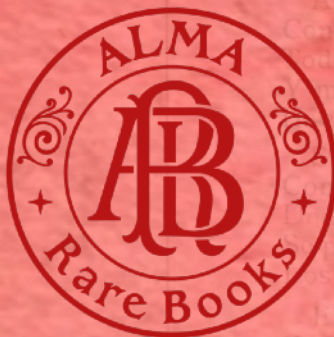




**2026 Houston Antiquarian Book Show**  
February 21st & 22nd, 2026

ALMA Rare Books



...casas de primor  
Se ve un hermoso Carruaje  
Que fue del Emperador  
... que emprendió su viaje  
Por nuestro gran derredor.  
Es un Palacio encantado,  
... hay que ver,  
... uno admirado,  
... causa mucho placer  
Verlo tan bien arreglado.  
Adelante esta el Correo  
Con una porcion de empleados,  
... en perfecto aseo  
... bien uniformados  
... diario su paseo.  
... la gran Catedral  
... hierro muy precioso,  
... con gusto especial  
... san haciendo. Los  
... iguales.  
El Palacio Nacional  
Con sus tres guardias de honor,  
Alli esta el General,  
Tambien su Estado Mayor  
Que ha en la guardia cabal.

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# Colonial Mexico: Society and Daily Matters

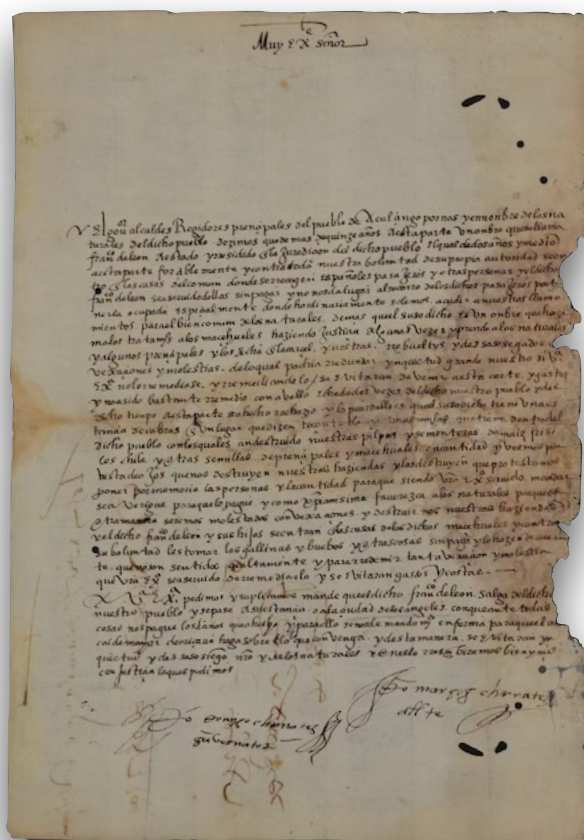
## Indigenous Justice in Action: A Complaint Against Francisco de León for Mistreatment.

1. {1578} “Excelentísimo señor - El Gobernador alcaldes, Regidores, principales del Pueblo de Aculçingo por nos y en nombre de los naturales del dicho pueblo dezimos...” Acultzingo, Veracruz, Mexico, 1578. Manuscript. 1 h., folio. On a stain of humidity covering the central and right part of the document, with missing paper on the right margin affecting some words, and some small wormholes; however, the text is almost entirely legible. Repairs with tape on the verso. [Ref # 75]

\$2800

Formal complaint from the governor and other authorities of the indigenous town of “Aculçingo” against Francisco León for abuse, mistreatment, harassment, and other harms caused to the natives, the “Principales” (indigenous authorities), and the “macehuales” (farmers, artisans, public servants, and fishermen). They request that Francisco León pay for the damages caused and be removed from the town. The document bears the autographs of the principal indigenous authorities: Governor Domingo Chonatez and Mayor Marcos Chonatez.

In this manuscript, the indigenous governor, mayors, councilors, and principales of Acultzingo accuse Francisco de León, who had resided in the Orizaba jurisdiction for fifteen years, of causing disturbances over the past two years. They charge him with occupying the house where the Spaniard travellers stayed and keeping money intended for the natives, mistreating the macehuales, punishing and imprisoning some principales, and causing disorder and humiliation. The indigenous report that he has destroyed crops: “*they have destroyed our corn, beans, chili, and other seed plots of principales and macehuales in quantity,*” and accuse him of theft: “*the said Francisco de León and his sons enter the houses of the said macehuales and, against their will, take chickens, eggs, and other items without paying.*”



[Context: Acultzingo is a municipality in the Mexican state of Veracruz, located in the high mountains of the Cumbres de Acultzingo. Francisco León used his official position to appropriate properties within the Orizaba jurisdiction. By 1583, he had obtained numerous land grants in the area, highlighting the enduring impact of his abuses.]

Transcription available.

References: “Entre funcionarios, encomenderos, vicarios y arrieros.” *Estudios de historia novohispana*, 20 de enero de 2023. José Antonio Montiel Vera.

Provenance: Taxon-De Font Reaulx Collection.

## Colonial Criminal Edict Summoning a Fugitive to Appear

2. {1679} “Yo Francisco de Garay Espinosa, Escribano del Rey Nuestro Señor, Que Dios guarde, y su Notario Público y de las Indias, vecino de este pueblo de Tecamachalco,... hago saber a Josephe de Escobedo, vecino del valle de San Agustín, sujeto al pueblo de Tecamachalco, como de oficio de la Real Justicia se le hizo causa criminal por incontinencia pública con Nicolasa de Chávez, mestiza,...” Puebla, México, 1670. Manuscript. 1 sheet, folio (31 x 22 cm), stamped paper with signature. Edges worn, small brown stains, foxing, folds, and a minor moth track affecting some words; text remains fully legible. A rare and vivid example of colonial justice in 17th-century Mexico.

[Ref # 694]

\$1500



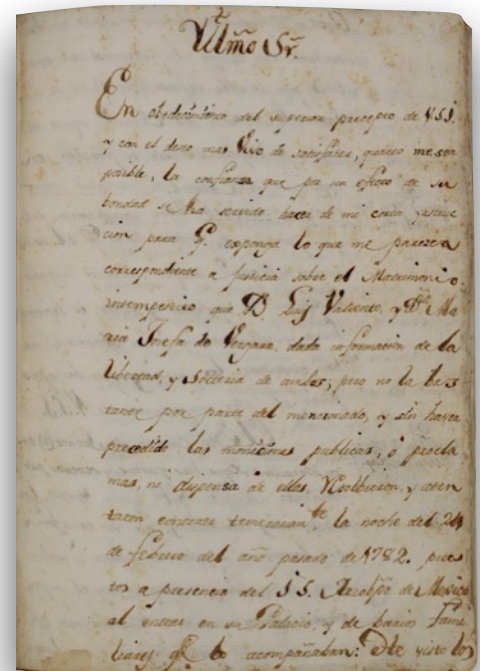
Manuscript recording the publication of an edict by the town crier, Juan Pedro, a “Indio Ladino” (ladino Indian), dated February 28, 1679, in the town of Tecamachalco, in the province of Tepeaca (Puebla, Mexico). It consists of the third warning issued against the fugitive Josephe de Escobedo, ordering him to appear at the public jail to proceed with the criminal case brought against him, together with the mestiza Nicolasa de Chavez.

According to the edict drawn up by the scribe Francisco de Garay Espinosa, a criminal case was initiated against Josephe de Escobedo and Nicolasa de Chavez: “a resident of the valley of San Agustín, subject to the town of Tecamachalco, against whom, in the exercise of royal justice, a criminal proceeding was brought for public incontinence with Nicolasa de Chávez, a mestiza, and for having aimed a carbine at Bartolomé de Morales, lieutenant of said town...” As indicated, Lieutenant Bartolomé de Morales ordered the seizure of the property of Josephe de Escobedo and the “mestiza” Nicolasa de Chavez, whereupon they aimed a carbine at him.

## An Intempestive Marriage in Colonial Puebla: Canonical-Legal Ruling: Illicit but Subsistent

3. {1786} “Año de 1786. Sobre el Matrimonio intempestivo de Mexico. Dr. Juan de Dios Olmedo... Puebla de los Ángeles a de Agosto de 1786. I.S. Dr. Juan de Dios Olmedo” Manuscript. 21x15 cm., [62]. Pages darkened, otherwise in good condition. Modern half calf binding. [Ref # 453]

\$2200



This 1786 manuscript contains the canonical-legal opinion issued by Dr. Juan de Dios Olmedo, at the request of the Archbishop of Mexico, Victoriano López Gonzalo, regarding a marriage celebrated in an intempestive manner between Don Luis Valiente and Doña María Josefa de Vergara in the city of Puebla.

The document analyzes the extraordinary circumstances surrounding the union on the night of February 24, 1782, when the couple, accompanied by relatives, suddenly entered the Archiepiscopal Palace to contract marriage before a parish priest. Although the priestly blessing was not imparted and the formal rite of the Church was not observed, Dr. Olmedo maintains that the essential elements of matrimonial consent were fulfilled. He highlights the verbal declaration of Luis Valiente—“*this is my wife and I her husband*”—and the consent expressed by María Josefa when she gave him her hand, in addition to the testimony of five witnesses, including her mother and an ecclesiastical notary, who confirmed the will of both parties.

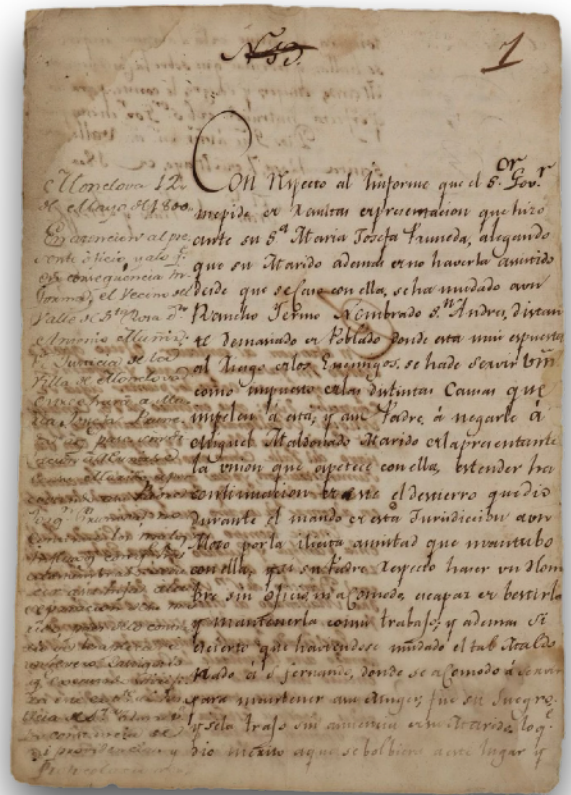
The opinion further notes that the marriage was officially recorded and that Valiente had previously applied for a marriage license. In conclusion, Olmedo affirms that although the union was celebrated illicitly, suddenly, and rashly, without proper ecclesiastical authorization, the marriage is true, legitimate, and subsisting, and that the couple did not incur excommunication, although they did commit serious faults.

### Illicit Friendship and Defiance: María Josefa Pruneda's Separation Dispute, 1800

**4. {1800} Request for separation by María Josefa Pruneda from her husband, with a report on her “illicit friendship”, official warning. “Con respecto al informe que el señor gobernador me pide en remitir en presentacion que hizo ante su señoría Maria Teresa Pruneda, alegando que su marido ademas el no haverla assistido desde que se caso con ella,...”** Coahuila y Texas, 1800. Manuscript, folio, [4]. The first page shows wear along the edges affecting some letters; otherwise fully legible. Complete. Minor humidity stains and darkening paper. [Ref # 91] \$1500

The manuscript documents María Josefa Pruneda's petition to the governor of Coahuila and Texas to separate from her husband, Miguel Maldonado, claiming he neglected her. The intendant of Santa Rosa reports that María Josefa refused to live with her husband due to her father's influence and because of her “*illicit friendship*” with a young man named Thomas Zaralsa. The report notes that Miguel Maldonado was a hardworking man, while the petitioner enjoyed her husband's absences.

The governor, Manuel Antonio Cordero y Bustamante, ordered the Justice of the Villa de Monclova to ensure she cohabited with her husband and warned her father to cease influencing her. The final report states that María Josefa was warned but disobeyed and left the town.



# Governance and Regulation in New Spain

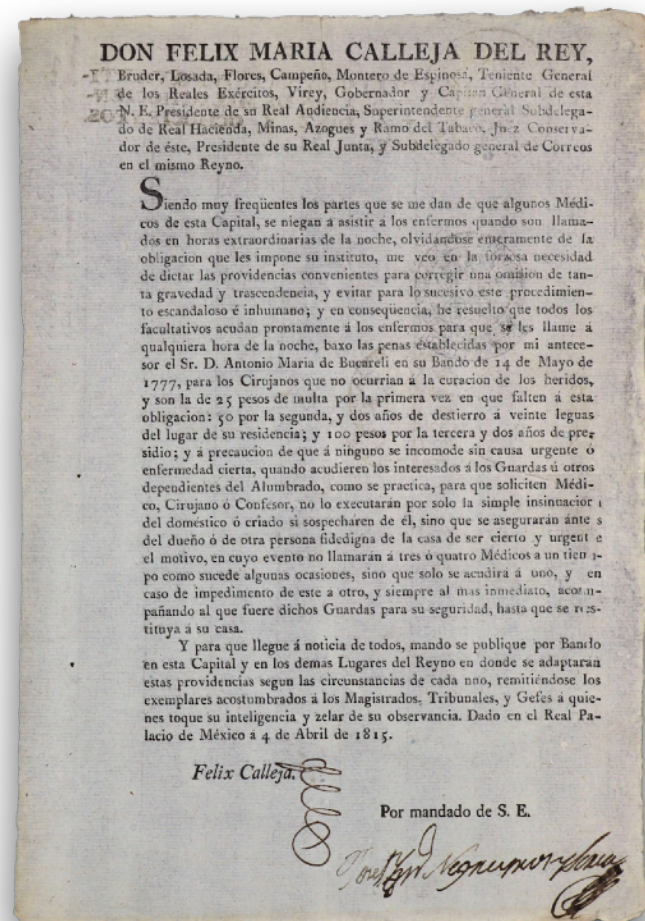
## Viceroy Calleja's Mandate for Nighttime Medical Care in New Spain, 1815

5. {1815} **Don Felix Maria Calleja del Rey,...** Siendo muy frecuentes los partes que se me dan de que algunos Médicos de esta Capital, se niegan a asistir a enfermos quando son llamados en horas extraordinarias...he resuelto que todos los facultativos acudan prontamente á los enfermos para que se les llame a qualquiera hora... Mexico, 1815. 1 leaf, folio (31 x 22 cm), light blue paper. With viceroy's seal signature and full signature of José Ignacio Negreiros y Soria; Royal seals of Charles IV and Ferdinand VII on verso. Very good condition. [Ref # 536] \$2500

Rare; only one copy (Universidad Complutense de Madrid).

Calleja responds to complaints that some physicians refused to attend patients at night, mandating prompt medical care at any hour. Penalties under the 1777 regulations of Viceroy Bucareli include fines, exile, and imprisonment.

*"I find myself under the urgent necessity of issuing the appropriate measures to correct an omission of such gravity and consequence, and to prevent in the future this scandalous and inhuman behavior; and consequently I have resolved that all practitioners shall promptly attend the sick whenever they are called at any hour of the night..."*



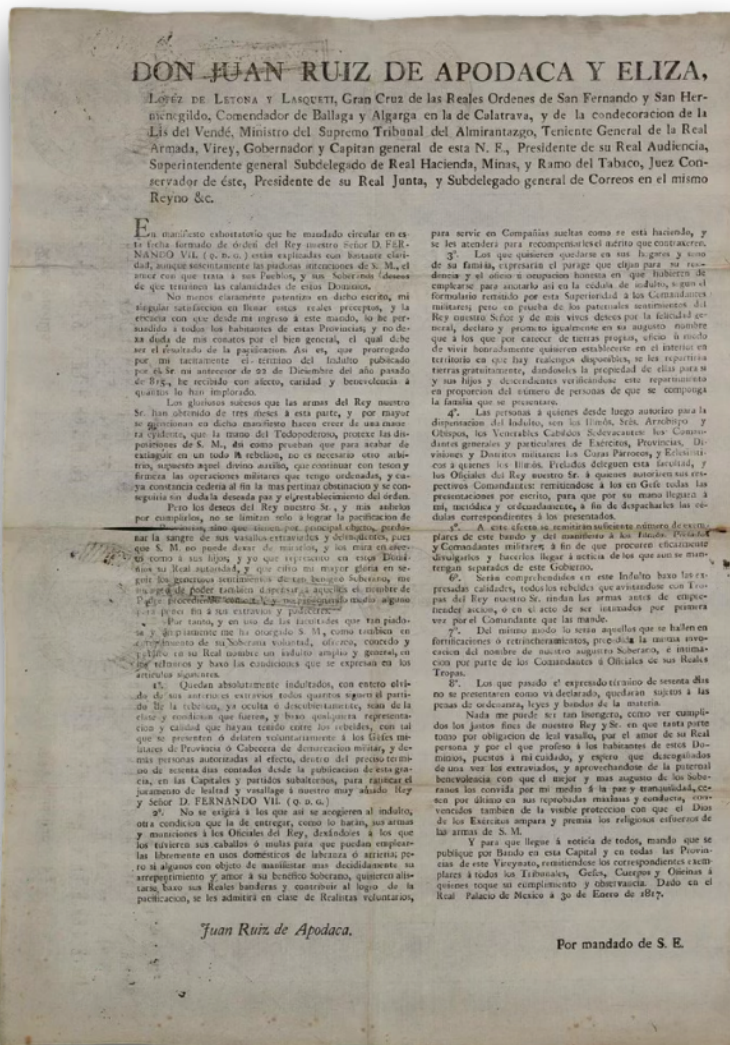
## 1817 Royal Amnesty for Rebels in New Spain Mexican War of Independence

6. {1817} Don Juan Ruiz de Apodaca y Eliza, Lopez de Letona y Lasqueti, ... Virey, Gobernador y Capitan general de esta N.E. ... de orden del Rey nuestro Señor D. Fernando VII ... ofrezco, concedo y publico en su Real nombre un indulto amplio y general, en los términos baxo las condiciones que se expresan en los articulos siguientes:... 1 Single sheet; 42 x 30 cm; with stamps of Ferdinand VII of Spain on the verso. Prominent folds, with a small paper loss along one fold; text complete; in good condition. [Ref # 648]  
\$3500

Rare; only one recorded copy at the University of California, San Diego.

On January 30, 1817, only four months after assuming command of New Spain, Viceroy Apodaca ordered the publication of a manifesto and decree granting a "broad and general" amnesty to the rebels. It places particular emphasis on "the glorious successes which the arms of our Lord the King have achieved during the past three months." The pardon had as its principal aim "to spare the blood of his misguided and delinquent vassals."

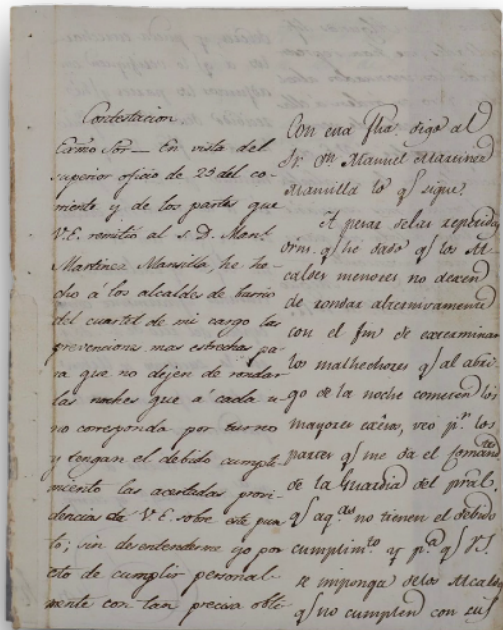
The edict set forth eight conditions for obtaining the pardon, including voluntary surrender within sixty days, the delivery of arms and ammunition, and submission to designated authorities. Working animals could be retained, and support was offered to those who remained at home. The amnesty applied to both those who surrendered and those found in fortifications; after the deadline, the prescribed penalties would be enforced.



Law and Order in Late Colonial Mexico:

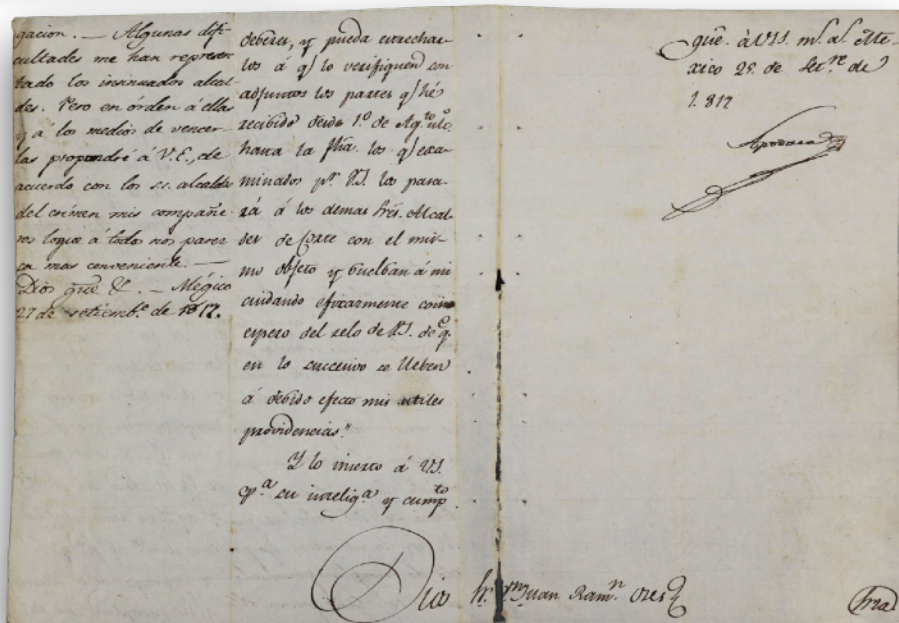
Viceroy Apodaca's Autograph Decree Against Criminals

7. {1817 } Order of the Viceroy of New Spain, Juan Luis de Apodaca, Count of Venadito, calling for surveillance “in order to exterminate the wrongdoers.” Autograph signature of Apodaca. 16mo, 2 leaves, the first written in manuscript on both sides, and the second containing only the date and the viceroy's signature. The left half of the page is used for the reply. Good condition, with well-preserved ink, very legible. Reinforcement tape along the lower left margin. [Ref # 290]  
\$1500



Apodaca issues instructions to Manuel Martínez Mansilla to strengthen surveillance in Mexico City in order to exterminate wrongdoers: “Despite the repeated orders I have given that the subordinate magistrates must not fail to patrol in turns in order to exterminate the wrongdoers who, under cover of night, commit the greatest excesses, ... Mexico, September 25, 1817.” Autograph signature of Apodaca.

