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Antiquarian Miscellany from Mexico and Peru

1. 20 unpublished, original independence foundation documents that highlight the patriotic contributions of Cacique Cajamarquino Astopilco, the last direct descendant of Atahualpa, in support of Peru's Independence (1821-1829)

Features original signatures from the founders, independence figures in Cajamarca, and Peru's president, Don José de la Mar

This collection features twenty manuscripts sourced from the private archive of Manuel Soto y Astopilco (?-1838), known as the “Principal Chieftain of the Seven Huarangas of the Province of Cajamarca” [1]. As the maternal heir of the Inca Atahualpa, Soto y Astopilco played a significant role during the declaration of independence in Cajamarca. He approached provisional authorities on that historic day, expressing his desire to assume a leadership role in the newly formed state, with the aim of asserting his claim as the successor to the Inca sovereigns through his maternal lineage [2].

These documents vividly illustrate Cacique MS y Astopilco's pivotal role in supporting liberators like San Martín and Bolívar, along with various phases of the emerging republic. Furthermore, the collection includes documents from the same period of independence, bearing the signatures of prominent figures and heroes of Independent Cajamarca, such as Egúsquiza, Espinach, de la Oliva, Zavala, Velezmoro, and Castro, among others.

Documentary set description:

- I. A donation from Cacique MS y Astopilco to liberator José de San Martín, dated January 23, 1821, from “Cajamarca Independiente.” Notably, this document was signed by the distinguished Cajamarcan Domingo de Castañeda (1 page)

II. Signed letter from Colonel Pablo Espinach to Cacique MS y Astopilco and the order of the Cajamarquino hero and principal military commander, Don Antonio Rodríguez de Mendoza, dated in Cajamarca on April 16, 1821 (1 page)

III. - Signed certificate by Jose Calisto de Silva, pertaining to the dispatch of men for the war effort, acting on the orders of Cacique MS y Astopilco. The document is titled “Cajamarca Independiente” and dated April 18, 1821 (1 page)

IV. - Signed letter from Colonel Pablo Espinach to Cacique MS y Astopilco, conveying the directives of the Argentine Hero and President of La Libertad-Cajamarca, General Antonio Alvarez de Arenales. Dated in Cajamarca on October 10, 1821 (1 page)

V. - Signed letter from Jose Diego Zavala, featuring an urgent request to Cacique MS y Astopilco for the provision of men to the army. The document is dated July 5, 1823 (2 pages)

VI. - Signed report by hero José María Egúsquiza, detailing a generous donation made by Cacique MS y Astopilco. The report is dated July 22, 1823 (1 page)

VII.- Signed letter from Jose Diego de Zavala to the Cacique MS y Astopilco requesting the donation of cattle for the country, dated in Cajamarca on December 10, 1823 (1 page)

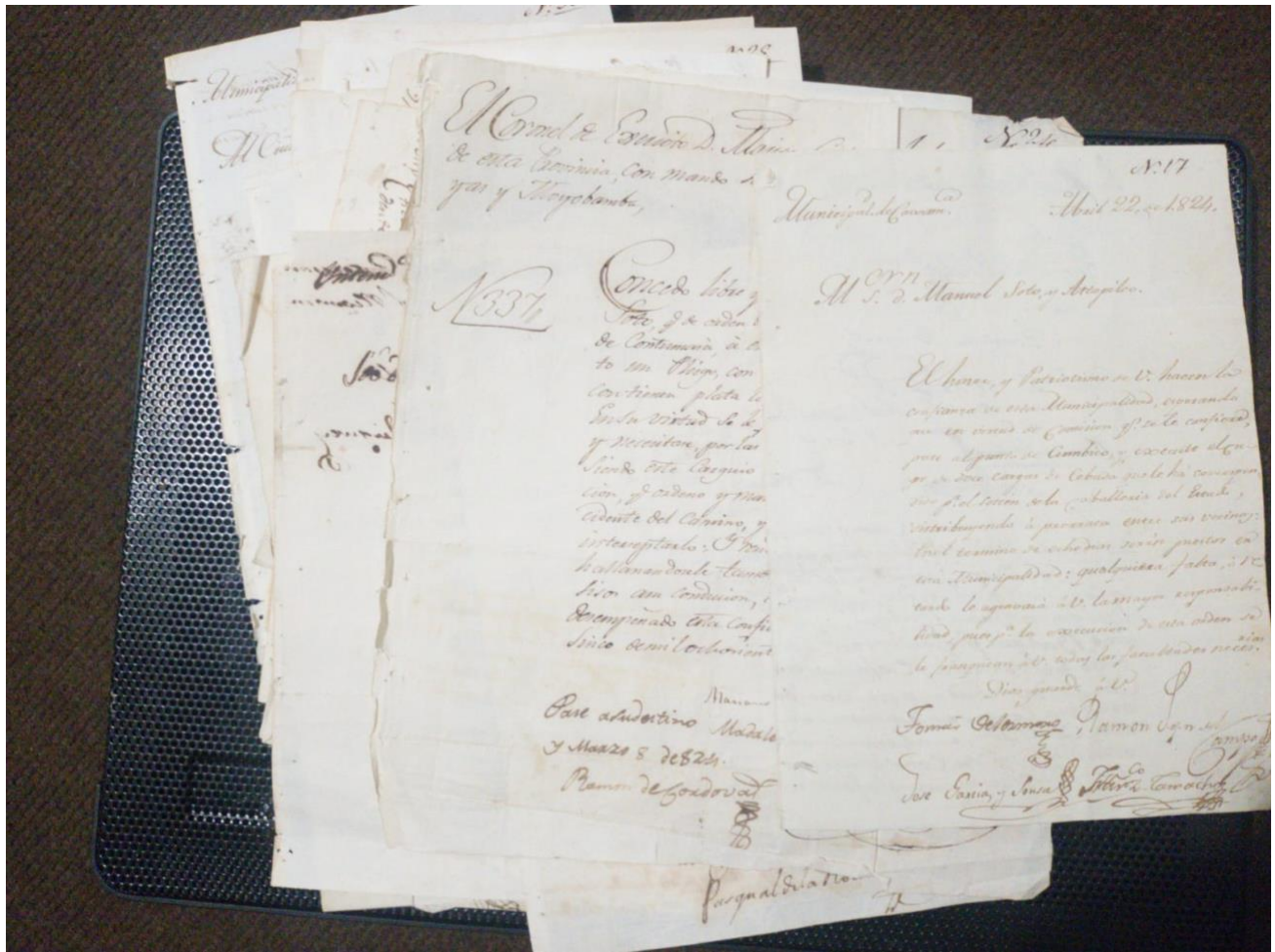
VIII.- Order signed by Governor Zavala to Cacique MS y Astopilco asking for a horse for the liberator Simón Bolívar, dated December 16, 1823 (1 page)

IX.- Signed document by the Mayor of Cajamarca, Colonel Mariano Castro y Taboada, for the Cacique MS y Astopilco to transport, with full permission and “under penalty of life,” silver treasures for the army. Dated in Cajamarca on March 5, 1824 (1 page)

X.- Letter signed by General José de la Mar for the Mayor of Cajamarca recommending the Cacique MS y Astopilco, dated in Cajamarca on April 14, 1824 (1 page)

- XI.- Document signed by Juan León y Encalada, linked to correspondence with Cacique Soto y Astopilco. Cajamarca April 22, 1824 (1 page)
- XII.- Memorial signed by various notables of Cajamarca (Velezmoro, Del Campo, Camacho, de la Rocha, de la Oliva, Castañeda, etc.) for Cacique MS y Astopilco. Cajamarca April 22 in 1824 (3 pages)
- XIII.- Second Memorial signed by various notables of Cajamarca (Velezmoro, Del Campo, Camacho, de la Rocha, de la Oliva, Castañeda, etc.) for Cacique MS y Astopilco. Cajamarca April 29 in 1824 (2 pages)
- XIV.- Third Memorial signed by various notables of Cajamarca (Velezmoro, Del Campo, Camacho, de la Rocha, de la Oliva, Castañeda, etc.) for Cacique MS y Astopilco. Cajamarca June 2 in 1824 (3 pages) (requires restoration)
- XV.- Document signed by various notables of Cajamarca (Velezmoro, Arze, Bringas) for Cacique MS y Astopilco. Dated in Cajamarca on June 26, 1824 (1 page)
- XVI.- Document signed by Antonio Rodríguez for Cacique MS y Astopilco. Dated in Cajamarca on July 10, 1824 (2 pages)
- XVII.- Signed letter by notable Cajamarcans Joaquín Sarachaga and Arteaga for the Cacique MS y Astopilco, stating the immense support given by him to the cause of Independence, dated January 26, 1825 (2 pages)
- XVIII.- Signed letter from Cacique MS y Astopilco to the President of Peru, General José de la Mar, dated in Cajamarca on April 8, 1828 (1 page)
- XIX. Memorial signed by notables of the Municipality of Cajamarca (Velezmoro, del Campo, de la Rocha, la Oliva, etc.) asking the Cacique MS y Astopilco to help them in the reconstruction of the roads of the Incas, dated in Cajamarca on May 18, 1829 (2 pages)
- XX.- New Memorial signed by the notables of the Municipality of Cajamarca (Velezmoro, del Campo, de la Rocha, la Oliva, etc.) asking the Cacique MS y Astopilco to help them with their guild of indigenous carpenters in the reconstruction of the Cajamarca pantheon, dated in Cajamarca on September 19, 1829 (2 pages)

Price: \$15,000.00



2. Document bestowing the prestigious title, “Benemérito a la Patria,” upon Juana Manuela Gorriti (1876)

This exceptional piece, which currently resides in Mexico, highlights the prestigious title awarded to renowned writer, journalist, educator, and cultural manager Juana Manuela Gorriti: “Benemérito a la Patria.” She is celebrated for her many important literary and cultural contributions, including the famous “Literary Evenings.”

