



JOAQUÍN GARCÍA ICAZBALCETA

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BY HENRY R. WAGNER

JOAQUIN GARCÍA ICAZBALCETA, commonly known abroad as Icazbalceta, was born in Mexico City, August 21, 1825, the son of Don Eusebio García Monasterio, a Spaniard, and Doña Ana Icazbalceta, a Mexican lady, both from good families in comfortable circumstances. Shortly after, during the crusade against Spaniards in Mexico City, Don Eusebio was obliged to leave the country. Taking his family with him he went to Spain and settled in Cadiz but in 1836 returned to Mexico where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. Don Joaquin, the youngest of ten children, was educated at home by private tutors from whom he stated he learned nothing. However, he learned several languages, notably English, French, Latin, Italian, and some German. During the war with the United States he served in the defense of Mexico City, taking part in the battle of Molino del Rey. There is a tradition in the family that while still in Spain the boy had a small press. His son, Don Luis García Pimentel, in a note addressed to Don Luis González Obregon of August 12, 1925, places his first printing as in 1832. This surely must be a mistake as the boy was then only seven years of age. A small periodical entitled *El Ruiseñor* was issued by him, possibly as late as 1841 in Mexico. All the copies of this now seem to have disappeared. There still survives, however, in the possession of the family a small handwritten piece with a regular title page—"Mes y Medio en Chiclana ó Viaje y residencia durante este tiempo en Chiclana y Vuelta á Cadiz por" [on the back of page] "Un aficionado á pasearse en esta villa. N.º. 1. Escrita en

la Ciudad de Cadiz Año 1835" I del C. This is a little book in itself, complete with a "prólogo," "notas" and "apéndice." The fact that it does not exist in printed form is, I think, a good indication that Icazbalceta then had no press; he would certainly have been more proud of a printed piece than of a manuscript.

His first literary labor apparently was a critical review of Prescott's *History of Peru* and he followed this by a translation of the work itself, which was published in 1849 with extensive notes. On the title page his name appeared only under his initials as J.G.I. I think it probable that it was largely from the interest aroused by reading Prescott's works on Mexico and Peru and his own investigations growing out of this that he undertook a literary career. It is said that he was also encouraged to do so by his friend, Lucas Alamán. Shortly thereafter a group of Mexican writers undertook to prepare a new edition of a *Diccionario Universal de historia y geografía*, which had been published in eight volumes in Madrid, 1846-1850, and the first volume was issued in 1853. The seventh volume, which concluded the augmented original work, appeared in 1855, and then three supplementary volumes were issued in the years 1855 and 1856, relating almost entirely to Mexico. Icazbalceta was one of the editors and prepared many of the biographical articles which can be recognized by the initials J. G. I. appended to them. The article on "Tipografía Mexicana," dated May 12, 1855, and contained in Tomo v, pp. 961 et seq. contains a list of sixteenth century imprints, his first essay in bibliography to my knowledge. He was able to formulate a list of forty-four imprints which he had personally seen, and stated that there were thirty-five others of which he had some notice. Of the forty-four, twenty were in his possession and the rest mostly belonged to Ramírez, the University Library, the Museo Nacional and some of the convent libraries.

No collations were appended to any of his descriptions, which in fact were limited to the titles. The greater part of the work was devoted to an examination of the claim that the *Escala Espiritual* of San Juan Climaco was the first work printed in Mexico and another large part to an examination of the period following the sixteenth century. In 1858 he issued the first volume of his *Documentos* and in 1859 was nearly ready to issue the second but the political difficulties of the country prevented it.

In 1861 the Juarez government began to enforce the Reform Laws in Mexico City with great rigor. The convents were suppressed and the immense libraries which many of them had accumulated were largely dispersed. Out of the wrecks of these the important collections of Icazbalceta, José Fernando Ramírez, Father Augustin Fischer, and José María Andrade were largely formed. His wife, whom he married May 7, 1854, Doña Filomena Pimentel y Heras, died July 3, 1862, and domestic grief was added to his other troubles so the second volume of his *Documentos* did not appear until 1866. Many of the documents were printed from copies which Icazbalceta obtained from W. H. Prescott. Prescott had accumulated a vast store of copies of important documents for writing his history of Mexico, principally taken from the Muñoz papers and those of José Vargas Ponce in the Real Academia de la Historia, Madrid, and these copies he furnished Icazbalceta most generously. A very large, if not complete list of Prescott's copies will be found in the *Biblioteca Americana Vetustissima* of Henry Harrisse in an extensive Note attached to No. 118, *Carta de Relacion* of Hernando Cortés. They were, I understand, destroyed in the great Boston fire of 1872, to the great regret of all in this country who are interested in the early history of Mexico.

In 1866 he published his *Apuntes para un Catálogo de Escritores en Lenguas Indígenas de America* on his private press. In the Introduction we are told that

he was stimulated to write it by an invitation extended to him by Dr. C. H. Berendt to prepare some notices of American aboriginal languages for a new edition of Dr. E. Ludewig's *Literature of American Aboriginal Languages*. This work had appeared in 1858 and Harrisse, writing in 1866, states that he had been furnished an annotated copy prepared for a second edition by Dr. Berendt. Harrisse complained that the work was not free from omissions and Icazbalceta in the Introduction to his *Apuntes* notes the same defects. This, he says, led him to prepare his own work. By this time he had been able to accumulate more than eighty different works on Mexican linguistics in pursuit of a plan which he had been following for a long time. Besides these, whose descriptions he manifestly had at hand, he had already accumulated notes regarding others he had seen. He now reached the point where, he says, he was in the same predicament as Ludewig, confronted by numerous works cited by other authors but which he had never seen. In order then to acquire more information he decided to print the *Apuntes* for distribution among enlightened persons who might help to augment his list. None were for sale but all were to be given to those who might assist in the work. At the end of his Introduction he adds the hope that some day "We shall have a *Biblioteca de Escritores en lenguas indígenas de Mexico* the first sketch of which will have been these *Apuntes*." In this little work, arranged alphabetically by authors, 175 works are collated, taken from various sources, all libraries then or previously in Mexico, of which he gives a short list in the Introduction.

The *Biblioteca de Escritores* promised, never appeared. It became merged in a much larger work, although more circumscribed in scope. The *Bibliografía Mexicana del Siglo xvi* was its legitimate successor but it took forty years to prepare. This grand work, which ranks with the most outstanding bibliographical productions of Harrisse or José Toribio

Medina, finally appeared in 1886 in what is stated on the title page to be "Primera parte." A second was never published nor did he intend to publish it. He wrote Dr. Wilberforce Eames that he would now retire from the field of letters. It seems, however, that by this time Icazbalceta had become more interested in purely historical than in bibliographical work. He set out to publish a new series of *Documentos para la Historia de Mexico* in the same year, and up to 1892 had published six volumes. The last important work undertaken by him was a *Vocabulario de Mexicanismos* but he died before finishing it. Only a part of it has ever been printed.

The short list of works just described by no means measures the extent or scope of Icazbalceta's literary and historical labors. He was active in fomenting the reprinting of early books, to some of which he contributed introductions, reprinted several himself on his own press, and contributed extensively to the publications of Mexican learned societies, and to the literary organs of the day. His private press had been in operation at least as far back as 1852 when he printed on it with his own hands *El Alma en el Templo*. In fact, there are intimations in this that he was at work on it as early as 1847. In 1855 he printed, again with his own hands, the letter of Hernando Cortés, dated October 15, 1524, from an original in his own possession. Ten years later, again on his own press, he reprinted this letter because, as he says, the first edition was exhausted, but the real reason was his dissatisfaction with it. At the end of his Introduction to the *Coloquios Espirituales* of González de Eslava, Icazbalceta quotes with approval some remarks which had been prefixed to an edition of the *Cancionero de Stuñiga* by the editors, Marqués de Fuensanta del Valle, and José Sancho Rayon: "The important thing is to publish without delay everything possible which is inedited and merits it, (and I add very rare), thus saving from oblivion, from fire, from carelessness or some regrettable accident the numerous

invaluable manuscripts and codices which are still struggling against the dust and the worms. When these literary monuments have been resuscitated by means of the press and when they thus come into the public ken, then there will be competent persons to study, comment upon, and illustrate them as the work or the matter demands or requires." For this reason Icazbalceta was interested in printing not only documents but even in reprinting rare books and for the same reason his introductions to these are devoted in general either to a biographical account of the author or to the general conditions of the times which inspired them; only the *Diálogos* of Cervantes Salazar, which he translated from Latin and printed in 1875, contains extensive explanatory notes. I think he was to a large extent responsible for the activity displayed from 1850 on in Mexico in the publication of documentary material such as the *Biblioteca Histórica de la Iberia*, the publications of *El Sistema Postal*, the *Residencia* of Cortés in 1852-53, *Documentos para la Historia de Mexico*, 1853-57, comprising nineteen volumes, the *Historia de las Indias y Nueva España* of Duran in 1867 and various others.

Not only did his bibliographical interests become centered in the productions of the press in Mexico in the sixteenth century but his historical interests became more and more confined to that period. His three favorite characters were Fray Juan de Zumárraga, Fray Toribio Motolinía and Fray Gerónimo de Mendieta. He contented himself with publishing in Tomo I of his *Documentos* of 1858 a life of Motolinía written by his friend, Ramírez, but scattered through his other works are numerous references to him. His life of Mendieta is prefixed to the *Historia Ecclesiástica Indiana* of that author printed in 1870. His intention had been to issue this as a third volume of his *Documentos Históricos* but he tells us in a preliminary notice that he had abandoned the idea because this was a single work whereas the first two volumes comprised

collected pieces. Another reason may have been, as he tells us in the same place, that he had disposed in 1867 of his own press on which the first two volumes had been printed largely by his own hand. The new printer was Francisco Diaz de Leon, associated in this case with Santiago White, an American, who had been a compositor for Icazbalceta but Icazbalceta was a silent partner in the concern. After 1875 his books were printed solely by Diaz de Leon. His life of Zumárraga was his principal biographical production. It was printed in 1881 by Diaz de Leon together with an Appendix of sixty-four documents. One has only to study this work to see how far Icazbalceta had gone beyond work of a similar character published by him in 1853 to 1856 in the *Diccionario Universal*. Few of his articles in that interesting publication have any permanent value. He confessed to his friend and biographer, Jesús Galindo y Villa, that they were works of his youth and a constant nightmare, and that he would like to erase them from the book and from everyone's memory. This self-criticism betokens a somewhat excessive modesty: some of those biographies are still useful as being the only ones to be found of the subjects and for just such reasons were they reprinted by García Cubas in his *Diccionario Geográfico Histórico y Biográfico* as late as 1900.

Icazbalceta left two works which reveal him as a man of affairs, an *Informe sobre los establecimientos de beneficencia y corrección de este capital* written in 1863 and printed by his son in 1907, and a *Laudo arbitral* in the liquidation of the Company Guerra y Arena, published in 1874. In the latter we get some glimpse of Icazbalceta's own transactions and the difficulties in carrying on business in the years just before the French intervention. His family owned sugar plantations in the State of Morelos and he obviously was attending to the business himself, something very necessary in such troublous times. Like most men of property in Mexico at that time he was a good Catholic and a conservative,

then almost synonymous terms. He plainly endeavored to keep out of politics but did not always succeed as we see in the *Voz de Morelos* of 1873. In his writings he frequently makes us aware of his antipathy to the Reform Laws, and more especially perhaps, to the ruthless and wasteful manner in which confiscation of church property was carried out. He foresaw that after this the next to be taken would be private property. Porfirio Diaz had brought internal peace back to Mexico long before Icazbalceta passed away and the resulting benefits to the entire Mexican commonwealth were shared in by him. He left an estate valued at some two million pesos to his family to be largely destroyed during another revolution within thirty years after his death. His son, Luis García Pimentel, continued his father's policy of publishing documents of first rate importance which had been bequeathed to him. The library remained intact in Don Luis' hands until Carranza took possession of it, or most of it, and removed part of it to the Ateneo Fuentes in Saltillo, and part to Belem Prison. It was shortly afterwards returned, however, having suffered, I understand, considerable loss. Many books were never found and others were damaged.

No catalogue of the books has ever been printed but in the library of the University of Texas there is a manuscript one which belonged to Don Genaro García. The catalogue was carried forward to 1887. The volumes were then counted and a few additions were made. A few further additions were made by José María Agreda who had charge of the valuation of the books after the death of Icazbalceta. In 1927 Federico Gómez de Orozco published a catalogue of his manuscripts which Icazbalceta himself had begun as far back as 1849. To just what date it was carried forward is difficult to say, but probably as late as 1888 and even possibly up to the date of his death. It would be interesting to know whether the order in which the manuscripts are entered in this catalogue represents the

sequence in which they were obtained. We note, however, in the very early part, documents that were printed as early as 1854 and 1856, proof that the originals had been obtained before that time. In his article on *Historiadores de Mexico* published in the *Diccionario Universal* in 1854 he states that he was at that time printing the *Memorias of Motolinía* which did not appear until 1858 in Vol. I of his *Documentos*.

Icazbalceta was an active member of various learned Mexican societies and correspondent of various European ones. As early as 1850 he joined the Sociedad de Geografía y Estadística and in 1865 became a member of the Academia Imperial de Letras y Ciencias, founded by Maximilian. In 1875 the Academia Mexicana, correspondent of the Real Academia Española, was organized, and Icazbalceta who had since 1871 been correspondent of the Spanish academy became the first secretary. In 1883 he became provisional director and in 1885 took possession of the post of director which he held until his death. In April, 1881, he was elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society, but never contributed anything to the PROCEEDINGS. In 1882 he was elected honorary member of the Real Academia de la Historia of Madrid and in 1889 a member of the Société Scientifique of Brussels. In 1892 the president of the republic appointed a commission to organize a celebration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America. Icazbalceta became the president of it and carried out his duties to the satisfaction of the government and of the numerous visitors.

