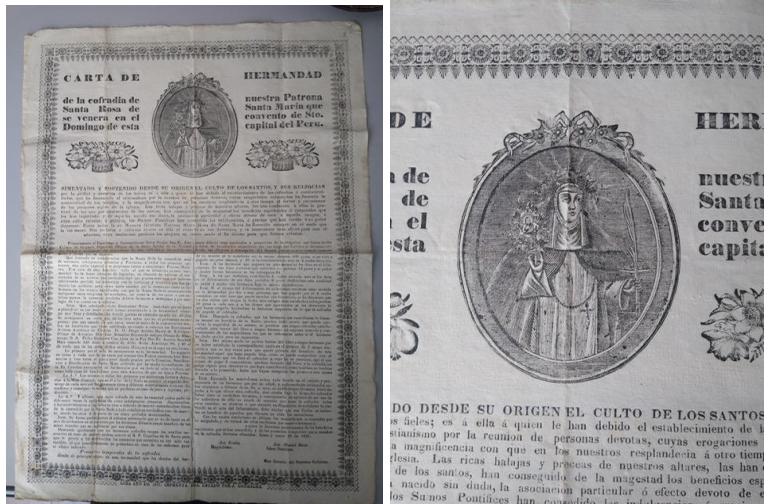
\$1,500.00



IX. CARTA DE HERMANDAD DE LA COFRADIA DE NUESTRA PATRONA SANTA ROSA [...]

Dated 18th of January 1831 in Lima, with engraving of Santa Rosa. No holdings on WorldCat.

\$1,500.00



X. DON JORGE ESCOBEDO Y ALARCÓN : IMPRESO CABALLOS Y MULAS DE AMÉRICA

Large format printing signed by the mayor of Lima Jorge Escobedo on the 10th of May 1786. Decree on the free trade of mules to boost the economy. Fine. No holdings on WorldCat.

\$1,250.00



XI. JUPITER HEROÍCO & THEATRO HEROICO

Two books authored by Pedro de Peralta Barnuevo (1663-1743), a Peruvian poet, astronomer, scholar, and polygraph who taught at the Universidad Mayor de San Marcos and partner of the Paris Academy of Sciences. Additionally, he was an important courtly and baroque poet. Peralta Barnuevo was a regular character in official ceremonies and social parties, in which he demonstrated great literary ability to compose effective improvisations for those events. Among these, the Carteles de Certamen to receive the Viceroy-Archbishop, Morillo Rubio, stand out.

These works do not indicate an author or date, but references cite these books as being published by Pedro Peralta y Barnuevo in 1716 and 1720, respectively. According to José Toribio Medina (and other historians followed) *Jupiter Heroico* was published in 1720, being placed in the same year as *Theatro Heroico*. However, according to studies by José de la Riva Agüero, *Jupiter Heroico* was released for publication in 1716. It would be impossible for Peralta to have written two Carteles in the same year and for the same reception. According to Riva Agüero, the Olympic Jupiter corresponds to the reception of the first and brief reception of Morcillo in 1716 and the heroic Theatro to the second government of the same in 1720.

Extremely rare items, with no holdings for *Jupiter Heroico* on WorldCat and only two holdings for *Theatro Heroico*.

Full titles (separately priced):

Jupiter Olympico para la festiva celebracion poetica....la Real Universidad de San Marcos de Lima, Emporio del Perú, al Excmo. Señor D. Fray Diego Morcillo, Rubio, de Auñon, del Consejo de su Magestad, Arzobispo de la Ciudad de la Plata, Virrey, Governador, y Capitan General de estos Reyno de el Perú, Tierra firme y Chile [...]