Born in Salta, Argentina, in 1819, Juana Manuela was the daughter of the heroic soldier and statesman, José Ignacio Gorriti. Her early education took place at the Salesian nuns’ school in Salta, an experience so challenging that she had to leave. It was there that she ended her formal education.

Due to political conflicts, Juana Manuela's family emigrated to Tarija, Bolivia, where she met Manuel Isidoro Belzu, a 24-year-old military leader vying for power. She fell in love with him at the age of 14 and, against her father’s strong objections, married him.

In 1850, Juana Manuela and her family migrated to Lima, leaving Belzu behind as he returned to Bolivia and assumed the presidency from 1848 to 1855. In Lima, Gorriti dedicated herself to teaching and writing stories and narratives, hesitating to partake in her husband's political endeavors.

In 1865, Belzu persuaded Juana Manuela to go back to Bolivia. Tragically, their time together and his political ambitions ended not long after with a fatal gunshot wound to the chest. At this time, Juana Manuela returned to Lima, where she bore witness to the Spanish attacks on Valparaíso and Callao. She enlisted to help wounded Peruvians in the Battle of May 2, 1866, displaying extraordinary bravery by risking her own life under enemy fire. The Peruvian victory was triumphant, leading the government to bestow the title of "Benemérito a la Patria" on January 26, 1869, to all those, both nationals and foreigners, who displayed heroic valor during the feat.

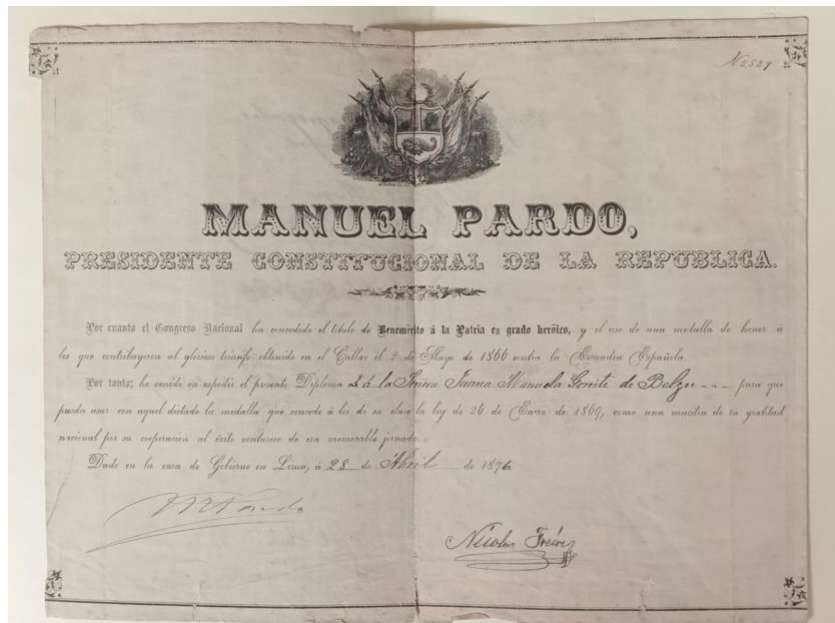
On April 28, 1876, Juana Manuela Gorriti was also honored with the title of “Benemérito a la Patria,” and the accompanying gold medal for her role in the May 2 battle. The first civilian President of the Republic of Peru,

Manuel Pardo, presented her with a diploma and the gold medal, a distinction bestowed upon illustrious Peruvians like José Faustino Sánchez Carrión and Hipólito Unanue. The prestigious award was also a win for women in Peru and throughout Latin America.

Following this event, Juana Manuela wholly dedicated herself to her literary work, organizing renowned literary and intellectual gatherings in Lima. These gatherings attracted the most brilliant minds and literary talents in the city. One regular attendee, Ricardo Palma, described them as “lively arenas of literary debates.” Juana Manuela herself described these events as spaces where “the weapons of talent and ingenuity vied for recognition.”

Juana Manuela’s journey eventually took her back to Argentina, followed by a brief return to Peru from 1883 to 1886, and then again to Buenos Aires, Argentina, where she spent her remaining years of life until her passing on November 6, 1892. Throughout these years, Gorriti remained a constant and remarkable presence in American literature, despite the unequal opportunities for women. Her “Literary Evenings” were also attended by numerous prominent women of the 19th and early 20th centuries, who were inspired by her message and legacy.

Price: \$3,500.00



3. Slave reclamation lawsuits (1850-1851)

This collection contains six documents that illuminate a relatively unexplored aspect of slavery: Claims for reclamation or restitution initiated by one owner against another, with the objective of recovering a slave delivered under any title. The documents also offer a window into the legal landscape of Lima during the years 1850 and 1851.

Slave reclamation lawsuits typically arose in situations where an owner had temporarily “leased” their slave as a day laborer to obtain compensation for their services. Under these circumstances, some lessees retained the slave for extended periods, thereby violating the terms of the original agreement with the owner.

It is noteworthy that these lawsuits are referred to as “vindication” suits, treating the slave as if they were a movable or immovable property, reminiscent of the legal constructs in Roman Law. This underscores that, from a legal perspective, slaves were truly perceived as property rather than as individuals. The legal complexity increased when a slave refused to return to their master.

These demands for the reclamation of slaves also provide insight into the roles played by other key legal actors, including the Attorneys General, during a time when slavery was facing significant scrutiny. Merely three years later, President Ramón Castilla would emancipate all slaves in Peru, marking a pivotal moment in history.

Price: \$1,500.00

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relacion a la Hacienda, que sea de
con una gran cantidad de
dinero. En tanto que

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reponer el Sr. Bermejo y de
en la materia en la parte
relacionada con el Sr. Bermejo.
En el Sr. Bermejo.

Al Sr. Bermejo, se le ha de
reponer el Sr. Bermejo y de
en la materia en la parte
relacionada con el Sr. Bermejo.
En el Sr. Bermejo.



‡
In quartillo.

SELO QUARTO: UN CUARTILLO:
AÑOS DE MIL OCHOCIENTOS VEINTE
Y VEINTE Y UNO.

Perú independiente para los Años de
1822 y 1823. 2.º y 3.º de su Libertad

Mar 6 1892

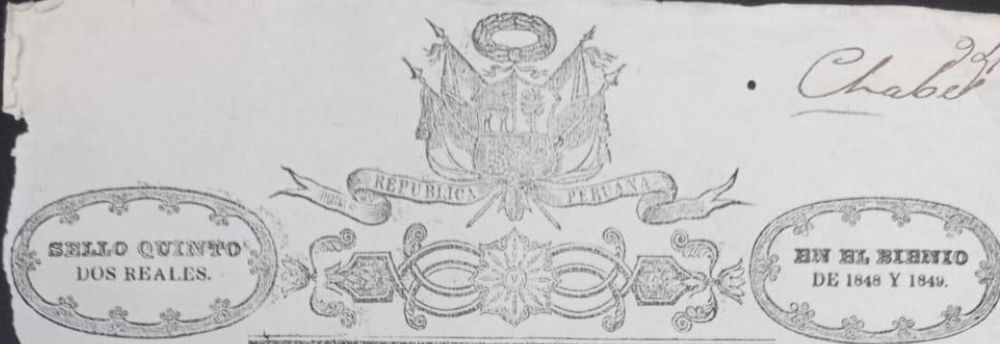
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Vallier

Antoni
Jose Guixarro
C/ de el Ramo

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Григорьев



Valga para los Años de 1850, y 1851

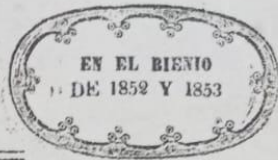
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 que corresponde. Lima 7 de Mayo 1851

