The archive of the military and merchant Lucas de Careaga contains interesting details about trade in Mexico, his dealings with merchants fom Veracruz like Domingo Cortaire, of dubious reputation, and the intriguing inventory fom 1714 of his Hacienda de Tetitlán: the houses that made up the estate and their furnishings, a chapel with al its adornments,a sugar cane mil (Ingenio), the boiler house of the respective sugar mil, Carpentry tools, Animal pens (corrales), Branding irons for cattle (yerros de la ganadería),Agricultural tools,
and an inventory of the slaves ("esclavos bozales") with details of their names

[16] {1709-1724} [México] Captain Lucas de Careaga y Sanz de Urrutia. He was a native of the city of Bilbao and arrived in Mexico in the late 17th century. He was a knight of the military order of Santiago from 1707 and held the title of Marquess of Santa Fe. Among the positions he held in New Spain, it is known that he served as a captain in the Royal Armies. In 1701, he was the General Syndic of the Province of Santo Evangelio and Consul of the Casa de Contratación de Indias. He passed away on August 28, 1729, in the then-town of San Ángel, near Mexico City.
$14,000. ON HOLD

List of manuscripts (all the documents measure 305 x 215 mm. unless a different measurement is specified):

1. [Ca. 1709] *Señor. Juan Baptista de Goxerechea por la persona de Don Lucas de Careaga cavalero de la Orden de Santiago su hermano, vecino de la ciudad de Mexico…* [Mr. Juan Baptista de Goxerechea, on behalf of Mr. Lucas de Careaga, a knight of the Order of Santiago and his brother, a resident of Mexico City…]. Undated, without a signature. 5 leaves + 1 blank, 215 x 150 mm. The last two sheets have old repairs on the back, not affecting the text, otherwise in good condition.
Draft letter to His Majesty [Philip V] in which Lucas de Careaga requests a "*moratorium and time to settle his debts"* and continue managing his assets and case. He also requests the lifting of intervention and bankruptcy, the granting of administration and use of his house and businesses, and not to be harassed by his guarantors. In the letter, he offers that His Majesty will have priority over other creditors and clarifies that the money that Mr. Lucas de Careaga owes to the Royal Treasury is "*con motivo del emprestido que le iso a Don Miguel de Ubila"* ["due to the loan he made to Mr. Miguel de Ubilla"].

2. [Ca. 1709] *Señor. Capitan Don Lucas de Careaga cavalero de la Orden de Santiago su hermano, vecino de la ciudad de Mexico puesto a los reales pies de vuestra Majestad, dise que desde el año de 1702 jasta el de 1709 inclusive, le entrego por bia de mutuo y emprestido Don Miguel de Ubila cavalero del mismo señor Marques de Santa Savina 450 pesos en diferentes dias y partidas para que el suplicante comerciare con elos…* [Mr. Captain Don Lucas de Careaga, a knight of the Order of Santiago and your brother, a resident of the city of Mexico, humbly states that from the year 1702 to 1709, he delivered to Don Miguel de Ubilla, also a knight of the same Marquess of Santa Savina, the sum of 450 pesos in various installments as a mutual loan. The purpose was to allow the petitioner to engage in commerce with them…]. 2 identical documents. Circa 1709. 300 x 205 mm, one of 1 leaf + 1 blank, the second of 2 leaves. Undated, without signatures. In good condition.

One of the documents may be a draft of the second one, as it has erasures, and on the back of the second sheet, there is a list of people with their positions. The second document is written more clearly, without erasures, and on the back, it indicates: "*Copia del Memorial que puse en manos de su Majestad sobre las pretensiones de mi hermano Don Lucas de Careaga"* [Copy of the Memorial

that I submitted to His Majesty regarding the claims of my brother, Mr. Don Lucas de Careaga].