The institution in which he was principally interested was the Sociedad de San Vicente de Paul. This institution dated back in Mexico to 1844. The headquarters were in Paris and it took some little time to get the association under way. The Primera Conferencia was not established until 1846, nor did it receive the approbation of the government until somewhat later. In 1849, due to the formation of other conferencias in other cities the first one founded was converted into a

provincial council, and in 1850 into the superior council. Icazbalceta became president of this superior council in 1886, after having been a member of it for many years and continued to officiate as president until his death. The duty inculcated by the statutes of the society of looking after the poor was one that appealed strongly to him. In such work he no doubt found consolation after the death of his beloved wife and perhaps some outlet for his affectionate impulses which he usually concealed under a somewhat austere manner, the result of the recluse-like existence he led after that unhappy event.

All his contemporaries agree that he was a man of exemplary habits, exceedingly industrious both in his business and in his devotion to literary pursuits, a fine gentleman and a good Catholic. He passed a part of his time on the Haciendas of Santa Clara and Tenango, his sugar properties in the State of Morelos. In a letter written to some friend in Europe, evidently Medina who quoted from it, he says: "Under a sky, dark blue and free from even the smallest cloud, in an extensive valley surrounded by faraway mountains, among which rises the colossal Popocatepetl with its perpetual snow, the marvellous prospect, the radiant sun, the incomparable sky, the climate of paradise, the cane fields, the bananas and the palms make more doleful for me the complaints against those detestable climates, [of London and Paris] enemies of the intellect which embitter and obscure the pleasure of such famous cities. I cannot live without sun, a cloudy day depresses me, cold saddens me and although that of Mexico City is not intense I rush from there to take refuge in these lands they call hot, but which are not so. This hacienda, some 1200 meters above sea level, is the highest limit of sugar cane and produces well. Rarely does the thermometer reach thirty degrees centigrade in the height of the afternoon in the hot season. The 'sweet juice' has fed my family for more than a century and a half, so it must be treated with respect

and attention. It is my *modus vivendi* and pays for literary foolishness, such as my *Bibliografía del Siglo XVI.*"

Aside from articles which appeared in periodicals and in publications of learned societies, everything Icazbalceta put forth was in small editions and printed either on his own press or at his own expense. The reasons for this are succinctly stated by him in the Introduction to the *Noticias de Mexico* of Sedano. I quote his interesting remarks on the subject:

That an author should see with pain his work remain in manuscript for lack of means with which to print it is a sad spectacle which we observe every day, but that a man should deliberately set himself to write for himself alone without considering that what he writes might be useful to others is misconceived modesty or censurable egoism. Many so consider it to be and so it seems that common sense dictates. Nevertheless, he who at some time has been bold enough to put his memoranda into print can say that Sedano was right and not be very far out of the way. It is generally believed that the task of a conscientious writer is finished when for the hundredth time he has corrected the manuscript and leaves it ready for the press. This is an error. He still has to bear the expense of the printing with little or no expectation of reimbursement and has to struggle with compositors and proof-readers. Finally this bad journey is accomplished and he begins another worse one. The book comes out and no matter how little noise it makes the author soon sees that the number of his friends is much greater than he had calculated. The public commonly remains indifferent but his friends arrive in troops begging to be presented with a copy. One copy has such little value! If the author shows himself to be easy he can be certain that in a few weeks he will get rid of half the edition and the other half will remain on his hands because one copy given away prevents the sale of a half a dozen. Those who beg books do not do so in order to read them and keep them with appreciation but partly for the satisfaction of receiving something for nothing and partly to loan them to those who could afford to buy them. One has to be thankful when they do not sell them at a low price and thus enter into a possible competition with the author himself. If the author has sufficient firmness not to give his book except to a friend who deserves it or to a young student who cannot afford to buy it he can be sure that with each refusal he gains one enemy at least, and that very soon his

fame will spread abroad as being uncivil and niggardly. Among us it is a settled point that to gain anything with the pen or even to recover the cost of printing is an unpardonable meanness and dishonor. After all Sedano did well not to lose himself in such labyrinths.

Not the least gracious of Icazbalceta's characteristics was his willingness to place at the disposition of others his vast store of knowledge. Even when he expected to use the information himself in some forthcoming book he was still willing to oblige, not merely his friends, but even those whom he had never known or seen, simply because he thought the information thus disseminated would be of general use. As early as 1865 he supplied Henry Harrisse with a large number of the titles for the list of sixteenth century Mexican imprints which he included in his B. A. V. Later when Dr. Eames was collaborating on Sabin's *Dictionary of Books Relating to America* he carried on a correspondence with Icazbalceta and received from him much valuable information, and this while he was preparing his own *Bibliografía Mexicana*. This correspondence which Dr. Eames has very generously placed at my disposition begins with a letter in English dated December 25, 1883. As a matter of great interest, especially in connection with the publication of the *Bibliografía Mexicana* I insert herewith a facsimile of it.

Icazbalceta did not continue writing to Dr. Eames in English but soon betook himself to his native language. The gradual progress of the *Bibliografía Mexicana* is detailed in another place and most of the letters are occupied with that subject, down to the time of its final publication in 1886. Characteristic of him in his later years, as soon as he finished a piece of work, or part of it, he began to think that his life would not last long enough to go on with another. From this time on his letters are largely occupied with news about the progress of his *Nueva Colección* and contain information to Dr. Eames regarding books which had come to light or about which Dr. Eames had requested information.

City of Mexico Dec. 25th 1883

Mr. W. Eames

New York

Dear Sir: Your favor Dec. 8th was received yesterday. I sent to Mr. Pilling pp. 1-160 of his ordinary paper copy of my *Bibliografía Mexicana del Siglo XVI*, with the corresponding photolithographs. The size of ord. paper is $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ in.: the large paper $14\frac{3}{4} \times 11$. I believe ord. paper is large enough to insert any additional photographs you may desire to add, but if you wish to have a l.p. copy (12 printed; 4 only for sale) please advise and your name will be entered in the list of subscribers to this issue.

On another leaf you will find a rough list of the photolithographs which are to accompany the work. All are full size except no. 31 which is very slightly reduced. Perhaps, one or two will be added. A sample is also enclosed.

Only 30 copies of the *Bibliografía* are printed: the stones are effaced.

A copy of my *Sumarraga* is sent by this mail to your address. Please advise reception. The price is \$5 which you may hand to Messrs Geo. Bruce's Sons & Typefounders, 13 Chamber Street, New York. There remains one copy on fine ^{and, thick} paper, in two volumes, \$10. (20 printed)

Very respectfully yours

Joaqⁿ Garcia
Icazbalceta

J. Fou'el Real, 13.

Mexico

In his letter of May 23, 1889, he tells an interesting story about the Ramírez collection. He states that the heirs of Ramírez took little interest in his books and papers, but refused to dispose of the American part of it to him when he endeavored to purchase it. While absent from the capital they sold it to Alfredo Chavero under conditions inferior to his own previous offer and without consulting him. Chavero sold it at a much higher price later to Manuel Fernandez del Castillo whom Father Fischer induced to dispose of it in London. Many of the papers were not, however, included in the sale and were disposed of later. December 22, 1890, he writes that he was pleased to learn that Mr. Janvier had complied with his instructions to deliver a copy of the English Index of the *Bibliografía* to Dr. Eames. Curiosity got a little the better of him on December 10, 1892, and he asked Dr. Eames to let him know, if he could, what the Lenox Library had paid for the Spanish edition of the Columbus letter. His last letter to Dr. Eames was written October 16, 1894, and contains the following interesting passage:

I would have much pleasure in sending something to the Library but I have published recently nothing worth while and I have even abandoned American studies, partly because my publications do not receive support from the public and partly on account of quarrels in which they have involved me. At present, not only for the purpose of filling a void but to be able to offer something to the Academia Mexicana, correspondent of the Spanish Academy of the Language, of which I am president, I occupy myself in preparing a dictionary of words and phrases in use in Mexico (*Mexicanismos*). The printing of the first part is about to be finished (A-G) and it will be published shortly. I will send a copy to the Lenox Library, not because it may be useful but as a gift. Perhaps it may serve you to understand some word or familiar phrase in use by our writers not to be found in the *Diccionario de la Lengua*.

Icazbalceta never lived to see the publication of this literary work but he did see the proof sheets of it, no doubt a source of great gratification to him. The whole correspondence is indicative of a meticulous accuracy on which he prided himself, but he did not fail to com-

plain, as he did frequently, of the typographical errors even in his own publications. There are also frequent mentions in it of Mr. Pilling for whom he seemed to have entertained a great regard, and to whom he furnished information as freely and generously as he did to Dr. Eames, and had done years before to Henry HARRISSE.

Icazbalceta passed away in his house in San Cosme, November 26, 1894, dropping dead with a candle in one hand and a book under his other arm. Several eulogies of him were delivered dwelling on his long, useful, and honorable career. A biographical sketch of him was written by Jesús Galindo y Villa. Published originally in his lifetime (1889) in an edition of fifty copies it was somewhat extended in 1903, and after his death again appeared in a pamphlet dated 1904. Recently it has been reprinted with additions and corrections by the Sociedad Alzate. A biographical and bibliographical study was written in 1923 by Lic. Primo Feliciano Velasquez which has never been published. Icazbalceta's grandson, Don Joaquin García Pimentel, kindly sent me a copy of it which is in his possession. I cannot but feel that the last years of his life were embittered by the attacks made on him on account of his letter of 1883 to Archbishop Labastida about the Virgin of Guadalupe. To question this peculiarly Mexican legend savored of heresy and especially was this feeling rampant in just those very Catholic circles in which Icazbalceta moved. The controversy did not end with his death but if anything became more bitter thereafter. It took a tremendous amount of courage for a man in his position to express the opinion that there was no historic basis whatever for the alleged miracle of her appearance to the lowly Indian, Juan Diego, and to affirm that it originated a long time later, during the period when an extreme form of piety existed in Mexico combined with an equally extreme credulity. The letter further demonstrated another trait of his character, his honesty of

purpose. He knew that he would be subjected to violent criticism and a less honest person would have adopted a noncommittal course, or have dodged the question altogether. A command from the archbishop to pass an opinion on this subject was, however, law to him.

When a survey is made of the progress from 1850 onwards of the bibliography of the history and languages of Mexico in the sixteenth century, one cannot but be struck by the commanding part played in it by Icazbalceta. Some of these books had been found in Europe before 1850 and descriptions of a few of them had been printed. Scholars were acquainted with the work of Antonio de Leon Pinelo, and more particularly with that of his continuator, Andrés González Barcia, but the descriptions given in their works were of too general a character to awaken any great interest. Icazbalceta's list published in the *Tipografía Mexicana* was a revelation of what might be expected in this branch of the subject, and when HARRISSE published in 1866 what in reality was Icazbalceta's enlarged list the bibliophiles and the historians of early America obtained a good prospect of the possibilities in a new field. Except for a few of the early books printed before 1551, of which HARRISSE was able to furnish very accurate descriptions, the rest of his list consisted merely of titles and dates. In Icazbalceta's *Apuntes* the books in indigenous languages were described in 1866 more fully, but for the others a gap of nearly twenty years intervened. During this interval the Andrade and Fischer sales occurred in London and Paris but very little bibliographic information could be obtained from the catalogues. In 1880 a catalogue of the Ramírez collection issued by Puttick and Simpson and prepared by Father Fischer gave to the world for the first time fairly complete bibliographical information regarding many of the books which had not been described by Icazbalceta or HARRISSE.

The extent of the obligations of scholars to Icazbal-

ceta can perhaps best be seen in Pilling's *Proof Sheets*. Pilling had accumulated all the literature on the subject of Mexican languages which he could find and still he was obliged to resort to Icazbalceta either by correspondence or through his *Apuntes* for all but a very trifling few of his descriptions. Again, one has only to examine the pages of Sabin's *Dictionary* up to 1884 to realize how little was known on the subject beyond what could be obtained from him. After that date of course the obligations to Icazbalceta became still greater, as Dr. Eames, who then took charge of the work, had advance sheets of the *Bibliografía Mexicana*. Since 1886 when Icazbalceta completed the publication of his *Bibliografía Mexicana* subsequent bibliographers have been able to add but little to what he had accomplished. Full credit must be accorded to the labors of Dr. Nicolás León and José Toribio Medina but Dr. León frankly entitled his work *Adiciones* and that of Medina is substantially taken from Icazbalceta's grand work, with a number of additions, mostly of little significance. Since he wrote a few more have turned up.

After his death several of the societies in Mexico of which Icazbalceta was a member took appropriate action and some of his associates paid fitting tributes to him both as a man and as a scholar. A public session of the Academia Mexicana was held January 19, 1905 at which several eulogies on him were pronounced. The principal work, however, devoted to an account of his life and writings had been published long before, in fact, as early as 1870 a short article "Los Escritos de D. Joaquin García Icazbalceta" had appeared in the *Boletín de la Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística*. It was signed C. A. B. and was mostly devoted to his translation of Prescott's history of Peru, his *Apuntes* and his articles in the *Diccionario Universal*. In 1889 appeared a much more important work *Don Joaquin García Icazbalceta—Notas Biográficas y Bibliográficas*. It was written by a young scholar Jesús Galindo y Villa and printed in Mexico in an edition of

fifty numbered copies by the Imprenta del Sagrado Corazón de Jesús. It contains thirty-nine pages including the titles and preliminaries and was dated August, 1889. Curiously enough it develops from a letter written by Icazbalceta to the author acknowledging receipt of a copy that Galindo was not acquainted with the older man. In this Icazbalceta complimented the younger one on his work and made a few corrections. Although I have seen a copy of this pamphlet I have not had an opportunity to compare it with later editions and consequently I am not able to say in what respect it differs from them.