In the left margin there is a reply sent to Viceroy Apodaca stating that instructions have been issued to the district magistrates ordering them to “not fail to patrol at night” and to comply with the viceroy's directives.



# I ndependent Mexico

## The Imprisonment of Vicente Guerrero, 1831 The Fall of a Mexican Hero

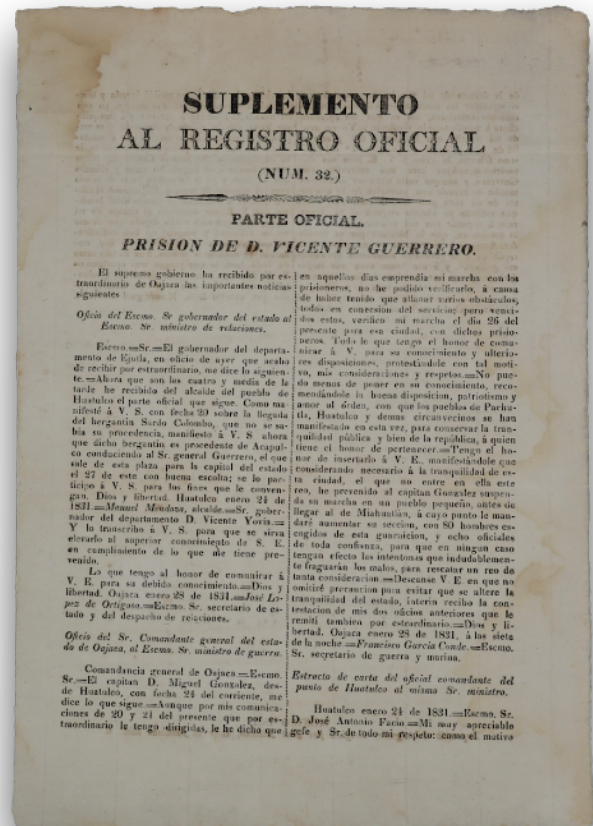
**8. {1831} Suplemento al Registro Oficial (Num. 32) - Parte Oficial PRISIÓN DE D. VICENTE GUERRERO. Mexico 1831. Imprenta del Águila. Folio, [2] pp., printed in two columns. With a small water stain; text complete, in good condition. Includes two reports on the capture and transfer of Vicente Guerrero for execution. [Ref # 650] \$2500**

Very rare; we couldn't locate any other copy.

Official dispatch from the Governor of Oaxaca reporting the arrival of the prisoner Vicente Guerrero and his subsequent transfer to the capital for execution: "*Now that it is half past four in the afternoon, I have received from the mayor of the town of Huatulco the following official report. As I informed Your Excellency on the 20th regarding the arrival of the brig Sardo Colombo, whose origin was unknown, I now report that said brig comes from Acapulco carrying General Guerrero, who will depart this place for the state capital on the 27th under good escort;...*" The second is the letter of the officer who met with the already detained Vicente Guerrero, in which he recounts that Guerrero pleaded not to be executed.

Vicente Guerrero (1782–1831) was a Mexican politician and military leader of Nahua indigenous and Afro-descendant origin, who served as President of Mexico from April to December 1829. During the War of Independence, he led the insurgents in the resistance stage, collaborated on the Plan of Iguala, and helped form the Ejército Trigarante, which consummated independence on September 27, 1821. After independence, he served as a substitute member of the Supreme Executive Power and as Minister of War and Navy. Following the annulment of the 1828 elections, he assumed the presidency in 1829, notably abolishing slavery and achieving victory at the Battle of Tampico, which halted Spanish reconquest efforts.

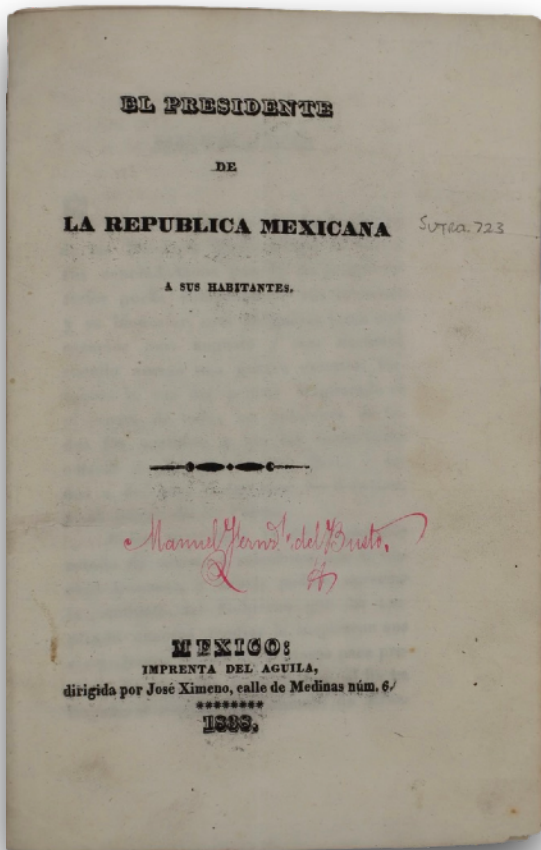
Due to his liberal ideas, he was betrayed and overthrown in a coup led by Vice President Anastasio Bustamante. Guerrero continued fighting in the south until 1831, when he was captured and executed. He is considered a true hero of independence and a defender of rights and equality; in his honor, he was declared Benemérito de la Patria in 1833, and the state of Guerrero was created in 1849.



**Calls to defend the dignity - Guerra de los Pasteles: the first French intervention in Mexico**

**9. {1838} El Presidente de la República Mexicana a sus Habitantes. [Anastasio Bustamante]. México: Imprenta del Águila, dirigida por José Ximeno, 1838. 16o., 7 pp. In very good condition, aside from very small repairs; modern blue leather binding. [Ref #291]**

\$900



President Anastasio Bustamante calls upon the nation to “defend the dignity, rights, and honor of the Fatherland” in view of the deplorable state of relations with France, following receipt of an ultimatum from the French government.

Just sixteen days later, on April 16, 1838, the First French Intervention in Mexico began, also known as the Pastry War, the first armed conflict between Mexico and France. The conflict originated in an attempt to obtain economic privileges in Spanish America. In 1827, the Provisional Declarations were concluded, regulating relations between the two countries. Through Baron Antoine-Louis Deffaudis, the French ambassador, French merchants residing in Mexico submitted a series of claims, including that of Mr. Remontel, owner of a restaurant in Tacubaya, who claimed that in 1832 several officers of President Santa Anna had eaten pastries without paying the bill, for which he demanded compensation. This incident gave rise to the name Pastry War.

Antoine-Louis Deffaudis, together with ten ships, anchored off the Island of Sacrificios, Veracruz, threatening to invade Mexican territory if Mexico did not comply with the conditions set forth by Deffaudis in an ultimatum that expired on April 15.

# R eligion & Languajes

## The First Novohispanic Printing of *Ejercicio Práctico de la Voluntad de Dios*, a Rare Pocket-Sized Devotional Work.

**10.** {1681} *Ejercicio practico de la volvntad de Dios... Sacado a la lvz por el Lic. Don Ignacio de Asenjo y Crespo, Canonigo de la Santa Iglesia Cathedral de la Puebla,... Reimpreso en la Puebla, en la Imprenta de Miguel de Ortega.* Puebla, ca. 1681. First Novohispanic edition. 107 x 80 mm; 10 leaves, [18], 310 pages, [5] index. Title page with typographic border; restored with a small paper loss at the lower left corner. With decorated capital initials featuring floral motifs. Original vellum binding, without title or ties; the pastedown is partially detached from the endpaper. Complete and clean. [Ref # 673]

\$1500

This Novohispanic edition of the *Ejercicio práctico de la voluntad de Dios* lacks a date on the title page, although its preliminaries are dated August and September 1681. It is considered the first Mexican edition, printed in Puebla, and preceded by a Seville edition of 1680. A later edition of 1682 is attributed to the Widow of Bernardo Calderón, whose dating has caused bibliographical confusion.

The work is rare, with only three recorded copies. J. T. Medina, México, no. 1239; Sabin 76777; Palau y Dulcet (2nd ed.) 18313n.

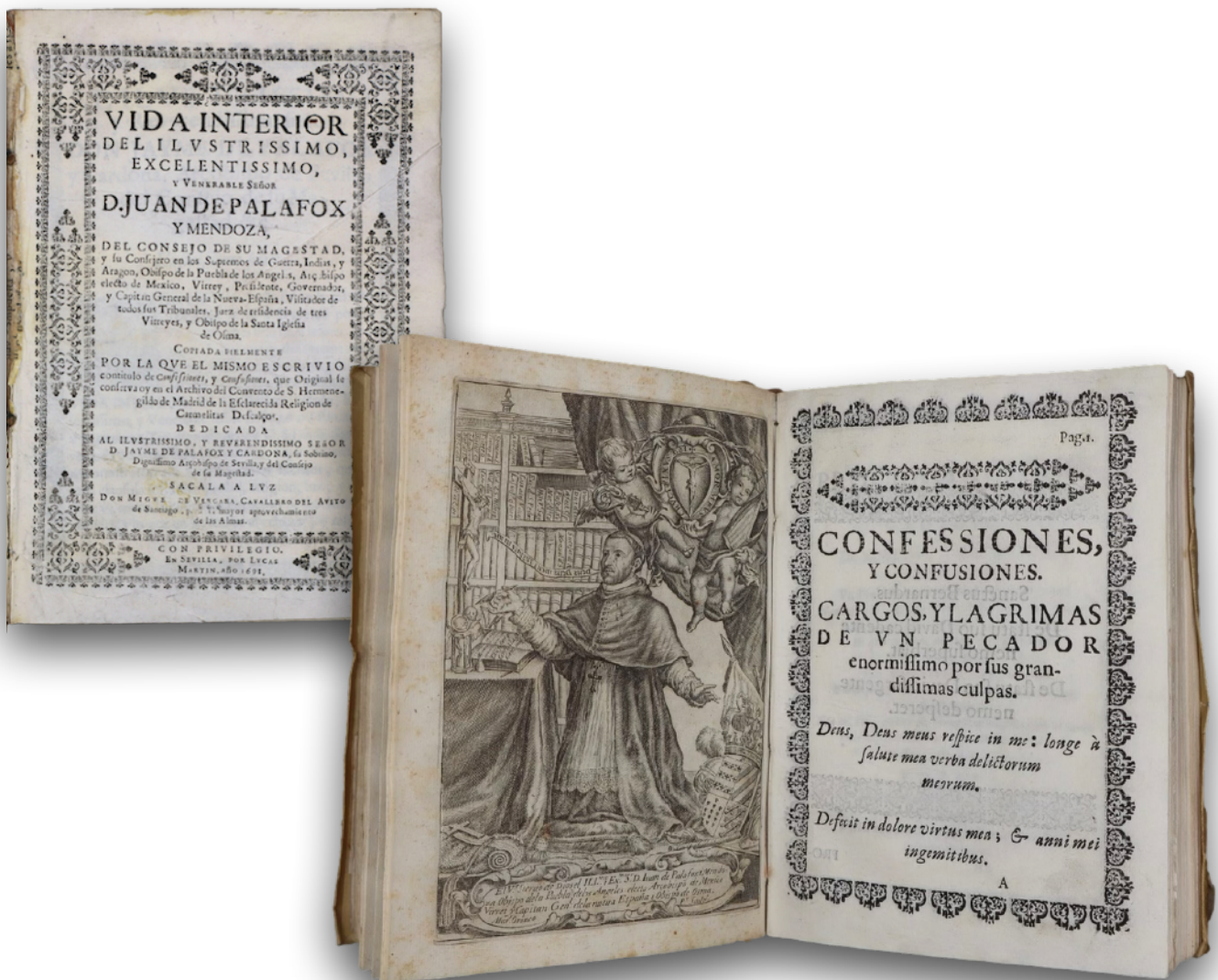
The author, Ignacio de Asenjo y Crespo, was a priest and canon of the Cathedral of Puebla, closely associated with Bishop Manuel Fernández de Santa Cruz, with whom he served as confessor and almoner. The work was occasionally and erroneously attributed to the bishop himself. The content is arranged in three parts: the degrees of fulfilling the will of God; the spiritual labors corresponding to each degree of prayer; and a brief treatise on mortification.



**11. {1691} Vida interior del ilustrísimo, excelentísimo y venerable señor D. Juan Palafox y Mendoza ... Obispo de la Puebla de los Angeles, Arçobispo electo de México, Virrey, Presidente, Governador y Capitan General de la Nueva-España,...Copiada fielmente por la que el mismo escrivio con titulo de Confesiones y Confusiones... Sacada a la luz Don Miguel de Vergara. Sevilla, por Lucas Marin, año de 1691.**

Octavo, [64], 1 engraving, 465 p., [34]. Complete, with the engraving commonly missing. Title page and entire text framed in an ornamental border; text with vignettes; marginal notes in the introduction and presentation; decorated initial letters; marbled endpapers; floral ornaments on the spine. Includes an index. Vellum binding with ties. With an ownership fire brand on the upper edge: "S. Fernando". Very good condition, bright and clean. [Ref # 478]  
\$1000

Palau: 209801. Second Spanish edition. The life and works of Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, who held the positions of Bishop of Puebla, Bishop of Mexico, and, for a brief period, Viceroy of New Spain. The first edition of this work was published in Brussels in 1682. Two versions of the second Spanish edition were printed by Lucas Martín in the same year.



## Buying Nearly 40 Years of Peace of Conscience: Colonial Mass Receipt.

**12.** {1728} **“Recivo en la Santa Concordia, y Capellania perpetua de Missas, y Suffragios por vivos, y difuntos,... Dada en 26 de febrero de este presente año de Mil Setecientos y Veinteiocho...”** Mexico, 1728. Manuscript/printed. Single sheet, 21 x 15 cm. No printer or place indicated. Engraved in metal with an image of the Virgin at the top, framed with a typographic border. Paper darkened with minor wear; text complete and legible. A rare and charming example of colonial religious devotion and record-keeping[Ref # 725].  
\$1500

*“Receipt from the Holy Confraternity and perpetual Chaplaincy of Masses and suffrages for the living and the dead, confirmed by the Holiness of Innocent X and Alexander VII (what follows is in manuscript), Francisco Cristóbal García, so that in life and in death he may enjoy the Masses, prayers, suffrages, indulgences, and pious works ... Given on the 26th of February of this present year of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight...”*

This colonial religious receipt documents the granting of prepaid Masses to Francisco Cristóbal García from 1728 through 1765: *“from the present year of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven, in the house of the Chaplain of said Concord, Year 1728, they are and for the said # of 1728...”* The sheet continues with handwritten annotations recording the Masses paid in advance, year by year, in the name of García. On the verso, dates and instructions are recorded for the faithful: *“...I humbly request that after my passing this document be sent to the Parish of Santa Veracruz of Mexico to certify that I have fulfilled annually the obligation of two Masses and one-third of a Rosary for the Cofrades...”*

*Provenance: From Librería Anticuaria Jenkins, Austin, Texas, which acquired it from the estate of the New York bibliographer antiquarians, the Eberstadt brothers.*





Palau 44871, Medina (Mex) IV-4534, Sabin 10954. The first edition had appeared in 1645 and, according to the preface of the present edition, was already difficult to obtain. Sabin states that the frontispiece depicting St. Ignatius de Loyola is often missing.

Translated from the title page: *"And divided into three parts: The first one deals with everything belonging to the rules of the art, with all its variety, exceptions, and anomalies; in which nothing can be defended that is not found. In the second, training is taught on some words, and others, and so with only one known voice, you can easily derive many others. In the third, the most necessary adverbs of the language are put. With all that, any little work, and in a short time, He will be able to speak the Language with ease, propriety, and expedition. And he no less assertive than rendered, reverently dedicates it, and consecrates the Gloriosissimo Patriarcha San Ignacio de Loyola, author and founder of the Company of Jesus."*

### The Suppression of Jesuit Education in New Spain

**14.** {1769} **Don Carlos Francisco de Croix, Viceroy of New Spain, Orders Compliance with two Royal Cédulas Suppressing Jesuit Chairs and Use of Jesuit Authors. Mexico, 1769.** Spanish. Folio, 31 x 19.5 cm, 3 leaves [5], on Carlos III stamped paper. With the viceroy's seal signature, El Marqués de Croix, and the full signature of his secretary, Juan Martínez de Soria. Very good; text complete, clean, and bright; left margin trimmed without affecting text; modern pagination in ink on pp. 4–6. [Ref # 507]

\$3000

Rare. Only one at the University of California, Berkeley.

Decree transmitting the Royal Cédulas of 12 August and 18 October 1768, ordering the suppression of Jesuit education in New Spain and across the Spanish American territories: *"I order that in all Universities and Studies of these my Kingdoms, the Chairs of the School called Jesuitical be extinguished, and that the Authors of it not be used for teaching..."*.

The expulsion of the Jesuits from Spain was ordered by King Charles III, under the accusation that they had been the instigators of the popular uprisings (the Esquilache Riots), through which they allegedly sought to change the form of government. On February 27, 1767, Charles III decreed the banishment (perpetual exile) of the Society of Jesus from all territories of the Spanish Monarchy. The social impact in New Spain was significant, as the Jesuits were in charge of the schools attended by the elite's sons and also carried out extensive evangelization.

... de Castilla. 1767

... EL QUARTO, YNGENIERO  
... DE MIL SEPTENTA  
... DE MIL Y OCHENTA

**DON CARLOS FRANCISCO DE CROIX**, Marqués de Croix, Cavallero del Orden de Calatrava, Comendador de Molinos, y Laguna Rota en el mismo Orden, Teniente General de los Reales Exercitos, Virrey, Governador, y Capitan General de esta Nueva España, Presidente de la Real Audiencia de ella, Superintendente General de Real Hacienda, Presidente de la Junta de Tabacos, Juez Conservador de este Ramo, y Subdelegado General del Nuevo Establecimiento de Correos Maritimos en el mismo Reyno, &c.

**P**OR QUANTO SUMAGESTAD (que Dios Guarde) se firmó expedir las dos Reales Cédulas del tenor siguiente: = EL REY. = Por quanto en diez de Agosto proximo pasado, tuve à bien mandar expedir la Real Cédula del tenor siguiente: = Don Carlos por la gracia de Dios, &c.