Luis Salazar

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Salazar



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fuerza de la L.ª Lima Julio 29 de 1850
Bento Pardo Figueroa

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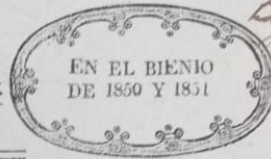
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Lima Julio veintinueve de mil ochocientos
y cincuenta

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Sanchez



82
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al P^{ro}curador

*Legación
Bolivia*

Huancayo

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Man. Simón Fernández

Publica. Lima Junio diez de mil ochocientos
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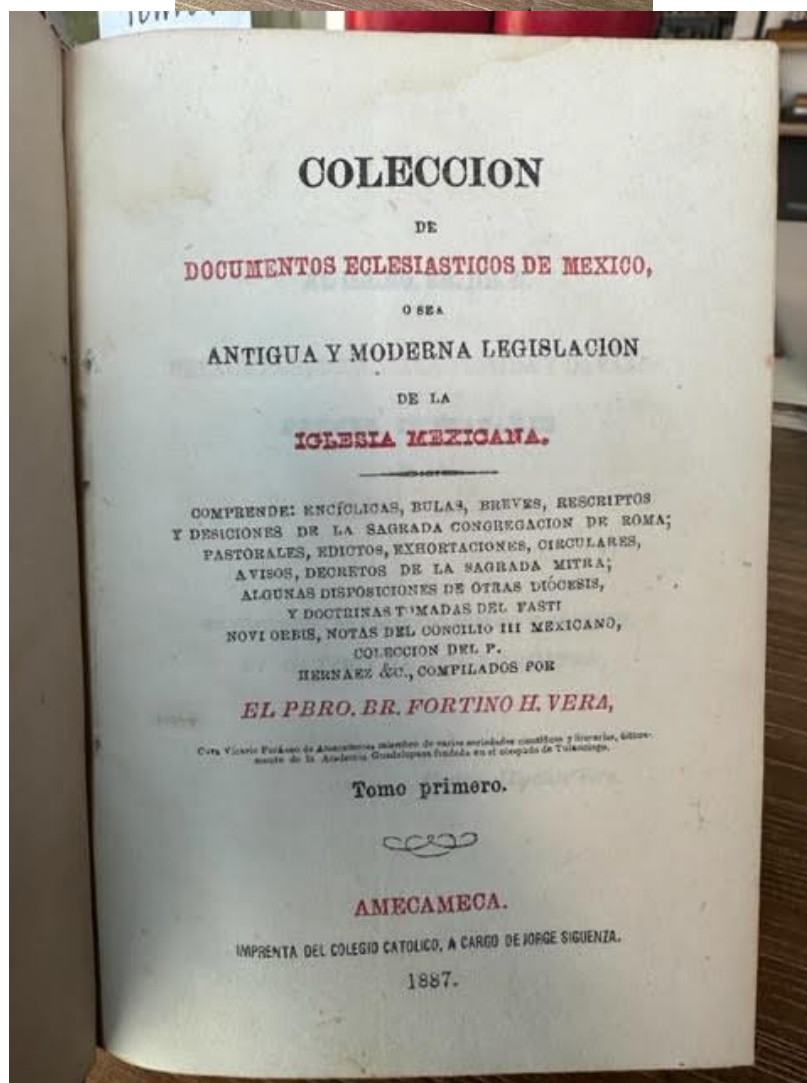
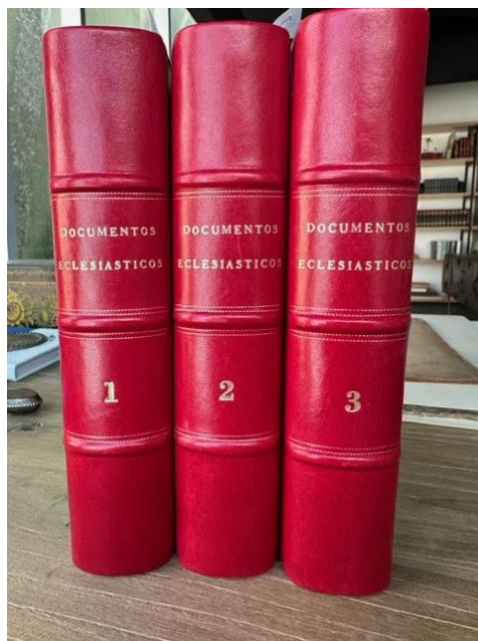
**4. Colección de Documentos Eclesiásticos de México, o sea
Antigua y Moderna Legislación de la Iglesia Mexicana
(1887)**

***Ecclesiastical documents of Mexico: Ancient and modern
legislation of the Mexican Church. Three volumes compiled by
Father Brother Fortino H. Vera and published by the “Printing
Office of the Catholic School,” under the supervision of Jorge
Porquenza in Amecameca***

This remarkable collection delves into the historical and contemporary legislative framework of the Mexican Church. Spanning three comprehensive volumes, these documents provide valuable insight into the ecclesiastical history of Mexico. The detailed compilation is credited to Father Brother Fortino H. Vera.

Notably, the “Catholic Printing Press” had its roots in the parish of Anunciación, where it was established in 1871. Over time, it evolved into the “Catholic College Printing Press,” marking a significant chapter in the history of printing in the Amecameca region.

Price: \$2,500.00



5. Reformación para los trajes en la Ciudad de México

Reformation of attire in Mexico City: Manuscript authored by Dr. Sancho Sánchez de Muñón, Chancellor of the University of Mexico (1531-1600). Likely issued between 1560-1567.* Fully transcribed in two pages with clear calligraphy

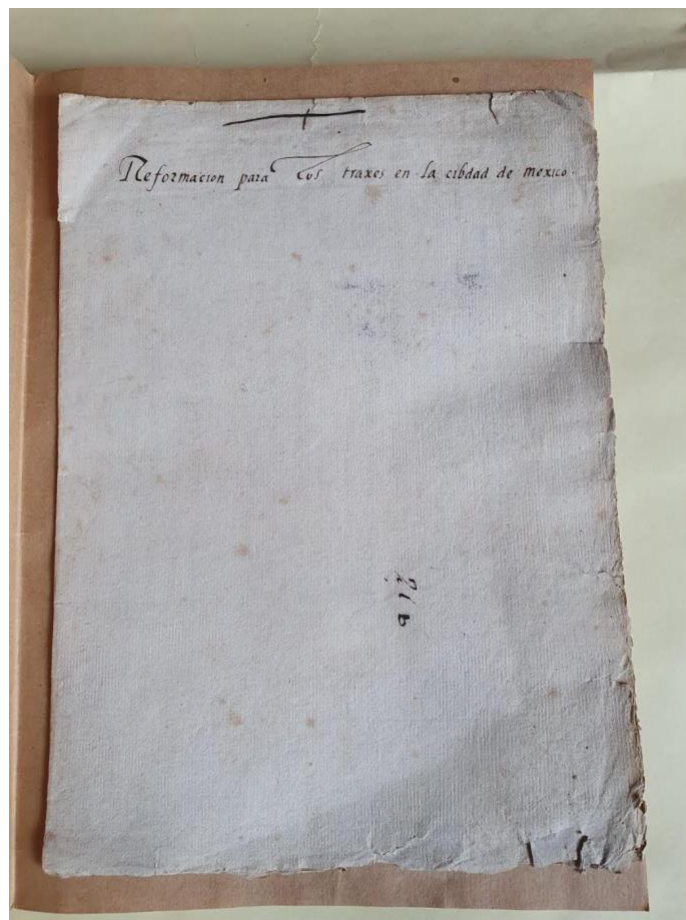
This manuscript shows how various customs were banned in the capital of the viceroyalty of Mexico during the 16th century. Within its pages, ten rules are outlined, serving as a guide for those responsible for upholding public morality at the time, which was mainly the clergy. These rules stipulate punitive measures, including imprisonment and fines in tepuzque (the Nahuatl word for copper) or “pesos of [gold from] mines” for offenses such as indulging in excessive luxury (rule 5), riding closely with women on the same horse or mule (rule 8), bullfighting (rule 7), participating in plays (rule 6), not maintaining a respectable beard (rule 1), wearing gold or silver jewelry (rule 3), or adorning oneself with excessively ornate shirts, exotic hats, ostentatious shoes, and flashy stockings (rule 4).

The manuscript's signatory, Dr. Sánchez de Muñón, emerges as a multifaceted historical figure. He acted as an informant in Martín Cortés' trial for the attempted uprising in 1567** and, in 1575, served as a spy under the orders of the President of the Council of the Indies, Juan de Ovando***. Dr. Sánchez de Muñón was not only a professor but also the author of the exceedingly rare Mexican incunabula No. 99 (1579). He participated in several other incunabula (113, 122^a, 144, and 158****), distinguishing himself and solidifying his legacy in the Americas.