\$2,500.00

CARTEL DEL CERTAMEN,
EL JUPITER
OLYMPICO.
 PARA LA FESTIVA CELEBRACION POETICA,
QUE
CONSAGRA REUERENTE
LA REAL VNIVERSIDAD DE SAN MARCOS
 de Lima, Emporio del Perú,
AL EXC^{mo.} SEÑOR
 D. FRAY DIEGO MORZILLO, RVBIO, DE
 Auñon, del Consejo de su Magestad, Arçobispode
 la Ciudad de la Plata, Virrey, Governador, y Ca-
 pitan General de estos Reynos de el Perú,
 Tierra firme, y Chile.
EN OCASION
 De su fausto feliz Recebimiento, en sus Escuelas,

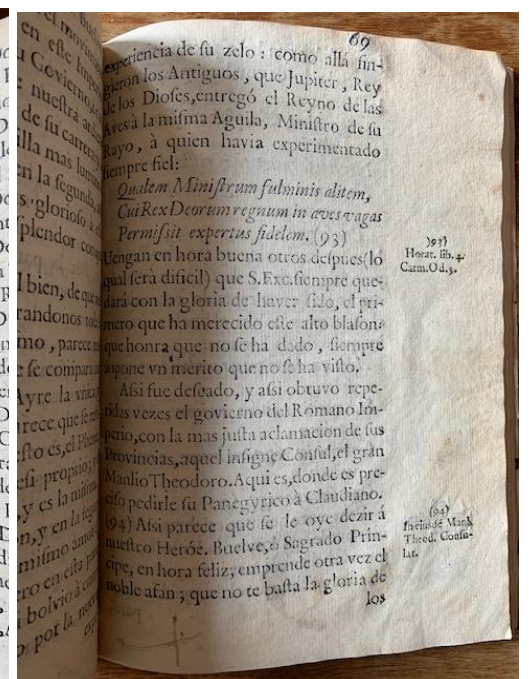
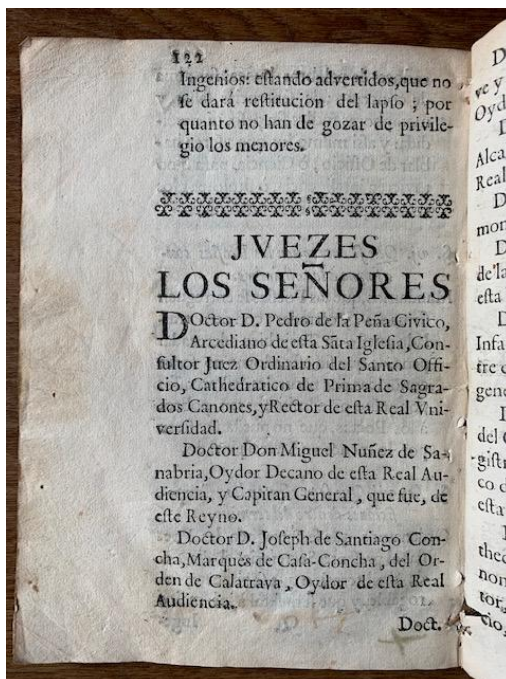
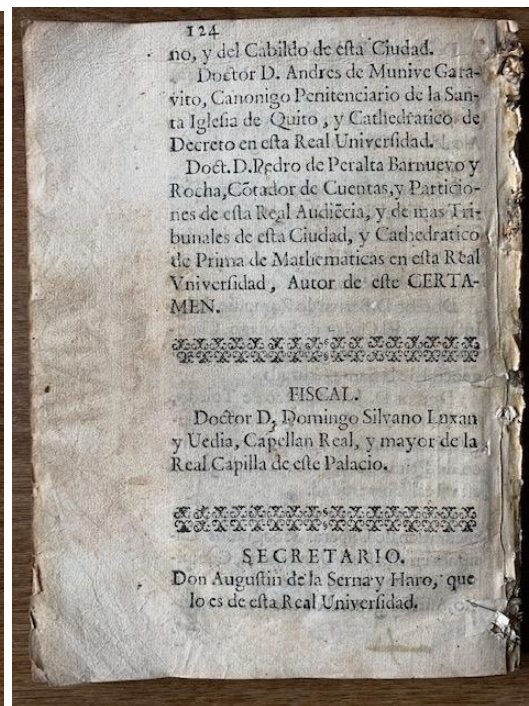
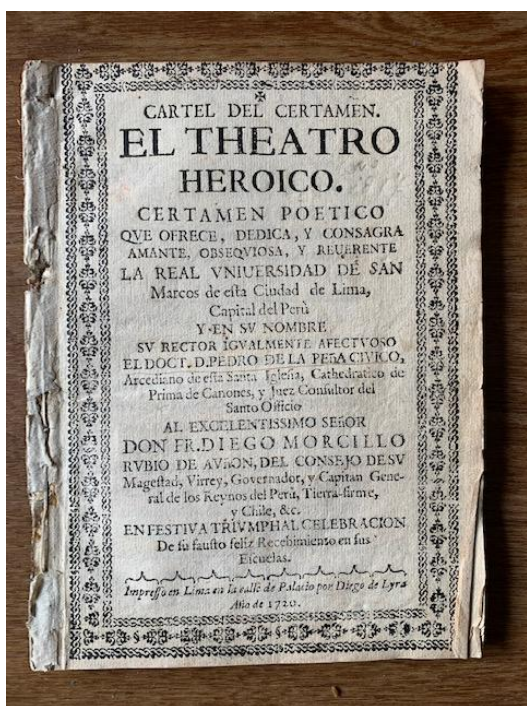
Fol. 2
 EL JVPITER OLYMPICO,
 ENTRE TODAS LAS
 ilustres Ciudades de la
 Grecia, que fecundas
 de tantos Heroes co-
 mo habitadores, hacian
 de ella vna Escuela, y
 un Castillo del Mun-
 do, fue vna de las primeras aquella in-
 signe Patria de Maravillas, Olympia,
 Theatro de la Uirtud, en que era he-
 roico el poseerla, y heroico el celebrar-
 la. La Athenas de los Dioses, y de los
 Certámenes, en cuyas competidas so-
 lemnidades era tan grande casi la ado-
 racion, como la imagen. Eran sus Nume-
 nes los mas venerados, sus Juegos los
 mas celebres, y los mas seguros sus An-
 nales, à quienes dexò famulos solo con
 el