... A los del mi Consejo. Presidentes, y Chofres de las mis Audiencias, Alcaldes, Alguaciles de la mi Casa, Corte, y Chancillerias, y à todos los Corregidores, Asistentes, Intendentes, Governadores, Alcaldes mayores, y Ordinarios, Universidades, Colegios, Rectores, Catedráticos, Catedráticos, y Maestros de ellas, y à otras qualquier Jueces, Justicia, Alcaldes, y Personales de todas las Ciudades, Villas, y Lugares de estas mis Reynos, así de Realengo, como los de Señorío Abadengo, y Ochoens, de qualquier calidad, condicion, y preeminencia que sea, tanto à los que ahora son, como à los que serán de aqui adelante, y à cada uno de Vos, sabed: Que hallandose publicado en el mi Consejo diferentes Expedientes sobre supresion de Colegios, y Escuelas de los Regulares españoles de la Compañia, à efecto de proceder à su determinacion con cabal conocimiento, se mandaron usar à ellos, como los incidentes, y se publicaron los Decretos, la prohibicion publica de la Doctrina practica del Padre Pedro de Calatayud, Summa Moral del Padre Hermeno de Bufemoun, Dedicatoria, que puso el Padre Alvarez Cienfuegos en su Obra intitulada *Ensimas Theologicas*, y otras, que todos se hallaban formalizados, conforme à la manera de ellos: Y visto por los del mi Consejo, estando pleno, teniendo presente lo que sobre cada uno de ellos expusieron mis Fiecales en Consulta de primero de Julio proximo, me hizo presente el parecer, y consideraciones en todo con el, por mi Real Resolucion à la citada Consulta, publicada en el mi Consejo en ocho de este mes, se acordó su cumplimiento, y para que lo tenga en todo, aspeque esta mi Cédula: Por la qual mando se extienda en todas las Universidades, y Escuelas de estos mis Reynos, las Carteras de la Escuela llamada *Jesuitica*, y que no se use de los Autores de ella, para la ensenanza, y en la consecucion, encargo à los

M. RR. Arzobispos, RR. Obispos, Superiores de todas las Ordenes Regulares, Mendicantes, y Monacales, y demas Prelados, y Jueces Eclesiasticos de estos mis Reynos, observen esta mi Real Resolucion, como en ella se contiene sin permitir, que con ningun pretexto se contravenga à ella en manera alguna en los Seminarios, y Escuelas, que estan à su cargo: Y mandado à los del mi Consejo, Presidentes, y Chofres de las mis Audiencias, y Chancillerias, Alcaldes de mi Casa, Corte, y demas Jueces, y Justicias, Universidades, Rectores, Catedráticos, Catedráticos, Maestros, Profesores, y Estudiantes de ellas, y demas à quien correspondia, guarden, cumplan, y executen la citada mi Real Resolucion, y la hagan guardar, y observar en todo, y por todo, dando para ello las providencias que se requirieran por convenir así à mi Real servicio, bien, y utilidad de mis Vasallos, y parezca en la ensenanza publica, y sea mi voluntad: Y que al traslado impreso de esta mi Cédula, firmado de D. Ignacio Echevar de Higuera mi Secretario, y Escribano de Camara mas antiguo, y de Govierno de ella, se le de la misma fee, y credito que à su original. Dada en San Ildefonso à doce de Agosto de mil setecientos sesenta, y ocho. = YO EL REY. = Yo D. Joseph Ignacio de Guayeneche Secretario de el Rey nuestro Señor, le hizo escrebir por su mandado. = El Conde de Aranda. = D. Auguste de Marver. = D. Pedro de Leon, y Escandon. = D. Bernardo Cavallero. = Don Augustin de Leyva Eraso. = Y haviendo representado los Fiecales de mi Consejo de las Indias las razones que concurren para que se extienda, y mande observar en mis Dominios de la America la mencionada providencia en todas las Universidades, y Escuelas de ellos, extrayendole la Escuela llamada *Jesuitica*, y que no se use de los Autores de ella para la ensenanza, y mucho mas, quando

do esta ha tomado tanto incremento en aquellos mis Reynos, ocasionando graves perjuicios, que es justo, y conveniente se remedia: para que mis Vasallos conigan las utilidades, que se siguen de su extincion, à Consulta de cinco de Septiembre siguiente se resolvió que se execute, como lo han pedido los expresados Fiecales. Por tanto ruego, y encargo à los M. RR. Arzobispos, RR. Obispos, Cavillos Eclesiasticos, Superiores de las Ordenes Regulares, y demas Prelados, y Jueces Eclesiasticos de los mencionados mis Reynos de las Indias, y ordinario, y mando à los Virreyes de ellos, à los Presidentes, Audiencias, y Fiecales, à los Governadores, y demas Jueces, y Justicias à quienes pertenezca, como tambien à las Universidades, las Rectores, Catedráticos, Catedráticos, Maestros, Profesores, y Estudiantes, que todos, y cada uno en la parte que se tocara, guarden, cumplan, y executen, y respectivamente hagan guardar, observar, y cumplir en todas las partes lo dispuesto en la primera mi Real Cédula, sin permitir la mas minima contravencion con ningun pretexto, dando para esto importantissimo fin las providencias que convengan, y publicandolo à este efecto, y à el de que llegue à noticia de todos, cada uno en su respectivo Distrito, por ser así mi voluntad, y que se me avise en la primera ocasion que se ofrezca el recibio, y execucion de este Despacho. = Fecho en San Lorenzo à diez, y ocho de Octubre de mil setecientos sesenta, y ocho. = YO EL REY. = Por mandado del Rey nuestro Señor. = Don Thomas del Mello. = Señalada con tres Rubricas. = En cuya villa, y en virtud de mi Decreto de veinte y nueve de Marzo proximo pasado, por el presente mando à la Justicia del Partido de *haga* se publique por Vando este Despacho, en las partes publicas, y acostumbradas, para que se guarde, cumpla,

pla, y execute, lo que S. M. (que Dios guarde) se ha servido resolver en las dos Reales Cédulas inferidas, sin permitir la mas minima contravencion, con ningun motivo à su literal contesto. Y de su execucion, y cumplimiento me daran cuenta en la primera ocasion que se ofrezca. Mexico, y Abul tres de mil setecientos sesenta y nueve años.

*El Marquis de Croix*

*Don Juan de Oros*

*Escuela de San Juan*

**P**ara que la Justicia de el Partido de *haga* se publique por Vando en las partes publicas, y acostumbradas, el contenido de este Despacho en la forma que se expresa.

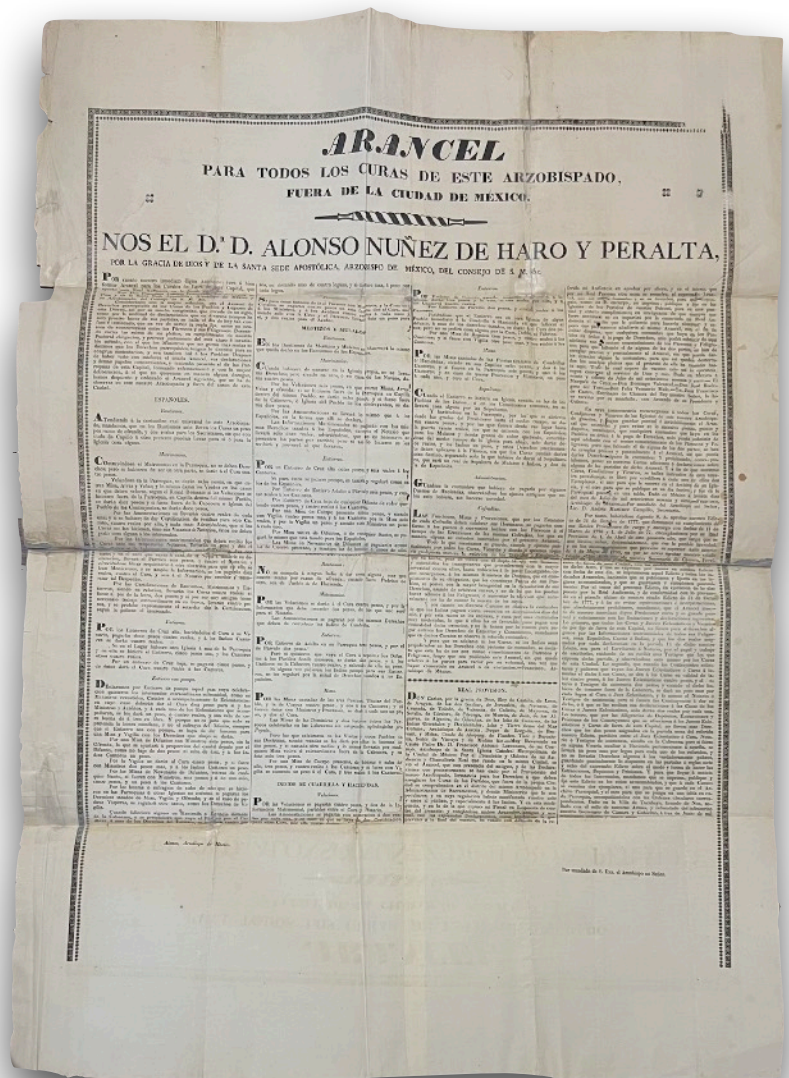
## Parochial Fees and Colonial Tariffs for Spaniards, Mestizos, and Indigenous Peoples

**15.** {1789} **Arancel para todos los Curas de este Arzobispado, fuera de la Ciudad de México.** - Nos el D. Dr. Alonso Nuñez de Haro y Peralta, por la Gracia de Dios y de la Santa Sede Apostólica, Arzobispo de México, del Consejo de S. M. &c... Dado en la Villa de Tacubaya, firmado de Nos, ... á tres de Junio de mil setecientos ochenta y nueve años. 1 sheet, Large format, 84x59 cm. Printed, decorated with a typographic border. Shows fold marks, with some wear causing small losses of paper, though the text remains legible; restored on the verso. With ink ex-libris: "Nicolas Leon." [Ref # 462]

\$2800

The document is a 1789 tariff issued by the Archbishop of Mexico, Alonso Núñez de Haro y Peralta, to regulate the fees that parish priests charged their congregants outside Mexico City. It notes that the previous tariff, over a century old, was confusing and caused conflicts between pastors and parishioners, prompting the establishment of a new, clear system to ensure the clergy's sustenance. This tariff reflects an effort at administrative centralization and standardization within the Archdiocese, clarifying priests' incomes while regulating religious services according to the social hierarchy of the faithful.

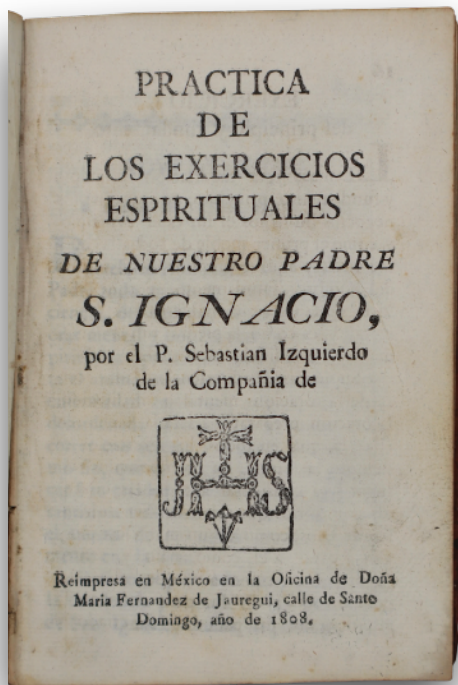
The tariff sets differentiated rates according to social status: Spaniards, mestizos, mulattoes, and Indigenous peoples. For Spaniards, fees were established for baptisms, marriages, regular and elaborate burials, and processions. Mestizos and mulattoes had more limited fees, without the option of "pompa"-sumptuous-burials. Indigenous people from towns paid for baptisms, marriages (with variations for banns and announcements), burials (adults and children, including "pompa"-sumptuous-burials), Masses, and other liturgical services with various options. Indigenous peoples from workgroups and haciendas had similar fees, with additional charges for burials, administration, and confraternities.



## The Path to Salvation in Eight Days:

**16.** {1808} **Practica de los Ejercicios Espirituales de Nuestro Padre S. Ignacio por el P. Sebastian Izquierdo**  
México: En la Oficina de Doña María Fernández de Jauregui, 1808 Octavo, 150 p. Complete with the twelve engravings.  
Bound in leather, with the edges of the boards and the spine rubbed; the interior shows darkening of the paper, though  
overall in good condition. [Ref # 489]

\$1500



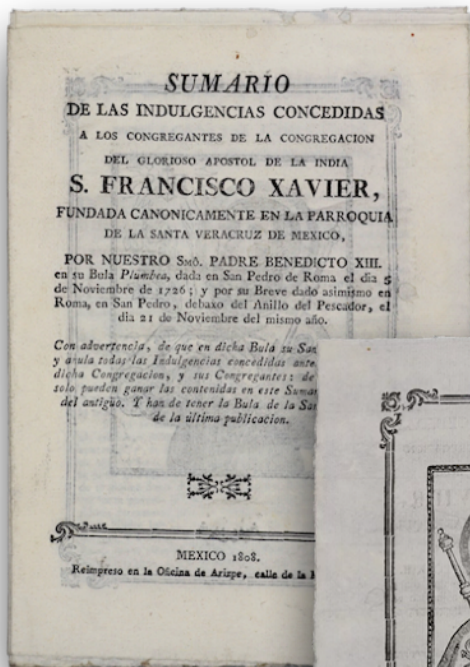
Father Sebastián Izquierdo entered the Society of Jesus in 1623. In 1641, he began his teaching career at the Jesuit colleges of Alcalá and Murcia, and at the Imperial College of Madrid. The first edition of his work in Italian was printed in 1665 at the Roman press of Lazzari Varese. The first New Spain edition, printed by Diego Fernández de León in Puebla in 1685, did not include engravings. For this reprint edition of 1808 by Doña María Fernández de Jáuregui, the engravings that had ornamented the Roman edition from the Varese press a century earlier were reproduced once again.

Both the content and the engravings were intended for pedagogical purposes. Izquierdo's manual consists of eight contemplative meditations inspired by the Spiritual Exercises of Ignatius of Loyola. In the "Advertencias" section, it is stated that the purpose of the work is to condense the Exercises into only eight days, originally conceived by Saint Ignatius to be practiced over four weeks; furthermore, they are meant to be carried out autonomously, without the need for a guide; and finally, the ultimate aim of these Exercises is to ensure salvation: "*And I exhort them that, guided by it, they practice them once a year, if they wish, living Christianly and holily, to secure their salvation.*"



## Forgiveness and Devotion: St. Francis Xavier Indulgences, 1808

**17.** {1808} **Sumario de las indulgencias concedidas a los congregantes de la conragacion del Glorioso Apostol de la India S. Francisco Xavier, fundada canonicamente en la Parroquia de la Santa Veracruz de Mexico...** Mexico, 1808 Reprinted at the Arizpe Office, Calle de la Monterilla, Mexico, 1808. Printed, 23 x 16 cm, [8], with a wood-engraved image of St. Francis Xavier on the verso of the title page, framed by a typographic border. [Ref # 726]  
\$2000



Very rare; we located only one copy at the National Library of Chile. B. Medina, México (10047).

The Sumario details the perpetual indulgences granted to the living congregants of the canonically established Congregation of St. Francis Xavier at the Parish of Santa Veracruz, Mexico. The indulgences were intended to encourage devotion among congregants, increase membership, and attract other faithful Christians to the congregation. It specifies the plenary indulgences granted by His Holiness, including the forgiveness and remission of all sins for those who are truly repentant and confessed, as well as the obligations of both the congregants and the congregation itself.

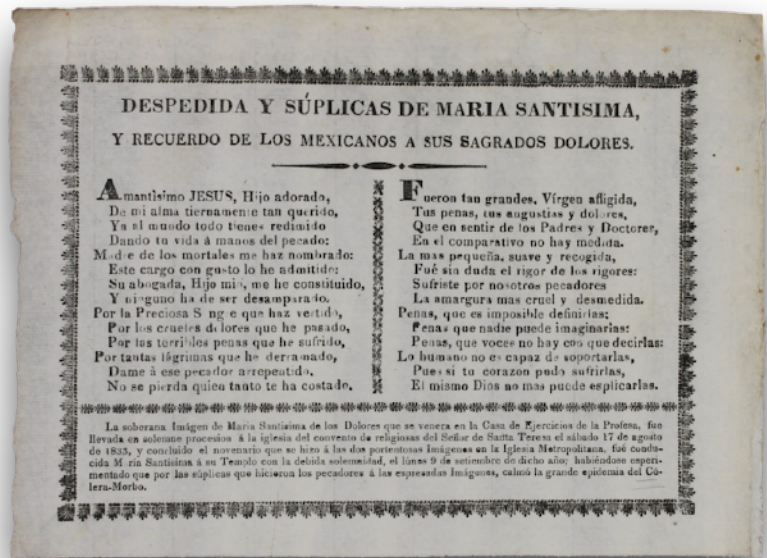


## A Prayer of Thanks for the Calming of the Cholera Epidemic, Mexico.

**18.** {1833} **Despedida y súplicas de María Santísima, y recuerdo de los mexicanos a sus sagrados dolores.** México, 1833. 1 leaf, 160 × 220 mm. Fine copy. Printed in two columns. [Ref # 417]  
\$600

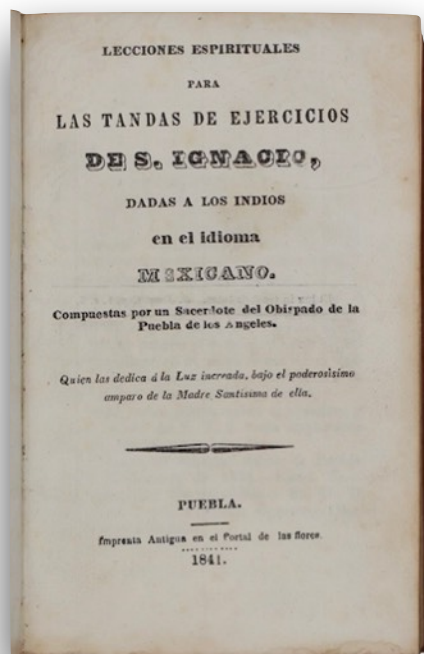
One of the epidemics that most affected Mexico City in the nineteenth century was cholera, which arrived in the city on August 6, 1833. The deaths caused an overcrowding of hospitals and cemeteries, and according to parish records it is estimated that a total of 5% of the population of Mexico City died as a result of this epidemic.

The document describes how the image of Our Lady of Sorrows was venerated in the Casa de los Ejercicios de la Profesa and carried in solemn procession to the church of the convent of the nuns of the Lord of Santa Teresa on Saturday, August 17, 1833, only eleven days after the first case of cholera was detected in Mexico City. After the conclusion of the novena held in the Metropolitan Church, the image of the Most Holy Mary was returned to its temple on September 9, 1833, it having been recorded that through the supplications made by the faithful to the aforesaid images, the great epidemic of cholera morbus was calmed.



### Nahuatl Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius. Puebla.

**19.** {1841} **Lecciones espirituales para las tandas de ejercicios de S. Ignacio, dadas a los indios en el idioma Mexicano. Compuesta por un sacerdote de la Puebla de los Ángeles. Puebla, Imprenta Antigua en el Portal de las Flores, 1841.** Full leather, hardcover. Small 8vo. 213 p. Period binding in mestizo leather, no title label on spine. Interiors in very good condition, complete and free of stains. With two exlibris. [Ref # 556]  
\$750

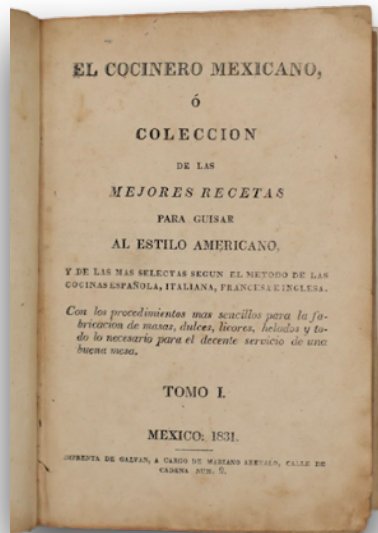


Texts in Nahuatl. Second Mexican edition. The preface is signed “J.P.P.”, who in the licenses identifies himself as a priest of the parish of San Ángel in the Diocese of Puebla.

Palau 291615.

According to the preface, these Lecciones Espirituales were composed in the Mexican language for the indigenous people. The work reflects the perceived shortcomings of the native population from the perspective of parish priests and was intended as a guide for both clergy and laypeople.

# Cooking, Tips & Etiquette

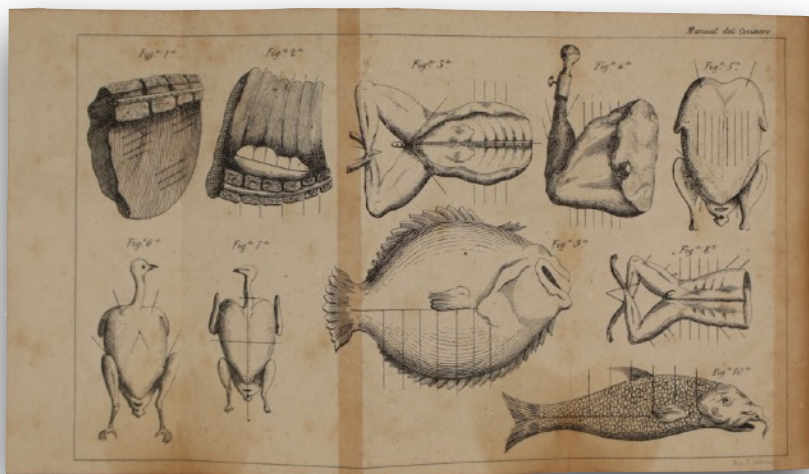
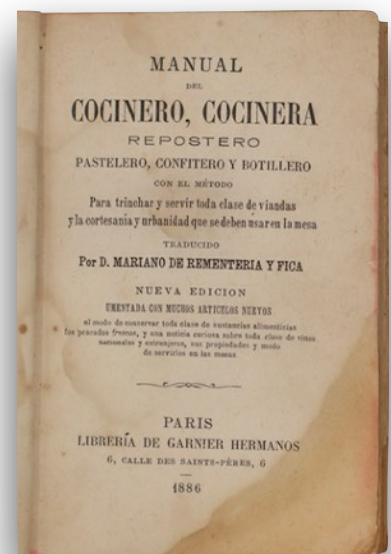


**20.** {1831} **Cocinero Mexicano, o Colección de las Mejores Recetas para Guisar al Estilo Americano, y de las más selectas según el método de las cocinas española, italiana, francesa e inglesa. Con los procedimientos más sencillos para la fabricación de masas, dulces, licores, helados y todo lo necesario para el decente servicio de una buena mesa.. Volumes I and III.** Mexico: Imprenta de Galván. 1831. Small octavo. Vol. I: [4], xi pp., 314 pp., [24], with 2 folding plates; Vol. III: 428 pp., [25]. Paper darkened in both volumes; worming in Vol. II affecting some letters. [Ref # 435]  
\$900

This work, together with *Novísimo arte de cocina* and *Nuevo y sencillo arte de cocina, repostería...*, constitutes the first wave of cookbooks published in the 1830s, inaugurating a new editorial genre in Latin America. Produced in a context of recent decolonization and the search for national identity, and promoted by editors committed to a nationalist cause, these works contributed to the construction of the very notion of “Mexicanness” through cuisine.