In 1903, Galindo y Villa republished this with additions in *Boletín* No. 2 of the Instituto Bibliográfico Mexicano, as *Don Joaquín García Icazbalceta, Biografía y Bibliografía*. This is somewhat enlarged, containing thirty-seven pages plus three unnumbered. The author was not satisfied with the printing of this and later in the year re-published it, this time in the *Anales del Museo Nacional*, Tomo VII, pp. 520-562. This was reprinted by the Museo Nacional in 1904 and entitled "Tercera Edición muy aumentada." It contains a portrait of Icazbalceta and some eighty-seven pages. A fourth edition has been printed in 1925 by the Sociedad Científica "Antonio Alzate," pp. 513-583, with the old portrait. This was also issued separately with the title *Don Joaquín García Icazbalceta su vida y sus obras*, etc. and inclosed in paper wrappers with the same title. Although a few corrections and additions were made in this edition, due probably to Don Joaquín's son, Luis García Pimentel, the book is inferior to that of 1904, the bibliographical arrangement being very confusing. The work is largely devoted to a description of Icazbalceta's writings, and a good part of this to listing the documents which Icazbalceta printed and the contents of the *Colección Agüeros*. In April, 1926, the life only was printed in English in New York by *Inter-America*, pp. 331-344.

The collection of Icazbalceta's writings was pub-

lished between 1896 and 1899 by Victoriano Agüeros in ten small volumes. In Vol. I there is also a portrait of Icazbalceta and another *Noticia Biográfica y Bibliográfica* of him no doubt written by Agüeros. In a note this is stated to have been an extract from an extensive biography of Icazbalceta to be published later in the series which Agüeros was then editing entitled *Biblioteca Autores Mexicanos* but so far as I know it never appeared. I have already referred to that written by Señor Velásquez which is still in manuscript and I am informed that another has recently been written by a young woman in Mexico who hopes to see it published some day. The ten volumes of the *Colección Agüeros* comprise nearly everything that Icazbalceta wrote, but owing to the desire of the editor to distribute these in two categories "Opusculos Varios" and "Biografías," no orderly presentation of them could be made. The result is extremely confusing, articles from one of Icazbalceta's books being printed in one volume and others in another. The printing was also done with the maximum of errors and should not be used except by those who have no access to the original writings.

I wish to express my profound gratitude for the help afforded me in preparing this monograph by Don Joaquin's grandson, Joaquin García Pimentel, an eminent scholar like his grandfather, and also to Federico Gómez de Orozco, that inexhaustible well of information regarding all things Mexican.

LIST OF ICAZBALCETA'S WORKS

1. *Historia de la Conquista del Perú* por W. H. Prescott (New York 1847).

El Album Mexicano, Tomo II, 1849, pp. 51-60, dated at end Julio 1 de 1849. Preceding this is a portrait of Prescott and a sketch of his life on pp. 49-51.

This review of Prescott's work, the translation of which Icazbalceta was about to publish, was signed with the initials F. M.

There are certain expressions in this review which would lead one to suppose that it had not been written by Icazbalceta. The initials F. M.

are not those of any writer of the day, well known or even little known, making it probable that they were intended to conceal the name of the real author. Icazbalceta himself could be the only one with any motive to conceal his identity and such a motive could only have been a dislike to appear as advertising his own work. Señor Galindo y Villa in the first edition of his sketch of Icazbalceta, published in 1889, attributed the review to him, and his failure to deny this in his letter to Galindo y Villa of October 25, 1889, while making other corrections of less importance, would warrant us in concluding that he was the real author.

2. *Historia de la Conquista del Perú precedida de una ojeada sobre la Civilizacion de los Incas.* [Rule] Escrita en ingles por W. H. Prescott, socio corresponsal del Instituto de Francia; individuo de la Real Academia de la Historia de Madrid, &c. &c. Traducida al castellano por J. G. I. [Latin and Spanish quotations] Tomo I.

Mexico. R. Rafael, editor, calle de Cadena N. 13. 1849. Two Vols.

False title—*Historia de la Conquista del Peru*—[Rule] Tomo I, verso blank; title, verso blank; Prólogo, pp. [v]–xxi; [xxii] blank; Division general de la obra, [xxiii], verso blank; Indice del primer tomo [xxv]–xliv; text, 697 [687] pp.

Errors in pagination: 65 for 56, 316 for 361, 578 for 587, and 697 for 687; page 2 is unnumbered.

Tomo II—False title, same as in Tomo I, except—Tomo II, verso blank; title, same as in Tomo I except—Tomo II, verso blank; Indice del tomo segundo [i]–xxi; [xxii] blank; Libro cuarto etc., verso blank, text [7]–456; Apéndice del Autor, verso blank, text [3]–71, verso blank; Apéndice del traductor, verso blank, text [531]–666; new title—*Relacion de la Conquista del Peru*, escrita por Pedro Sancho, Secretario de Pizarro y escribano de su ejército. [Rule] Publicada en Italiano por J. R. Lamusio. Traducida por primera vez al Castellano por J. G. I.—1849, verso blank; text [669]–766; Tabla general [767]–806.

Errors in pagination: 7 for 17, 11 for 115, 613 for 136, 208 for 280, 209 for 309, 42 for 427, 556 for 565, 84 for 584, 670 for 607. Numbers 544, 768 and 769 on wrong side, 769 for 770 and 802 not numbered.

From 697 the type is smaller and so is that in the Apéndice del Autor.

This edition was issued as a feuilleton of a newspaper which probably accounts for the fact that it is not very well printed and is on poor paper, and besides is very scarce.

2a. *Historia de la Conquista del Perú, precedida de una ojeada sobre la Civilizacion de los Incas* [Rule] Escrita en ingles por W. H. Prescott, socio corresponsal del Instituto de Francia; individuo de la Real Academia de la Historia de Madrid, &c. Traducida al castellano por Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta. [Rule] Con un Apéndice del traductor. [Latin and Spanish quotations] Segunda edicion corregida [between rules]. Tomo Primero.

Mexico. [Rule] R. Rafael, editor, calle de Cadena Numero 13. [Rule] MDCCCL.

False title, verso blank; blank leaf; lithograph portrait of Prescott; title, verso blank; Prólogo, pp. v-xxi; [xxii] blank; Division general de la obra, [xxiii], verso blank; Mapa del Perú en la época de la Conquista Libro Primero [Rule] Introduccion, verso blank; 687 pp., verso of the last blank; Indice del tomo primero [xxv]-xli; Esplicacion de las estampas xli-xlii; Erratas xlii. Portrait of Pizarro facing page 225.

Errors in pagination: 93 for 39, 110 for 610, 616 for 611.

Tomo segundo—False title, verso blank; title same as in Tomo I, except—Tomo segundo, verso blank; Libro cuarto [Rule] Guerras civiles etc., verso blank; [7]-527 pp.; Apéndice, 529; Apéndice del traductor, verso blank; Advertencia, 531-536; Apéndice del traductor, 537-666; Relacion de la Conquista del Perú, escrito por Pedro Sancho, etc. [Rule] Publicada en Italiano por J. B. Ramusio. Traducida por primera vez al Castellano por Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta, 667, verso blank; Advertencia del traductor, 669-677, verso blank; Relacion, 679-765; 766 blank; Tabla general, 767; 768 blank; [Tabla], 769-808; Indice del Tomo segundo, i-xvii, verso blank; Fe de erratas, 1 unnumbered page. Portrait of Gasca facing title, Armas y Firmas de Pizarro facing page 130.

Errors in pagination: 04 for 40, 152 for 125, 311 for 314, 204 for 402, 418 on wrong side of page, 407 for 507, 533 for 532, 33 for 533, 653 for 536, 538 and 539 on wrong side of page.

This Spanish text was used by Philip Ainsworth Means in his *Account of the Conquest of Peru*, a translation of Sancho's book, published by the Cortes Society, N. Y. 1917.

The "Relacion de la Conquista del Peru" by Sancho appears in the *Col. Agüeros*, viii, 299-423.

3. La Danza General en que entran todos los estados de gentes, *El Espectador de Mexico*, Tomo iv, No. 4 of December 27, 1851, pp. 81-9, dated at the end December 15, 1851 and signed by Icazbalceta.

A criticism of and extracts from this "Danza," which had been published in 1849 by George Ticknor in the Appendix to his *History of Spanish Literature*; the "Danza" was supposed to have been written about 1360.

(*Col. Agüeros*, vi, pp. 99-115)

The review in which this appeared was a Catholic organ published by the editors of the *Universal* and the old *Observador Católico*. In Tomo ii, No. 1, there is an article "Ocupacion de los bienes eclesiasticos, causa de la miseria publica", and a long series of "Bienes eclesiasticos," pp. 49, 73, 97, 145, 169, 217, 241, 289, and in Tomo iii, pp. 73 and 97. There is also another—"Los bienes eclesiasticos son nacionales?" These were obviously all written by the same individual and in my judgment in all probability by Icazbalceta. There is abundant evidence in his later writings that he was strongly opposed to the confiscation of the properties of the church. The political aspects of the time or his youth, perhaps, made it advisable for him to hide his identity.

4. El Alma En El Templo-Nuevo Devocionario con el Oficio del Domingo de Ramos Jueves y Viernes Santo.

Aprobado por la Autoridad Eclesiástica [vignette]

Méjico: Portal de Agustinos, No. 3 1852. 12 x 8 cms.

viii, 331 (1) pp. and 4 plates engraved in Paris. The unnumbered page at the end is of Erratas, and at the bottom of this is—Mejico.—Imprenta del Editor, 1847–52.

At the beginning is a lithographed title in colors and dated “en Mejico 1851” with the verso blank. Then follows a title with [on the verso] Propiedad del Editor; iii–v el Editor [signed] J. G. I. on v; [vi] blank; vii, Aprobacion; viii, Licencia.

This is a beautiful little book arranged by Icazbalceta, but not for his wife as sometimes stated.

4a. Segunda edición—April, 1863. [Not seen.]

According to a statement on page vii of the Tercera edición 1000 copies of this were printed. The “Advertencia” was reprinted in the edition of 1865 and in this it is stated that the plates for this were made in Mexico.

4b. Tercera edición—Mexico, 1865. 11. 5x7.5 cms.

xiv (1), 406 pp. 1 plate. El Editor [vii]–viii dated Abril, 1865 and signed J. G. I., followed by Advertencia de la Segunda edición ix–xiii (1) dated Junio de 1863 and also signed by J. G. I. The last page of preliminaries is filled with the Aprobacion and the Licencias. At the end is Icazbalceta’s book-plate followed by—Se acabó de imprimir a 14 de Mayo de 1865. This is dedicated to the memory of his deceased wife as are the later ones, and it seems that the Segunda edición was also.

I have only been able to find one copy of this edition and fear that it may lack one or more plates. On the verso of the false title it says “Edicion economica.” This may account for the solitary plate.

4c. El Alma en el Templo [in a frame] [Rule] Nuevo Devocionario aprobado por la autoridad eclesiástica [Rule] Cuarta edicion destinada especialmente a los niños [Ornament]

México Antigua Librería portal de Agustinos N. 3. 1868. 9.6x6 cms.

False title—El Alma in el Templo [Rule] Nuevo Devocionario [Rule] publicado por Joaquín García Icazbalceta [Full page rule] Impreso por F. Diaz de Leon y Santiago White Bajos de San Agustin Num. 1, verso—Propiedad del Autor; leaf, recto blank, verso engraving of the Child Jesus; title, verso blank; leaf of dedication to María García Pimental, verso blank; text, [1]–250; Index [251]–254. At the end is Icazbalceta’s printer’s plate. The plate was engraved in Mexico.

This edition meant for children contains less items than the fuller edition, the *Misas Proprias* being missing.

4d. Quinta edición. [Not seen.]

Mexico, 1874

4e. Sexta edición. Destinada especialmente a los niños. 11.5x8.5 cms.

Mexico, 1875.

This corresponds page by page to the Cuarta edición, only a few of the vignettes differ.

4f. El Alma En El Templo [Rule] Nuevo Devocionario Aprobado por la Autoridad Eclesiastica [Rule] Séptima Edicion destinada especialmente á las personas cortas de vista. [Ornament]

México Antigua Libreria, Portal de Agustinos Num. 3. [Rule] 1875. 14x9 cms.

False title, El Alma en el Templo Nuevo Devocionario [Rule] Séptima Edicion Publicado por Joaquín García Icazbalceta. [Rule] Impreso por Francisco Diaz de Leon Calle de Lerdo núm. 2., verso: Estando asegurada la propiedad de este libro conforme á la ley, se perseguirá á quien lo reimprime, en todo ó en parte, ó le introduzca impreso en el extranjero; blank, verso a crucifix steel engraving; title, verso blank; text, 238 numbered pages; Indice, 239-241. At the bottom of the last is Icazbalceta's printer's plate.

The only copy seen lacks the Introduction which is nevertheless called for in the Index.

As this edition was for short-sighted people the type is much larger than in the others. Also it lacks a few things that the others have. There is some difference in the contents.

4g. Octava edición, 11.7x7.4 cms.

Mexico 1881

(4), 413 pp. and 3 plates with French titles. There are also copies with Spanish titles to the plates.

4h. Novena edición. [Not seen.]

Mexico 1893

4i. Decima edición, 11.5x7.5 cms.

Mexico, Murguia, 1896

Title, verso blank, VIII, and an unnumbered leaf In Memoriam of Icazbalceta and his wife, pp. [vii], 415 with two plates, one in colors.

The plates were both made in Switzerland and contain the name of Benzinger Frères, and the book was printed by them in spite of the imprint of Murguia on the title.

This contains only the Advertencia of the Segunda edición.

4j. Séptima edicion destinada especialmente a los niños [Vignette] México [Rule] Luis Garcia Pimentel, editor y propietario.