The document presents to His Majesty the legal situation of Mr. Don Lucas de Careaga, which arose because Don Miguel de Ubilla has not repaid the loan of 450 pesos he borrowed from him and was supposed to have settled by the end of the year 1707. Since Mr. Careaga couldn't pay, he was imprisoned, and his trade books were confiscated, along with his assets. It asserts that he has been treated as a criminal in the collection of a commercial debt, even though it was a matter between individuals. It claims that he has suffered many damages, and the legal dispute will be protracted and costly. Therefore, he requests from His Majesty a *"espera por el término de 3 flotas"* ["moratorium for the term of 3 fleets"] to satisfy the creditors, be released from custody, have the embargo on his assets lifted, and have his books and papers returned to continue his businesses. He emphasizes that his commerce is significant and beneficial to all parties involved, and it is important that it continues to produce.

3. [1709] *Orden de Instruccion que Yo el Capitan Don Lucas de Careaga Cavalero del Orden de Santiago y vecino en esta ciudad de Mexico doy a los señores Don Juan Joseph de Berrospe y Don Juan Antonio de San Martin. Personas que de proximo estan para con el favor de Dios en executar viaje a los Reynos de Castila en la presente flota… Buen viaje. Mexico y Noviembre 2 de 1709.* [Instruction Order that I, Captain Don Lucas de Careaga, Knight of the Order of Santiago and resident in this city of Mexico, give to Mr. Don Juan Joseph de Berrospe and Mr. Don Juan Antonio de San Martin. These individuals are soon to embark on a journey to the Kingdom of Castile in the current fleet, God willing… Safe travels. Mexico, November 2, 1709]. 2 copies. Mexico, November 2, 1709. 300 x 205 mm, one of 2 leaves + 2 blanks, unsigned; the second of 2 leaves, with the autographed signature of Don Lucas de Careaga. In good condition.

In the instruction order, Don Lucas de Careaga requests that Mr. Don Juan Joseph de Berrospe and Mr. Don Juan Antonio de San Martin dispatch correspondence to the court of King Philip V regarding the legal disputes and other documents. They are to take the necessary actions to inform the court of his legal situation and implore for the King's protection. The document contains four requests: (i) Granting him three fleets to make a remittance of the principal amount; (ii) Given the damages and harm suffered to his person and property, he requests to be exempted from paying the 5% in silver; (iii)
Issuing a royal decree from His Majesty to preserve his house and businesses (prevent them from being auctioned); and (iv) Including an order in the royal decree that debtors of Don Lucas de Careaga make payments to him and not withhold them due to the legal dispute.
4. [1709] *En la ciudad de Mexico, a quatro dias del mes de noviembre de mil setecientos y nueve años. Don Lucas de Careaga Cavalero de la Orden de Santiado y actual Capitan de una de las Compañias del tercio del Comercio de esta ciudad, a quien doy y le conozco. Otorgo queda su poder cumplido…* [In the city of Mexico, on the fourth day of the month of November in the year 1709. I, Don Lucas de Careaga, a Knight of the Order of Santiago and the current Captain of one of the Companies of the Tercio del Comercio of this city, to whom I give and acknowledge. I grant complete power…]. 3 leaves + 1 blank, 300 x 205 mm. In good condition.

On stamped paper, SECOND STAMP, SIX REALES, YEARS OF SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND TWO AND SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND THREE. The power granted by Don Lucas de Careaga to Juan de los Reyes Esquivel of Cadiz, Juan Bauptista de Goxenechea, brother of Lucas Careaga, from the Lordship of Vizcaya, and Luis Antonio de San Martín of the city of Mexico, so that they may undertake a journey to Castile on his behalf and representation to appear before His Majesty, his Royal and Supreme Council of the Indies, and his Board of Restoration of Court and Town, in order to inform of his legal situation and request his protection. With the signatures of the royal scribe, among others.

5. [1709] *Hermano y señor mio fiado de sus favores de vuestra majestad que siempre le e merecido y sin embargo de pasar en la presente flora las personas de Don Juan Joseph y Errospe y Don Juan Antoni de San Martin nominados con vuestra majestad… Mexico y noviembre 4 de 1709.* [My brother and lord, confident in the favors of Your Majesty, which I have always deserved, and despite the presence in the current location of the individuals Don Juan Joseph and Errospe, and Don Juan Antonio de San Martin, appointed by Your Majesty…] Mexico, November 4, 1709. 2 leaves + 1 blank, 300 x 205 mm. In good condition.