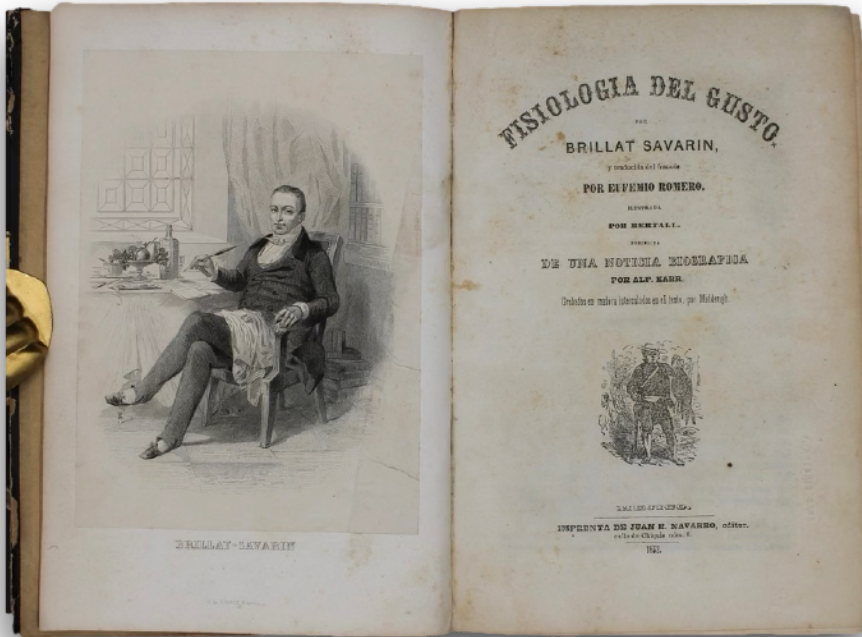
**21.** {1886} **Manual del Cocinero, Cocinera Repostero Pastelero, Confitero y Botillero con el método para trinchar y servir toda clase de viandas y la cortesanía y urbanidad que se deben usar en la mesa.** Traducido por D. Mariano de Rementería y Fica. Paris. Librería de Garnier Hermanos, 1886. Paris. 130x85 mm., 448 pp., 1 fold-out plate measuring 130x230 mm. Modern blue half calf binding, with interior stains of humidity in the lower right corner. [Ref #555]  
\$600

The work covers cooking methods, table service, carving techniques, etiquette, and a wide range of recipes organized by dish types, including meats, fish, soups, sauces, confectionery, and beverages, as well as food preservation and notes on wines.



Wit, Wisdom, and Appetite: The Physiology of Taste by Brillat-Savarin, Philosophy for the Devoted Gourmand.

**22.** {1852} **Fisiologia del Gusto por Brillat-Savarin. Mejico, Imprenta de Juan R. Navarro. Mejico, 1852. First Spanish edition.** Large octavo, viii p., 9-414, [1]. Contemporary half morocco, red spine with raised bands, patterned cloth boards, and marbled endpapers. Minor scuffing to spine ends and worn edges; front free endpaper with former owner's bookplate and pencil annotations, and additional embossed bookplate on the title page. Otherwise complete, clean, and in very good condition. [Ref # 429]  
\$2300



"One of the most witty discussions on food ever written... The work is filled with entertaining anecdotes and commentary on good eating, including several pages of impressions about the United States" (Feret, 38). This work was published in 1825, just two months before his death. It made him the most famous gastronomist of the day, and he became known as the ultimate authority on food and dining.

A Curious Collection of Medical and Household Wisdom

**23.** {1892} **EL RECETARIO o Recopilación de Recetas Utiles y Curiosas que han publicado muchos periódicos nacionales y extranjeros, formada por Braulio Soto.** First edition. Tulancingo. Imprenta Económica. 1892. Tulancingo, Hidalgo, Mexico. [Ref # 451]  
\$700

Rare. Only one at the John Peace Library at the University of Texas at San Antonio.

A rare window into 19th-century Mexican domestic and medicinal knowledge. A fascinating compendium of curious medical recipes and "infallible" remedies, offering treatments for cholera, typhus, cancer, diabetes, drunkenness, baldness, yellow fever, and more. The work explores the properties of foods and medicinal herbs, and provides practical household guidance.

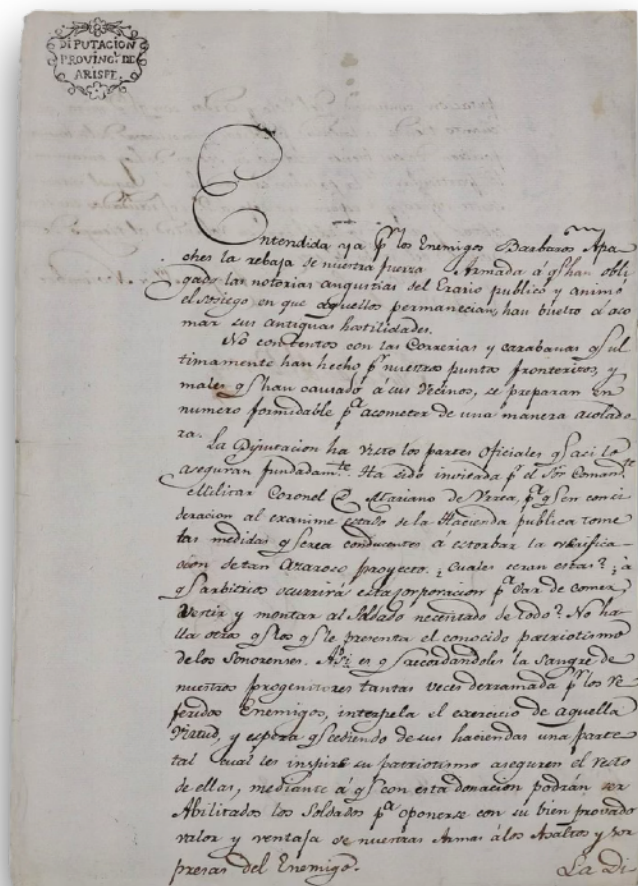




# Mexico Northern Territories & Americana

Against the Barbarous Apaches: Appeal for Soldiers and Defense Arispe Territories (Sonora, Sinaloa, and Southern Arizona)

**24. {1823} Diputación Provincial Arispe, Concerning the attacks of the Enemigos barbaros Apaches, Mexico, 1823.** Manuscript. 1 h., folio. Letter on stamped paper: Provincial Deputation of Arizpe, with autograph signatures, clean, complete, and in very good condition. [Ref# 77]  
\$2000



Concerning the attacks of the "Enemigos barbaros Apaches," which have led to a reduction in their armed forces and public treasury, a donation is requested "so that the soldiers may be supplied to oppose, with their well-proven valor and the advantage of our arms, the assaults and ambushes of the Enemy." Signed by José Manuel de Valdorola, dated Arizpe, November 17, 1823, and addressed to Father Salvador Julián Moreno, who served as Deputy of the Provincial Deputation of Sonora-Sinaloa.

[Context: The independence proclaimed by Iturbide brought a favorable shift in the provinces of Sonora and Sinaloa, as it allowed them to participate in municipal councils and the provincial deputation. The Provincial Deputation of Arizpe was the first independent government of the northwest, governing from February 1822 to October 1823. Its territory included what are now the Mexican states of Sonora and Sinaloa, as well as the southern part of Arizona in the United States. The chief political officer, who also acted as military commander, devoted most of his time and efforts to fighting the Ópatas, Yaquis, Mayos, and Apaches, leaving administrative and political matters to the deputation].

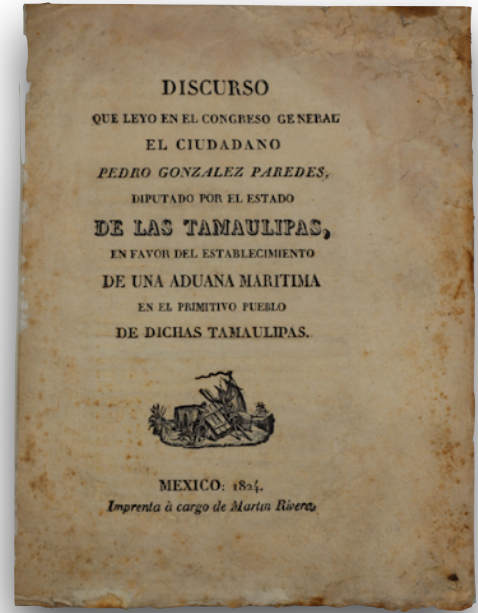
Provenance: From Librería Anticuaria Jenkins, Austin, Texas.

## A Strategic Port for Defense and as a Direct Route to New Orleans and the American Union-

25. {1824}. **Discurso que leyó en el Congreso General el ciudadano Pedro González Paredes, diputado por el estado de las Tamaulipas en favor del establecimiento de una aduana marítima en el primitivo pueblo de dichas Tamaulipas.** México: Imprenta á cargo de Martin Rivera, 1824. Octavo. 24 pp., on uncut paper. Printed with wide margins. Darkened paper, with a dampstain and slightly worn edges; text complete. [Ref # 604]

\$900

To curb smuggling, on November 9, 1820, overseas free trade was authorized in the northern territories of New Spain. To encourage foreign commerce, Pedro González Paredes, deputy for the state of Tamaulipas, delivered this discourse advocating the establishment of a maritime customs house in the “*original town of said Tamaulipas,*” whose principal destination would be the port of New Orleans, thereby linking it with the anchorages of the American Union.



Deputy Paredes promoted the creation of a maritime customs house in the town of Santa Ana de Tampico, favorably and strategically located, capable of sheltering more than one hundred vessels in its anchorage. Beyond its general benefits, the project aimed to populate the coasts and enable man to make use of the resources that nature provides to improve his livelihood.

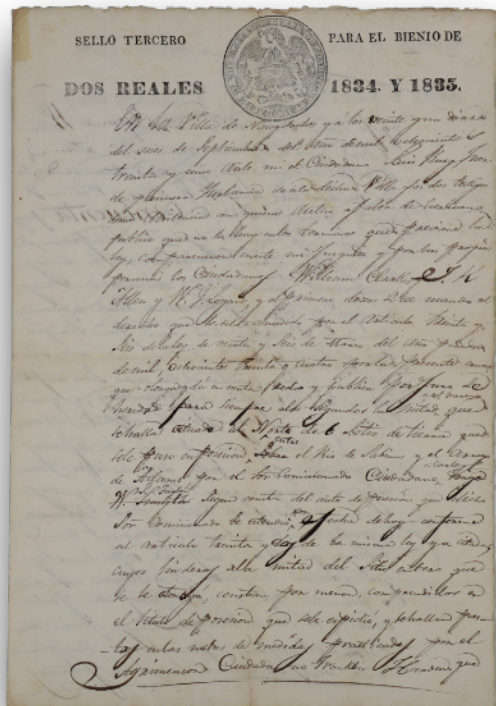
## Last Land Deals Before the Lone Star: Nacogdoches, Tejas.

26. {1835} “*En la Villa de Nacogdoches y a los veinte y un dias del mes de Septiembre del año de mil ochocientos treinta y cinco años.... Estado Libre de Coahuila y Tejas, 1835.*” Manuscript. Folio, 3 leaves. Good condition. [Ref # 51]

\$1000

Stamped paper with the seal of the Free State of Coahuila and Tejas. “*In the Village of Nacogdoches, on the twenty-first day of September of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, before me, the Citizen Luis Rueg, Judge of First Instance of this village...*”

Written just five months before Texas declared independence and became the Republic of Texas on March 2, 1836. Deed documenting the sale and transfer of land between William Clark as seller, and J. K. Allen and W. G. Logan as buyers. The sale concerns “*half of the land located north of the site of land granted between the Sabinas River and Adams Creek... for the price and amount of fifty pesos.*” The land was measured by the surveyor Franklin Harden, and the deed was signed by Judge Luis Rueg, the seller, and the buyers.



# Mexican-American War

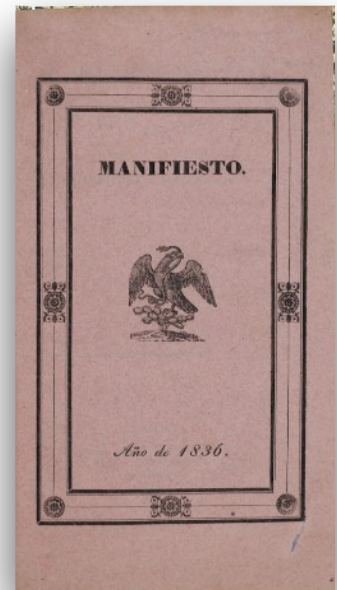
Texas rebels, characterized as ungrateful adventurers:

*“A few faithless men without a country united only by ambition.”*

**27.** {1836} **Manifiesto del Congreso General en el Presente Año. Impreso por J. M. F. de Lara. 1836.** 20 p., 13.5x.22.5 cm. Dated: Mexico, Julio 29, 1836, Angel G. Quintanar, José R. Malo, and Rafael de Montalvo. [Ref # 182] \$700

[Dorothy Sloan, December 2009: Texas: “A few faithless men without a country united only by ambition”

CONGRESO GENERAL. Manifiesto del Congreso General en el presente año. Mexico: Impreso por J.M.F. de Lara, Calle de la Palma número 4 [lower wrapper: Impreso por J.M.F. de Lara], 1836. ... First edition. Palau 148995. Streeter 859: “Many pages are devoted to extolling the lofty traditions of Mexico and to calls on all Mexicans to unity in quelling the revolt of the Texans. The treaties signed by Santa-Anna in Texas are said to have no effect and final victory over Texas is said to be certain.” This address to the Mexican populace praises the noble traditions and ancient courage of Mexico but denounces in the roundest terms the Texas rebels, characterized as ungrateful adventurers: “Unos hombres sin fé, sin patria, sin mas unidad que de ambicion” (p. 7). Meaning to calm the country after the loss at San Jacinto and Santa-Anna’s subsequent capture, Congress assures the nation that the army shall lack for nothing and that victory is certain. In what is surely an insightful prediction, the Congress warns against U.S. ambitions, which they say seek to destroy Mexico from within and without by fomenting internal dissent and extending sovereignty over the entirety of North America, a prediction that too soon came all too true.]



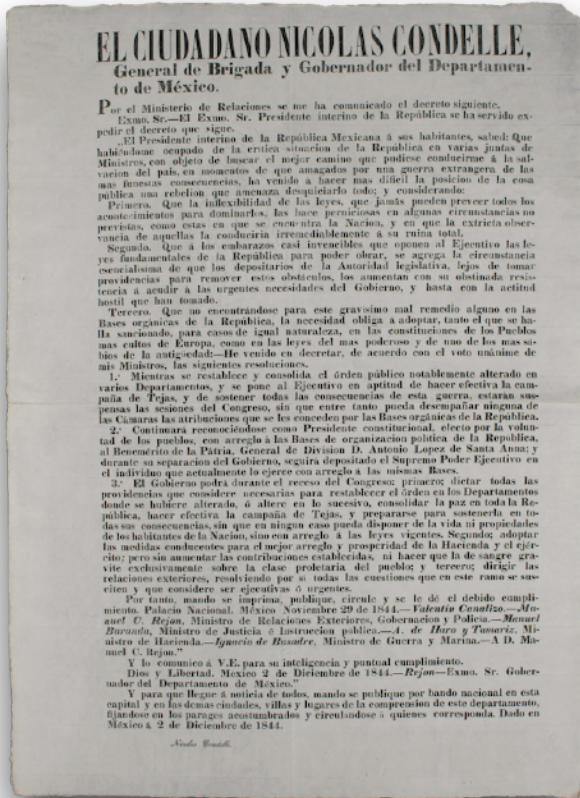
**Legislature. Texas Independence, under review.**

**28.** INDEPENDENCE OF TEXAS. 24th Congress, 1st Session, Rep. No. 854. Ho. Of Reps. July 4, 1836. Washington. Blair & Rives, printers, 1836. 8vo. Two pages. Fine copy. [Ref # 59] \$100

A report by Virginia Congressman John Young Mason, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs: "*The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which were referred certain resolutions of the Legislatures of the State of Connecticut, and the petitions of many citizens of the United States, asking the recognition of the independence of Texas... Resolved, That the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States, whenever satisfactory information shall be received that it has in successful operation a civil Government capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power.*" Congress's support would undoubtedly have followed news of Sam Houston's recent victory over Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto.

## Beginnings of the War: To Make the Texas Campaign Effective, 1844.

**29.** {1844} Circular issued by the Governor of the Department of Mexico, Nicolás Condell, promulgating a national decree from the interim President of the Mexican Republic, Valentín Canalizo, ordering the Texas campaign to be carried out in full, with all its consequences. 1 hs., large format 44 x 32 cm. Broadside in perfect condition, with only pronounced folds. [Ref # 105]  
\$1500

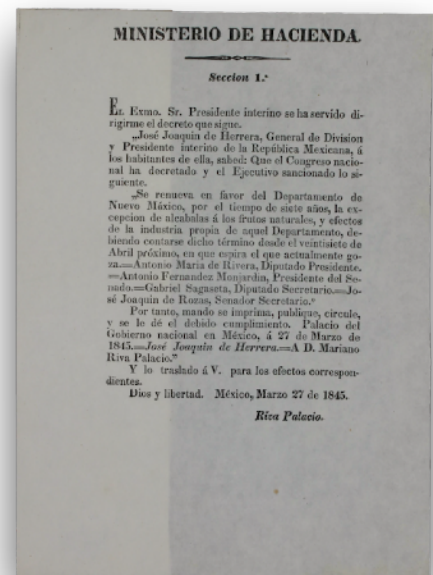


Signed by Citizen Nicolás Condelle, Brigadier General and Governor of the Department of Mexico. Mexico City, December 2, 1844. "1st. While public order is restored and consolidated, notably altered in several Departments, and the Executive is in position to make the Texas campaign effective and sustain all the consequences of this war,... 2nd. It will continue to be recognized as the Constitutional President elected by the will of the people, the Benemérito de la Patria Division General Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna..."

Rare, University of California Berkeley Library, and Benson Latin American Collection

## New Mexico 1845: Seven-Year Tax Exemption

**30.** {1845} Mexico, March 27, 1845. Mariano Riva Palacio, Minister of Finance, transmits a decree from President José Joaquín Herrera of the same date, renewing in the Department of New Mexico, for a period of seven years, the exemption from alcabalas on natural products and industrial goods. Single leaf, 20 x 20.5 cm, folded. Clean and in very good condition. [Ref # 55]  
\$900

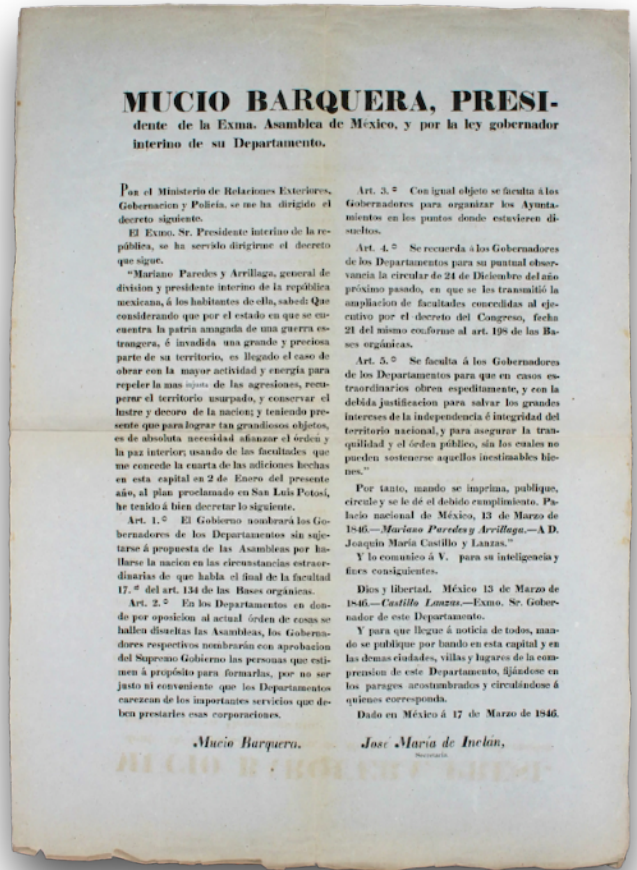


Mexico City, March 27, 1845. Mariano Riva Palacio, Minister of Finance, transmits a decree from President José Joaquín Herrera: The exemption from alcabalas (sales and circulation taxes) on natural products and industrial goods is renewed in the Department of New Mexico for seven years, to promote the local economy. Three years later, New Mexico separated from Mexico as a result of Mexican-American War (1846–1848) and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848.

## Time to Repel Aggressions and Recover the Territory

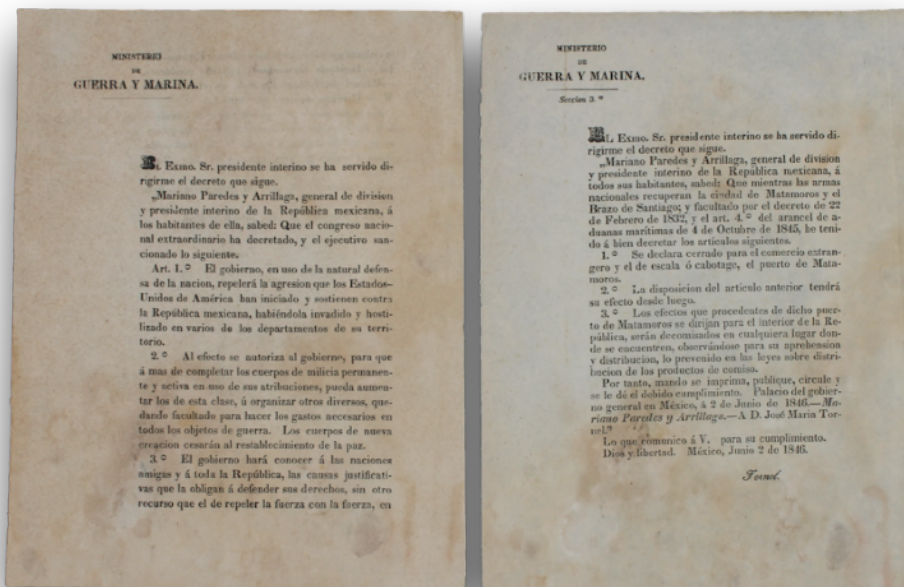
**31. {1846} Broadside issued by Mucio Barquera, President of the Most Excellent Assembly of Mexico and, by law, interim governor of its department. Dated Mexico City, March 17, 1846. "Que considerando que por el estado en que se encuentra la patria amagada de una guerra estrangera, é invadida una grande y preciosa parte de su territorio..."** 1 sheet on large format, 48.5 x 35 cm. Printed in two columns. Fine copy. [Ref # 114]  
\$1500

Decree of General Mariano Paredes y Arrillaga, interim President of the Republic where he informs to its inhabitants: "... that considering that due to the state in which the homeland is threatened by a foreign war, and the invasion of large and precious part of its territory, it is time to act with the greatest activity and energy to repel the most unjust of aggressions, recover the usurped territory and preserve the luster and decorum of the nation..." With five articles of instructions for the government of Mexico.