False title, El Alma etc., Publicado por Luis Garcia Pimentel Impreso por la Imprenta Escalante. 1910, with a copyright notice on the verso; plate; title, verso blank; plate; leaf of dedication from the edition of 1868 "a la niña María Garcia Pimentel," verso blank; 244 pp. numbered except the first. There are also three other plates.

It seems that Icazbalceta translated from the Latin the Oracion Universal, the Oracion á San Jose, the Oracion á Santa Filomena, the Oracion á San Vicente de Paul, and the Oracion de Nuestros Padres Difuntos. The Oracion á Santa Filomena, Filomena being the name of his well-beloved wife, first appeared in the second edition of 1863. The last one in 4b was also written by Icazbalceta (page 400) and there is a tradition in the family that he set this up in type directly from his head in order to fill up the last leaf of sheet 25.

Some time between 1910 and 1914 Luis García Pimentel had an edition of 5000 copies printed which he intended to sign in order to prevent counterfeiting. All these without a single exception were stolen when his house was sacked in 1914-15, and apparently no copy of it has been found since. Don Luis left an important memorandum regarding the publication of this book from which I make a few extracts. "Don Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta published the first edition in 1852 and obtained a copyright for it August 27 of the same year. The edition was soon exhausted and Don Joaquin's wife wishing to have it constantly on sale so that the proceeds should serve to assist one of the Conferencias de la Sociedad de San Vicente de Paul, that of Nuestra Señora de Monserrate, requested her husband to undertake a second edition. This appeared in 1863 and the third in 1865, and others later, bringing in during more than a quarter of a century abundant funds for the poor, a revenue now entirely lost due to the counterfeit issues of the book and difficulties with editors and booksellers. The first counterfeit issue was made in Paris by the widow of Ch. Bouret, an inelegant imitation of the real book. Don Joaquin objected to the representative of the house in Mexico and finally secured a compromise by which the house withdrew the counterfeit copies and paid an indemnity of 120 pesos to the Conferencia de Monserrate, promising also not to sell any more in future except the legitimate ones." This seemed to put a stop to the first effort to counterfeit the book. A new copyright was obtained August 10, 1893. On the death of Don Joaquin, Don Luis, his son, solicited a copyright in France for the book. This he obtained in July, 1902, while there. Before Don Joaquin died however he made a contract with the house of Benzinger in Switzerland, afterwards ratified by Don Luis, to print a certain number of copies. It seems that the Benzingers did not stop with printing the copies agreed to but printed a lot more on their own account. The books were identical except for the title pages. Don Luis says that the legitimate edition was dated 1900 in Mexico while the falsified ones were dated 1896,—Benzinger-Suiza, that is to say, the one entered above as 4i. No copy is known with the date Mexico 1900 on it.

5. *Diccionario Universal de Historia y de Geografía.*

Mexico: [various printers] 10 Vols. 1853-6.

Large 4^o, Tomos 1-3, 1853; Tomos 4-5, 1854; Tomos 6-7, 1855; Apéndice, Tomos 8-10, 1856.

This ambitious performance was undertaken by a group of the literati of the day among whom we find such names as Lucas Alamán, José María Andrade, José María Basoco, Manuel Orozco y Berra, José Fernando Ramírez, Ignacio Rayón and Icazbalceta. The basis for it was a similar work recently issued in Spain in which naturally but little attention had been paid to Mexico. The idea was to add to this articles written by the editors or other contributors of special Mexican interest. Orozco y Berra undertook the geographical part of it and the biographical sections were assigned to different participants. Of these Icazbalceta was one. All the articles he wrote for it except two were of biographical nature. The execution of this plan left much to be desired. Too much space was allotted to Mexican history, especially to the independence period, and entirely too little to the geographical part. The result was that after seven volumes had been published, apparently concluding the work, it was found necessary to issue three more as an appendix and in these three will be found the bulk of the Mexican material. Icazbalceta contributed the following sketches. Many of these were reprinted in Tomos IV and IX of the *Col. Agüeros* and the number of the volume in which they are to be found is placed after each name. Those without number were not reprinted. Those with Ap. are the ones which appeared in Tomos VIII-X of the *Diccionario*.

Abad y Queypo, don Manuel		Tomos IX
Acazitli ó Acaxitli, don Francisco de Sandoval		" "
Acosta, P. José		" "
Alarcón, don Hernando		" "
Albornoz, Rodrigo de.	Ap.	" "
Alcedo, don Antonio		" "
Alcedo, don Dionisio		" "
Alvarado, don Diego.	"	
Alvarado, Gómez de.	"	
Alvarado, Gonzalo de.	"	
Alvarado, Jorge de.	"	
Alvarado, Juan de.	"	
Alvarado, don Pedro de.		Tomos IV
Angleria, Pedro Mártir de.		" "
Anza, don Juan Bautista		" IX
Atahualpa ó Atabalipa.		" "
Ávila, don Alonso.	Ap.	
Ayllón, Lic. don Lucas Vasquez de.		" "
Balboa, Miguel Cabello.		" "
Balboa, Vasco Nuñez de		" IV
Balbuena, Illmo. don Bernardo de.		" "
Bárceia, don Andrés Gonzalez de		" "
Beristáin y Souza, Dr. don José Mariano.		" "
Boturini Benaducci, don Lorenzo		" IX
Castellanos, don Juan de.		" "
Cervantes Salazar, don Francisco		" "
Ceynos D ^a . Francisco	Ap.	
Colón, Bartolomé		" "
Colón, Cristóbal, descubridor del Nuevo Mundo.		" "
Conquistador Anónimo		
Córdoba, Fr. Pedro de		" "
Despreaux, don Juan Maria	Ap.	" "

Diaz del Castillo, Bernal	Tomo IV
Estrada, Fr. Juan	" IX
Fernandez, don Alonso	" "
Fernandez, don Diego	" "
Ferrer Maldonado, don Lorenzo	" "
Figueroa, Fr. Francisco	" "
Fonte, Fr. Bartolomé de	" "
Fuca, don Juan	" "
Gomara, don Francisco López de.	" "
Güemes, don Francisco de. (Virrey de Nueva España y primer Conde de Revilla Gigedo)	" "
Güemes, Pacheco, Padilla y Horcasitas, don Juan Vicente de (Ilustre Virrey de Nueva España y segundo Conde de Revilla Gigedo.)	" "
Hakluygt, don Ricardo	" "
Herrera y Tordesillas, Antonio	" "
Martinez de Castro, don Luis.	" "
Mendoza, don Antonio	" "
Mota Padilla, Lic. don Matías de la.	" "
Motolinia	" "
Muñoz Camargo, don Diego	" "
Terrazas, don Francisco de. (Poeta)	" "
Tezozomoc. Ap.	" "
Tovar, Padre don Juan de. As Tobar.	" "
Torquemada, Fr. Juan de.	" "

The biography of Carlos María Bustamante attributed to Icazbalceta in the *Col. Agüeros* was written by Manuel Orozco y Berra.

Only two general articles by Icazbalceta appeared in the work: *Historiadores de Mexico*, IV, 132 (*Col. Agüeros*, VIII, 265-298); *Tipografía Mexicana*, v, 961 (*Col. Agüeros*, VIII, 183-264).

The *Tipografía* has been already described and there is nothing to say about the *Historiadores* more than that it constitutes a very readable sketch. The biographies are of very uneven value but most of them are still today about all that can be said on their special subjects. The one on Cristóval Colón is very long but is not based on original research. It simply embodies what had been found out about Colón by previous writers, especially by Martín Fernández de Navarrete. The one on Juan Vicente de Güemes, the second Conde de Revilla Gigedo, is in my judgment the most important. Icazbalceta in later years expressed his dissatisfaction with these biographies saying he wished that they could be forgotten.

5a. The *Historiadores* and the *Tipografía* were both reprinted in a separate of the *Noticias de la Ciudad de Mexico*, Imprenta de Escalante y C^a 1855. [Not seen.]

6. Carta inédita de Hernán Cortés. [Rule] Primera edición de 60 ejemplares, impresa con caracteres góticos del Siglo XVI. [Rule] Publicada según el manuscrito original por Joaquín García Icazbalceta. [vignette]

México: Imprenta Particular del Editor, 1^a Calle del Factor Núm. 3. 1855

This is the title on the paper wrapper. The back wrapper contains on the verso a figure of Gutenberg.

Small 8^o, in xiv folios besides a blank one at the beginning. Folio [1] contains a title which Icazbalceta manufactured for the letter and printed in red and black with abundance of abbreviations to suit the style of the period.

On the verso of Folio xiv is the following: De esta Carta de Cortés, inédita hasta ahora, solo se han tirada sesenta ejemplares numerados, y no se ponen en venta. Then follows—Núm . . . and underneath the first appearance of Icazbalceta's motto or book-plate, the famous owl sitting on one end of a lamp with the flame of Minerva on the other and over it the motto: *Otium sine litteris mors est*, and underneath.—Mexico: Imprenta Particular del Editor, 1^a Calle del Factor Núm. 3. MDCCCLV.

The original of this letter was in the possession of Icazbalceta. It accompanied Cortés' very long account of his journey to Honduras, but it has nothing to do with that expedition, relating only to an instruction which the emperor had sent him regarding various affairs of the government of the country. There seems to be a duplicate of this letter in the archives in Seville.

Reprinted in Tomo I of the *Documentos* and again in 1865 (No. 11).

7. Letter to José Fernando Ramírez, San Cosme, Abril 19 de 1858.

A slight discussion regarding Las Casas and Motolinía in response to some notes of Ramírez, no doubt about his work on Motolinía, which Icazbalceta was about to publish in the first volume of his *Documentos*. (*Col. Agüeros*, vii, 313-319)

8. Coleccion de documentos para la Historia de México. [Rule] Publicada por Joaquin García Icazbalceta [Rule] Tomo Primero [Icazbalceta's book-plate]

México Libreria de J. M. Andrade, Portal de Agustinos N. 3. 1858
Large 8^o, CLIII (1), 544 pp. and 2 plates

False title—Coleccion de Documentos para la historia de México [Rule] Tomo Primero—[below in right-hand corner]—Imprenta Particular Del Editor; Calle de Manrique N. 5.; on verso—De esta obra se han impreso 300 ejemplares en papel comun, y 12 en papel fino—[below in right-hand corner]—Propiedad Del Autor; title, verso blank; Prólogo, [v]—viii dated México, Diciembre 31 de 1858; Índice General, [ix]—xii with Erratas at the end; Noticia de las piezas contenidas en este volúmen [xiii]—xliv; [new title]—Historia de los Indios de Nueva España por Fray Toribio de Benavente ó Motolinia, verso blank; Noticias de la Vida y Escritos de Fray Toribio de Benavente ó Motolinia por Don José Fernando Ramírez [xlv]—cliii and a blank; Historia de los Indios de la Nueva España, [1]—249 (1), followed by the other pieces to page 544 at the bottom of which is a larger cut of Icazbalceta's book-plate; 2 plates.

The "Prólogo" to this work, dated México, December 31, 1858, would lead us to infer that the work was not published until 1859 and such in

fact Icazbalceta himself stated to have been the case. Nevertheless we also learn that as early as 1854 the *Historia* of Motolinía had been set up. The principal document in the volume is the "Historia de los Indios de Nueva España." The Introduction and notes to this were written by Ramírez. Eighteen other pieces are included, all from copies furnished by W. H. Prescott except the "Carta Inédita de Hernán Cortés" (reprint of No. 6).

Besides numerous biographical notices in the *Noticia de las piezas* there is a bibliographical one of the works of Cortés, enlarged from that published by Navarrete in the *Documentos Inéditos para la Historia de España*, Tomo I, 410. In this we find for the first time an attempt to list the documents which had not been published contemporaneously. Icazbalceta was able to name twenty-three, all previously published except the *Instrucción* to Francisco Cortés. The *Noticia* also embraces a short account of the collection of Ramusio and lists the contents of Vol. III of his *Navigazioni et Viaggi*. The account of the "Conquistador Anónimo" is largely devoted to examining and rejecting the assertion of Carlos María Bustamante, that the author of it was Francisco de Terrazas. There were two men of this name in Mexico at the same time, one called Terrazas, Hijo, probably the son of the other. When in Seville in 1923 I read with great interest a long *Relacion de Servicios* of Terrazas, Hijo, without finding anything in it to indicate that he had ever written anything on the subject of the conquest of Mexico. If my memory serves me right it was dated about 1550.

The "Prólogo" and the "Noticia de las piezas contenidas" were reprinted in the *Col. Agüeros*, x, pp. 5-75, except the biographies of Juan de Grijalva and Ramusio and Lic. Zuazo which appeared in iv, pp. 287-295 and pp. 317-323, and in ix, pp. 371-373 respectively.

8a. Noticias de la Vida y Escritos de Fray Toribio de Benavente ó Motolinía uno de los primeros misioneros Católicos y fundadores de la Provincia Franciscana del Sto. Evangelio de México Acompañadas de investigaciones sobre el origen y motivos de sus disidencias con el Illmo. Don Fr. Bartolomé de las Casas, Obispo de Chiapas [Rule] Por Don José Fernando Ramírez conservador del Museo Nacional de México. [Icazbalceta's book-plate]

México Edición para el Autor, 1859.

Small Folio, (4), 109 pp., besides a wrapper title the same as the other except differently arranged and without the vignette which is found on the back wrapper. The four unnumbered pages comprise the half-title with at the bottom—Imprenta particular de Joaquín García Icazbalceta Calle de Manrique N. 5 and the statement on the verso that it was written to place at the beginning of the writings of Father Motolinía in Tomo I of the *Colección de Documentos* and has been now printed separately in an edition of 50 copies without any other difference than in the pagination.

Then follows the title in red and black, verso blank. At the end it is dated México, Setiembre 10 de 1858 and is signed by Ramírez.