Remarkably, no original manuscripts signed by Dr. Sánchez Muñón can be found in the collections of García Izcalbaceta*****, the Slim Collection*****, or the Mexican platform “Memórica.” The Harkness Collection of the “Library of the North American Congress” is the proud home of the original manuscript of Martín Cortés' trial, featuring a list of inquiries addressed to various individuals, including Dr. Sánchez Muñón**. As such, this manuscript remains a precious artifact, as it is one of the oldest surviving documents from the 16th century linked to attire and customs in Colonial Mexico.

*As the advisor to the Chapter, teacher of the cathedral, and Chancellor of the University (1560-1567), Dr. Sánchez Muñón was vested with the authority to regulate, correct, and impose sanctions, according to the research of García Icazbalceta and Professor González González from UNAM. **The Harkness Collection in the Library of Congress. Manuscripts concerning Mexico by Mary Ellis Kahler. Washington, 1974., pp. 267-298., ***Enrique González González. A spy at the University. Sancho Sánchez de Muñón, in: "Knowledge and Power in Mexico, 16th to 20th centuries." Mexico UNAM., Porrúa 1996 pp. 105-169., ****Joaquín García Icazbalceta. Mexican bibliography of the 16th century. FCE (1954) pp. 309-310, 392, 408, 425, and 432., *****Catalog of the Manuscript Collection formed by Joaquín García Icazbalceta. Annotated by Federico Gómez de Orozco. Mexican Bibliographic Monographs. MCMXXVII., *****CONDUMEX [SLIM Collection] Viceregal Funds. Historical Archive from 1491 to 1821 by Josefina Moguel Flores (Mexico: 1991).

Price: \$4,000.00



[illegible]

- de oro sino fuere algun reliquario o ymagen para deuocion. ni anillos ni sortijas sino fuere a los que por honrra o grado les fuere permitido. Ni traygan camisas labradas con curiosidad ni con cecaguillas en manera alguna.
4. Iten que no traygan calças de seda ni cufadas anexas, ni medias de punto de seda. ni Suelas de terciopelo ni zapatos acuchillados, ni traygan sombreros de caferan, ni sombreros altos seglares de camino. Y que por la cibdad nunca siempre vovene. Y si quisiere traer sombreros sean largos de falda cõforme asueltado. ni trayga guantes blorosos.
5. Iten que en las mulas no traygan guarniciones anexas de pano, sino fueren los prebendados de las sandas yglesias cathedrales, o doctores, o licenciados. Y generalmente prohibimos que no traygan copas, ni struos, ni clauacon de plara dorada ni pauonada. Y el clérigo que excediere en alguna de las sus dichas cosas alende de perder el vestido o la cosa que contra loque esta mandado traxere le condeno en diez pesos de minas de pena todo applicado por tercias partes.
6. Iten que ningun Sacerdote Diacono, o subdiacono represente comedias, farsas, o entremeses. ni otro genero de representaciones publicas so pena de diez pesos de minas applicados como susodichos es y diez dias de carcel.
7. Iten que no vayan auei corer toros, ora sea en la cibdad, ora sea en el campo so pena de veynte pesos de tipusque applicados por tercias partes y seys dias en la carcel.
8. Iten que no acompañen muger ni las lleuen a mula ni a cauallo aunque sean sus parentas muy sercanas, so pena de diez pesos de minas. Ni lleuen en la mula o cauallo que fueren ninguna persona eclesiastica o seglar.
9. Iten mandamos q no se reconcilien arrimados a altar ni en pie, y que quando ouieren de confesar este asenta el confesor y el penitente de rodillas. Iten que no reconcilien a quien ya estubiere vestido para decir missa. ni reconcilien a persona estando comulgando porque se podria offrescer caso enq no se debiese absolver. y mandamos que todos los confesores tengan un traslado de la Bulla in exna Domini y de los casos reservados en este archobispado.
10. Iten Mandamos q qualquiera se exercire en la orden que ouiere recibida con apercibimiento que no lo sabiendo, ansi y conitando dello no sera admitido a mayor Orden. Aduerteseles que no seran admitidos al sacramento que no supieren cantar, alomenos cantopllano.

el doctor
de munon

6. Set of 24 alphabet lottery cards from Mexico (1860s)

This is a set of 24 alphabet lottery cards, measuring about 1.5 by 3 inches. The cards are lithographed on black and white stock and mounted on a stiff card. These cover the entire Spanish alphabet, except for Rr, and are complete as issued. Each card depicts a scene, sometimes attributed to Yriarte; beneath the scene there is a letter of the alphabet, followed by a word beginning with that letter and then a humorous verse, sometimes with a play on words. This is a rare collection, with only one set at the University of New Mexico.

Price: \$2,800.00



7. Receipts of Chief and Governor Don Sebastián Garcia Sipan (1667)

This single folio contains two receipts signed by Don Sebastián Garcia Sipan, who held the title of “chief and governor” in San Juan Bautista de Vegueta. These receipts, which are dated January 7, 1667, acknowledge payments from the field master Don Cristobal Rojas y Sandoval, who served as the corregidor and mayor justice of Chancay during this period.

In the Viceroyalty of Peru, the corregidor held significant political, administrative, and judicial authority as the enforcer of Spanish laws. On the other hand, the chief (cacique), which was appointed by Spanish authorities, represented their indigenous communities and wielded great political, economic, and cultural control within them.

The first part of this document is a receipt for 35 pesos and 4 reales of silver, representing Don Sebastián Garcia Sipan’s monthly salary as the chief of San Juan de Vegueta. The second part contains a receipt for 20 pesos and 5 reales of silver, acknowledging the settlement of a debt related to the sale of land on the outskirts of Villa de Carrión de Velasco (now known as Huaura, one of nine provinces of the Department of Lima), which was where José de San Martín first proclaimed Peruvian independence from Spanish rule.

Essentially, this document serves as a testament to the economic interactions between corregidores and chiefs. It highlights the subordination of the latter position but also reflects elements of reciprocity in these relationships. As aforementioned, Don Sebastián Garcia Sipan is also referred to as a “governor” in the document, a term that confers an extraordinary distinction — this title was possibly a recognition of his service in support of the Spanish government, rather than indicating a higher level of authority.

Price: \$1,200.00

8. Commercial relations among early conquerors (1567)

These two documents from the 16th century provide insight into the commercial ties of Spanish settlers in Arequipa and La Paz during the first years of the conquest of Tahuantinsuyo.

The first document (dated September 10, 1567, in Arequipa) is a power of attorney granted by Don Juan Verdugo, a resident of Arequipa, to Rodrigo Verdugo, a resident of La Paz. This document enabled Rodrigo Verdugo to act on behalf of Don Juan Verdugo by “requesting, demanding, and collecting” payments — which included gold, silver, jewels, and slaves — from his debtors in La Paz. Additionally, it legally granted Rodrigo Verdugo the right to defend Don Juan Verdugo in a legal dispute with Alvaro Carbajal over the possession of a piece of land in the city.

The second document (dated September 6, 1567, in Arequipa), also found in the same folio, is a power of attorney granted by three merchants from Arequipa to Gonzalo Serrano, Jeronimo Montesinos, and Diego Ruiz. This document allowed these representatives to travel to the City of Los Reyes (Lima) on behalf of the merchants and claim their merchandise, which had been loaded onto a ship owned by Gaspar Reaño. The merchants expressed their urgent need to secure the goods, as they had been stranded for an extended period and their presence was required in Arequipa. The power of attorney also authorized the re-shipment of the merchandise on the first available vessel bound for the port of Arequipa. The total value of the merchandise was 16,000 silver pesos.