MEMORIA DEL CERTAMEN
 DE LA REAL VNIVERSIDAD DE SAN MARCOS
 DE LIMA, EN OCAZION DEL
 RECEBIMIENTO DEL EXC^{mo.} SEÑOR
 D. FRAY DIEGO MORZILLO, RVBIO,
 DE AUÑON, DEL CONSEJO DE SU
 MAGESTAD, ARÇOBISPO DE LA
 CIUDAD DE LA PLATA, VIRREY,
 GOVERNADOR, Y CAPITAN
 GENERAL DE ESTOS REYNOS
 DE EL PERÚ, TIERRA FIRME,
 Y CHILE.

ponder. En aquel tiempo ò le juzgaron
 Alma, y Arbitro del Mundo, ò por vna
 especie de transmigracion celeste, à quié
 tuvieron por vn Principe justo de este
 nombre, le passaron à aquel Planeta,
 de cuya luz han reconocido, como in-
 fluxos, aquellas Religiosas inclinacio-
 nes, que havia dexado, como exemplos.
 Y así parecia, que colocado sobre aquel
 Throno Olympico, (no menos eficaz en
 el vulto, que en el Astro) cobraba la Pie-
 dad, que influia; y bolya en impulsos,
 lo que se le rendia en holocaustos. A-
 lli ercian, que ostentaba aquella Bondad,
 ò Clemencia, que apiadada de la Na-
 turalza, la facò del Chaos, y en la ofi-
 cina de la luz fundiò los siglos por cui-
 ya razon fingieron, que habitaba la Ef-
 phera de este Dios, porque era el mis-
 mo: (a) *Principio magni custos Clementia
 mundi,* *Qua*
 (a) *Claudian. Au-
 laud. Stili-
 con. Paneg.*

El Theatro Heroico. Certamen poetico que ofrece, dedica, y consagra amante, obsequiosa, y reverente la Real Universidad de San Marcos de esta Ciudad de Lima, Capital del Perú y en su nombre su rector igualmente afectuoso el Doct. D. Pedro de la Peña.....al excelentissimo Señor Don Fr. Diego Morcillo Rubio de Auñon [...]