El Alma en el Templo, Mexico, 1863. See 4a

9. "Informe sobre los establecimientos de beneficencia y correccion de esta capital; su estado actual; . . . presentado por José Maria Andrade. Méjico, 1864."

Escrito póstumo de Don Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta, publicado por su hijo Luis Garcia Pimentel . . . [Icazbalceta's book-plate]

Méjico Moderna Libreria Religiosa . . . 1907

8º, vi (4), [3]-243 (1) pp.

False title—Documentos Históricos de Méjico [Rule] Tomo v. [Quot.]; title, with copyright on verso; Advertencia del Editor [v]-vi; the letter of transmittal signed by José Maria Andrade and dated 18 de Julio de 1864, occupies the following two pages; Advertencia Preliminar, verso blank; issued in paper wrappers with the same title.

This really consists of two parts, the first occupying 209 pages and dated 16 de Diciembre, de 1863 and signed by Andrade. Below is a note by Icazbalceta to the effect that he wrote it at the request of Andrade. Then follows a blank page and an addition of July 6, 1864, pp. 211-214 signed by Andrade. The *Estados* occupy pp. [215]-239 and pp. [241]-243 comprise the *Índice*, while the last unnumbered page recites that "Este libro se acabó de imprimir en México, en la casa de Ignacio Escalante, el 22 de Abril del año de 1907.

In the Advertencia Luis García Pimentel states that he possessed the original of this *Informe* in his father's handwriting. Just how much of this was used in the *Establecimientos de Beneficencia Apuntes sobre su origen* etc., published in 1877 by Don Juan Abadiano, is uncertain, but he made use of it at least to a certain extent.

10. Biblioteca de Beristain. Observaciones presentadas a la Sociedad Mexicana de Geografia y Estadistica por el socio de número que suscribe, acerca de la proyectada reimpression de la Biblioteca Hispano-Americana Septentrional del Dr. Beristain. *Boletín* de la Sociedad, Tomo x, pp. 77-88, signed at end and dated Marzo 26 de 1864.

In these remarks Icazbalceta suggests preferably the preparation of a new work, a *Diccionario Biográfico y Bibliográfico de Mexico*.

(*Col. Añeros* vii, 5-33 [37].)

11. 1865, [Carta de Cortés]

A reprint of No. 6, the only material changes being the substitution of the double-headed eagle for the escudo on the first folio of the first edition, the removal to the verso of this leaf of the statement regarding the number of copies printed

(with some additions) and a change in the colophon, which now reads:

¶En Mexico ¶En la Imprenta particular de Joaquin García Icazbalceta, y a su costa. Año de 1865.

The note "Al Lector" on the verso of the title leaf reads as follows: El año de 1855 imprimí, en letra gótica, sesenta ejemplares de esta Carta de Cortés, inédita hasta entonces, y cuyo original poseo. Posteriormente la incluí en el tomo primero de la Coleccion de Documentos para la Historia de México, que publiqué en 1859; y ahora, por haberse acabado los primeros, se imprimen de nuevo setenta ejemplares, tambien en letra gótica y numerados, de los que solo diez se pondrán en venta. [Below in right-hand corner] Num.—

This was also issued with paper wrappers, at least, some copies were, with the title *Carta de Hernan Cortés*. Edicion de 70 ejemplares impresa en caracteres góticos del Siglo xvi. Pub. por Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta. Mexico, Imprenta particular del editor, 1865, and with the figure of Gutenberg on the back wrapper.

On p. LXVI of his *Coleccion de Documentos*, Tomo II, Icazbalceta states that he had destroyed seventeen copies which he had been able to collect out of the sixty of the first edition as he did not like it. The principal reason of this dislike was the escudo on the first folio. The ten copies for sale had been disposed of to Trübner and Co., London.

El Alma en el Templo. See 4b.

12. 1866, Coleccion de Documentos para la Historia de México [Rule] publicada por Joaquin García Icazbalceta [Rule] Tomo Segundo. [book-plate]

México Antigua Librería, Portal de Agustinos N. 3.—1866

Large 4º, LXVI (2), 600 pp.

False title—Coleccion de Documentos para la Historia de México [Rule] Tomo Segundo—[in lower right-hand corner]—Imprenta Particular Del Editor Calle de Manrique N. 5—, verso—De esta obra solo se han impreso 300 ejemplares en papel comun, y 12 en papel fino—[and below]—Se Hallará en México etc. [in lower right-hand corner]—Propiedad Del Editor; title, verso blank; Prólogo, [v]—vi, dated México, Marzo 18 de 1866; Índice, [vii]—viii; Noticia de las piezas contenidas en este volumen [ix]—lxii; Adiciones y Correcciones al Tomo Primero [LXIII]—LXVI, with a note Al Lector, one line of Erratas del Tomo Primero and a cut of Icazbalceta's book-plate on the last; [New title]—Documentos del Siglo xvi, verso blank; text [1]—600.

In the Prólogo Icazbalceta states that the printing of this volume had already been begun in 1859 but that it had been unduly delayed owing to the unfortunate events which had happened in Mexico, in general and to himself in particular through the death of his wife. Thus, his task had become extremely distasteful to him and he had decided to terminate the collection with this volume, but a friendly obligation made it necessary to undertake the printing of the third volume which would be entirely confined to the *Historia Eclesiástica Indiana* of Mendieta. The notice of the contents of the volume begins with a very interesting correspondence

between himself and Ramírez regarding the first document, the *Real Ejecutoria* of 1617. The question was whether the original document was genuine or not. Thirty-five documents altogether were published of which only three had been found in Mexico; a number of them relate to Cortés. They were printed mostly from copies furnished by Prescott or from originals in the possession of Icazbalceta. At the end are inserted some documents copied from a volume in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris, which had belonged to Fray Alonso de la Vera Cruz. The additions and corrections to the first volume are additions to his bibliography of Cortés with notes regarding his own edition of the letter of Cortés previously referred to. This work was originally sold at \$6 per volume unbound, while the large paper copies were sold for \$25.

The Prólogo and the Noticia were reprinted in the *Col. Agüeros*, x, pp. 77-196.

13. *Apuntes para un Catálogo de Escritores en lenguas indígenas de América* [Rule] por Joaquin García Icazbalceta.

México. Se han impreso 60 ejemplares en la imprenta particular del autor. [Rule] 1866.

12^{mo}, XIII, (1), 157 pp., with his book-plate at the foot of the last page.

False title, (the same as far as América), on verso—Ejemplar N^o; title, verso blank; Advertencia, [v]-xiii, dated México, Octubre de 1866, one blank; Primera Parte. Libros de mi coleccion, pp. [1]-74; Segunda Parte. Libros de diversas colecciones, pp. [75]-139; Apéndice, [140]-146; Adiciones y Correcciones [147]-153; 1 blank and Tabla de las Lenguas [155]-157 with his book-plate at the bottom of the last.

Reprinted with a few differences in the *Col. Agüeros*, VIII, 5-181, with pp. 146 to the end constituting additions to the original edition, taken from manuscript notes to the copy of the book which had belonged to José María Andrade and was then (1898) in the possession of Vicente de P. Andrade. The additions were made before 1880 and after 1871, I should judge about 1878 or 1879. In a copy of the book in the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid, is a somewhat different set of additions and I understand that in Icazbalceta's own copy the list is somewhat different still.

14. *Alegato de bien probado por el Lic. Juan B. Alaman por parte de Don Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta, por si y como apoderado de sus hermanos en el pleito promovido por Don Tiburcio Icazbalceta sobre nulidad de la venta de las haciendas de Tenango y San Ignacio y ranchos anexos.* [vignette]

Mexico Imprenta de Santiago White, Callejon de Santa Clara núm. 9. 1867

8^o, 36 pp.

The Introduction of 1 page dated Mayo 21 de 1867 was written by Icazbalceta. This was a family quarrel over the estate of Tenango and it was productive of more literature on the subject in the same year. In 1865 the matter had been up before the Supreme Court which made a

ruling which was appealed from by the Icazbalceta brothers. It was finally settled, I believe, in 1880 by compromise.

En Alma en el Templo, 1868. See 4c.

15. Documentos Históricos. *Boletín* de la Soc. Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística, Segunda Epoca, Tomo I, p. 193-198. March 1869

An Introduction to a translation of the voyages of several Englishmen to Mexico, translated by Icazbalceta from Hakluyt's *Principal Voyages*.

Viajes á Mexico en los siglos xvii y xviii

Nota sobre la coleccion de Hakluyt, 198-203

Viaje de Roberto Tomson en el año 1555, Ib. 203-213

Viaje de Rogerio Bodenham 1564, Ib. 446-447

Notable relacion de Juan de Chilton . . . Ib. 447-456

Relacion de las producciones de la Nueva España . . . por Enrique Hawks, Ib. 513-523

16. Revista de la prensa "Los Doscientos Cinco Martires del Japon, por el R. P. Boero, de la Compañia de Jesus, traducido por el R. P. Fr. Pablo Antonio del Niño Jesus" Mexico, imprenta de Lara, 1869: un vol. 8° de 207 paginas y un Apéndice de 71.

La Sociedad Católica año primero Tomo I

Mexico Imprenta de Ignacio Escalante y Cia 1869—pp. 131, 179, 244,—Signed Lic. José M. de Iturbe but a manuscript note in Icazbalceta's own copy says he wrote the article and gave it to Iturbe who signed it with his consent.

This is simply a bibliographical note to the "Los Doscientos Cinco Martires del Japon," which had just appeared in the Imprenta de J. M. Lara. Contrary to what might appear from the reprint in the *Col. Agüeros* there is not a word of this in the original book. Icazbalceta wished to add some notes from the *Relacion verdadera* which had been published in Manila in 1625 and a copy of which was in his possession.

(*Col. Agüeros*, x, 323-369)

17. Relacion escrita por Miles Philips. *Boletín* de la Soc. Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística, Segunda Epoca, Tomo I, 605-618 and Tomo II, (1870) 1-13

Viaje del Job Hortop, Ib. 398-410

Tercero y penoso viaje que hizo Mr. Juan Hawkins, 485-491, to which are added some notes by Icazbalceta himself about John Hawkins, especially regarding the occurrences in San Juan de Ulua, 491-499.

These *Documentos Historicos* (Nos. 15 and 17) were reprinted in the *Col. Agüeros*, vii, pp. 35-296.

18. *Historia Eclesiástica Indiana* Obra escrita á fines del siglo xvi por Fray Gerónimo de Mendieta de la Orden de San Francisco. La publica por primera vez Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta. [book-plate]

México Antigua Librería, Portal de Agustinos No. 3. MDCCCLXX

Large 4^o, XLV, 790 pp., issued in paper wrappers with the same title and an advertisement on the back wrapper.

False title: *Historia Eclesiástica Indiana* and on verso—De esta obra solo se han impreso cuatrocientos veinte ejemplares en papel comun y veinteseis en papel fino [Rule]—[below] Se Hallará En [list of three places where the book can be bought] [and at the bottom]—Impresa por F. Diaz de Leon y Santiago White, Segunda Calle de la Monterilla núm. 12; title, in red and black, verso blank; Advertencia, [v]—vi, dated Mexico, 31 de Diciembre de 1869 and signed Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta; Índice, [vii]—xiv; Correcciones, [xv]—xvi; Noticias del autor y de la obra, [xvii]—xxxvi; Tabla de Correspondencias, [xxxvii]—xlvi. At the end of the last is the colophon—Acabóse de imprimir este presente libro a los treinta y un dias del mes de Diciembre año de Nuestro Señor Jesucristo de mil ochocientos y sesenta y nueve, followed by a Latin ending; one blank page; title to the original work, verso blank; pp. [3]—10, the preliminaries to the original work; one page of *Libro primero de la Historia Eclesiástica Indiana*, verso blank; pp. [13]—768 text and pp. [769]—790 Tabla with Icazbalceta's book-plate at the end.

The large paper edition on account of the thickness of the paper was issued in two volumes, the second with a similar false title and regular title except *Tomo II*. *Tomo I* ends with page 358 and *Tomo II* begins with "Cuarta parte."

The life of Mendieta prefixed to this work was afterwards rewritten and formed the Introduction to *Tomo I* of the *Nueva Colección de Documentos* of 1886.

19. *Historia de la Conquista de la Provincia de la Nueva-Galicia*, escrita por el Lic. D. Matias de la Mota Padilla en 1742.

México. Imprenta del gobierno. 1870.

Published by the Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística with a biographical introduction by Icazbalceta, pp. XIII—XIX, dated March 12, 1872.

4^o, XIX, 523 pp., a blank, 5 leaves of Índice, 4 of Erratas, and 1 of Colocación de Láminas at the end, 3 plates of arms, pp. 188, 189, 518, and a facsimile of an autograph between XII and XIII.

On pp. VIII—X there is also a note of Icazbalceta's dated July 5, 1850, describing the different manuscript copies of the work.

Six hundred copies were printed for the *Boletín* and 250 separately. All the plates were not included in the *Boletín*.

The account of Mota Padilla, in the Introduction, was reprinted in the *Col. Agüeros*, iv, 91—108.

20. Poder otorgado por Hernan Cortés a favor de su padre y diligencias para que Bernardino Vazquez de Tapia volviese a

la Nueva-España. *Boletín de la Sociedad de Geografía y Estadística*, Segunda Epoca, 1871, Tomo III, 61-7.—The article is dated Abril 2 de 1871.

The documents were furnished to Icazbalceta by Prescott and he merely added a short note at the end.

21. Idea de una nueva Historia General de la America Septentrional

Mexico Imprenta de Escalante y C^a . . . Bajos de San Agustin, Num. 1. 1875. [At top] Biblioteca Historica de la Iberia. Tomo XI.

8^o, 338 pp. and a blank.