## Preparing for War: Mexican Government Decrees Closing Matamoros and Calling for National Defense, 1846

**32. {1846} José María Tornel communicates two decrees issued by Interim President Mariano Paredes y Arrillaga. On letterhead of the Ministry of War and Navy. Two leaves, octavo. Complete text, with moisture staining and darkened paper.** [Ref # 17]  
\$1400



June 2, 1846. Decree ordering the closure of the port of Matamoros to all foreign vessels.

Rare; only one copy located at Yale University, dated June 15, 1846, from Luis Gonzaga de Chávarri.

July 6, 1846. Decree authorizing the government to employ all necessary measures to repel U.S. aggression: “*The government, in the exercise of the nation’s natural right of defense, will repel the aggression that the United States of America have initiated and continue against the Mexican Republic, having invaded and harassed it in several departments of its territory.*” Rare; OCLC records only two copies, at Yale and the University of California, Berkeley.

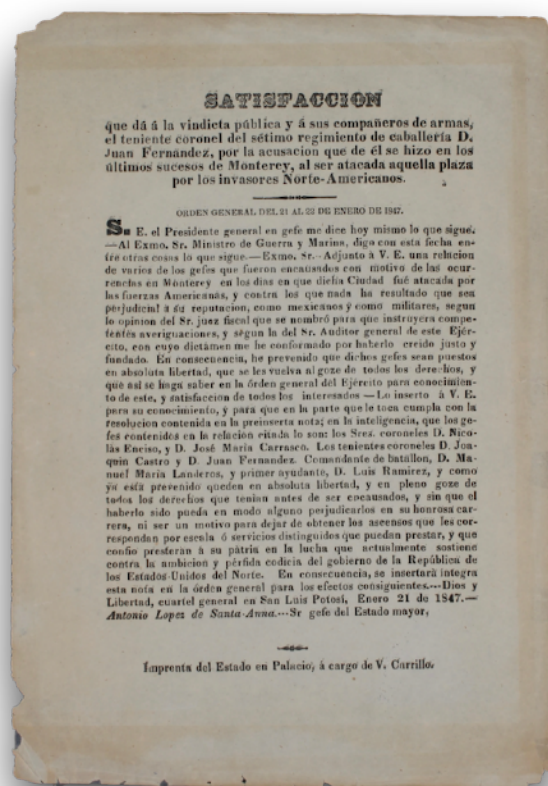
[Matamoros was taken by U.S. troops in May 1846, at the outset of the Mexican–American War, when General Zachary Taylor’s army entered the city, establishing a military occupation that lasted until the end of the conflict.]

## Santa Anna’s Official Exoneration in Light of the Shortage of Naval Officers

**33.** {1847} **SATISFACCION.** Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna, January 21, 1847. Imprenta del Estado en Palacio a cargo de V. Carrillo. General Order. 1 hs., folio (32 x 25 cm). The edges are slightly worn, with small paper losses; otherwise, it is a fine copy, clean and bright. [Ref # 262] \$700

Exoneration of military leaders in order to continue the struggle “*against the ambition and treacherous greed of the government of the Republic of the United States of the North.*”

Santa-Anna is fully involved in this text, which he signs because it is an official document where Santa-Anna exonerates Lt. Col. Don Juan Fernandez and other Mexican army officials who were imprisoned by his army for apparent unlawful conduct during the United States troops’ siege of the city of Monterrey, and here general Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna orders his immediate release.



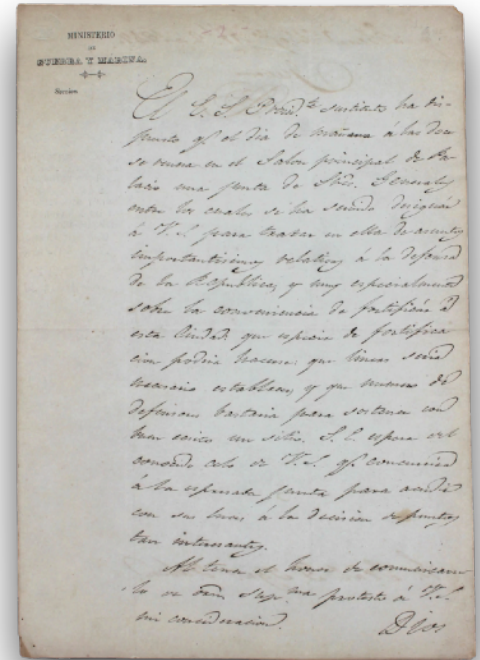
## Fortifying the City of Mexico.

**34.** {1847} Letter from the Minister of War and the Navy, Ignacio Gutiérrez, dated in Mexico City, April 2, 1847, to General Don Ignacio Falcon (Secretary of the Army General Staff), summoning him to a meeting convened by the acting president (Pedro María Anaya) “to discuss matters of the utmost importance relating to the defense of the Republic, and very especially the advisability of fortifying this City...”. Manuscript. Folio, 2 leaves, one written on both sides. Fine copy, on letterhead paper of the Ministry of War and the Navy.

[Ref # 127]

\$1200

The city's fortifications were insufficient. On September 14, 1847, approximately 10,000 U.S. soldiers entered Mexico City. Following the fall of Chapultepec Castle, the U.S. Army, under the command of General Winfield Scott, took control of Mexico City. The U.S. flag was raised over the National Palace, marking the occupation of the capital and the decisive point of the U.S. intervention.



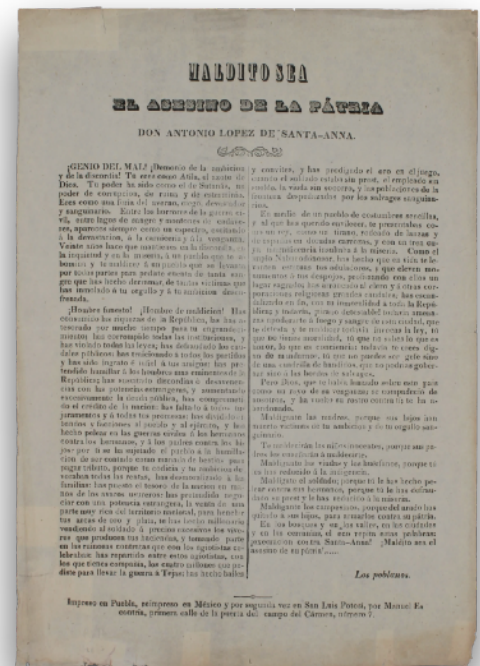
## Cursed Be Santa Anna: A Scathing Patriotic Broadside Denouncing the ‘Assassin of the Homeland’

**35.** {1847} MALDITO SEA EL ASESINO DE LA PATRIA, Don Antonio López de Santa Anna. Los Poblanos. San Luis Potosí, by Manuel Escontria. México, ca. 1847. 1 leaf, 32 × 22 cm. Printed in two columns. With damage to the lower edge, a small loss of paper, and tape repairs on the verso. [Ref # 19]

\$1000

Rate, only one at the University of Houston Libraries.

Reprinted for the second time in San Luis Potosí, by Manuel Escontria,” a well-known printer from San Luis Potosí who was very active in publishing flyers, handbills, and broadsides with patriotic texts against the enemies of Mexico. Contains a severe and extensive diatribe against the actions of Antonio López de Santa Anna, who at one time was officially styled “His Most Serene Highness.” Shamefully, for one who was once a hero, the document includes numerous accusations, offenses, attacks, and insults, forming an extensive, well-written text that denounces Santa Anna for corruption and for plundering the nation’s wealth.



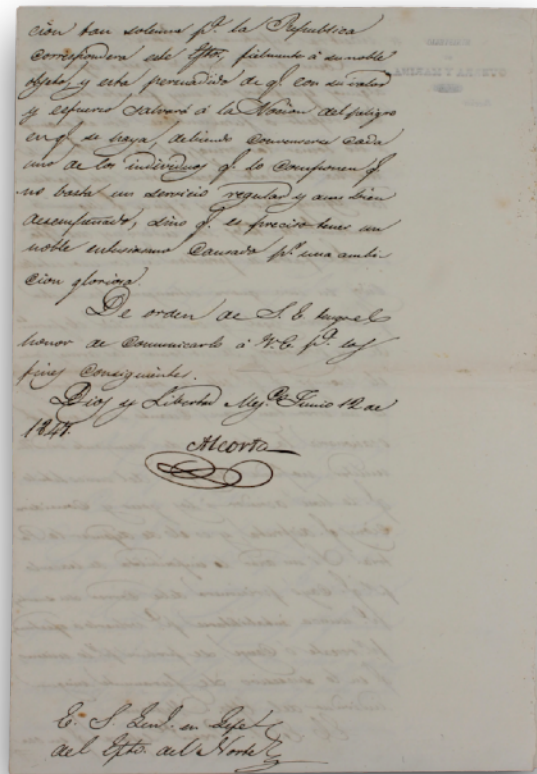
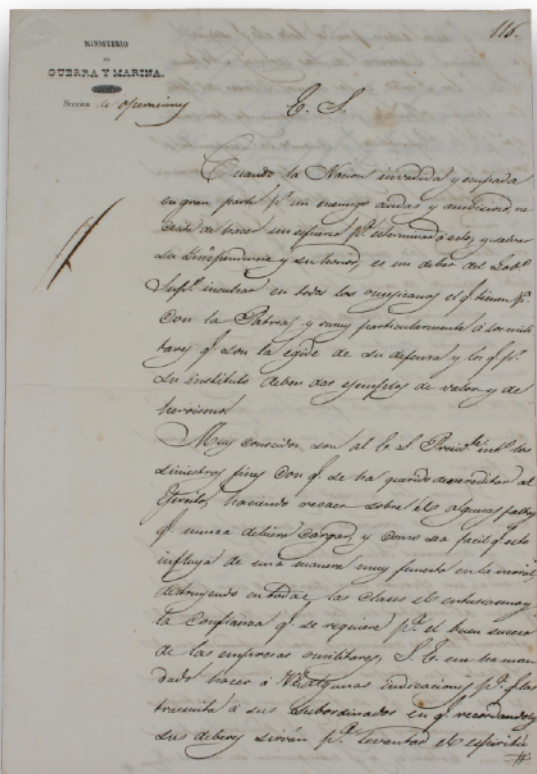
## Reflections and Exhortations to the Mexican Army during the U.S. Invasion:

### A Call for Morale and Discipline Prior to the Fall of Mexico City.

**36.** {1847} “*Cuando la nación invadida y ocupada en gran parte por un enemigo audaz y ambicioso, necesita hacer un esfuerzo para esterminar a este, y salvar su independencia y su honor...*” Letter from Lino Alcorta, dated Mexico City, June 12, 1847, addressed to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the North, Mariano Arista. Manuscript. Folio, [6] leaves. With Alcorta’s autograph signature. Complete, clean, and in very good condition. [Ref # 169]

\$1500

At the request of President Lino Alcorta, he offers several observations on the condition of the Mexican army in the war with the United States. He considers that there is a lack of security among the military, of proper morale in the face of “*the advantages of the enemy*,” and that these deficiencies must be countered by instilling courage and confidence; that officers should respect rank and be responsible for their subordinates. “*If the nation can count on determined soldiers who understand the spirit of the noble profession, it cannot expect to be humiliated by its unfortunate invaders.*” Apparently, the advice and encouragement were not sufficient; barely three months later, American troops occupied Mexico City.



## The Mexican-American War in Seventeen Campaign Maps and Official Documents, 1847

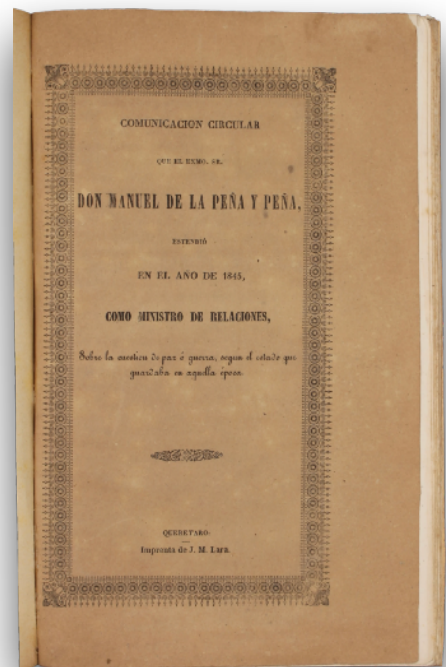
**37.** {1847} **Message From The President Of The United States, To The Two Houses Of Congress, At The Commencement Of The First Session Of The Thirtieth Congress. December 7, 1847. Senate. 30th Congress, 1st Session. Executive No. 1. James K. Polk. Printed by Wendell & Van Benthuyzen, Washington, 1847.** First edition. Complete, with all 17 folding lithographed maps and 5 tables. Thick octavo, 1,369 pages, plus a 249-page Appendix relating to the War with Mexico and western affairs. Half-calf over marbled boards; binding worn, with cracked joints and partial loss of leather on the spine; corners and edges scuffed. Gilt title on spine: Public Documents. Foxing and toning throughout; paper loss to the title page and two following leaves, affecting some text. Ownership inscription on first blank: "*Charles T. Platt\_? Com. U.S. Navy*" (Charles Theodorus Platt, 1795–1860). [Ref # 600]  
\$600

Includes important contemporary maps illustrating key engagements and operations of the Mexican-American War, among them the Battles of Buena Vista and Sacramento, the Valley of Mexico, Cerro Gordo, San Pascual, Los Angeles, and the passage of the Río San Gabriel, as well as operational routes and military reports. President Polk's message to Congress offers a detailed justification of the War with Mexico, boundary issues, and U.S. expansionist policy under the Monroe Doctrine. The first portion of the volume provides an extensive narrative of the conflict from Buena Vista to the fall of Mexico City in September 1847, followed by diplomatic correspondence, military dispatches, statistical records, and occupation reports.

## Warning of 1845 on the Loss of Northern Territories as a Result of the Conflict with Texas

**38.** {1848} **Comunicación Circular que El Exmo. Sr. Don Manuel de la Peña y Peña, extendió en el año de 1845, como Ministro de Relaciones, sobre la cuestión de paz o guerra, según el estado que guardaba en aquella época. Queretaro. Imprenta de J. M. Lara. 1848.** 4o. [4], 44p. Original printed wrappers. Small areas of darkening on some leaves. Contemporary full leather binding, rubbed. Fine copy. [Ref # 189]  
\$400

Anti-war reflections of Manuel de la Peña y Peña, as Minister of Foreign Affairs during the Texas Revolution in 1845, prior to the outbreak of hostilities, were republished to shape public opinion in favor of peace. He consistently and vigorously advocated a negotiated settlement. De la Peña warned of an "inevitable tragedy" and predicted that any attempt to retain Texas would result in the loss of even greater territories. "...*war with the United States to dislodge the occupation of Texas is a bottomless abyss that will consume generations and a treasure beyond the imagination, and will ultimately engulf the Republic along with all its hopes for the future.*"



## Slavery and War with Mexico: Texas Legislative Resolutions of 1848

**39.** {1848} **“PROVISO”, SLAVERY, THE TARIFF, AND THE WAR WITH MEXICO - Resolutions of the Legislature of Texas. 30th Congress, 1st Session. Ho. Of Reprs. Misc. No. 91.. May 18, 1848.** 8o., 2 p. Minor stain on the upper portion, with tape reinforcement on the verso. [Ref # 208]  
\$50

*“Resolved further, That we deny the right of the Congress of the United States to pass any law prohibiting any State, that may hereafter be admitted into the Union, from coming in either without slavery, as the popular voice of such State may determine. This principle we will not yield... Resolved further, That we consider the war with Mexico as necessary to the vindication of our national honor...”*

## Two Musical Scores Related to the Mexican-American War, 1846 & 1848

**40.** [Ref # 206]  
\$600

### **THE FIELD OF MONTEREY BALLAD, By M. Dix Sullivan. Boston Published by Oliver Ditson, 1846.**

Inspired by the Battle of Monterrey in the Mexican American War, which was one of the most significant battles in the war, but also one of the bloodiest. President James K. Polk wanted to annex California from Mexico, but the Mexicans were unwilling to sell, so in 1846, he sent a force under the command of Zachary Taylor to provoke a fight.

### **SMITH’S MARCH Composed and dedicated to General Persifore Smith, the Hero of Contreras. By J. T. Martin. Published by Miller & Beacham, 1848.**

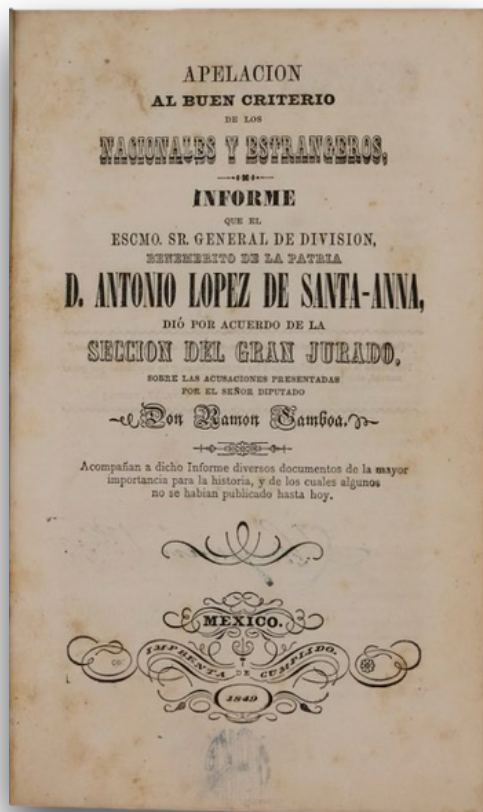
Thomas J. Martin was a free black man who worked as a music teacher and composer of popular piano music in New Orleans. Accused in 1860 of fathering a child with a white woman and of seducing several others, he managed to flee New Orleans, and his whereabouts were thereafter unknown. The present piece is a march composed for piano in honor of General Persifor Smith (1798–1858), who served as a brigadier general in the Mexican-American War with the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen. After the Battle of Contreras, General Winfield Scott praised Smith and his performance.



## Defeat, Exile, and the Loss of 55% of Mexico: Santa Anna's Self-Defense

**41.** {1849} **APELACIÓN AL BUEN CRITERIO DE LOS NACIONALES Y ESTRANJEROS, Informe que el Escmo. Sr. General de División, Benemérito de la Patria D. Antonio López de Santa Anna, dió por acuerdo de la Gran Sección del Jurado, sobre las acusaciones presentadas por el señor diputado Don Ramón Gamboa...** México, Imprenta Cumplido 1849. VIII, 71, 184 p. 14 × 22 cm. First edition. Contemporary full leather binding, decorated on boards and spine, with marbled edges; slightly detached at the spine. With two printed bookplates on the front endpaper and, on the verso of the title page, the handwritten name of a former owner. A clean, complete, and very well-preserved copy. [Ref # 30]

\$1300



After the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the war with the United States and resulted in Mexico's loss of more than half its territory, Antonio López de Santa Anna was living in exile in Jamaica. From there, he received notice of proceedings initiated in Congress, where he was accused of treason for allegedly having deliberately allowed the fall of Mexico City to U.S. forces. In response, in February 1849 Santa Anna prepared an extensive report accompanied by supporting documents, in which he denied the charges, placed responsibility on other political and military leaders, and attributed the defeat to the abandonment and weakness in which the army had been left.

In the opening section, Santa Anna sets out his actions during the Texas War and the war with the United States, asserting that years earlier he had warned of American expansionist ambitions and of the country's lack of preparation. He blames **Filisola** for the withdrawal from Texas after San Jacinto and Bustamante for weakening the forces along the frontier. He defends his military campaigns, emphasizing the capture of the Alamo and other victories, and maintains that by 1845, a solid plan was already in place to recover Texas, which was thwarted by political betrayals that led to his exile and imprisonment. The text concludes with a series of documents supporting his version of events.

# Military



## The Art of Attack and Defense & Military Engineering in Nineteenth-Century Mexico.

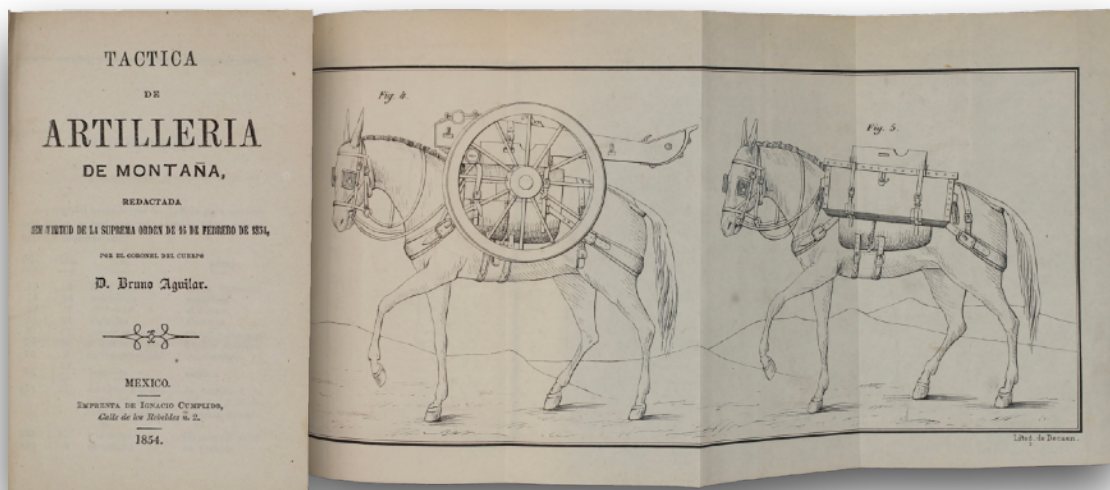
**42.** {1854} An important pair of Mexican military manuals With illustrations by the renowned Joseph Decaen, depicting the science of temporary fortification, the art of attacking and defending field positions, and the tactical use of mountain artillery Issued by supreme order during a formative period of Mexican military modernization, these works reflect contemporary doctrine adapted to rugged terrain and campaign warfare. [Ref # 586 & 587]  
\$1000 (both)

**De Neucheze. Tratado teórico y práctico de fortificación pasajera y del ataque y defensa de los puestos de campaña.... Y traducido al español de orden de S.A.S. el General Presidente de la República D. General Antonio López de Santa Anna. México: Imprenta de Ignacio Cumplido, 1854. First edition.** 12mo. xxi p., 384 p., [1]. With twelve beautiful folding lithographic plates illustrating temporary fortifications and the principles of attack and defense. Contemporary half leather. Fine copy.