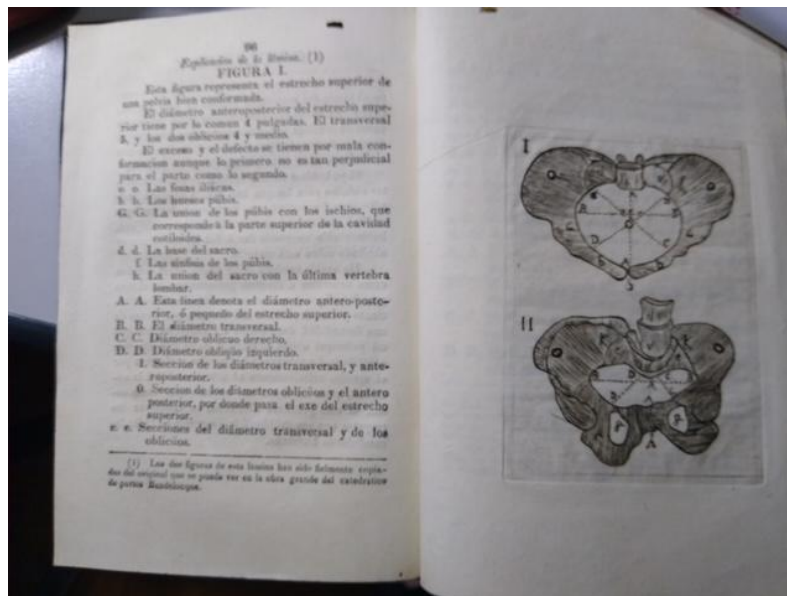
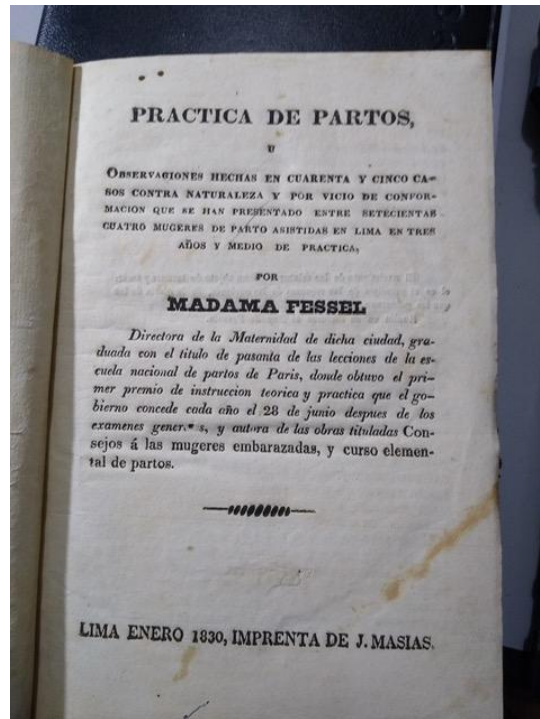
\$2,500.00



XII. EARLY BOOK ON CHILDBIRTH

Madama Fessel, 1830. [102pp + laminated errata, perforation] Likely one of the first books on childbirth printed in the Americas. Titled *Partos en América*. Rare, no holdings on WorldCat.

\$1,500.00



MANUSCRIPTS

XIII. LA VENIDA DEL MESIAS EN GLORIA Y MAGESTAD. OBSERVACIONES DE DON JUAN JOSAPHAT BEN-EZRA

[Lacunza, Manuel (pseud.). 1824. 1 volume (259 handwritten pages), half leather binding from the late 19th early 20th century. Stamps from the library of Monsignor Mariano Soler of Montevideo. Some leaves with moth shots with old restoration.]