A reprint of the original published in Madrid in 1746 with the *Noticia sobre Boturini* from the *Diccionario Universal*, written by Icazbalceta.

21a. Reprinted in 1887 in Mexico

Small 8^o, 234 pp.

The sketch of Boturini was reprinted in the *Col. Agüeros*, IX, 293-301.

22. Los Médicos de México en el Siglo XVI, *El Defensor Católico*, Mexico, September, 1872, and also separately, privately printed. [Not seen.]

Reprinted much augmented in the *Bib. Mex.*, and in the *Col. Agüeros*, I, 65-124.

23. !! Pueblo de Morelos!!

An inflammatory broadside typical of the politics of the day, unsigned but certified by Luis García Pimentel to have been written by Icazbalceta. It was written and probably printed somewhere in the state of Morelos. It was reproduced in No. 8 of *La Voz de Morelos* of June 22, 1873.

24. La Voz de Morelos

A newspaper established in Mexico City to support the candidacy of General Pedro Baranda for governor of the state of Morelos. It began in May and finished in October after the defeat of Baranda in the election. Various articles in the first eight numbers have been marked by Luis García Pimentel as having been written by his father and no doubt he was Señor Galindo y Villa's authority for the statement that the paper was printed in Mexico City by Diaz, Icazbalceta's printer. Most of them except the broadside (No. 23) are written with some degree of conservatism.

25. Laudo Arbitral pronunciado por al Señor D. Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta en la liquidacion de la Compañia Guerra y Arena. [vignette]

México Imprenta de Diaz de Leon y White, Calle de Lerdo Numero 2. 1874

8^o, 82 pp. Paper wrappers with the same title.

Icazbalceta was the arbitrator in this case and his opinion is contained on pp. 7-58.

(*Col. Agüeros*, x, 371-498)

El Alma en el Templo, 1874. See 4d.

26. México en 1554 [Double rule] Tres Diálogos Latinos que Francisco Cervantes Salazar escribió é imprimió en México en dicho año. [Rule] Los Reimprime, con Traducción Castellana y Notas, Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta . . . [titles]—[book-plate]

México Antigua Librería de Andrade y Morales, Portal de Agustinos núm. 3, 1875.

Large 8°, L, leaf of facsimile of original title, 344 pp.

False title—México en 1554 [Double Rule] Diálogos de Francisco Cervantes Salazar, [ornament], on verso—De este Libro se han impreso ciento sesenta y cinco ejemplares en papel comun y quince en papel marquilla. [below] Núm.—; [at bottom] Impreso por F. Diaz de Leon y S. White, Calle de Lerdo núm. 2.; title in red and black, verso blank; leaf of dedication red and black—Al Señor Don José María Andrade en testimonio de antigua, sincera y nunca interrumpida amistad, [signed] Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta, verso blank; Noticias del autor y de la obra, [vii]—xxv dated México, 8 de Noviembre de 1874 Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta; 1 blank; Apéndice, [xxvii]—xxxvi; Correcciones, [xxxvii]; verso blank; Suplemento, [xxxix]—L with one line of Errata at the bottom of the last page; facsimile of original title, verso blank; Latin text and translation of the three dialogues with notes, pp. [1]—322, Bibliografía [323]—344.

This is one of the most interesting books that Icazbalceta ever published. He did not translate the first part of the original work, which contains the "Comentaria" of Luis Vives which are strictly religious, and only the last three dialogues of Cervantes. These he illustrated with a remarkable series of notes, evincing his immense acquaintance with the subject. The "Apéndice" contains a bibliography of Cervantes' works and the "Suplemento" information obtained from Don José María Ágreda y Sánchez, about some books and manuscripts he found in his possession. The book he describes in this is the *Tumulo Imperial* and the principal manuscript, *La Chronica de la Real e Insigne Universidad de Mexico* by Christóbal Bernardo de la Plaza y Jaen, a work only just recently printed. The bibliography at the end consists of the authors and works cited in the Introduction and in the notes, with stars attached to those works which were not in his possession. The large paper copies sold for \$10.

The Latin was omitted and the greater part of the translation was reprinted in the *Col. Agüeros*, vi, 153-346. The biographical sketch of Cervantes was published in iv, pp. 17-52, and numerous articles on various special subjects in i and ii.

El Alma en el Templo, 1875. See 4e and 4f.

27. Advertencia preliminar and Reseña Historica de la Academia Mexicana, *Memorias de la Academia Mexicana*, Tomo I, pp. 5-10 and 11-20 dated Agosto, 1876, the last signed by Icazbalceta as secretary.

(*Col. Agüeros*, VI, 117-145)

28. La Industria sericola en Mexico, *El Explorador Minero*, Tomo I, num. 35, pp. 257-60 [not seen]

An unsigned letter to D. Santiago Ramírez dated Mexico, June 24, 1877, an answer to an article which had appeared in No. 29 of the same periodical. This letter formed the basis of the article "La Industria de la Seda en México" published in the *Bib. Mex.*, page 193-205, and reprinted in the *Col. Agüeros*, I, 125-161.

29. Coloquios Espirituales y Sacramentales y poesías sagradas del presbítero Fernan Gonzalez de Eslava. (Escritor del Siglo XVI.) [ornament] Segunda edicion, conforme á la primera hecha en México en 1610. La publica, con una Introduccion, Joaquín García Icazbalceta, Secretario de la Academia Mexicana, Individuo Correspondiente de la Academia Mexicana, Individuo Correspondiente de las Reales Academias Española y de la Historia, de Madrid. [book-plate]

México Antigua Librería, Portal de Agustinos N. 3. 1877.

Small 4°, xxxvii, (1); facsimile, verso blank; [1]-317 pp., and one leaf of a sonnet, verso blank.

False title—Coloquios Espirituales y Sacramentales—in red and black and on the verso—Edicion de 200 ejemplares—[and at the bottom] Imprenta de Francisco Diaz de Leon, Calle de Lerdo núm. 2; title in red and black, verso blank; Á la Real Academia Española dedica esta edicion en testimonio de respeto y gratitud su individuo correspondiente Joaquín García Icazbalceta—in red and black, verso blank; Introduccion, [vii]-xxxvii dated México 25 de Febrero de 1877 and signed by Icazbalceta; 1 blank; facsimile of title to the original work, verso blank; pp. [1]-4 contain the preliminaries to the original work and pp. [5]-292 a reprint of the original text with the colophon at the end. Pp. [293]-312 comprise Icazbalceta's Notas, pp. [313]-314 Adiciones y Correcciones and pp. [315]-317 Índice with the colophon at the end—Acabóse de reimprimir este libro el dia 11 de Abril del año de 1877; 1 blank and 1 page of a sonnet.

The Introduccion was reprinted in the *Col. Agüeros*, II, 307-368 under the title "Representaciones religiosas de Mexico en el Siglo XVI."

30. Letter to A. Chavero, dated Octubre 24 de 1877, page 83 in *Apuntes Viejos de Bibliografía Mexicana* of Chavero, Mexico, 1903.

Relative to the *Manual del Cristiano* of Sahagun.

31. Letter to Sr. D. . . . dated Hacienda de Santa Clara, Marzo 9 de 1878.

Col. Agüeros, VII, 299-312, with the title "Sobre instruccion publica."

32. Las Bibliotecas de Eguiara y de Beristain, Discurso leído por el secretario de la Academia en la junta de 1^o de Octubre de 1878, *Memorias de la Academia Mexicana*, Tomo I, 351-370, signed by Icazbalceta.

(*Col. Agüeros*, II, 119-146)

33. Philippus Hispaniarum et Indiarum Rex. [Rule] Prouisiones, Cédulas, Instruccion de su Magestad, Ordenanças de difuntos y Audiencia para la buena expedicion de los negocios y administracion de Justicia y Gouernacion de esta Nueva España, y para el buen tratamiento y conseruacion de los Indios dende el año de 1525 hasta este presente de 63. Tomo I.

En Mexico en casa de Pedro Ocharte MDLXIII

8^o, (4), XIII, (1), 504 pp.; Tomo II, 1879, 482 pp.

False title—Cedulario de Puga—and on the verso—Edicion de "El sistema postal"—and [at the bottom]—Mexico. José María Sandoval, impresor. Calle de Jesus María num. 4. 1878.; title, (simply a reprint of the original title but not in facsimile), verso blank; dedication to the memory of José María Lafragua, signed by the editors of *El Sistema Postal*, 1 leaf, verso blank; a notice that the printing was begun in the folletin No. 48 of the *Sistema Postal*, Sept. 27, 1878, under the direction of J. E. Hernandez y Davalos and concluded with No. 131, April 17, 1880—underneath is a notice to the binder—1 leaf, verso blank; Advertencia pp. [V]-XIII, signed by Icazbalceta with a note beneath that it is an extract from the unedited work *Bibliografía Mexicana del Siglo XVI*; preliminaries and text of the original [1]-484; Índice [485]-504. Tomo II: false title leaf like that to Tomo I except dated 1879 on the verso; title like that in Tomo I except entitled Tomo II; text [5]-358; [new title] Con Priuilegio Ordenanças y Compilacion de Leyes hechas por el muy illustre Señor Don Antonio de Mendoza . . . Año de MDXLVIII, verso blank; text, [361]-452 with the original colophon on the last; Índice [453]-482.

The Advertencia was reprinted in the *Bib. Mex.* 1886, No. 42, with slight changes, down to the last paragraph on p. xi.

34. Noticias de Mexico, recogidas por D. Francisco Sedano, vecino de esta ciudad desde el año de 1756, coordinadas, escritas de nuevo y puestas por órden alfabético en 1800. [Rule] Primera impresion con un prólogo del Sr. D. Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta, Y con notas y apéndices del presbitero V. de P A. Edicion de la "Voz de México." [between rules].

Mexico. Imprenta de J. R. Barbedillo y C^{ia}—Escalerillas, 21 1880. 3 vols.

8^o, x, 378 pp.; 219 pp.; 602 (1) pp.

Title, verso blank; Al Lector, [iii]-x signed by Icazbalceta; Prologo del autor, [1]-2, text, [3]-361 pp., 1 blank; Erratas mas notables, [363]-368; Indice, [369]-378. Tomo II: same title except Tomo II and the clause beginning "Primera Impresion" omitted, verso blank; text, [3]-207 pp.; Fé de Erratas, [209]-212; Indice, [213]-219. Apéndice: title, verso blank; Advertencia, verso blank; text, [5]-590 pp.; Fé de erratas, [591]-602; Indice, [603].

This work was edited by Vicente de P. Andrade but the "Al Lector" containing a notice of Sedano was written by Icazbalceta.

The "Al Lector" was reprinted in the *Col. Agüeros*, iv, pp. 207-214.

35. El Peregrino Indiano por Dn. Antonio de Saavedra Guzman; . . . Con Privilegio en Madrid en casa de Pedro Madrigal. Año de 1599.

8º, 563 pp.

False title—El Peregrino Indiano, verso blank; title, and on the verso—Edicion de "El Sistema Postal" and [at the bottom]—Mexico José María Sandoval, Impresor, Calle de Jesus María, núm. 4 1880; Al Lector signed by Icazbalceta and dated México, 31 de Diciembre de 1879 [5]-9; 1 blank; the original Tassa and licenses 11 and 12; Prologo [13]; 1 blank; sonnets published with the original work 15-27 and [28] blank. The poem begins on p. [29] and continues to 558; Tabla [559]-563 with the colophon to the original work at the end.

The "Al Lector" was reprinted in the *Col. Agüeros*, iv, 109-115.

36. Reseña Historica de la Academia Mexicana, Tomo II, 1880, pp. 5-8 of the *Memorias* of the Academia, dated 15 de Abril de 1880, and signed by Icazbalceta.

(*Col. Agüeros*, vi, 146-151)

37. Don Juan de Zumárraga Primer Obispo y Arzobispo de Mexico. [Double rule] Estudio biográfico y bibliográfico por Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta Secretario de la Academia Mexicana; Individuo Correspondiente de las Reales Academias Española y de la Historia de Madrid: Miembro de la "American Antiquarian Society" (E.U.); Honorario de la Academia Colombiana Correspondiente de Bogotá, etc. [Rule] Con un Apéndice de documentos inéditos ó raros. [book-plate]

México Antigua Libreria de Andrade y Morales, Portal de Agustinos [Rule] Nº. 3. 1881. [ornament]

Large 8º, (4), portrait, (2), 371 (1), 270 pp.

False title, in red and black—Don Fray Juan de Zumárraga, Primer Obispo y Arzobispo de Mexico [ornament], on the verso—Se han impreso de esta obra 300 ejemplares en papel comun y 20 en papel fino [and at the bottom] Impreso por Francisco Diaz de Leon, Calle de Lerdo Nº 3.; title in red and black, verso blank; portrait and 2 unnumbered pages of Advertencia unsigned but dated México, 17 de Julio de 1881; 371 (1) pp. of text, 270 of Documentos, and vii of Índice, and one unnumbered of Adiciones y Enmiendas. Facsimile between 248-9.

Twenty copies on fine paper were divided into two volumes, the first comprising the text and the second, which bore a new title, the same as the first except *Tomo Segundo*, embraced the *Documentos* and what followed, but was preceded by an *Apendice* in two unnumbered pages. These copies were offered at \$10 a piece unbound, while the ordinary copies were offered for \$5 unbound and \$5.50 and \$6.00 bound. The book was put out with heavy paper wrappers with the same title as above on the front wrapper, except in black only, and an advertisement of Icazbalceta's works on the back one. According to this advertisement there were only 3 copies on fine paper; perhaps the others had been sold.

A bibliography of the works ordered printed by Zumárraga, the substance of which was printed in the *Bibliografía Mexicana* in 1886, occupies Chapter *xxi*, pp. 241-305. Chapter *xxii* was issued separately. (See below). In the *Col. Agüeros* the first twenty-one chapters were reprinted in *Tomo v* together with a new Table of Contents.