Price: \$2,000.00

[illegible]

Expenditure

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Folien

~~Korte Villalobos~~

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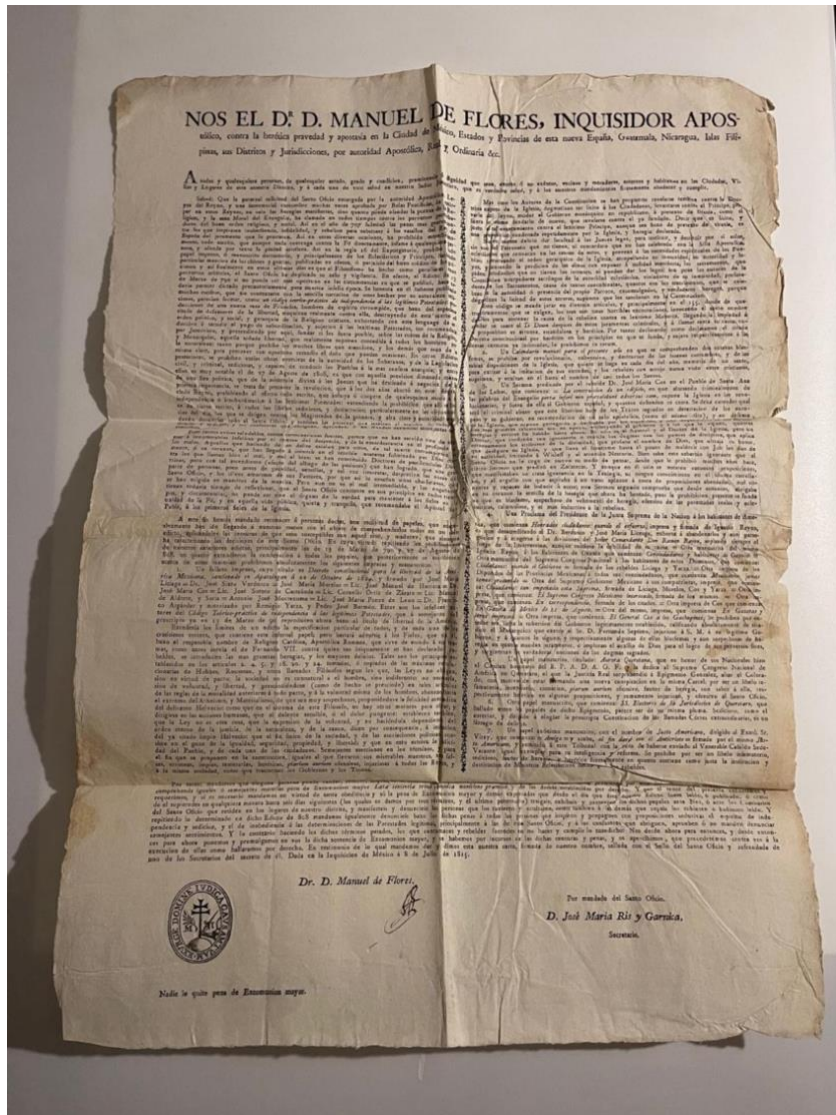
Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a medieval manuscript. The text is written on a single page of parchment, showing signs of age and wear. The script is dense and fills most of the page. The parchment is slightly discolored and has some visible texture. The text appears to be a continuous passage, possibly a letter or a section of a larger work. The handwriting is consistent throughout, suggesting a single scribe. The page is set against a dark background, which makes the lighter parchment stand out.

9. Nos el dr. D. Manuel de Flores, inquisidor apostólico, contra la herética pravedad y apostasía en la ciudad de México [...] (1815)

Flores, Manuel de
1 broadside; 58 x 31 cm.

This is a document from the chief Mexican Inquisitor extending until October 10, 1815, the original term of amnesty in which all members of Masonic orders were to surrender themselves to Holy Office. Two holdings on WorldCat.

Price: \$4,000



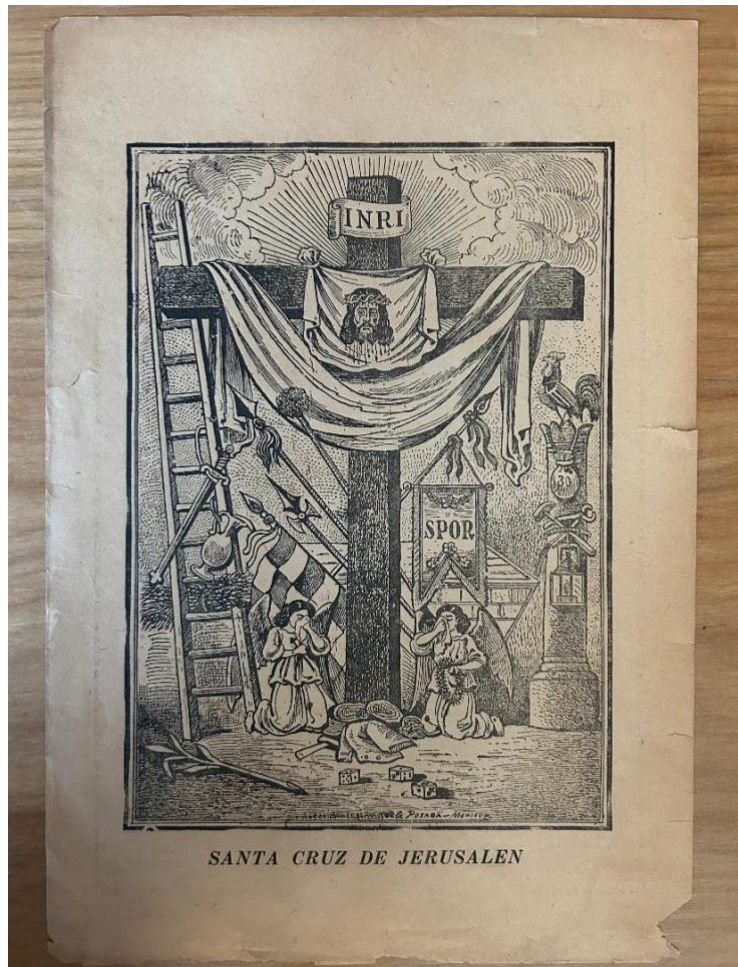
10. Santa Cruz de Jerusalén (1900's)

Posada, José Guadalupe and Arsacio Vanegas Arroyo

Mexico: [], [19--]. First edition. double-sided roadside (approx. 9.25 x 13.5 inches) Very Good.

This is a religious broadside by celebrated Mexican engraver José Guadalupe Posada. One side features a full-page image of Jesus' severed head on the cross by two weeping angels. The other side features a letter, titled "Al Catolico; importante carta pastoral llegada ultimamente del Vaticano de Roma," which ends in a prayer.

(189775) \$250.00



11. Collection of 14 19th century religious pamphlets from Guadalajara (1835-1860)

Various authors

[Mexico]: Various, 1835-1860. First edition. 14 vols., boards. Leather Bound. Good.

This is a collection of 14 19th century pamphlets distributed by Catholic churches, filled with sermons that address social issues, emerging laws, and more. The collection also contains some handwritten notes by a previous owner. It has been rebound together in leather. Some pamphlets are lightly foxed. The bulk of these pamphlets are from the 1850's but one is from 1835; this latter item was published in Mexico City but was written by a clergyman from Guadalajara. The work has been signed by a previous owner. Very rare with few holdings on Worldcat.

Pamphlet titles include:

- 1. Conducta observada por el Gobierno Eclesiastico de la Diocesis de Guadalajara con Motivo De la Ley Penal publicada en la capital de Jalisco el 4 de Noviembre de 1858 contra los 35 Eclesiásticos que niegan á administrar los sacramentos á los que juraron sin restricción guardar y hacer guardar la Constitucion de 1857, y no se han retractado públicamente, de conformidad con las circulares diocesanas (1859)**
- 2. Discurso pronunciado por el secretario de la comanancia general del departamento de Jalisco, comandante de escuadron D. José Hipólito Gonzalez, en memoria del malogrado general D. Luis G. Osollo en la plaza de S. Fernando (1858)**
- 3. Sermon predicado por el P.D. Jose M. del Barrio y Rengel, presbitero de la V. Congregacion del oratorio, en la solemne funcion que el comercio de México dedicó á Maria Santisima de Guadalupe, su augusta patrona el martes 6 de Enero de 1857, en la Iglesia de N.S.P. Francisco (1857)**

4. Breve reseña de la funcion solemne que se celebró en el santuario de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de esta capital (1858)

5. Sermon de accion de gracias A la piadosissima Madre de los mejicanos Maria Santisima de Guadalupe, predicado en su santuario por el Sr. Prebendado Dr. D. J. M. Cayetano Orozco" (1858)