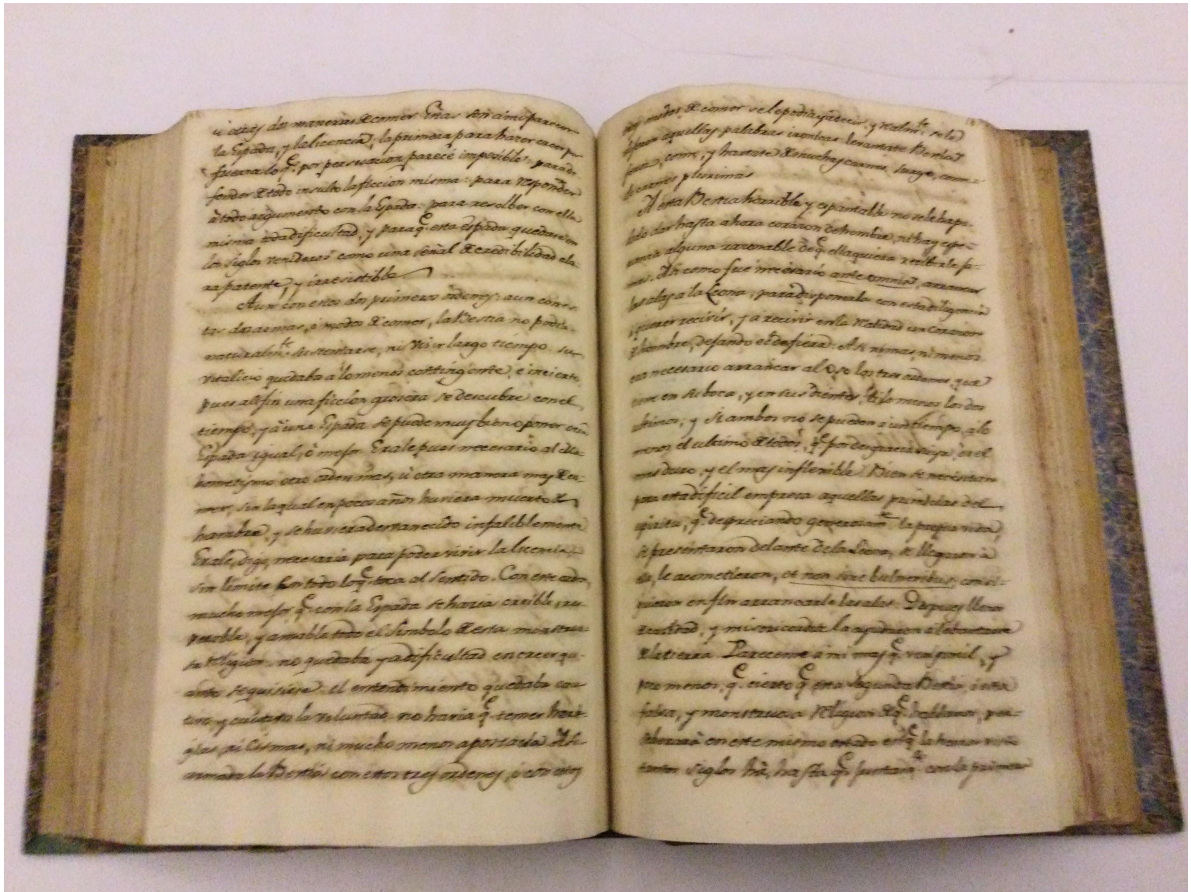
Religious text authored by Jesuit priest Manuel Lacunza under his pseudonym Juan Josaphat Ben-Ezra. Lacunza is best known for his work on the interpretation of prophecies of the bible, the study of which was largely sparked by a desire to salvage his faith after the Jesuit exile executed by King Charles III of Spain as well as the subsequent the banning of Jesuits from Mass by Pope Clement XIV. In turn, many of Lacunza's ideas branched off from the Catholic church and were swiftly censured by the Church. This became perhaps the most famous of his works to be prohibited by the Catholic Church during the Inquisition, leading to the circulation of handwritten copies in the 18th and 19th Centuries.

This is one of those clandestine copies. Further editions were printed in Mexico, Paris, and again in London in 1826. WorldCat presently lists holdings for the London print edition as well as early pamphlets which denounce the work, but only lists one holding for a manuscript archival edition at Spain's National Library.