37a. De la Destruccion de Antigüedades Mexicanas atribuida á los misioneros en general, y particularmente al Illmo. Sr. D. Fr. Juan de Zumárraga, Primer Obispo y Arzobispo de México.

8º, 72 pp., with a caption title only and at the end—

México Impreso por Francisco Diaz de Leon, Calle de Lerdo Nº. 3. 1881

Reprinted in the *Col. Agüeros*, II, [5]-117, pp. 109-117 comprising Document No. 63 of the original work.

37b. Biblioteconomia Notas de las lecciones orales del Professor Dr. Nicolas Leon en la Escuela Nacional de Bibliotecarios y Archiveros

Antigua Imprenta de Murguia Mexico, 1918 [Apparently also dated—1920] pp. [13]-50 A reprint of the preceding.

37c. Gioacchino Garcia Icazbalceta [top of title-page] Fr. Giovanni di Zumarraga dell' Oss. di San Francesco, primo vescovo e arcivescovo di Messico. Studio biografico e bibliografico Con un' appendice di documenti inediti Traduzione dallo spagnuolo del P. Faustino Ghilardi, M. O. [vignette]

Quaracchi presso Firenze Tip. del Collegio di S. Bonaventura, 1891.

8º iv, 671 (1) pp. with a printed wrapper with the same title. A translation of Icazbalceta's book.

37d. Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta Biografía de D. Fr. Juan de Zumárraga Primer Obispo y Arzobispo de Mejico [ornament] M. Aguilar. Editor.

Madrid Marqués de Urquijo, 39 1929.

Biblioteca Histórica Iberoamericana Dirigida por Don Carlos Pereyra

[vignette], [1]; title [3] as above, on verso—Es propiedad—Tip. Yagües. Plaza del Conde Barajos, 5 [4]; Advertencias del Autor [5-6]; Otro aviso de la BHI. (written by D. C. Pereyra, Madrid Junio de 1929, stating why he does not publish the Apéndice with the documents). [7], verso blank; text, [9]-449; Anexos (No. 63 of original Apéndice), [450]-455; Adiciones y Enmiendas (taken with some omissions and changes from the *Códice Franciscano* of 1889, 269-293), [456]-468; Índice, [469]-471; Colophon, [472].

This is generally known as the Pereyra Edition.

38. A manuscript note dated México, Julio 28 de 1881, at the beginning of Tomo xxxii of Icazbalceta's *Colección de Manuscritos relativos a la Historia de America* published by his son, Don Luis, in the Introducción to the *Memoriales de Fray Toribio de Motolinia*, Paris, 1903.

El Alma en el Templo, 1903. See 4g.

39. Historia de los Mexicanos por sus pinturas, *Anales del Museo Nacional*, Tomo II, Mexico . . . 1882, pp. 83-106.

From a manuscript in the *Libro de Oro* with the notes on the margins copied by Icazbalceta and signed by him on page 83.

40. La instruccion publica en Mexico durante el siglo decimo sexto. Discurso leido por el secretario de la Academia en las Juntas celebradas los dias 6 de Junio, 20 del mismo y 4 de Julio de 1882,

El Tiempo, Edicion Literaria, Tomo I, 1883, pp. 5, 18, 32.

The Introduction to this is dated Julio 8 de 1883.

40a. Reprinted in *Memorias de la Academia Mexicana*, Tomo II, 1880 [1884], pp. 265-341, with Correcciones al Discurso, page 474.

40b. Reprinted in Mexico, 1893

8°, 86 pp. with printed wrappers and the same title. In this the corrections in the text have been made.

(*Col. Agüeros*, I, 163-270)

40c. Icazbalceta: Education in Mexico City during the sixteenth century by Rev. Walter J. O'Donnell, U. S. Catholic Historical Soc., Vol. xx, 1931

An account of this translation of 40b was published by Joaquín García Pimentel in the *Excelsior*, Mexico, August 6, 1931.

41. Chapultepec

El Tiempo, Edicion Literaria, 1883, p. 56

(*Col. Agüeros*, I, 333-339)

42. Doña Marina

El Tiempo, Edición Literaria, 1883, p. 72

(*Col. Agüeros*, iv, (II de las Biografías), 5-15, omitting the first paragraph and most of the notes).

43. El Cacao en la Historia de México

El Tiempo, Edición Literaria, 1883, p. 108

(*Col. Agüeros*, I, 323-331)

44. Los Acueductos de Mexico

El Tiempo, Edición Literaria, 1883, page 139

(*Col. Agüeros*, I, 317-322)

The four preceding articles first appeared in *Mexico en 1554* in the notes. *El Tiempo* was a periodical owned and directed by Victoriano Agüeros and Icazbalceta was one of the collaborators. I think only one volume was issued [in 1883].

45. Francisco de Terrazas y otros poetas del siglo xvi.

Memorias de la Academia Mexicana, Tomo II, 1883, 357-425. Dated Diciembre de 1883, and signed by Icazbalceta.

(*Col. Agüeros*, II, 217-306)

46. Carta acerca del origen de la imagen de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de México, escrita por D. Joaquín García Icazbalceta al Ilmo. Sr. Arzobispo D. Palagio Antonio de Labastida y Dávalos [ornament]

México 1896.

Dated Octubre, 1883

8^o, false title, verso blank; title, verso blank; Advertencia, 3 unnumbered pp.; 1 blank; 42 pp. of text and 1 unnumbered of Erratas Notables, all inclosed in paper wrappers, with the same title on the front wrapper and the back wrapper blank.

This edition was printed by the Museo Nacional and so far as known was the first to contain the original text, which was that of Count Ágrede's copy. Efforts were made by Alfredo Chavero to stop the publication through the medium of Don Porfirio Diaz's wife. She interested Don Porfirio himself and he ordered the director of the Museo to suspend the work. The printing was finished, however, by this time and Count Ágrede distributed the pamphlet as if it were his own.

The history of this letter is most curious and interesting. The reasons for writing it are succinctly set forth in the first part and it may be noted, as would be only natural under the circumstances, that at the end of the letter the archbishop was requested to keep the letter confidential, a request it seems which he had already granted. Nevertheless it seems to be a now well-established fact that at least three copies of it were presented by Icazbalceta to discreet friends, Count Ágrede, Francisco del Paso y Troncoso, and Fr. José María Jesús, with strict injunctions to keep the

same to themselves. There are two different versions as to how the letter became public. I mention the one related by Ágreda. While he was absent from his house the canónigo, Vicente de Paul Andrade, who suspected that something was in the wind because of an indiscretion of Troncoso, obtained entrance to Ágreda's house, turned his desk upside down and abstracted the letter through the opening between the edge of the drawer and the top of the desk. With the aid of Padre Icaza he made a very poor translation of the letter into Latin and also abridged it considerably. He had it printed on the private press of Albino Feria in 1888 or between 1888 and 1890, most probably in the latter year. No indication of the authorship appeared in it. It appeared under the following strange title:

46a. De B. M. V. Apparitione in Mexico sub titulo de Guadalupe Exquisitio Historica

8º, 61 pp., 1 blank, 1 of Índice, 1 blank, and 1 of Errata

46b. Contestacion Historico-Critica en defensa de la maravillosa Aparición de la Virgen de Guadalupe al Anónimo intitulado: Exquisitio Historica, etc. [By Fortino Hipólito Vera]

Queretaro, Imp. de la Escuela de Artes . . . 1892

8º, xv, 715 pp., 1 unnumbered of Errata and 3 plates

The Introduction is dated Diciembre, 1891.

This contains the original text of the *Exquisitio Historica* divided into paragraphs with a Spanish translation following and then an answer by Vera, who was one of the principal supporters of the legend.

46c. Exquisitio Historica Anónimo escrito en Latin sobre la Aparicion de la B. V. M. de Guadalupe traducido al Español por Fortino Hipólito Vera, Canónigo de . . . Segunda Edicion

Jalpa, Tipografía Tolonia 1893

8º, 47 (1) with 1 leaf of Tabla, with a plate inserted after the title with the "Noticia del grabado" on the verso.

This edition was published by Andrade and consists merely of the translation into Spanish by Vera in his *Contestacion*. Andrade detested Vera and took this ingenious method of annoying him.

46d. Apuntes Históricos y Críticos sobre la aparicion de la Virgen de Guadalupe

Mexico, Imprenta Evangelica, Calle de Gante Num. 5, 1895.

[Wrapper title with "Unas Cuantas Palabras por via de exordio" on the verso, dated Mexico, Noviembre 15 de 1895. Exquisitio Historica sobre la aparicion de la B. V. M. de Guadalupe.]

Title, verso blank, [3]-60, and 1 of Índice and 1 of Aviso.

The first twenty-four pages of this are copied from the translation of the *Exquisitio Historica* made by Vera, without either the original text or

Vera's answer. The rest of the document contains articles on the legend by various other individuals, and the whole was issued by the Protestant church in the Calle de Gante, the Aviso on the back calling attention to the fact that the pamphlet was to be sold at twelve cents each or ten dollars per hundred.

46e. Biblioteca de el Universal

Carta Acerca etc. . . . publicada por el Universal el 24 de Junio de 1896 [vignette]

Mexico Imp. de "el Universal" 1896

8°, False title,—Carta de D. Joaquin Icazbalceta etc. with a Nota on the verso; title, verso blank; Advertencia, 2 leaves, verso of last blank; 41 pp.; Documentos, 10 pp.

46f. The same as the preceding except with the imprint:

México Imp. de "el Universal" Don Juan Manuel 3 1896, 8°, 41 pp. only.

46g. Carta acerca del origen etc. [ornament]

Mexico 1896 Paseo Nuevo No. 3.

8°, 32 pp. besides blue wrappers with the title, and on the back a note that the pamphlet was for sale at twelve cents each. This was also published by the Protestants at the expense of the Protestant Minister D. Agustin Leon de Palacios y Pliego.

46h. Edicion de la Patria—Interesantisima carta sobre la aparicion de la Imagen de Guadalupe escrita a el Illmo. Obispo de Tamaulipas Don D. Eduardo Sánchez Camacho por el renombrado historiador católico Don Joaquín García Icazbalceta y por el presbitero Xavier Valdragas

Imprenta Litografia y Encuadernacion de Ireneo Paz . . . 1896

Small 8°, wrapper title, verso blank; portrait of Camacho; title, verso blank; [3]–80. The Carta occurs on pp. [13]–69.

46i. La Ultima Palabra sobre la maravillosa aparición de la Sma. Virgen de Guadalupe folleto escrito y publicado por orden de S. S. I. El Sr. Arzobispo de Mexico [ornament]

Mexico Tipografia de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, 1896

8°, 56 pp. including the front wrapper which contains the only title.

Who printed this or where the work was done is not known as no such printing office existed, nor is there the slightest reason to suppose that the archbishop ordered it published.

46j. La Ultima Palabra sobre la maravillosa aparición de la Sma. Virgen de Guadalupe folleto escrito y publicado por orden de S. S. I. El Sr. Arzobispo de Mexico [ornament]

Mexico 1896

8°, 54 pp. including the paper wrapper which carries the title and imprint.

This reprint of the preceding number was printed in Mexico in October or November, 1931, some say at the order of the government during the anti-religious crusade and some say by the Masons or Protestants. There are some slight variations in the text.

46k. *La Ultima Palabra* etc.

Mexico 1896

8°, 44 pp. and 2 more with the same engraving on each, representing an eagle over a triangle with a G within the latter. At the bottom of the front paper wrapper is the following announcement: Cronos—La mejor revista/De indole masónica/Que se publica en español/Circula en todos los paises de habla española/Si es usted masón/Debe leerla/Y hacerla circular/Pida su subscripción al Apartado No 2232, México. D. F.

47. *El Bachiller, D. Antonio Calderon Benavides*

Memorias de la Academia Mexicana, Tomo III, 1886-91, 44-53, signed by Icazbalceta, undated, but published before May, 1886.

The sketch is reprinted in the *Col. Agüeros*, IV, 65-77.

48. *Cartas de religiosos de Nueva España* [Double rule] 1539-1594. [book-plate].

México Antigua Librería de Andrade y Morales sucesores. Portal de Agustinos núm. 3. 1886

8°, xxxix, 198 (1)

False title—Nueva Colección de Documentos para la historia de México. I *Cartas de Religiosos de Nueva España. 1539-1594*—on the verso—200 ejemplares—[at the bottom] México: Imprenta de Francisco Diaz de Leon, Calle de Lerdo núm. 2.; title, verso blank; *Al Lector*, signed by Icazbalceta and dated Mexico 26 de Mayo de 1886, v-ix; [x] blank; the life of Gerónimo de Mendieta, xi-xxxix; a blank page; the documents thirty-six in number, pp. 1-195; [196] blank; Índice 197-8; Erratas, 1 unnumbered page.

The life of Mendieta is much enlarged from that published in 1870 in the Introduction to the *Historia Eclesiástica Indiana* and was reprinted in the *Col. Agüeros*, III, 363-412. The "Al Lector" appeared also in the *Col. Agüeros*, x, 197-203 misdated May 29.

49. *Bibliografía Mexicana del Siglo XVI* [Double rule] Primera Parte. Catálogo razonado de libros impresos en México de 1539 á 1600. Con biografías de autores y otras ilustraciones. Precedido de una noticia acerca de la introducción de la imprenta en México. Por Joaquín García Icazbalceta. . . [book-plate]

México Librería de Andrade y Morales, sucesores, Portal de Agustinos nº. 3. [Rule] 1886.

Large 4^o, xxix, 419 (4) pp. with an Adición of one small leaf inserted between the last two leaves.