[and]

**Aguilar, Bruno. Táctica de artillería de montaña. México: Imprenta de Ignacio Cumplido, 1854. First edition.** 112mo. (9.5 x 5 cm). 167 pp., plus eight leaves of plates, some folding. Contemporary half leather. Fine copy.



# Maximiliano: The Second Mexican Empire

## The Arrival of Maximilian and Carlota in Mexico, 1864

**43.** {1864} **De Miramar a México. Viaje del Emperador Maximiliano y de la Emperatriz Carlota desde su palacio de Miramar cerca de Trieste, hasta la capital del Imperio Mexicano, con una relacion de los festejos publicos con que fueron obsequiados en Veracruz, Cordoba, Orizaba, Puebla, Mexico, y en las demas poblaciones del transito.** (Anselmo de la Portilla) Orizaba: Imprenta de J. Bernardo Aburto, 1864. Complete. 8o., 412 p. + 2 h. (Index). with 6 lithographed plates, two of which are double-page. The binding has been restored, retaining the original leather spine with gold decorations and title, and the covers have been recovered. Light foxing and some soiled leaves. The first two leaves contain handwritten ink annotations: the first a date, the second the name of a possible previous owner. [Ref # 495]

\$600



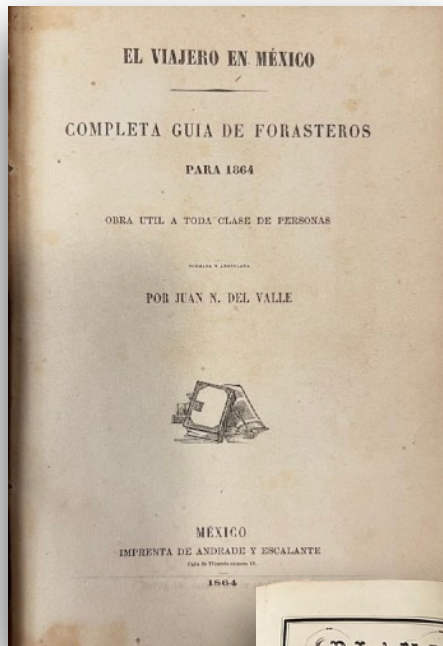
This work presents a detailed historical narrative of the events that led to the establishment of the Second Mexican Empire. It opens with the French Intervention in Mexico in 1862 and traces the accession of Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria to the Mexican throne in 1864. The author offers a thorough analysis of the political, social, and military dimensions of this turbulent period, examining the complex motivations of the principal actors involved. The volume further illuminates the challenges of nation-building in nineteenth-century Mexico, emphasizing the interaction between domestic conditions and international interests. It constitutes a valuable resource for the study of Mexican history, the Habsburg dynasty, and European intervention in the Americas during the nineteenth century.



## El Viajero en México: Complete Guide for Visitors.

**44.** {1864} Del Valle, Juan N. **El Viajero en México - Completa Guia de Forasteros para 1864**; obra útil a toda clase de personas, formada y arreglada por Juan N. del Valle. México. Imprenta de Andrade y Escalante, 1864. México. 205x145 mm., 764 p., with two portraits of Emperor Maximilian and Empress Carlota and a folding two-color plan of Mexico City. Period binding with green leather spine gilt. Light wear to edges and corners; contents and map are complete with some foxing. [Ref # 611]

\$750



The guides for foreigners or travelers, so popular during the viceregal period, disappeared after Mexico's independence; they reemerged around 1850 to document the growth of the country's infrastructure as part of its recent modernization, particularly railways and railroad lines, the introduction of the telegraph, and road networks. Some were published in French and English for foreign audiences, while those written in Spanish sought to acquaint Mexican readers with the history of their country, the sites and services available to travelers, and to promote domestic commerce, as in *El viajero en México*.

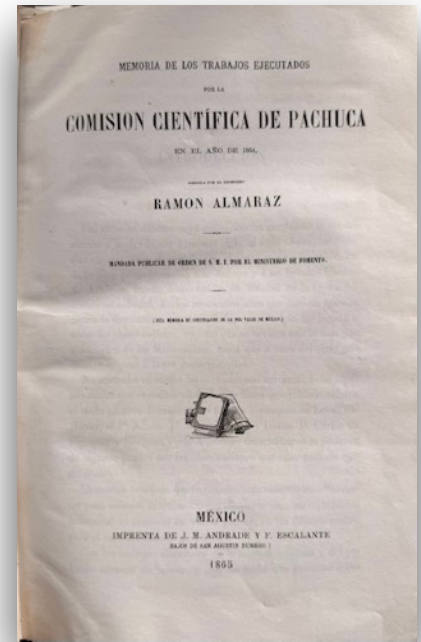
Juan Nepomuceno Almonte succeeded in combining within a single work the scientific statistics of the period with the nation-building project of the conservative group, using the traditional format of a travel guide and dedicating it to Maximilian of Habsburg.



## Under Maximilian: Scientific Exploration of Pachuca and Teotihuacan

**45. {1865} Memoria de los trabajos ejecutados por la Comisión Científica de Pachuca en el año de 1864, dirigida por Ramón Almaraz. México. Imprenta de J. M. Andrade y F. Escalante, 1865.** First edition. Complete. 275x185 mm, 358 pages, with 12 unnumbered plates, some folded; illustrations, some in color, 5 folded maps and tables. Half calf binding, covers are scuffed, and corners are slightly worn. The interior and plates are complete and clean; fine copy. [Ref # 612]  
\$950

Sabin 945. Tables: Synoptic and Statistical Table of the Pachuca District, Mining Plan of Pachuca, Mining Plan of the Mineral del Monte District, and Plan of the Pyramids of San Juan Teotihuacan. The Scientific Commission of Pachuca was created during the Empire of Maximilian, with the engineer Ramón Almaraz tasked with conducting topographical surveys in Teotihuacan. The findings are included in the Report, accompanied by photographs and plans. It was the first time that precision instruments were used to create detailed plans of the monuments. The report describes 19th-century Mexico, covering its lands, animal and plant species, soil and subsoil resources, and climate conditions.

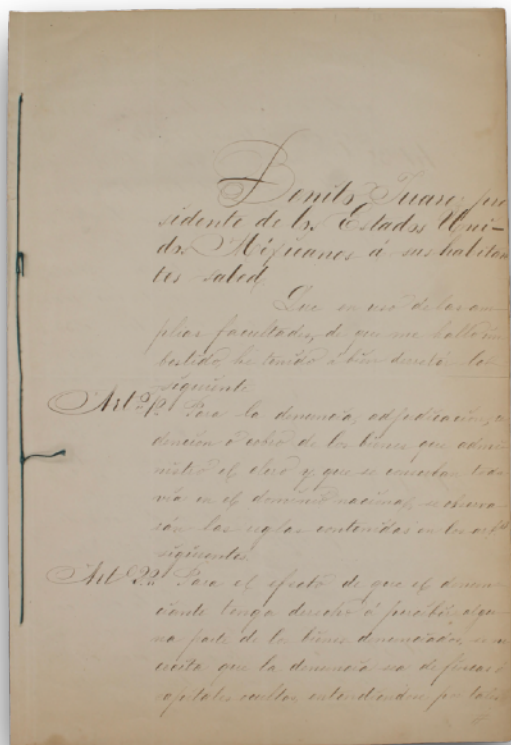
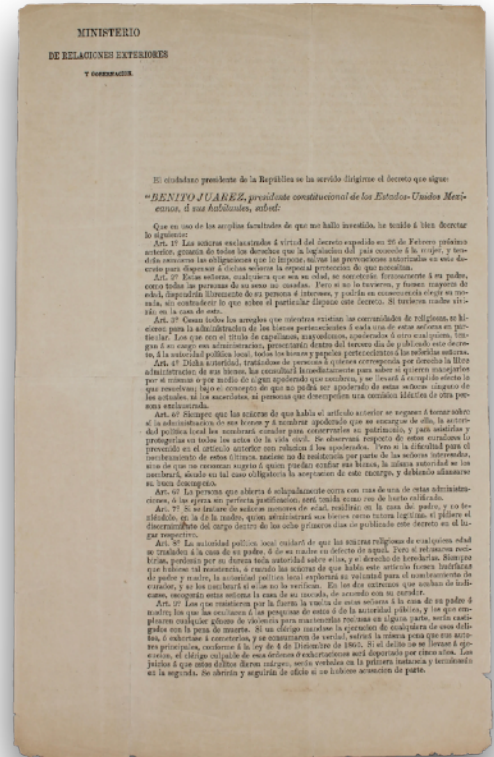


# Juárez and the Reform Laws

## The End of Convent Life in Mexico: Juárez's 1863 decree on Exclaustrated Nuns and Civil Rights.

**46. {1863} The Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Interior, Juan Antonio de la Fuente, communicates it to the Governor of Oaxaca. Dated Mexico City, March 13, 1863, Fuente (initialed). Folio, 2 pp. Fine copy, with minor repairs on the reverse and fold marks. [Ref # 378] \$800**

By decree of February 26, 1863, Benito Juárez ordered the dissolution of all religious communities. In the present decree of March 13, 1863, Juárez sets forth in 18 articles the regulations concerning exclaustrated nuns: they shall enjoy the rights and obligations of all women; they shall be compulsorily subject to their father, like all unmarried women, or live with their mother; guardians would be appointed for orphans; the property that the nuns had ceded to the religious communities would be returned to them; they are forbidden to wear the religious habit; and they may not cohabit with a clergyman.



## Benito Juárez and the Confiscation of Church Property: The 1867 Decree with Rewards for Denunciation.

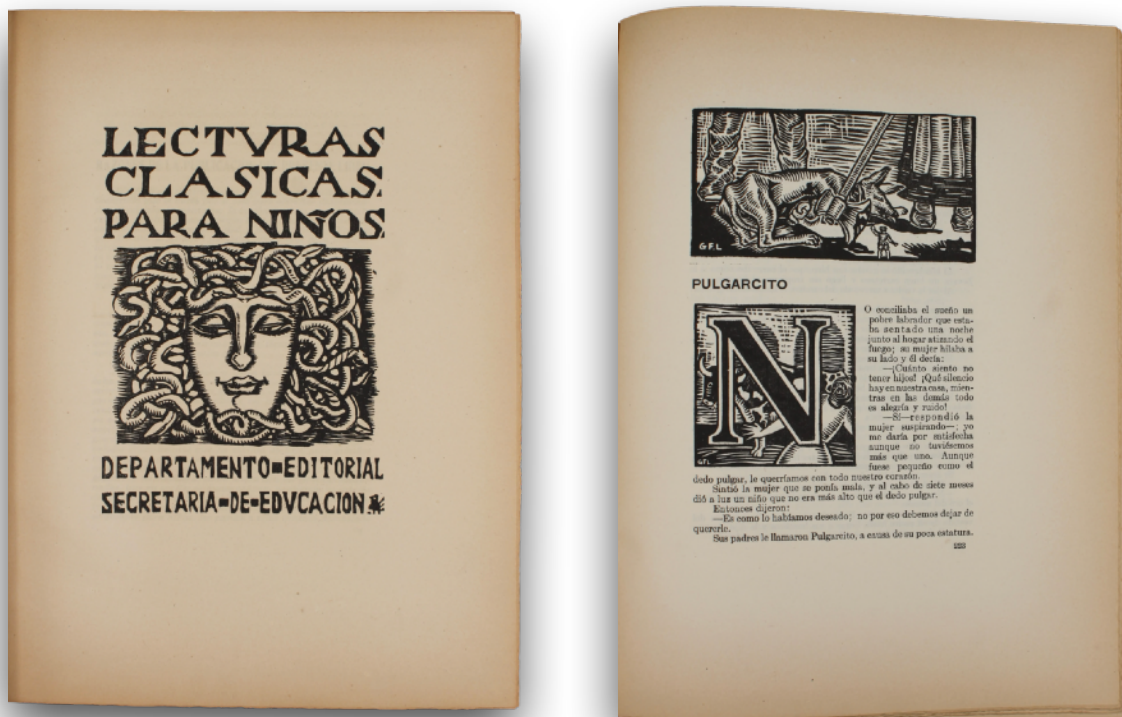
**47. {1859} Benito Juarez, presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos á sus habitantes sabed,...Folio, [7] leaf, with the original thread, in very good condition, only with folds that do not affect the text. [Ref # 379] \$800**

On July 12, 1859, President Benito Juárez issued the Law of Nationalization of Ecclesiastical Assets. On August 12, 1867, he issued a Decree establishing the Office of Administration of Nationalized Assets, and on the 19th of the same month, he published a Decree laying out the rules for reporting and allocating nationalized assets. This was primarily intended to encourage the reporting of assets owned by the clergy, offering a percentage as a reward for those who reported hidden estates or capital. The document presented here is the manuscript of the Decree issued on January 11 and August 9, 1867, which was very likely sent to the printer for subsequent publication.

# Literature

## Classical Readings for Children: José Vasconcelos' Beautifully Illustrated Reading Project.

**48.** {1924-1925}. **Lecturas Clásicas para Niños.** Mexico, 1924–1925. Departamento Editorial de la Secretaría de Educación. First edition. 2 vols. 310 x 240 mm; 331 and 394 pp. Illustrated in black and white and color. Original keratol bindings, lightly worn at edges and spine; interiors in good condition. [Ref # 546]  
\$900



Compiled under the direction of José Vasconcelos as part of the educational reforms of post-Revolutionary Mexico. A landmark children's anthology presenting adapted texts from world literature and mythology, from the Vedas and pre-Hispanic legends to medieval songs, Shakespeare, and Wagner. Adaptations by Gabriela Mistral, Jaime Torres Bodet, Palma Guillén, José Gorostiza, Salvador Novo, and Xavier Villaurrutia, with striking original illustrations by Roberto Montenegro and Gabriel Fernández Ledesma.

**49.** {1883} **Bocetos Californianos de Bret Harte. Traducción de E. de Vaudrey y F. de Arteaga. Ilustración de J. Luis Pellicer. Barcelona, 1883.** Spanish first edition. 8o., iv p., 362 p. [1]. Original publisher's cloth binding with multicolor stamping, signed F. Jorba. Light foxing, fine copy. [Ref # 248]  
\$80

A selection of the best short stories by the great American writer and journalist Francis Bret Harte (1836–1902), creator of the Californian genre, renowned for his vivid depictions of life among the 'pioneers' in California. Includes a portrait of the author and illustrations by J. Luis Pellicer.



### In Search of the Promised Land: A Pioneer's Journey to California

**50.** {1929} **How Many Miles From St. Jo?; The Log of Sterling B. F. Clark. With Comments by Ella Sterling Mighels. Together with a Brief Autobiography of James Phelan, 1819-1892 Pioneer Merchant. Clark, Sterling B. F. San Francisco: Privately Printed, 1929.** First Edition. San Francisco: Taylor & Taylor. 8vo., [2], xii, 56 pp., [1] colophon of San Francisco printer Taylor & Taylor, frontispiece image of Clark and wife, five illustrations with tissue guards, appendix, tipped-in errata slip at rear. Marbled covers with maroon cloth back strip, gilt lettering on spine, insert color illustration of pioneer settlers viewing landscape and sunset at "The Promised Land". Fine copy. [Ref # 762]  
\$50

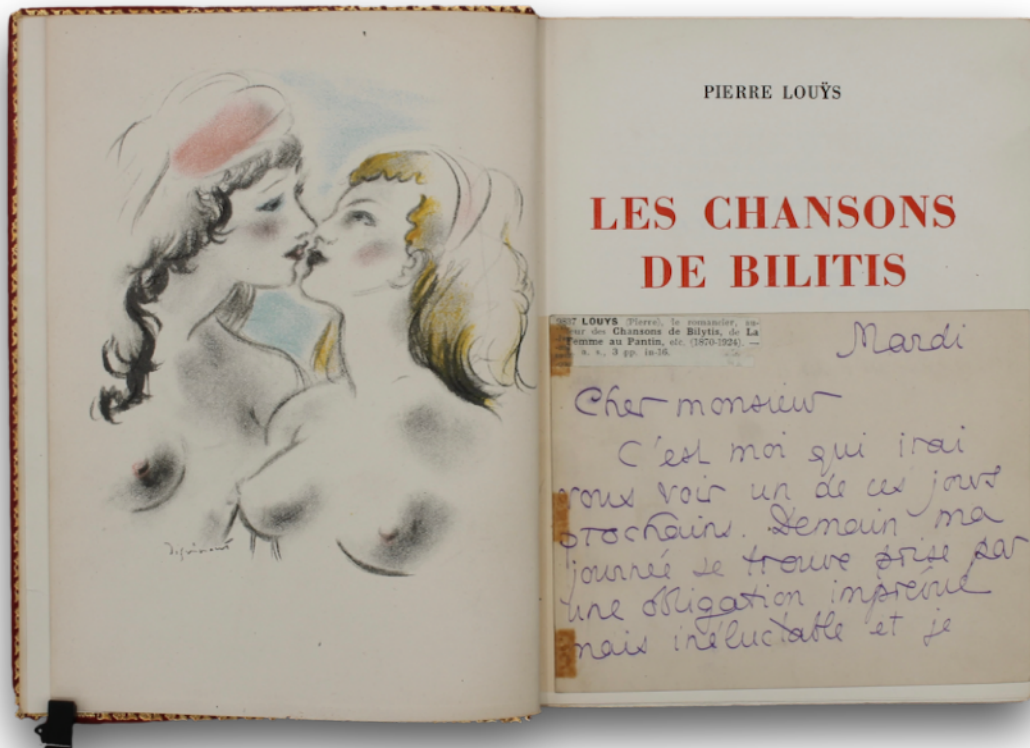
Starting in Pennsylvania, Sterling Clark left Holliday and followed the Humboldt–Carson Route to California in the mid-19th century. His daughter, Ella, introduces the diary, which was published by Senator James Phelan, a pioneer merchant and former mayor of San Francisco. The original diary was donated to the Society of California Pioneers in 1930.

**51.** {1939} **El Jardín de las Caricias. Tradujo del Arabe Franz Toussaint. Spanish-language version by Pedro Laínez Varela. Two-color wood engravings by Julia E. Vigil Monteverde. Guillermo Kraft Ltda., Buenos Aires, 1939.** Copy No. 787 of 10,000 on Holland-type featherweight paper. [Ref # 255]  
\$120

It is an anthology of erotic and amorous poetry of Arabic inspiration, rich in sensuality, exotic imagery, praise of feminine beauty, and refined pleasures. The 1939 Kraft edition is distinguished by its woodcut illustrations.

**Les Chansons de Bilitis: An Erotic Poetic Work by Pierre Louÿs, signed.**

**52.** {1947} **LES CHANSONS DE BILITIS.** Pierre Louÿs. Traduces du grec. Frontispice de Dignement, Henri Kaeser, Editor. Lausanne. Nov 1947. Exempleire numero 83/1000. Bound in modern red leather with gilt ornamentation. In perfect condition. [Ref # 249]  
\$200



With an autograph card from the author Pierre Louÿs, addressed warmly to a friend.

Louÿs' erotic poems were first published in Paris in 1894, presented as the writings of the ancient Greek courtesan Bilitis, in the style of Sappho.

This edition features an introduction by Claude Farrère (March–April 1932) exploring Louÿs' life and work, followed by Louÿs' original 1894 introduction.

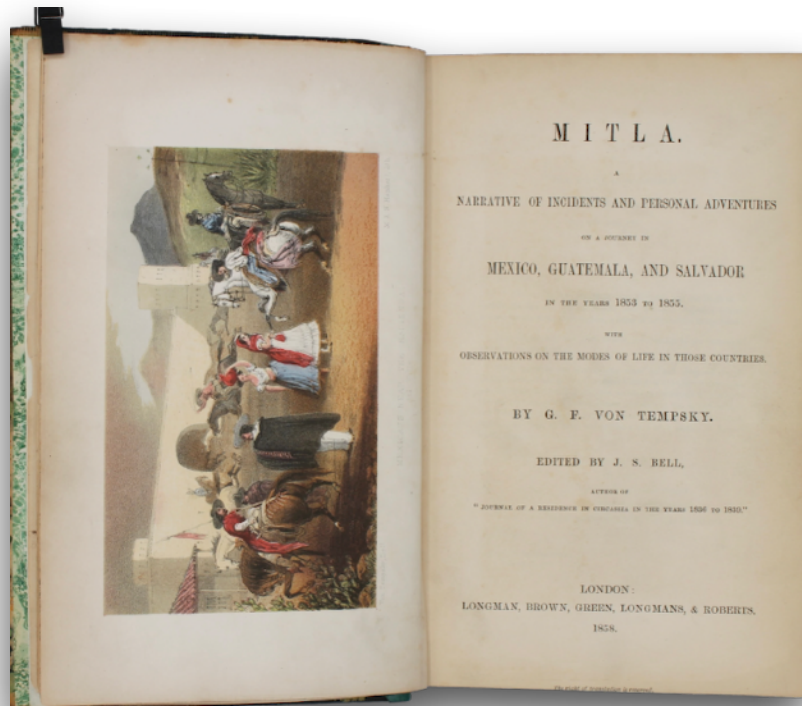
The frontispiece by André Dignimont adds an elegant finishing touch to the volume.