This work laid down the foundations for future protestants such as Presbyterian Pastor Edward Irving and Anglo-Irish Theologian John Nelson Darby, and American Minister Cyrus Ingersoll Scofield, who popularized and systematized Lacunza's ideas, ultimately creating a standard for Christian thought for many generations.

Full title: La venida del mesias en Gloria y Magestad. Observaciones de D.n Juan Josaphat Ben Ezra, Hebreo, Cristiano, Dirigidos al Sacerdotes christophilo. Tomo I. Se dedican al Mesias Jesucristo, hijo de Dios, hijo de la Santisima Virgen María, hijo de Abraham.

\$12,000.00




*Esta obra está incluida en el Índice de
Bibliografía de la Universidad de Salamanca de 1827.
Este fue el libro que se imprimió en
de la imprenta de la Universidad de Salamanca
el año 1794.*

*La venida del Mesias
en
Gloria, y Magestad.
Observaciones* (Manuel Sacunpa)
*de D. Juan Josaphat Ben-ezra, Hebreo,
Cristiano, dirigidas al Sacerdote
Christophilo.*

Tomo I.

*Se dedican
al Mesias Jesuchristo, hijo de Dios, hijo
de la Santissima Virgen Maria, hijo
de David, hijo de Abraham.*



IHS.

*Si Testimonium
Nominum accipimus, Testimo-
nium Dei majus est.*

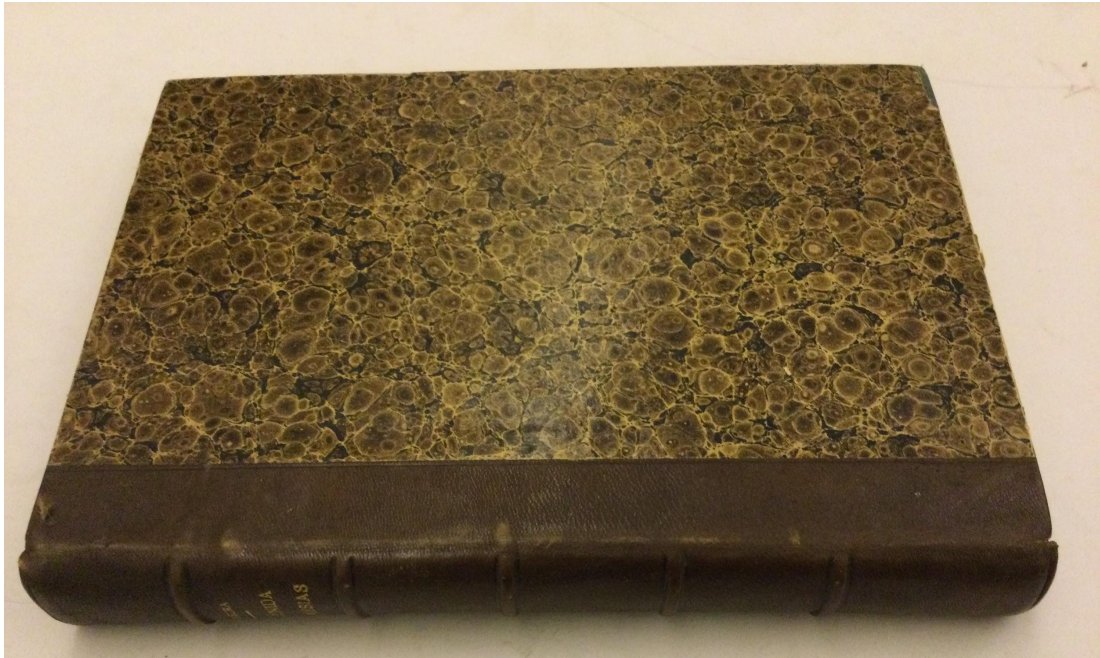
(De Epistola 1. ad Joannis Apost. c. 5.)

Si Deo non credimus cui credimus?