6. Sermon que en la funcion solemnisima de la augusta reyna de los angeles Maria Madre de Dios (1855)

7. Sermon panegírico que en la festividad de langélico doctor Santo Tomás de Aquino (1835)

8. Estatutos para la hermandad o asociacion del sagrado viatico (1850)

9. Sermon Predicado en el sagrado de esta Sta. iglesia (1854)

10. Representacion de los indigenas de Zalaitan, San Gaspar y Rosario, contra la Tolerancia de cultos (no date)

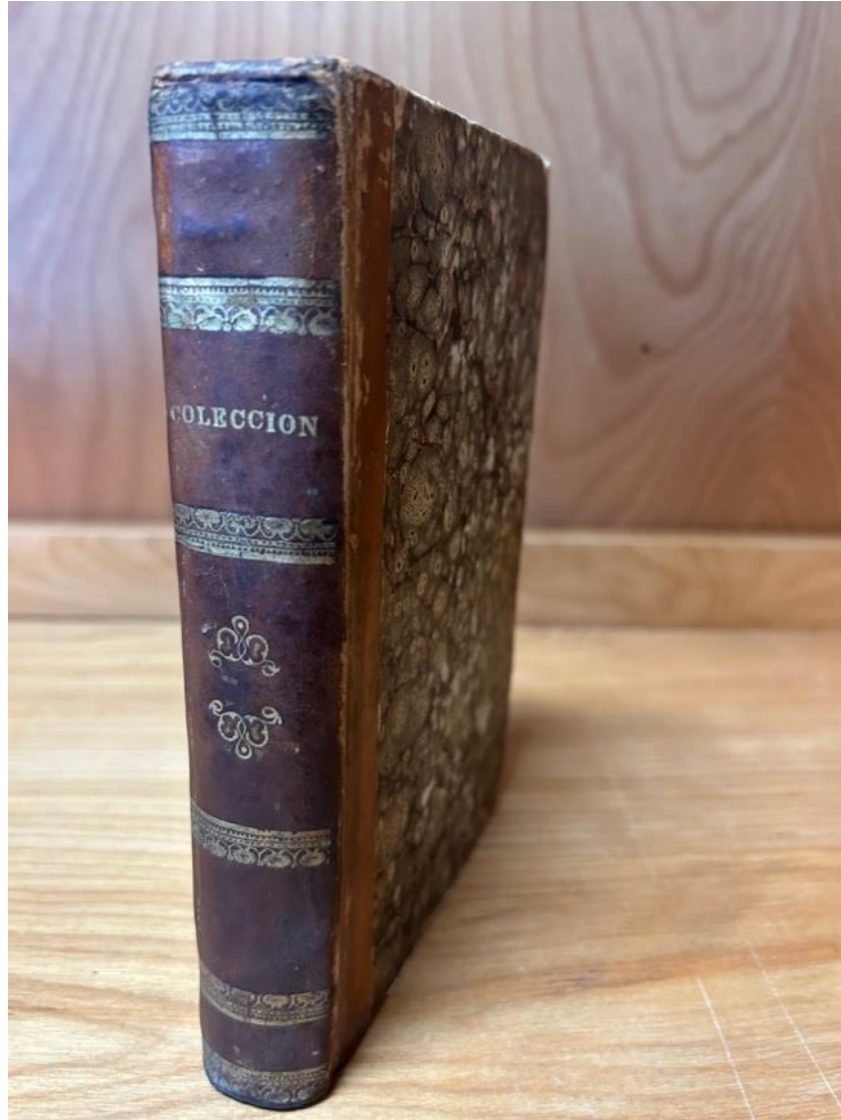
11. Manifestacion que hace Andres Rivera, Presbítero (1857)

12. Contestaciones habidas entre el señor gobernador del estado de Jalisco D. Ignacio Herrera y Cairo (1856)

13. Informe que el Rector del Seminario Conciliar de Guadalajara a Doctor Don Francisco Espinosa, Dignidad Chantre de la Santa Iglesia Catedral (1854)

14. Cartilla de Coro de Esta St.a Iglesia Catedral de Guadalajara (1854)

(176036) \$1,750.00



CONDUCTA

OBSERVADA POR EL

GOBIERNO ECLESIASTICO

DE LA

DIOCESIS DE GUADALAJARA,

CON MOTIVO

De la Ley Penal publicada en la capital de Jalisco el 4 de Noviembre de 1858 contra los Eclesiásticos que se nieguen á administrar los sacramentos á los que juraron sin restriccion guardar y hacer guardar la Constitucion de 1857, y no se han retractado públicamente, de conformidad con las circulares diocesanas.



GUADALAJARA.

IMP. DE RODRIGUEZ. — 2.ª calle de Catedral, núm. 10.
1859.

12. Lo maximo en lo mínimo la portentosa imagen de nuestra señora de los remedios, conquista y patrona de la imperial ciudad de México, en donde escribia esta historia Don Ignacio Carrillo y Perez, hijo de esta ciudad y ejemplo en su real casa de moneda, año de 1978 (1808)

México: Zúñiga y Ontiveros, 1808. First edition. 153, (11)p., brown leather binding. Leather Bound. Very Good.

This book focuses on the significance of the Virgin of Remedios and her representation of Mexico City and its culture. It has been washed and restored, including the rustic brown leather binding, and bears a copperplate engraving by Montes de Oca depicting Nuestra Señora de los Remedios.

(145047) \$1,500.00



LO MAXIMO
EN LO MÍNIMO
LA PORTENTOSA IMÁGEN
DE NUESTRA SEÑORA
DE LOS REMEDIOS,
CONQUISTADORA Y PATRONA
DE LA IMPERIAL CIUDAD DE MÉXICO,
EN DONDE ESCRIBIA ESTA HISTORIA
DON IGNACIO CARRILLO Y PEREZ,
Hijo de esta Ciudad y Empleado en su Real
Casa de Moneda año de 1798.



CON LAS LICENCIAS NECESARIAS.
MÉXICO: Por Don Mariano de Zúñiga y Onti-
veros, año de 1808.

13. EL maguey. Memoria sobre el cultivo y beneficio de sus productos (1901)

Segura, José C

Mexico: Imprenta Particular de las Agricola Mexicana, 1901. First edition. 411p., photos, illus., bibl., boards. Hardcover. Near Fine.

“El Maguey” is a 1901 report on the agave plant’s cultivation and benefits, written by José C. Segura, director and professor at the N. School of Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences.

(194170) \$350.00



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Biblioteca del Boletín de la Sociedad Agrícola Mexicana

EL MAGUEY

MEMORIA

SOBRE EL CULTIVO Y BENEFICIO DE SUS PRODUCTOS.

POR EL INGENIERO AGRONOMO
TITULADO.

JOSE C. SEGURA,

*Director y Profesor de la Escuela N. de Agricultura y Veterinaria,
Miembro de varias Sociedades
Científicas del país y del extranjero; Miembro del Jurado de Recompensas
en las Exposiciones internacionales de París
de 1889 y 1900,
Condecorado por el gobierno francés con la cruz de Caballero
de la Legión de Honor, de la de oficial de la
Orden del Mérito Agrícola
y con las palmas de oficial de Instrucción Pública.*

CUARTA EDICION CORREGIDA Y AUMENTADA.

MEXICO
IMPRENTA PARTICULAR DE LA S AGRICOLA MEXICANA
CALLEJON DE LA CONDESA 4 1/2
1901.

**14. Juicio crítico de los sermones de Fray Juan de San Miguel,
provincial de los Franciscanos de Zacatecas i el orador mas
notable de la Nueva España en su época, que fué el último
tercio del siglo xvii i primer tercio del xviii**

(1874-1906)

Rivera, Agustín

San Juan de los Lagos, Jalisco: Tip. de José Martín, 1874-1906. 12 publications in 1 volume, worn, some foxing, bears a stain on the inside of front cover, illustrated and textured brown boards (gilded foredge and spine, pages yellowing, marbled pages-in) Signed by the author and dedicated to previous owner. Hardcover. Very Good.

This is a collection of twelve publications in one single volume, written by controversial Mexican polymath, Father Agustín Rivera, (1824-1916), from Lagos de Moreno, Jalisco. The first publication reviews the sermons of Fray Juan de San Miguel. Only eight holdings for this rare publication listed on OCLC. The second publication discusses the presence of the oral tradition in Rivera's pamphlets. No copies on OCLC. The third publication is a letter addressed to Hilarion Romero Gil, engaging in a theological discussion regarding Presbyterian pamphlets. The fourth publication is a brief article regarding printing in Puebla. The fifth (three copies on OCLC), sixth (two copies on OCLC), and eleventh (one copy on OCLC) publications were written during Rivera's time of illness and reflect on a variety of topics, such as evangelism and the French revolution. The seventh is a discussion on utility of the Spanish language in comparison to Native-American languages (one copy on OCLC). The eighth publication is a monograph concerning concepts put forth by Benito Jerónimo Feijóo y Montenegro, who encouraged scientific and empirical thought to debunk myths and superstitions. The ninth publication contains three articles relevant to the French Revolution of 1798 (no copies on OCLC). The twelfth publication is an essay on Mexican Roman Catholic priest and a leader of the Mexican War of Independence Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla.