Letter to His Majesty in which Lucas de Careaga informs him of his legal situation and requests

protection and sponsorship. With the autograph signature of Lucas de Careaga.

6. [1709] *Muy Poderoso Señor = Joseph Patiño en nombre del Capitan Don Lucas de Careaga Cavalero del Orden de Santiago en los autos que se han formado en execucion de las Realces Cedulas de su Majestad que Dios guarde, sobre la recaudación de ciertas cantidades de pesos y lo demas como mejor proceda…* [Very Powerful Lord = Joseph Patiño on behalf of Captain Don Lucas de Careaga, Knight of the Order of Santiago, in the proceedings that have been initiated in the execution of the Royal Decrees of His Majesty, whom God save, regarding the collection of certain sums of pesos and whatever else is most appropriate…]. November 9, 1709. 3 copies, of 7, 8, and 20 leaves (the same text with varying length), 300 x 205 mm. In good condition.

On stamped paper, SECOND STAMP, SIX REALES, YEARS OF SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND TWO AND SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND THREE. Joseph Patiño, on behalf of Lucas de Careaga, requests the accounts of the Consulate of Seville to be presented before the King. These accounts cover the period from the establishment of the consulate until the present date. He also requests a record of the petition that indicates the embargo on the assets and properties of Mr. Careaga, a record of the opposition by the creditors, and the details of the debts. By Decree of November 14, a citation is issued to the prosecutor regarding the requested records.

7. [1710] Copy of various legal records. 10 pages, 300 x 205 mm. In good condition.

- Power of Lucas Careaga in favor of Juan de los Reyes Esquivel and Don Juan Antonio de San Martin, dated November 4, 1709, along with its corresponding legalization.

- Letter dated April 20, 1710, from Ignacio de Ugarte, a servant of Lucas de Careaga, to Don Juan Antonio de San Martin, explaining why he has not fulfilled his payment obligation.

- Petition dated June 24, 1710, from Don Juan Bauptista de Goxenechea, who is Lucas de Careaga's brother-in-law. He affirms that he searched for Juan Antonio de San Martin, who was acting as a commissioner for Careaga, in Madrid to receive instructions and the funds and jewelry that Careaga entrusted to him. Juan Antonio de San Martin allegedly told Goxenechea that he had a letter exonerating him and his wife, Manuela de Careaga (Careaga's sister), from certain obligations, but that he hadn't fulfilled his responsibilities. Goxenechea requests an investigation into the commission, funds, and jewelry of San Miguel and asks for a report on the quantity, quality, and distribution to provide an account to his brother-in-law (Lucas de Careaga). He also requests that a statement and oath be taken from Juan Antonio de San Martin.
- Order of June 24, 1710, mandating the declaration and oath of Juan Antonio de San Martin.

- Sworn statement and declaration of June 24, 1710, by Juan Antonio de San Martin, in which he states that he met with Juan Bauptista Goxenechea in Madrid regarding the commission of Lucas de Careaga and handed over all the instruments and documents. However, he did not have the funds and jewelry belonging to Lucas de Careaga because he didn't have them with him. He also told Goxenechea that he had a letter in which his brother-in-law Lucas de Careaga absolved him and his wife from certain obligations.

8. [Ca. 1711] *Copia de Cuentas Liquidada y Ajustada en México en 11 de octubre de 1708, entre Don Lucas de Careaga Cabalero de la Orden de Santiago y Don Domingo de Cortayre…* [Copy of Accounts Settled and Adjusted in Mexico on October 11, 1708, between Don Lucas de Careaga, Knight of the Order of Santiago, and Don Domingo de Cortayre…]. Ca. 1711. 9 leaves, 305 x 200 mm. Some parts are damaged due to the ink used for writing the accounts, otherwise in good condition.