(S. Ambrosii Ser. 4. in Sacram. cap. 5.)

*Quod proprie interpretari possumus, id per si-
guram interpretari proprium est incredulorum,
aut fidei diverticula querentium.*

(Maldonatus in math. cap. 8. v. 12.)

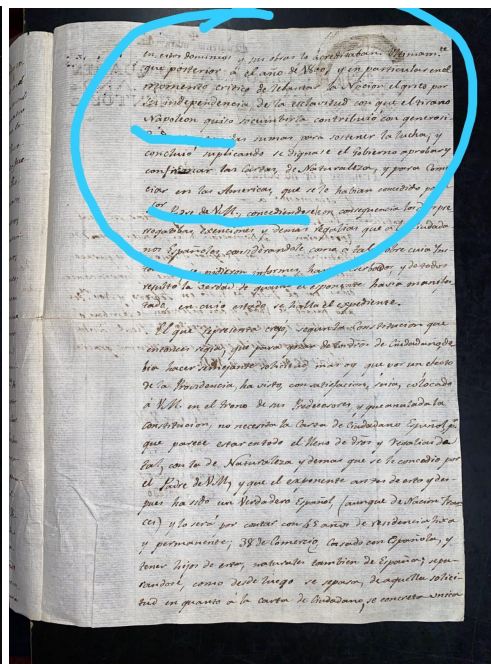
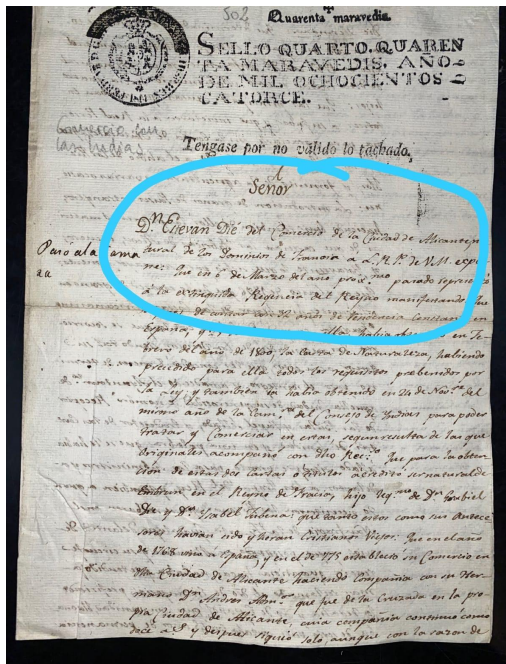


XIV. MANUSCRIPT ADDRESSED TO KING FERDINAND VII DURING NAPOLEONIC WARS : REFERENCES TO RARE GEOGRAPHIC CONNOTATIONS

4-page manuscript to King Ferdinand VII signed by Lorenzo Cisneros y Toledo on behalf of the important French merchant Esteban Die (his name appears on the first line of page 1). Dated in Madrid, May 26, 1814 that shows the importance that North America already had and how it already differed from that other America (South) with the rich territories of Mexico and Florida, which would later belong to the United States.

Rare manuscript with a Geographical Connotation never before seen in manuscripts and maps French merchant Esteban Die argues his patriotism and highlights his efforts in favor of Spain during the conquest of that country by Napoleon (1808), explaining that even on dates he could not have the permission that he requests today, which shows how extremely difficult it was for a foreigner to trade in North America (Mexico and Florida) in the 19th century and with what commercial zeal the Spanish kingdom took care of those territories.