Titles:

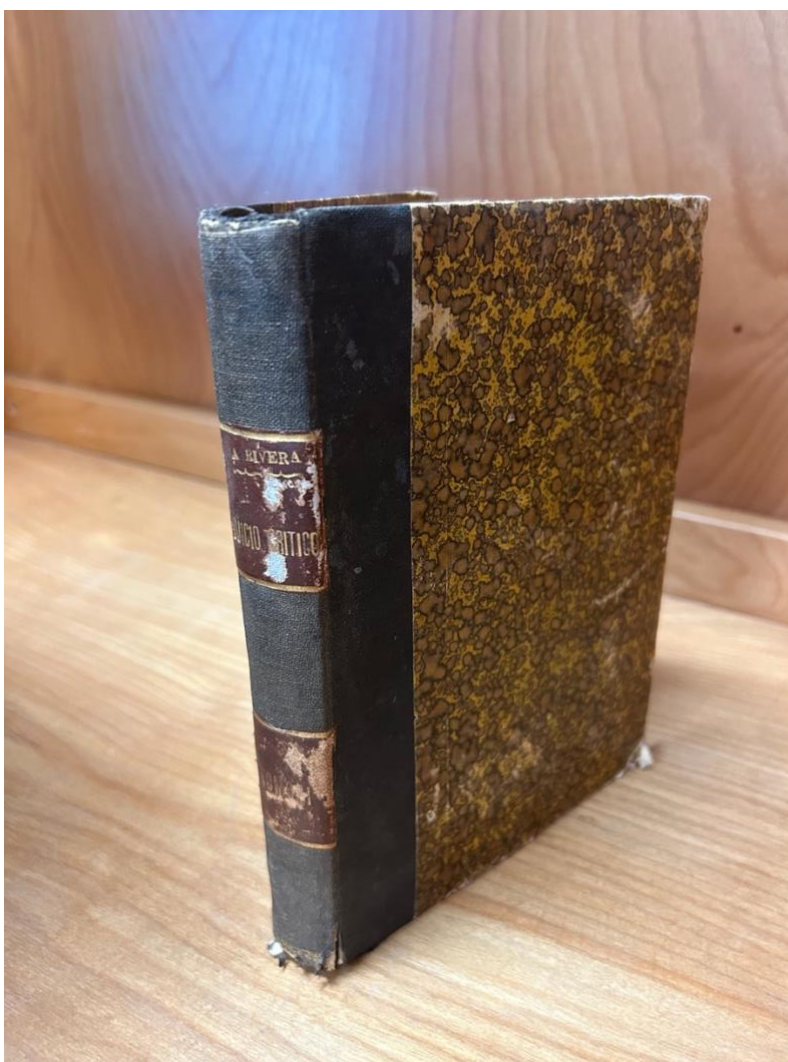
- 1. Valor de la tradición oral en mi opúsculo. Fundación de la imprenta en Puebla**
- 2. Carta de Agustin Rivera al sr. lic. d. Hilarion Romero Gil acerca de un opúsculo del sr. presbítero d. dámaso sotomayor, miembro de la asociacion americanista de francia, sobre una urna Griega**
- 3. Entretenimientos de un enfermo. Reseña de los reyes de españa en la época moderna hasta Fernando VII**
- 4. Entretenimientos de un enfermo. El toro de San Marcos, o sean muchos conceptos de feyjoo sobre la materia copiados por Agustín Rivera**
- 5. Entretenimeintos de un enfermo. Juicio crítico de la obrilla intitulada “el liberalismo es pecado,” hecho por Agustin Rivera**
- 6. Dialogo entre Agustin Rivera i Florencito Levilon, estudiante de lengua Mexicana en el seminario de Guadalajara sobre la verdadera utilidad de la enseñanza de dicha lengua i demas idiomas indios**
- 7. San ganelon o sean muchos conceptos del discurso de feyjoo intitulado milagros supuestos, copiados al pie de la letra por Agustin Rivera**
- 8. Tres articulos de Agustin Rivera sobre el elogio que en su arenga del 27 de octubre proximo pasado hizo de los principios proclamados por la revolucion Francesa en 1789.**
- 7. A mis amigos el muy ilustrado escritor sr. Hilberto Santoscon i el poeta sr. Ruperto J. Aldana un pequeño recuerdo**
- 10. Discurso pronunciado por Agustin Rivera en la funcion de distribución de premios a los alumnos de los liceos del**

**padre guerra, en el teatro Rosas Moreno el día 20 de Agosto
de 1892**

**11. Entretenimientos de un enfermo. descripcion de una
manta de tlaxcala por Agustin Rivera**

**12. El joven teologo Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla. Articulo
escrito por Agustin Rivera, quien lo dedica a su mui
ilustrado amigo sr. lic. Manuel G. Prieto**

(176259) \$1,000.00



Juicio crítico

de los

Sermones de Fray Juan de San Miguel,

Provincial de los franciscanos de Zacatecas i el orador mas notable
de la Nueva España en su época, que fué el último tercio del siglo
XVII i primer tercio del XVIII.

Escrito por

AGUSTIN RIVERA,

LAGOS.

TIPOGRAFIA DE VICENTE VELOZ A CARGO DE AUSENCIO LOPEZ
ARCE.

1890.

15. Vida y virtudes de la reina del cielo Maria Santisima Madre de Dios, predicada en la capilla de la tercera orden de N.P.S. Francisco, en sesenta pláticas, por el licdo. Don Juan Francisco Dominguez (1803)

Domínguez, Juan Francisco (Don)

Dedicada a la Misma Soberania Reyna Maria Santisima de la Luz. México: Imp. Madrileña, 1803. 511p., heavily worn sheepskin binding (pages lightly yellowing) Paperback. Good.

These pages examine the life and virtues of the Virgin Mary, preached in the Third Order of St. Francis Chapel by Mexican theologian, Don Juan Francisco Domínguez. There are only seven holdings for this rare publication listed on OCLC. The work needs to be rebound. There is very minor worming the size of a thread on some margins.

(144943) \$1,000.00





VIDA Y VIRTUDES
DE LA REYNA DEL CIELO
MARIA SANTISIMA
MADRE DE DIOS,
PREDICADA EN LA CAPILLA
DE LA TERCERA ORDEN DE N. P. S. FRANCISCO,
EN SESENTA PLATICAS,

POR EL LIC^{DO}. DON JUAN FRANCISCO
DOMINGUEZ, Colegial Real por Oposicion en el Co-
legio de San Ignacio de Puebla, y en el Real mas
antiguo de San Ildefonso de México, Cura entonces
de Zinguilucan, despues de Xalatlaco, y hoy
del Sagrario de Catedral de México.

DEDICADA
A LA MISMA SOBERANA REYNA
MARIA SANTISIMA DE LA LUZ



Impresa en México en la Imprenta Madrileña, de la Calle de Sto.
Domingo y esquina de Tacuba, Año de 1803.

16. Compendio histórico sacro-profano, teológico-dogmático, y filosófico-christiano: para la instruccion de los juvenes, y en gran manera útil y deleitable a todo género de personas (1801)

Hidalgo, Miguel de (Fr.).

México: Zúñiga y Ontiveros, 1801. First edition. [16]; 481p., leather binding. Hardcover. Very Good.

This is a didactical document on aspects of dogmatic theology for the young Catholic. There are only eight holdings for this very rare publication listed on OCLC. It has been professionally cleaned and restored. The title page and last two leaves (index) are a facsimile. Some of the texts are handwritten. The binding has been restored and is rustic brown leather. There was significant worming, but it has all been filled in.

(145033) \$2,500.00



COMPENDIO HISTORICO

SACRO-PROFANO, TEOLOGICO-DOGMATICO,
Y FILOSOFICO-CHRISTIANO:

PARA LA INSTRUCCIÓN DE LOS JOVENES,
Y EN GRAN MANERA UTIL Y DELEITABLE
A TODO GENERO DE PERSONAS.

SU AUTOR

EL M. R. P. M. FRAT MIGUEL HIDALGO
*Del Sagrado Orden de Predicadores, Director de la
Milicia de Jesuchristo de esta Ciudad
de México*



MÉXICO: Por Don Mariano Joseph de Zuñiga y Ontiveros,
calle del Espiritu Santo, año de 1801

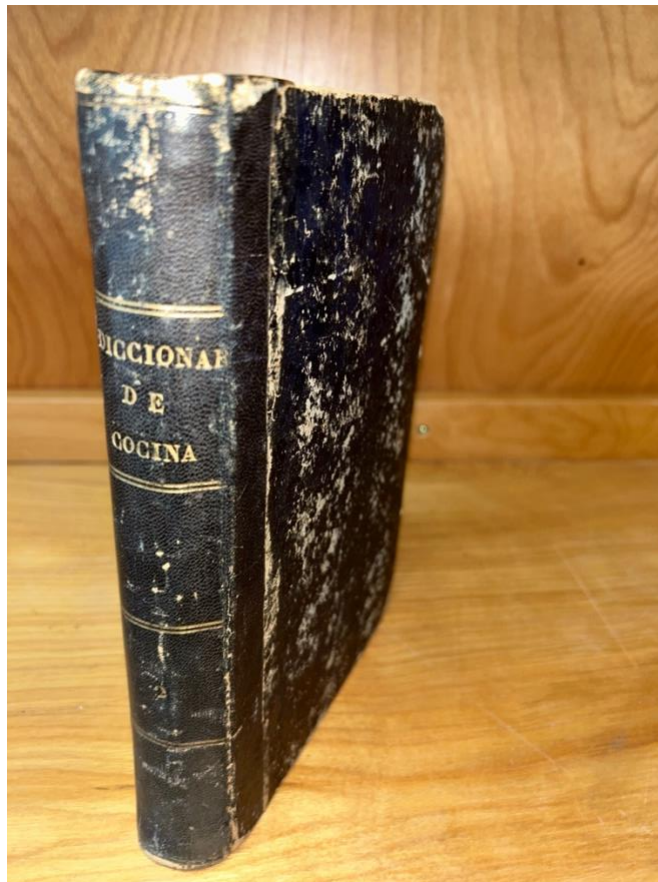
17. Diccionario de cocina ó el nuevo cocinero Mexicano, en forma de diccionario...