Accounts owed by Domingo Cortaire to Don Lucas de Careaga. These accounts were sent and signed by Don Lucas de Careaga in a letter dated June 7, 1711, which states that Domingo Cortaire owes him 90,673 pesos in silver. [Domingo Cortaire was a merchant from the Port of Veracruz with a questionable reputation, as he was accused of smuggling French goods]. The accounts date back to August 1707 and pertain to freight charges for iron, platinum, and "*vergajon*" paper from France, various textiles, camel hides, ribbons, clothing, and accessories such as coats, stockings, gloves, hats, etc. Domingo Cortaire was one of the various debtors of Lucas de Careaga, and their mutual failures to fulfill their obligations caused harm to both parties

9. [1712] *"Real Cedula. El Rey = Licenciado Don Felis Gonsales de Aguero oidor de la Real Audiencia de la Ciudad de Mexico en las Provincias de Nueva España, y por su falta a Don Francisco de Valensuela, y por la de ambos Don Alsonso de Abela Fuertes oidores de la misma Audiencia.*

Atendiendo a las instancias hechas por parte de Don Lucas de Careaga… ["Royal Decree. The King = Licentiate Don Felis Gonzales de Aguero, Judge of the Royal Audiencia of the City of Mexico in the Provinces of New Spain, and in his absence, Don Francisco de Valensuela, and in the absence of both, Don Alonso de Abella Fuertes, Judges of the same Audiencia. Considering the requests made on behalf of Don Lucas de Careaga…]. Mexico 1712. 9 leaves + 1 blank. In very good condition.

On stamped paper, SECOND STAMP, SIX REALES, YEARS OF SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND TWO AND SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND THREE. Testimony dated in the city of Mexico on December 7, 1712, containing King Felipe V's Royal Decree dated Madrid on August 31, 1711. The decree resolves: Lucas Careaga should be released as long as he hasn't hidden assets; a box with three keys should be created to collect all funds, with two keys given to other interested parties in the bankruptcy and one key to Don Lucas Careaga, to ensure transparency; all matters should be consolidated into a single lawsuit; a Conservator and Exclusive Judge of Lucas Careaga's estate should be appointed with powers to handle the entire case; proceedings against Miguel de Ubilla and his assets should continue, requiring him to deliver and restore the provisions he received from Lucas Careaga for the interests of the funds entrusted to him.

Additionally, the testimony contains an Obedience document by which the commerce books that were in the possession of the judges are returned. An order dated December 7, 1712, with the certification of the accounts, indicated that Ignacio de Ugarte owes Lucas Careaga ten thousand pesos in the year 1708. It is stated that Don Juan Baptista de Goxenechea and his wife, Doña Maria Manuela de Careaga, are released from all obligations to Lucas de Careaga, and the mortgage they granted should be released, and the accounts closed. Lastly, it requests and initiates proceedings against Ignacio de Ugarte. With various illegible signatures.

10. [1712] *En la ciudad de Mexico a dies y siete dias de diciembre de mil setecientos y doce años ante mi el escribano y testigos, el Capitan Lucas de Careaga Cavalero de la orden de Santiago y vecino de esta ciudad, que doy fe conosco, otorgo su Poder…* [In the city of Mexico, on the seventeenth day of December in the year one thousand seven hundred and twelve, before me, the notary, and witnesses, Captain Lucas de Careaga, Knight of the Order of Santiago and resident of this city, whom I certify to know, grants his power…]. Mexico 1712. 3 leaves + 1 blank. In good condition.

Power of attorney granted by Don Lucas de Careaga in favor of Juan Baptista de Goxenechea, authorizing him to collect, through legal or extrajudicial means, the amount of ten thousand pesos owed by Ignacio de Ugarte y Mena on his behalf and in his representation.

11. [Ca. 1712] Accounts related to the expenses and costs of the lawsuit of Don Lucas Careaga from November 30, 1706, to December 17, 1712. 1 leaf. With some minor gaps due to the ink of the pen used for writing, otherwise in good condition.

12. [1714] Inventory of the Tetitlan Estate and its assets, livestock, and produce, including slaves, which was handed over to Don Juan Antonio de Muxica by Cristobal Gutierrez de Gongora for its administration pursuant to a letter from Don Lucas de Careaga in October 1714. 7 leaves + 1 blank. In good condition.