# T ravel

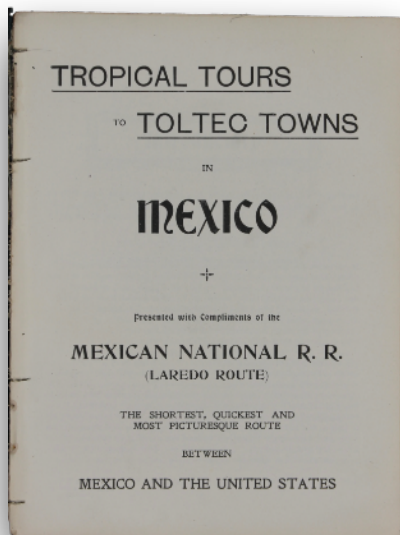


## MITLA, a Colorful Journey through Mexico, Guatemala & El Salvador with Stunning Chromolithographs

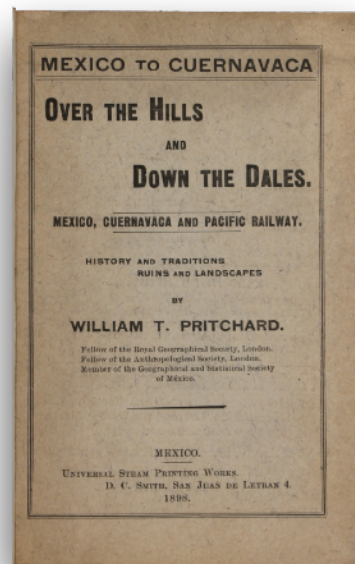
**53.** {1858} MITLA. A narrative of incidents and personal adventures on a journey in Mexico, Guatemala, and Salvador in the years 1853 to 1855, with observations on the modes of life in those countries. By G. F. Von Tempisky. Edited by J.S. Bell. London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, & Roberts, 1858.





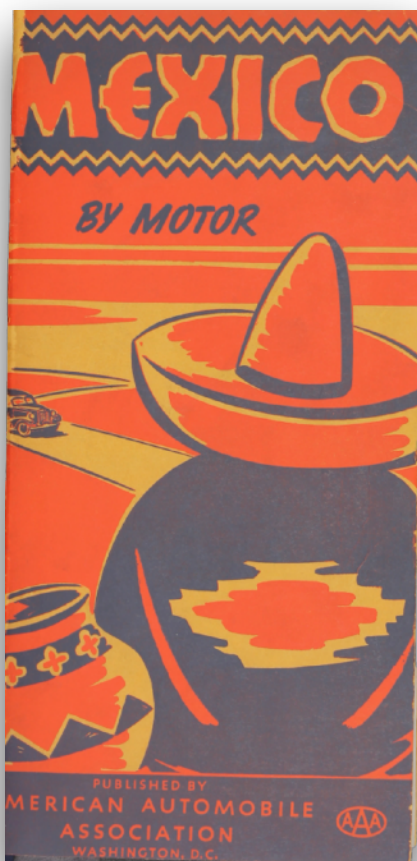


**54.** {1898} **Tropical Tours to Toltec Towns in Mexico.** Presented with compliments of the **MEXICAN NATIONAL R. R. (LAREDO ROUTE)**. The shortest, quickest, and most picturesque route between Mexico and the United States. Press of Rogers & Smith Co., Chicago. 1898. 12o., 78p., + 1 h. map. [Ref # 333]  
\$150



The first English-language guide to the newly opened railway line.

**55.** {1898} **Mexico to Cuernavaca. Over the Hills and Down the Dales.** Mexico, Cuernavaca and Pacific Railway. History and Traditions, Ruins and Landscapes by William T. Pritchard. Mexico. Universal Steam Printing Works. D.C. Smith, 1898. First edition. 16.5 x 11 cm., [4], 79pp. Original gray printed wrappers. Fine copy. Modern leather binding. [Ref # 335]  
\$200



Driving Through Mexico via Laredo in the Early Era of Motor Tourism

**56.** {1945} **Mexico by Motor.** Washington, D.C.: American Automobile Association, 1945. 23 x 12 cm. 84 pp. of photographs, maps, and cross-sections, plus a folding map (40 x 40 cm) of Mexican highways. Original yellow pictorial wrappers. Modern half-calf binding. [Ref # 549]  
\$50



Posada & the Corridos Revolucionarios



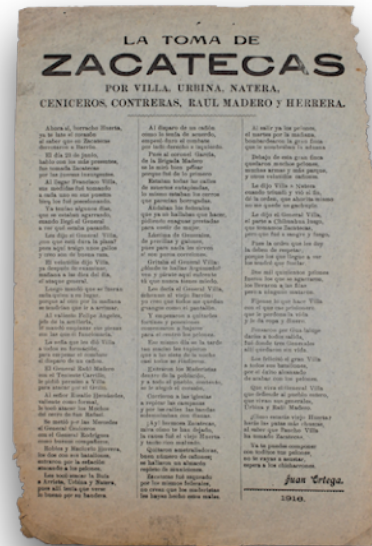
**58. {ca. 1895} Valona dedicada á los foráneos que llegan a la capital de la República Mexicana.** Ca. 1895. Imprenta de A. Vanegas Arroyo, Calle de Santa Teresa núm. 1. 30.1 x 19.9 cm. With marks and restoration to the verso; loss of paper. [Ref # 401].

Very rare only at the University of Texas at Austin  
\$900



**59. {1904} Loa dicha por Sancho Panza y Doña Cenobia. En Honor de la Pureza de María Santísima.** México Tip. de A. Vanegas Arroyo 5a. Lecumberri 2597 - Año 1904. 30 x 19.7 Loss of paper. [Ref # 402]

Rare, only at Yale University and Brigham Young University  
\$600



**60. {1916} La Toma de Zacatecas por Villa, Urbina... Juan Ortega, 1916.** 29.7 x 19.7 cm. One green-colored sheet, with loss of color. Edges worn, not affecting the text. The Battle of Zacatecas, was the bloodiest battle in the campaign to overthrow Mexican President Victoriano Huerta. [Ref # 404]

Very rare, no record found in this format.  
\$400





**61. {1918} Corrido Guanajuatense del Horrible Descarrilamiento del Silao. [Posada] A. Vanegas Arroyo, Mexico, April 1918. 30 x 19.5 cm. Lower left edge damaged, not affecting the text. With a stamp from the shop where it was sold at the upper margin. [Ref # 403] \$100**



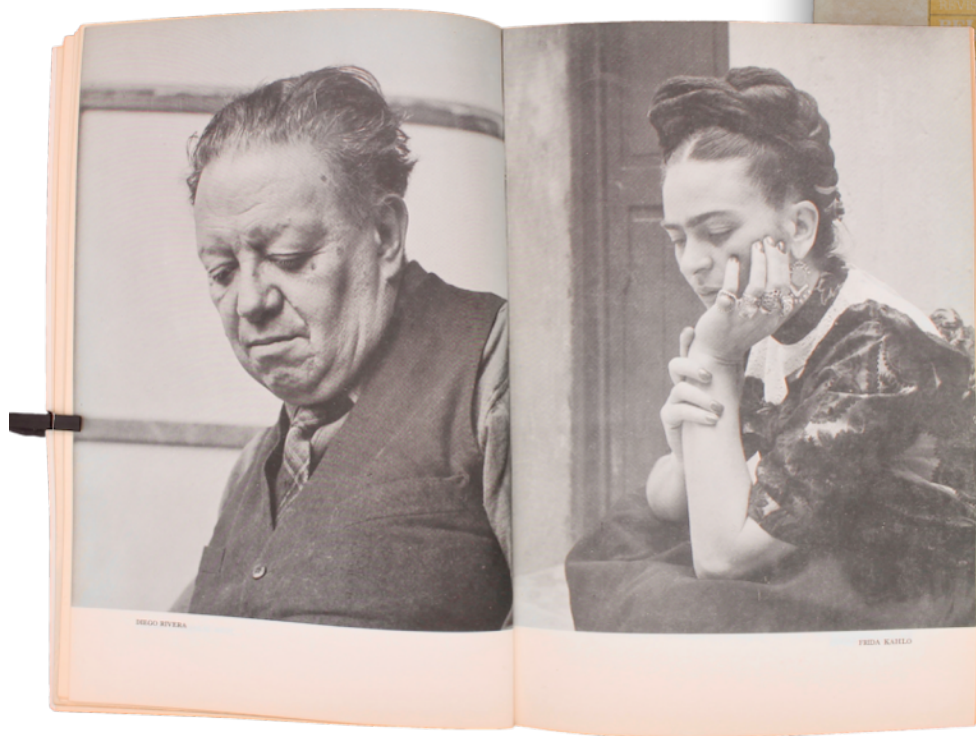
**62. {Ca. 1920} Trágico Fin de Carranza. Melquiades C.N. Martínez. Editorial Guerrero, ca. 1820. 295 x 200 mm. Printed on yellow paper with black ink, one side only. Illustrated with an image of Carranza lying in his bed. Edges slightly worn. [Ref # 405] Very rare, no other record found. \$250**

**63. {1985} JOSÉ GUADALUPE POSADA. Serie de Cuadernos Conmemorativos. Comisión Nacional para las celebraciones del 175 aniversario de la Independencia Nacional y 75 aniversario de la Revolución Mexicana. Impreso en Talleres Gráficos de la Nación. México Julio de 1985. 8vo., 65 pp. + 1. Modern binding. [Ref # 437] \$70**



**64. {1965} REVISTA DE BELLAS ARTES, #6. Noviembre-Diciembre. Imprenta Madero, S. A. México, 1965. [Ref # 407] \$50**

The magazine was part of a series published six times a year, devoted to art, literature, and culture. It includes Theater, Satire, Fiction, Essay, and Photography. In the Photography section are printed portraits by Lola Álvarez Bravo of Frida Kahlo, Diego Rivera, José Clemente Orozco, Julio Castellanos, Dr. Atl, Francisco Goitia, and María Izquierdo. The Satire section “Modesta Proposición” by Augusto Monterroso, profusely illustrated by José Luis Cuevas.



### Estridentismo

**65. {1928} OPINIONES sobre el libro "El Movimiento Estridentista" de Germán List Arzubide. Xalapa, Ver. 1928. Federación Editorial Mexicana. Mexico, 1980. 8vo., 61p.. Modern binding. In perfect condition. [Ref # 400] \$50**

Germán List Arzubide (1898–1998) was a Mexican poet and revolutionary. In 1922, he joined Manuel Maples Arce and Arqueles Vela in the Estridentista artistic movement. In this work, he brings together critiques and assessments of his book *El Movimiento Estridentista*, which he wrote to awaken the consciousness of the youth of the Americas. It includes texts by Juana de Ibarbourou, José Juan Tablada, Alberto Guillén, List Arzubide himself, and many other prominent writers and critics from Mexico and Latin America, centered on what has since become the celebrated manifesto-book.

## Japanese Life and Traditions in the Early Meiji Era, Attributed to Felice Beato

**66.** {late 19th century} **21 Japanese Carte-de-Visite, with 42 hand-colored, late 19th century photographs.** One of the photographs bears the inscription at the upper margin: “Felice Beato – late 19th [century].” Stiff card-mounted photographs; cards measuring 19.5 x 14.5 cm, each bearing two photographs approximately 13.5 x 9.3 cm. Delicately hand-colored and bordered with silk ribbon. The photographs, and in particular the card mounts, show foxing; on some of the small mounts, there are remnants of what was very likely the protective paper that once covered the photographs. The silk ribbon is partially detached. [Ref # 663]

\$2500



The collection includes 21 early examples of Japanese cartes de visite, each with one photograph mounted on each side (42 in total). It includes a photograph of Emperor Meiji, Empress Shōken, and Japanese leaders of the Meiji era. At the center is a portrait of Emperor Meiji (Mutsuhito), the 122nd Emperor of Japan, who reigned from 1867 to 1912. His reign oversaw Japan’s rapid transformation from a feudal, isolated nation into a modern, industrialized global power. The era of his rule is known as the Meiji period, meaning “enlightened rule.”

The remaining photographs are genre scenes, depicting geishas, members of the samurai class, and indigenous men, “Ainu” from the northern region of Japan. Women posing in traditional dress, others engaged in domestic work, cooking, participating in the tea ceremony (sadō, 茶道), and practicing the traditional art of calligraphy (shodō, 書道). There are also photographs of men in the attire of warriors, monks, teachers, and other figures. Together, they offer a vivid representation of Japanese life and customs in the late nineteenth century.



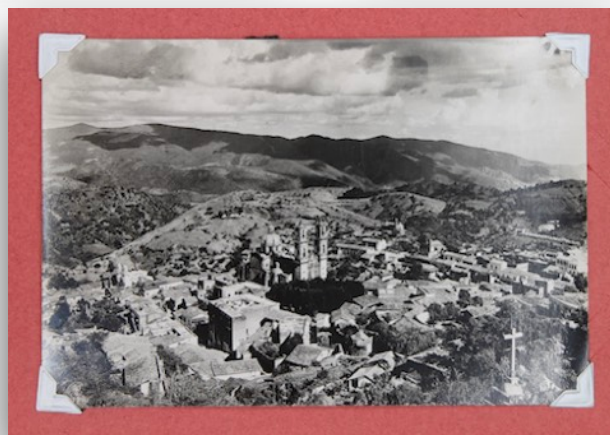
Felice Beato (1832–1909) was a pioneering nineteenth-century photographer, renowned both as one of the earliest war photographers and as a leading figure in documenting Japan during the Meiji period. From 1863 to 1877, Beato operated a studio in Yokohama, producing an extensive body of work that included portraits, landscapes, and scenes of everyday life. He was instrumental in popularizing hand-colored photographs.



## Mexican Churches and Convents Through the Lens of Enrique A. Cervantes.

**67.** {ca. 1930} **Photo album of Mexican churches and convents, circa 1930. 68 sepia photographs, taken by Engineer Enrique A. Cervantes.** Hardbound album in black cloth, measuring 26 x 38 cm, with red cardboard leaves. The photographs are mounted using photo corners. The album shows slight wear to the corners; however, the photographs remain sharp and in very good condition. [Ref # 501]  
\$800

Enrique A. Cervantes (Mexico City, 1898–1953) was an engineer, historian, bibliophile, photographer, and art researcher. Along with Luis MacGregor, Manuel Romero de Terreros, Gerardo Murillo (Dr. Atl), and Francisco Díez Barroso, he was part of the group that laid the foundations for the study of Novohispanic art. His work focused on the recovery, conservation, and dissemination of Mexico's artistic heritage.



## Dr. Atl's Parícutin: An Exceptional Illustrated Account of Science and Art



**68.** {1950} **Como nace y crece un volcán. El Parícutin obra escrita e ilustrada por el Dr. Atl.** Editorial STYLO. México, 1950. First edition. Copy number 287 of an edition of 1,200 copies, signed by Dr. Atl and dedicated to Norberto Aguirre Jr. 31.5× 24.5 cm; 152 p. of text, [79] illustrations, [5] p. index. Original cloth over boards, illustrated in two colors with vignettes and fillets. Profusely illustrated in color and black and white. Very good condition, with the former owner's ex-libris. [Ref # 605]

\$750

This remarkable work documents the extraordinary birth and development of the Parícutin volcano in Michoacán, Mexico, first observed by Dr. Atl (Gerardo Murillo) in 1943. The book combines rigorous scientific observation with exceptional artistic representation, presenting a journal of the volcano's eruption through detailed illustrations, paintings, sketches, and photographs.

In 1943, a series of daily earthquakes signaled the birth of Parícutin, which Dr. Atl termed "seismic swarms." He immediately relocated to witness the phenomenon firsthand, recording the unfolding eruption with meticulous detail.

**69.** {1977} **Lindner, Richard. Derrière le Miroir. Paris: Maeght, 1977.** First Deluxe Edition, numbered copy #59 of 150 on Rives de Vélin Arches paper. Signed by the artist. Large folio (40 x 29 cm), 36 p., including 10 color and 4 black-and-white full-page plates plus 5 smaller black-and-white reproductions. [Ref # 700]

\$350

Text by James Lord in English and French. Unbound folded sheets laid into a paper-over-boards chemise, in the original slipcase (worn and discolored). A monograph published in conjunction with the exhibition of Richard Lindner at Galerie Maeght, December 1977, featuring lithographs of paintings, watercolors, and pastels. Slipcase with printed pastedown; interior in very good condition.



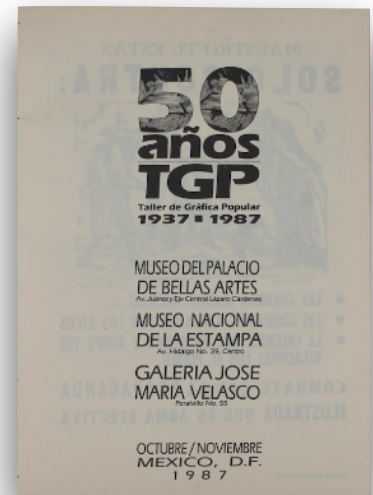


Poster-brochure issued for the exhibition of **FRIDA KAHLO** and **TINA MODOTTI**.

**70.** {1983} **FRIDA KAHLO TINA MODOTTI** - Museo Nacional de Arte **MUNAL** - Tacuba N°. 8 Centro - Junio 15 a Agosto de 1983. Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes. 68 x 48 cm. Printed on yellow cardstock with brown ink. In perfect condition. [Ref # 408] \$60

**TCP - Taller de Gráfica Popular**

**71.** {1987} **50 años TCP Taller de Gráfica Popular 1937-1987**. Museo del Palacio de Bellas Artes, Museo Nacional de la Estampa, Galería José María Velasco. Octubre/Noviembre 1987. Mexico, D.F. [Ref # 409] \$150



Commemorative catalog of the exhibition held at the Museum of the Palace of Fine Arts, the National Museum of Prints, and the José María Velasco Gallery. It includes texts, images, and representative works by the artists of the TGP: José Chávez Morado, Arturo García Bustos, Alfredo Zalce, Luis Arenal, Ignacio Aguirre, Leopoldo Méndez, and Alberto Beltrán.

# H istory



## A Beautifully Engraved *Histoire de la Conquête du Mexique*

**72.** {1730} **Histoire de la Conquete du Mexique, ou de la Nouvelle Espagne, par Fernand Cortez, translated from the Spanish of Dom Antoine de Solis...Paris: Compagnie des Libraires, 1730.** Two volumes, fifth edition. Contemporary mottled calf, slightly worn corners, gold-tooled spines with red title labels, marbled endpapers, red edges. Complete with 14 engraved maps, views, and plates (12 folding). Pages: [32], 606, [26]; [12], 560, [22] p. Very good condition. [Ref # 660]  
\$1000



Originally published in Madrid in 1684, Antonio de Solís y Ribadeneyra (1610–1686) was celebrated for his historical knowledge and literary skill, serving as Philip IV's secretary and later as the Indies' cronista mayor. This work chronicles in detail the three years following Hernán Cortés's conquest of what is now Mexico, describing battles, shifts in power, and the customs, cities, and temples of the native inhabitants. The beautiful engravings include a general map of Mexico, ship views, a view of Mexico City, a large folding bird's-eye view of Tezcuco, a map of the Lake of Mexico region, and battle scenes. Chadenat 6434; Sabin 86478.

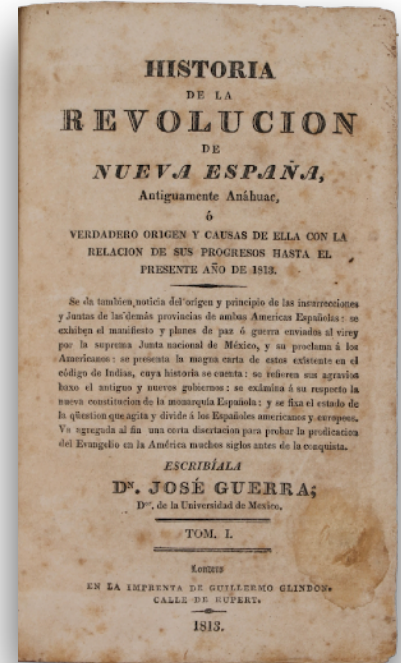
## First Edition of the Earliest History of the Mexican War of Independence

**73.** {1813} **Teresa de Mier, Servando (under the pseudonym José Guerra).** **Historia de la Revolución de Nueva España, antiguamente Anáhuac, o verdadero origen y causas de ella, con la relación de sus progresos hasta el presente año de 1813.** London: **Imprenta de Guillermo Glidon, 1813.** First edition, complete in two volumes. Octavo. Vol. I: LIII, 364, XIV pp., and 1 leaf; Vol. II: continuous pagination from pp. 365–778, XLVI pp., and 3 leaves. Contemporary half-calf binding with gilt-titled spine label; Volume II professionally restored. With early ex-libris on the endpapers. A complete and well-preserved set, showing only light toning consistent with age; overall in very good condition. [Ref # 582]

\$3000

Palau: 168487. The bibliographer emphasizes the work's extreme rarity: "The scarcity is attributed to the near-total loss of the original print run in a shipwreck, as the book was printed in London for distribution in the nascent Mexican republic".