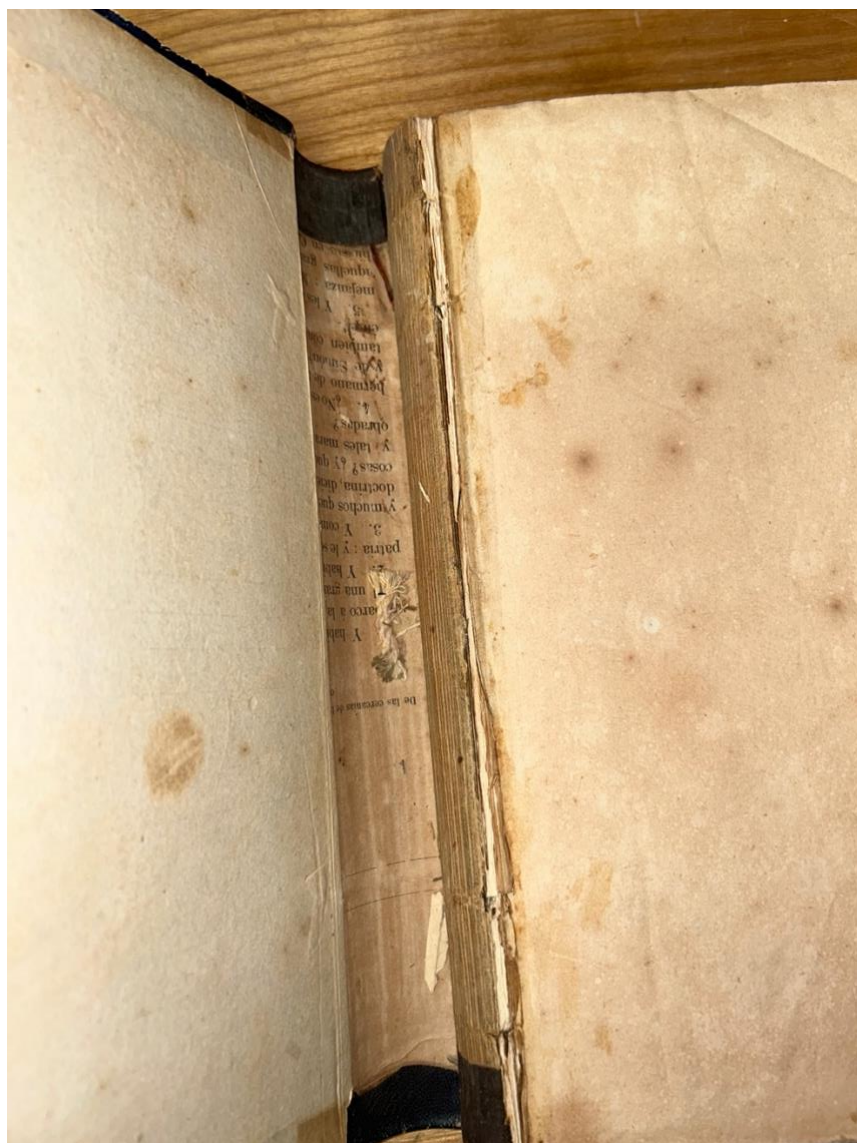
Galvan Rivera, Mariano

México: Imprenta de I. Cumplido, 1845. First edition. 960; 6; (5)p., illus., quarter leather binding, 4to. Cloth and Leather. Very Good.

This is a detailed dictionary that compiles entries on preparation methods and numerous facets of culinary arts, geared toward beginning Mexican chefs. Written by acclaimed bookseller and publisher Mariano Galván Rivera (1791-1876). Only three copies of this rare edition listed on OCLC. Two volumes are in very good condition. The bindings are also in good condition. The book block has separated from the binding and would require new endpapers and resewing.

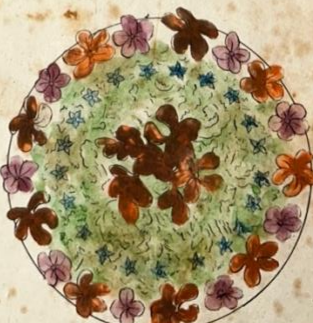
(117103) \$2,500.00







Ensalada de Romanitas



Ensalada de Escarola

DICCIONARIO DE COCINA,
O EL
NUEVO COCINERO MEXICANO
EN FORMA DE DICCIONARIO,

QUE CONTIENE TODOS LOS PROCEDIMIENTOS EMPLEADOS EN LA ALTA, MEDIANA Y PEQUEÑA COCINA, LA LISTA NORMAL DE LOS PLATILLOS QUE DEBEN COMPONER LAS DISTINTAS COMIDAS, QUE CON VARIEDAD DE NOMBRES SE HACEN EN EL DIA, EL MÉTODO DE ADEZAR LOS PLATOS Y DE DISPONER LOS DIFERENTES SERVICIOS DE UNA MESA, Y LO MAS SELECTO DE LAS ARTES DEL PASTELERO, DEL BIZCOCHERO, DEL CONFITERO, DEL DESTILADOR Y DEL NEVERO, CON TODO LO RELATIVO Á LA REPOSTERÍA.— ENCONTRÁNDOSE EN EL TODOS LOS ARTICULOS IMPORTANTES DE LAS OBRAS DE ESTA CLASE QUE SE HAN PUBLICADO EN CASTELLANO, Y OTROS NUEVOS, RELATIVOS TANTO Á LA COCINA MEXICANA, COMO Á LA FRANCESA, TOMADOS ESTOS ÚLTIMOS DEL COCINERO REAL, DE LAS OBRAS DE BEAUVILLIERS, DE LOS TRATADOS DE CAREME, DEL DICCIONARIO DE MR. BURNET, DE LA NUEVA COCINA ECONOMICA, Y DE OTROS AUTORES.

LO PUBLICA MARIANO GALVAN RIVERA,
Y se vende en la librería del portal de Mercaderes número 7.

México.
IMPRENTA DE I. CUMPLIDO,
Calle de los Rebeldes N. 2.

1845.



M

MACARRONES. Pasta italiana, hecha con harina y queso en forma de canutos largos. Para hacerlos es necesario no escatimar la mantequilla ni el queso; pero atendiéndose á la economía, puede mezclarse la una mitad de queso del mejor con otra mitad de otro de ménos clase. Los macarrones se sirven en sopa, ya sea en magro ó en gordo; mas esta pasta figura mejor como intermedio.

MACARRONES A LA NAPOLITANA. Se ponen á cocer los macarrones en agua solamente con sal; se aderezan en una sopera, poniéndose sucesivamente una cama de macarrones y otra de queso de Parma, ó del mejor que hubiere, y se rocian en seguida con caldo estofado (véase CALDO ESTOFADO, pág. 132), y se echa sobre la última cama mantequilla derretida, en la proporción de una libra para cada dos libras de macarrones.

Los timbales de tallarines, de fideos finos alemanes ó *novilles* y de macarrones, se preparan como los macarrones á la napolitana, y solamente se les añade un adorno ó guarnicion, compuesta de criadillas de tierra, hongos, crestas y ri-

ñoncillos de gallo, y lenguas en escarlata, amasado todo con mantequilla muy fresca; se guarnece de pasta el fondo del timbal, se pone el adorno, que se vuelve á cubrir con la misma pasta, que deberá estar algo aguada, y se pone el timbal bajo el horno de campaña para hacerle que tome color.

MACARRONES A LA CREMA. Se echa una libra de macarrones en agua hirviendo con un trozo de mantequilla, sal, y una cebolla mechada con clavos de especia; se deja hervir todo tres cuartos de hora y en seguida se ponen á escurrir los macarrones, y se echan en una cacerola con un poco de mantequilla, ocho onzas de queso rallado, un poco de nuez moscada y de pimienta gorda y algunas cucharadas de crema; se deja freir todo juntamente; en cuanto los macarrones se desheben, se aderezan y se sirven.

MACARRONES EN COSTRA. Preparados los macarrones como los del artículo anterior; se ponen sobre un plato, se polvorean con pan y queso rallados, y se les deja tomar color bajo un horno de campaña.