The inventory included the estate's houses and their furnishings, the chapel with all its adornments, the sugar cane mill, the boiler house of the respective mill, carpentry tools, cattle pens, cattle branding irons, agricultural tools, and more. Notably, the inventory also lists the slaves:

“Esclavos = Ytten. Un esclavo nombrado Juan de Mondrago __ Ytten. Otro esclavo nombrado Nicolas Antonio Sanson
Yttn. Otro esclavo nombrado Sebastián Morilo __ Yttn. Otro esclavo negro bosal, lamado Francisco de la Cruz _
Yttn. Otro esclavo negro bosal lamado Manuel Conzales __ Yttn. Otro mulato esclavo nombrado Nicolas de la Cruz __
Yttn. Una esclava mulata nombrada Gitrudiz __

The list comprises a total of 12 slaves, including unspecified slaves, mulatto slaves, and "negros bosal" [negro bozal refers to those who did not speak Spanish fluently, and they were called "bozal" because it was said they were difcult to understand and it seemed like they had a muzzle in their mouths]. In total, there are 11 men and one woman.

13. [1715] *Yo Joseph Manuel de Paz Escribano del Rey nuestro Señor y Notario del Santo Oficio de la Inquisicion, doy fe y testimonio de verdad, que autos estan pendientes, ante el señor Don Felis Fonzales de Aguero, del Consejo de su Majestad su oidor en la Real Audiencia… en Mexico a veinte y nueve de Noviembre de mil setecientos y quinze años.* ["I, Joseph Manuel de Paz, Scribe of our Lord the King and Notary of the Holy Office of the Inquisition, bear witness and attest to the truth, that there are pending proceedings before Mr. Don Felis Gonzales de Aguero, Councilor of His Majesty and Judge in the Royal Audiencia... in Mexico on the twenty-ninth of November in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifteen]. 2 copies. 5 leaves + 1 blank. In very good condition.

On stamped paper, THIRD STAMP, ONE REAL, YEARS OF SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND TEN AND SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND ELEVEN. These accounts document the eight thousand pesos that Ignacio de Ugarte y Mena owes to Don Lucas de Careaga. It also declares Manuela de Careaga, his sister, and Don Juan Baptista de Goxenechea as free of obligations, as these individuals credited the amount of $8,000 pesos to Ignacio de Ugarte, which was duly demonstrated.

14. [1718] *Copias de cartas escritas al Marques de Campo Florido Presidente en el real de Hacienda* [Copies of letters written to the Marquis of Campo Florido, President in the Royal Treasury]. 3 leaves + 1 blank. In very good condition.

The first letter, consisting of 2 pages, is undated and has a small, illegible rubric, but the text identifies the writer as Don Juan Baptista de Goxenechea. In this letter, he mentions his fraternal love for Don Lucas de Careaga, his brother-in-law residing in the Kingdom of New Spain (likely in Mexico). He requests the return of one thousand doubloons that he delivered in excess and that they be allocated to the "*Derechos de lengua el agua de Lanas*."

In the second letter, dated April 24, 1718, Don Juan Baptista de Goxenechea requests that his *"enbolso"* (his payment) be consigned, which appears to refer to the doubloons he overpaid.

15. [1719] Copy and certification dated February 27, 1719, regarding the request and decree confirming the receipt of the Judge of the Royal Decree, dated Madrid on December 10, 1710. 2 leaves. In good condition.

16. [1724] Certified copy dated August 29, 1724, regarding the letter from Lucas de Careaga, dated April 10, 1713, addressed to Mr. Don Pedro de Madariaga. 1 page. In very good condition.
In the letter, Lucas de Careaga provides an account of the accounts he is sending to Spain, including, for example, 256 reales for his mother. He also mentions that he was appointed as the Consul of the Casa de Contratación [The Casa de la Contratación de Indias was an institution of the Crown of Castile established in Seville in 1503. It oversaw all matters related to trade with the Indies, the Canaries, and Berberia, acted as a school for pilots, and had judicial functions].

Offered with a Spanish export license

ELENA GALLEGO
RARE BOOKS

Elena Gallego Rare Books LLC
4839 Brandeis St #1111 San Antonio, TX 78249
www.elenagallegorarebooks.com
ABAA - ILAB - Texas Antiquarian Booksellers

elena@elenagallego.com
T: Elena Gallego (210) 797-8587 - Claudia Ainslie (210) 627-5488