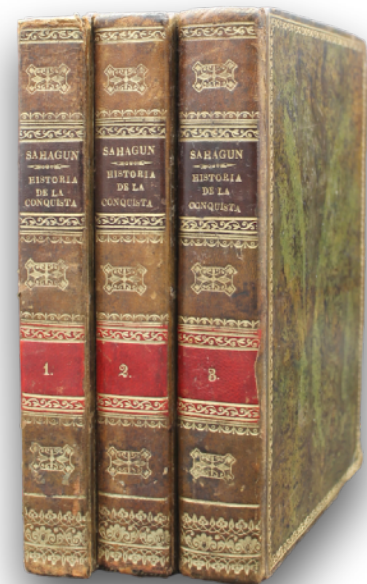
José Servando Teresa de Mier y Noriega y Guerra (1765–1827), former Dominican friar and prominent liberal intellectual, was one of the most controversial figures of early Mexican independence. His celebrated sermon of 1794, delivered before the viceroy and archbishop, argued that the cult of the Virgin of Guadalupe and Christianity itself predated the Spanish conquest—an assertion that led to his condemnation by the Inquisition, excommunication, and imprisonment. Following his escape and exile in Europe, he composed this foundational narrative of the revolutionary movement at the behest of former viceroy Iturrigaray, publishing it in London in 1813 under a pseudonym.

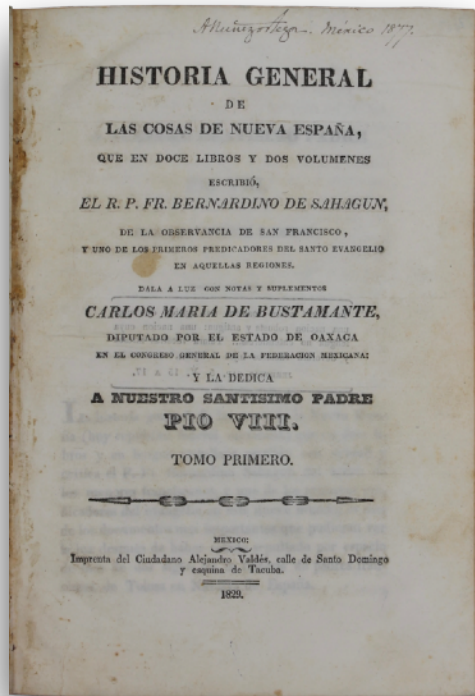


## Historia General de las Cosas de Nueva España, Sahagún's Masterwork on New Spain: Indigenous Peoples and Culture.

**74.** {1829-1830} **Historia General de las Cosas de Nueva España, que en doce libros y dos volúmenes escribió el R. P. Fr. Bernardino de Sahagun,... dala a la luz con notas y suplementos Carlos Maria de Bustamante... Imprenta del Ciudadano Alejandro Valdés. México, 1829-1830. Three volumes. First edition.** Complete, with the folding plate in Volume I and all supplements: *al Libro Tercero y Octavo, Historia de la Conquista de México, Libro Doceno, Horribles Crueldades, and Décima Tercia, Relación de la Venida de los Españoles y Principio de la Ley Evangélica.* [Ref # 579]

\$8000





Description: 8vo., pagination is specified below. Contemporary marbled calf binding with gilt decoration on covers and spine; corners rubbed, some scratches, and loss of leather on Volume I; marbled edges. Interior with some manuscript annotations and minor dampstains; Volume III has moth damage along the margin of pages 125–180, restored without affecting the text. Overall, in very good condition. Rare complete, with all supplements intact and in very good condition; no other copy available in the antiquarian book trade.

Pagination: Vol. 1: [6], xx, p. 1-277, xxxi (*Suppl. to Libro Tercero del D. Sahagun*), p. 279-344, 1 folded plate, p. 345-350, [8]; Vol. 2: [6], p. 1-334, [1], xlvi (*Suppl. to Libro Octavo de la Historia del P. Sahagun*), 1 hs., p. 335-397, [7]; Vol. 3: [4], p. 1-339, viii p. (*Historia de la Conquista de México*), p. 1-69 (*Libro Doceno*), xii p. (*Horribles Crueldades*), p. 1-118 (*Décima Tercia*), [4].

Palau: 284994. This remarkable work remained unpublished for more than three centuries. At the same time, it was published in Mexico; it also appeared in London in the monumental collection of Lord Kingsborough. Porrúa 1949: 8113. First edition.

This extraordinary and unique work was originally composed by the Franciscan Bernardino de Sahagún between 1540 and 1585, shortly after the conquest of Mexico-Tenochtitlan. Sahagún drew on conversations with indigenous people of Tlatelolco, Texcoco, and Tenochtitlán, as well as information provided by his indigenous students from the Colegio de Santa Cruz de Tlatelolco, including Antonio Valeriano. He devoted himself to documenting indigenous cultures with careful attention and respect, recording their beliefs, daily life, history, medicine, natural environment, animals, plants, metals, and colors.

This Bustamante's first edition modernized certain expressions, added extensive notes, and included multiple supplements to enhance Sahagún's work. The work is organized into twelve books across three volumes, offering an unparalleled account of pre- and post-conquest indigenous life in New Spain.

Volume I, Discusses the various gods worshiped, such as Huitzilopochtli, Tezcatlipoca, Tláloc, and Quetzalcóatl, and the practice of idolatry; covers festivals, the calendar, ceremonies, sacrifices, and solemnities; addresses the birth of these gods, the significance of Quetzalcóatl, and the concept of immortality; and concerns astrology, the art of divination, and the prophets responsible for interpreting various signs to foretell the future. The Supplement is on the arrival of Saint Thomas the Apostle in America.

Volume II, About omens and predictions for divining the future, superstitions, and living beings used as amulets; discusses indigenous rhetoric and moral philosophy, including religious, moral, social, and philosophical concepts; covers astronomy and natural philosophy, myths and legends related to the sun, and the Nahua century; studies the emperors (tlatoani) and nobles (tecuhtli), their methods of governance, ways of life, and the histories of different cities. It contains the supplement to Book Eight on the history of Emperor Moctezuma Xocoyotzin, written by Fernando Alvarado Tezozomoc.

Volume III. On the people of society, describing the various social classes and dedicating three chapters to women; includes an analysis of Mexican medicine: “*all or most of the illnesses to which human bodies are subject in these lands, and their remedies*” and a description of the indigenous peoples of ancient Mexico, constituting an ethnological treatise on the Toltecs, Chichimecs, Nahuas, Otomís, Toluca, Totonacs, Huastecs, Olmecs, Mixtecs, and culminating with the Mexica. Contains a study of nature, including the properties of animals, birds, fish, trees, herbs, flowers, metals, and stones, as well as colors, such as cochineal red (grana), xuchicali yellow, chiotl gold, cascalote ink, indigo (añil), and others. Supplement to Books Ten and Eleven: Sintomía de Plantas, listing plant names in Nahuatl, Spanish, and Linnaean nomenclature. Finally the Twelfth Book (1829): Covers the conquest of Mexico. Supplement: Horribles crueldades de los conquistadores de México y de los indios que los auxiliaron, a memoir written by Don Fernando de Alva Ixtlilxochitl, descendant of the kings of Acolhuacan; and Thirteenth Book: Relaciones de la venida de los españoles y principio de la ley evangélica, also written by Don Fernando de Alva Ixtlilxochitl.

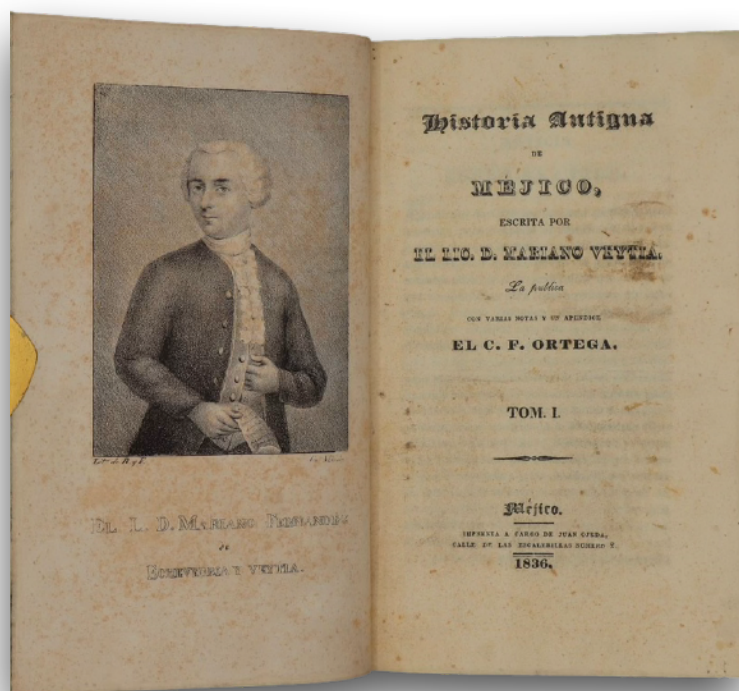
## Ancient civilizations before the Spanish Conquest

**75. {1836} Historia Antigua de Méjico, escrita por el Lic. D. Mariano Veytia, la publica con varias notas y un apéndice el C. F. Ortega. Méjico. Imprenta á cargo de Juan Ojeda, 1836.**

First edition, complete, lithographed portrait and seven lithographic plates (some folding). 3 volumes in 4° format. Vol. 1: I-XXXIX p., + 1-320 p. / Vol. 2: 1-336 p. / Vol. 3: 1-432 p., 7 plates. Contemporary binding with cloth, leather spines, titles, and decorations in gold with marbled edges. In good condition, binding slightly rubbed.

[Ref # 526]

\$1250



This work by historian Mariano Veytia continues the research initiated by Lorenzo Boturini. It covers the origins of the first inhabitants of the Americas, early settlements in New Spain, and the history of the civilizations that developed there up to the Spanish conquest of Mexico. It describes the power struggles among pre-Hispanic peoples, their culture, religion, main customs, and ends with the siege and capture Tenochtitlán. The first volume contains various examples of Nahuatl vocabulary, and the third includes seven lithographic plates dedicated to the Aztec Calendar.

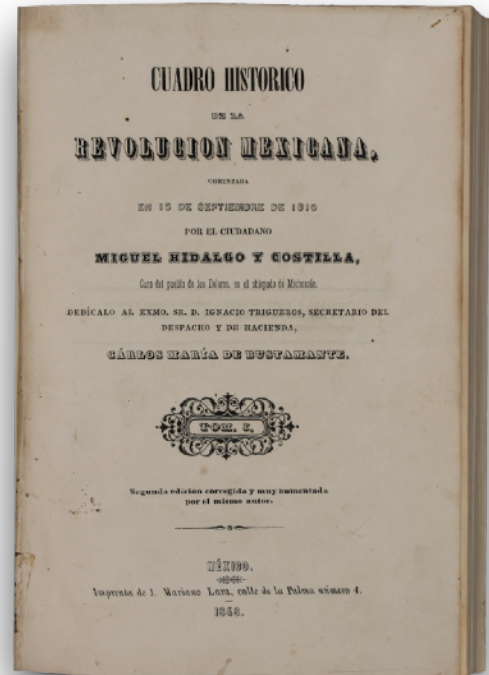
[Dorothy Sloan Books. Bulletin 3. 1987. Americana: "First edition. Glass, p. 717: "History of ancient Mexico by Veytia, continued to the Conquest... The plates are of Veytia calendar wheels nos. 1-7." Palau 88425. Pilling 4020: "References to and examples in the Nahuatl language." Sabin 99397. Posthumous publication from an 18th-century manuscript suppressed by Spanish authorities.]

## From Hidalgo to Iturbide: Bustamante's Monumental History of the Mexican Revolution

**76.** {1828, 1843–1846} **Bustamante, Carlos María. Cuadro Histórico de la Revolución Mexicana (1843–1846); Continuación del Cuadro Histórico. Historia del Emperador D. Agustín de Iturbide (1846); and Campañas del General D. Félix María Calleja (1828).** Complete in 7 volumes, octavo. Uniform 20th-century full brown leather bindings with gilt decorations. Fine condition. [Ref # 568]

\$3500

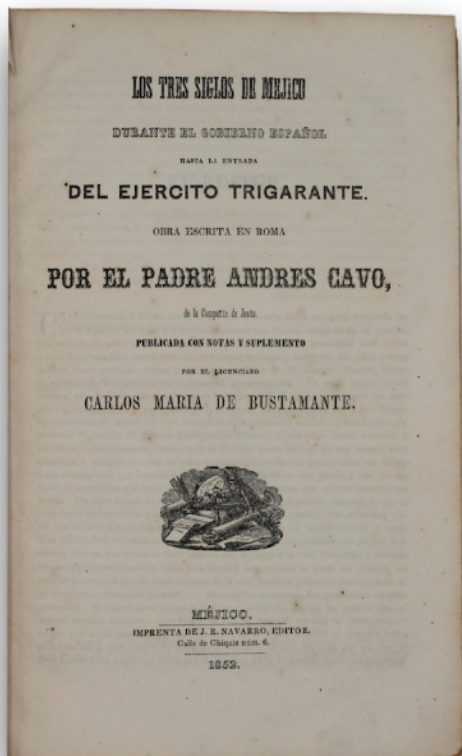
Second, definitive edition of Bustamante's monumental history of the Mexican War of Independence, originally published as a series of letters (1821–1827). Includes detailed accounts of the revolution, the life and death of Emperor Agustín de Iturbide, and the campaigns of General Félix María Calleja, with illustrations, plates, and extensive indexes. A complete, historically significant set, essential for the study of 19th-century Mexican historiography.



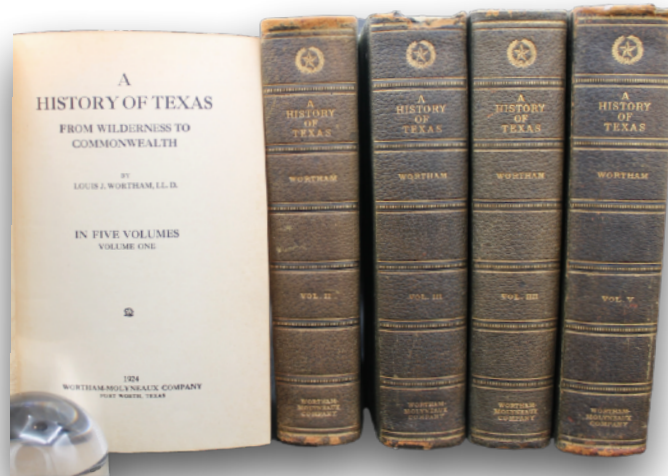
**77.** {1852} **Los Tres Siglos de Mejico Durante el Gobierno Español hasta la entrada del ejercito trigarante / obra escrita en Roma por el padre Andres Cavo, de la Compañía de Jesús; publicada con notas y suplemento por el Licenciado Carlos Maria de Bustamante. México, Imprenta de J. R. Navarro, 1852.** 280 x 180 mm. iv, 415, [1] pp. Small type, two columns. Contemporary full leather, spine gilt. [Ref # 573]  
\$500

First part written in Rome by Jesuit Father Andrés Cavo (missionary in Nayarit until 1767), covering 1521–1766; remained in manuscript until edited and published by Bustamante in 1836. The supplement and the second part were written by Bustamante based on his research in the National Archive, continuing Cavo's history from the decree of the Jesuit expulsion and culminating with Iturbide's entry into Mexico City in 1821.

Palau 50645; Porrúa 6301.



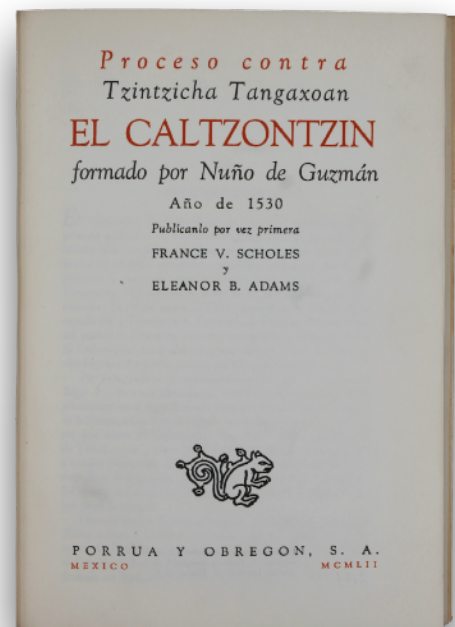
**78.** {1924} **Wortham, Louis J. Wortham, LL.D. A History of Texas From Wilderness to Commonwealth (5 Volume Set).** Published by Wortham-Molyneaux Company, 1924. First edition. Complete, original binding with slightly scuffed edges. [Ref # 513]  
\$300



**1952 Edition of Nuño de Guzmán's 1530 Process Against the Last Cazonzi of the Tarascans**

**79.** {1952} **Proceso Contra Tzintzicha Tangaxoan el Caltzontzin Formado por Nuño de Guzmán, 1530.** First published by France V. Scholes and Eleanor B. Adams. Mexico: José Porrúa Turanzas, 1952. 68 p. 23 of 100 numbered edition. Hardcover, very good condition. With a Sans Lenz ex-libris on the rear pastedown. [Ref # 713]  
\$250

This work recounts the trial ordered by Nuño de Guzmán in early 1530 against Tzintzincha Tangaxoan II, known as the Cazonzi or Don Francisco in his Christian name, the last great ruler of the Tarascan state. In 1529, Guzmán became President of the Audiencia of Mexico and quickly gained notoriety as a ruthless enslaver, exploiting his office for wealth. In January 1530, Guzmán and his large army of Spaniards and Tlaxcaltec allies arrived at Gran Huitziltzilán. Under the pretext of preventing the encomenderos' extraction of tribute, they initiated the trial on January 26. The Cazonzi was threatened and nearly tortured to obtain the demanded riches, and the process culminated in his unjust death sentence.

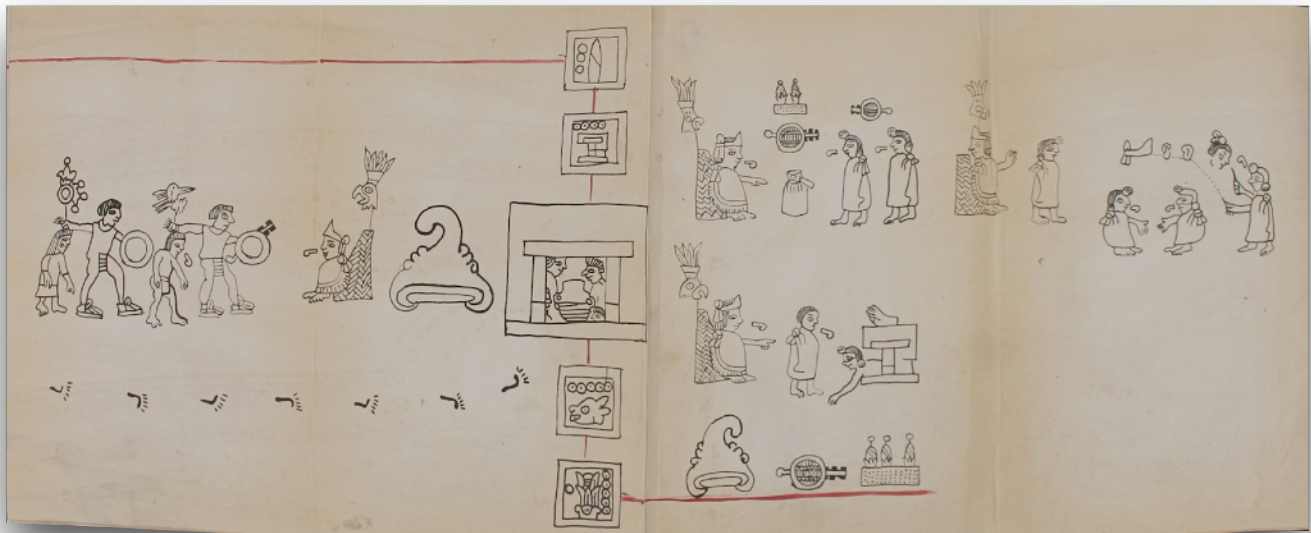
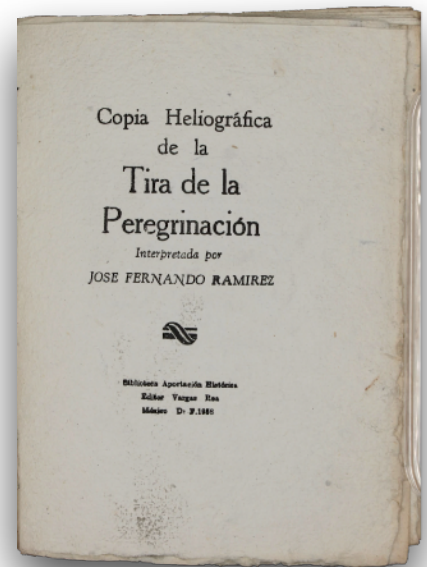


## The Journey of the Mexica: Heliographic Facsimile of the Tira de la Peregrinación.

**80.** {1958} **Copia Heliográfica de la Tira de la Peregrinación interpretada por José Fernando Ramírez.** Biblioteca Aportación Histórica. Editor Vargas Rea. México, D.F., 1958. Edition of 100 copies. 21 x 16 cm, 26 pp., plus 1 fold-out sheet measuring 5 ½ meters (18 feet). Housed in a hardcover folder, partially detached from the spine, with interior repairs. The explanatory pages and codex strip are in very good condition. [Ref # 472]  
\$200

The 26 pages, printed on handmade paper, contain explanatory text by Ramírez, and the fold-out page reproduces the codex itself. The entire sheet unfolds accordion-style to form a single continuous representation of the artwork. Bound in publisher's paper-covered boards.

José Fernando Ramírez, a prominent 19th-century Mexican historian, contributed to the study of Nueva Vizcaya's history and the pre-Hispanic period. The Tira de la Peregrinación or Codex Boturini documents the migration of the Mexica from Aztlán to the founding of Tenochtitlán, recording historical events, victories, defeats, and the establishment of settlements, with each stage marked by its corresponding year.



*The End*