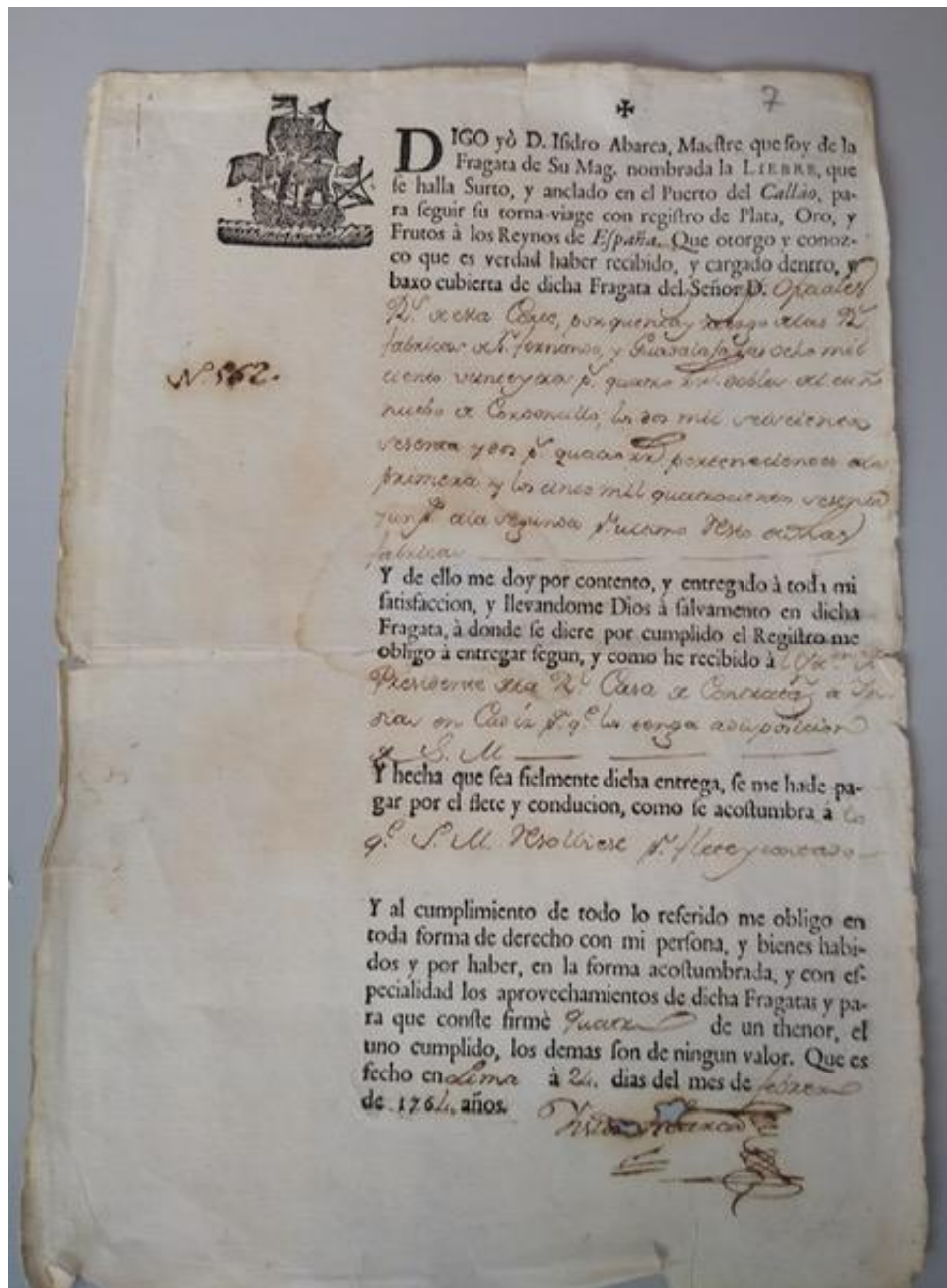
\$3,500.00



XV. IMPRESO TRANSPORTES DE CAUDALES DE AMÉRICA A ESPAÑA

Partially printed manuscript signed in Lima on the 24th of February 1764 by Isidoro Abarca regarding the transport of a large quantity of coins, “eight thousand one hundred and twenty-six new-minted cordoncillo

\$1,200.00



XVI. ANNOTATED IMPRINT OF SLAVE SALE

Annotated imprint documenting sale “del negro Joaquín”, with clauses on his health noting he is “libre de vicios ocultos”. The document also notes he was transported from Valparaíso to Callao by boat. Dated 1794.

\$1,250.00