False title—Bibliografía Mexicana del Siglo xvi. [ornament] Primera parte—and on the verso—Se han impreso 350 ejemplares, más 12 en papel grande—; [at the bottom] Imprenta de Francisco Diaz de Leon, Calle de Lerdo núm. 3. [Rule] Cajista, José Llera; title printed in red and black, verso blank; Al Lector [v]—viii unsigned; Introducción de la Imprenta en México [ix]—xxiv; Documentos xxv—xxix; blank; text, 389, (1) pp.; Adiciones y Corecciones [391]—414; Índice [415]—419; 1 blank page; 1 unnumbered leaf of late additions and 1 of Erratas, verso blank. Inserted between the different pages are forty-two pages of reproductions of title-pages and one of the Tumulo de Carlos V., also a small leaf, verso blank, of Adición before the last leaf.

This work made very slow progress through the press as can be seen in Icazbalceta's letters to Dr. Eames. In the first one, dated December 25, 1883, he states that he had already sent to Mr. Pilling pages 1—160 of his ordinary paper copy. August 12, 1884 he sent Dr. Eames sheets 1—27 and November 27, sheets 28—30, that is, 240 pages all told to date. February 21, 1886, pages 240—280 were sent and then there was a delay while Icazbalceta was awaiting material from Spain to finish the biographical notice of Sahagun. June 17, however, pages 281—320 were sent and September 15 pages 321—384. The Introduction was then on the press. December 15 he sent the remaining sheets covering pages 385—424 and evidently the Introduction. May 4, 1887 the small leaf of Adición was sent and Icazbalceta advised Dr. Eames that the work was already circulating well in Europe. Some interesting details regarding the book are given in his letter of December 25, 1883 of which a facsimile has been previously inserted. Some copies were issued with paper wrappers with the same title except for the omission of Icazbalceta's honorary titles and the clauses beginning: "Precedido" and "Obra." The back wrapper contained an advertisement of Icazbalceta's works with a notice that the price of this one was \$10 unbound, notwithstanding the fact that in his letter to Dr. Eames of January 10, 1887 he stated that the price was \$8.

The *Introducción de la Imprenta* was reprinted in the *Col. Agüeros*, I, pp. 1—64 and the articles on "Los Medicos de Mexico," "La Industria de la Seda," and the "Autos de Fe" in the same volume, pp. 65—124, 125—161, and 271—316. Many of the biographical sketches were reprinted in the same collection in Tomos III and IV.

Idea de una Nueva Historia General 1887. See 21a.

50. "La Grandeza Mexicana" de Balbuena. Nota bibliográfica, dated Octubre de 1886, and Adición, Septiembre de 1887, *Memorias de la Academia Mexicana*, Tomo III, 94—112, and (Adición) 113—116, both signed by Icazbalceta.

(*Col. Agüeros*, II, 187—215)

51. *Literatura Mexicana El Padre Avendaño*. Reyertas

mas que literarias. Rectificaciones a Beristain. Dated Diciembre de 1887, and signed by Icazbalceta, *Memorias de la Academia Mexicana*, Tomo III, 1886-91, 117-144 and a correction to page 136 on page 200 signed by Icazbalceta.

(Col. *Agüeros*, II, 147-186)

52. Fray Pedro de Gante, *Almanaque de "El Tiempo"* diario Católico de Mexico. Director, Lic. Victoriano Agüeros. Primer año [between rules]

Mexico. Imprenta de "El Tiempo" de Victoriano Agüeros y C^{ia} . . . 1887, pp. 94-102. Copied from the *Diccionario Universal*.

53. *Doctrina Cristiana Breve en Mexicano y Castellano* por Fray Alonso de Molina [Double rule]. México 1546. [vignette]

México Impreso por Francisco Diaz de Leon Calle de Lerdo número 3 1888

8^o, title and pp. 3-29, inclosed in stiff paper wrappers with the same title on the front wrapper and Icazbalceta's book-plate on the back of the back wrapper. On the verso of the title—Sacada del tomo II de la "Nueva Colección de Documentos para la historia de Mexico," publicada por Joaquín García Icazbalceta [Rule] se han impreso por separado 25 ejemplares.

This is printed from the type set up for Tomo II of the *Nueva Colección*, pp. 34-60 inclusive, newly paged with the three lines at the top of p. 34 struck off and the eight lines at the bottom of p. 60. For the latter a tail-piece was inserted. It seems to have been issued in advance of the book itself.

54. *Arte de la Lengua Maya* por Fr. Gabriel de San Buenaventura [Rule] (México, 1684), [ornament] Segunda Edición [book-plate]

México Impreso por Francisco Diaz de Leon, Calle de Lerdo núm. 3. [Rule] 1888

4^o, stiff paper wrapper title, verso blank; blank leaf; facsimile of title of the original edition, verso blank; 8 unnumbered leaves of original preliminaries; *Arte*: 2 unnumbered pp., pp. numbered 3-5; unnumbered page and leaves folioed from 6-41 (2 without number inserted between Folios 9 and 10); *Advertencia* pp. I-III; *Erratas del original*, pp. IV-VII; *Erratas de la reimpression*, occupying about a third of p. VIII. In the center of this is a repetition of Icazbalceta's book-plate and below—Se han impreso 76 ejemplares. Núm. . . . ;—[below] México impreso por Francisco Diaz de Leon [Rule] 1888.

In the *Advertencia*, which is signed J. G. I., there is an interesting history of the copies of the original work. Three of these were known, all with something omitted between Folios 9 and 10 as the text was not continuous, in spite of the fact that the signatures showed nothing lacking.

In June, 1886, Icazbalceta made a visit to Morelia and in one of the college libraries found a copy of this book with the two leaves inserted between folios 9 and 10 which filled the gap noted in the other three copies. The first of these leaves has the signature B² while the second has none. This book is not a facsimile reprint as sometimes stated. The text is reprinted from the original, line by line, even maintaining the errors in the original but in the preliminaries there is some difference in these respects.

55. Letter to Illmo. Sr. Dr. D. Crescencio Carrillo y Ancona, Obispo de Yucatan, dated Diciembre 29 de 1888, pp. 8-9 of *D. Joaquín García Icazbalceta y La Historia Guadalupeana*, Merida . . . 1896.

8º, 12 pp. besides wrapper with same title.

In 1896 the bishop published this letter which he seemed to think was in some measure a retraction of the opinions which Icazbalceta had expressed in his *Carta* of 1883.

56. Códice Franciscano [Double rule] Siglo xvi. [Rule] Informe de la Provincia del Santo Evangelio al visitador Lic. Juan de Ovando. Informe de la Provincia de Guadalajara al mismo. Cartas de Religiosos, 1533-1569. [book-plate]

México Imprenta de Francisco Diaz de Leon, Avenida Oriente 6, núm. 163. 1889

8º, LII, (2), 307 pp.

False title—Nueva Colección de Documentos para la Historia de México publicada por Joaquín García Icazbalceta, [Double rule], II Códice Franciscano, [Rule], Siglo xvi; on the verso—200 ejemplares—; title, verso blank; Al Lector, v-LII dated México, Septiembre de 1889 and signed by Icazbalceta and containing a bibliography of the works of Fray Juan Foher; leaf of Erratas, verso blank; text, 1-266; Apéndices 267-280, containing Adiciones y Enmiendas; Tres cartas familiares del Fr. Juan de Zumárraga 281-293; Escritos del Sr. Zumárraga—Doctrina de 1543, 293-295, Doctrina de 1546, 295-303, blank, Indice 305-307.

Pp. 34-60 contain a "Doctrina Cristiana Breve traducida en lengua Mexicana por el Padre Alonso de Molina" and stated to have been printed June 20, 1546. This was separately printed in 25 copies. (See 53.) The "Al Lector" was reprinted in the *Col. Agüeros*, x, pp. 205-230, except the sketch of Ovando which will be found in ix, 417-18, and those of Francisco de Tembleque pp. 211-213, of Martín Sarmiento Hocojastro pp. 439-441, of Francisco de la Parra 449, of Francisco de Bustamante 451-2, of Francisco de Toral 431-3, of Pedro de Peña 429, of Alonso de Rosas 453, of Antonio de Segovia 447, of Jacobo de Dacia 415-16, and of Jacinto de S. Francisco 423-27. The Adiciones y Enmiendas appear in x, 301-321.

57. Opúsculos inéditos Latinos y Castellanos del P. Francisco Javier Alegre (Veracruzano) de la Compañía de Jesus. [book-plate]

México, Imprenta de Francisco Diaz de Leon Avenida Oriente 6, núm. 163, [Rule] 1889.

8º, xxxvii, (1), 228 pp.

False title—Opúsculos inéditos del Padre Francisco Javier Alegre—and on the verso—Se han impreso 150 ejemplares—; title, verso blank; Al Lector signed by Icazbalceta and dated México Abril de 1889 containing an account of the works of Alegre pp. v–xix; Vida del autor pp. xx–xxxvii; and the following unnumbered page is one of Erratas; text, pp. 1–205; Bibliografía sucinta de los autores citadas pp. 206–227, Índice page 228.

The life of Alegre was reprinted in the *Col. Agüeros*, iv, together with the account of his works, pp. 141–195.

57a. Note in *Literatura Mexicana—Vida del P. Francisco Javier Alegre de la Compañía de Jesus, Memorias de la Academia Mexicana*, Tomo III, 1886–91, pp. 249–271.

The Note on page 249 reads as follows:—[trans.] This biography was written in Latin by P. Manuel Fabri, compatriot, friend and companion of Alegre in exile. It will be found at the beginning of the *Institutiones Theologicae* of Fabri printed in Venice, 1789–1791 in 7 volumes 4º. The Spanish version has just been published with the Opúsculos inéditos, latinos y castellanos, of Alegre and the Academia decided that it should be included in its *Memorias*.—[signed] J. G. I.

58. Letter of Dr. Joaquín García Icazbalceta to Dr. Don Nicolás León, dated Mexico Junio 8 de 1890.

Ex Libris y Bibliotecas de Mexico by Felipe Teixidor, Mexico, 1931 pp. 447–9.

De B. M. V. Apparitione in Mexico. See 46a.

59. Pomar y Zurita [Double rule] Pomar. Relación de Tezcoco. Zurita. Breve Relación de los Señores de la Nueva España. Varias Relaciones Antiguas. [Rule] (Siglo xvi) [book-plate]

México Imprenta de Francisco Diaz de Leon Avenida de Oriente 6, Nº. 163. 1891.

8º, XLVII (1), 319 (1) pp.

False title—Nueva Colección de documentos para la Historia de México [Rule] III Pomar.—Zurita.—Relaciones antiguas. (Siglo xvi)—, on the verso—Se han impreso 200 ejemplares—; title, verso blank; Al Lector, VII–XLV, dated México, Marzo de 1891 and signed by Icazbalceta; I blank; Erratas, XLVII; I blank; text, 1–319; Índice on verso of last.

The first part of “Al Lector” to page XI is devoted to a sketch of Pomar’s life, the following down to p. xxvii relates to Çorita, a name which Icazbalceta insisted on changing to Zurita, and the rest is devoted to a list of various writers and an account of the “Relaciones antiguas.”

The life of Pomar and the account of Zurita down to the bottom of p. XXI were reprinted in the *Col. Agüeros*, iv, pp. 215-221, and 229-246, and the rest of it in x, pp. 231-270.

60. Sociedad de San Vicente de Paul. Consejo Superior de Mexico.

Secretaria: Calle de Medinas número 7. Circular Agosto 15 de 1891. Small 8°, without title-page, or name of printer, signed at the end Joaquín García Icazbalceta.

Icazbalceta had been elected president November 1, 1886 and continued to function in that capacity until his death.

(*Col. Agüeros*, vii, 321-335, under the title "Sobre las Conferencias de San Vicente de Paul.")

61. Provincialismos Mexicanos

Memorias de la Academia Mexicana, Tomo III, pp. 170-190, undated but the *Memorias* are dated 1886 and the various pieces from 1886 to 1891.

A discourse read before the Academia.

Reprinted in the *Col. Agüeros*, vi, 69-97.

61a. Vocabulario de Mexicanismos comprobado con ejemplos y comparado con los de otros países Hispano-Americanos. . . . por el Señor Don Joaquín García Icazbalceta. . . . Obra póstuma pulicada por su hijo Luis García Pimentel. [book-plate].

Mexico Tip. y Lit. "La Europea," de J. Aguilar Vera y C^a. . . . 1899. 8°, xviii, 241 pp.

The *Provincialismos Mexicanos* was printed in this as the Introduction, pp. [v]-xviii.

Fr. Giovanni di Zumarraga . . . Quaracchi, 1891. See 35c.

62. Códice Mendieta [Double rule]—Documentos Franciscanos Siglos XVI y XVII [Rule] Tomo Primero [book-plate]

México Imprenta de Francisco Diaz de Leon Avenida Oriente 6 N^o. 163. 1892.

8°, xvi, 280 pp.

False title—Nueva Colección de Documentos para la Historia de México publicada por Joaquín García Icazbalceta. [Rule] iv; Códice Mendieta Siglos XVI XVII, I, on the verso—Se han impreso 200 ejemplares—; title, verso blank; leaf of Erratas, verso blank; Al Lector, pp. VII-XVI dated México, Octubre 14 de 1892 and signed by Icazbalceta; text, 1-276; Índice, 277-280.

The "Al Lector" is reprinted in the *Col. Agüeros*, x, 271-282.

—The same, Tomo Segundo

8°, (6), 280 pp.

False title, like that in Tomo Primero except this is numbered v and II [of this Códice], on verso—Se han impreso 200 ejemplares—; title, verso blank; leaf of Erratas, verso blank; text, 1-277; Índice 278-280 pp.

Contestacion historico-critica Queretaro 1892. See 46h.

63. Historia de Yucatan Devocionario de Ntra Sra de Izmal y Conquista Espiritual por el P. Fr. Bernardo de Lizana de la Orden de los Menores

Impresa en 1683 y ahora nuevamente por el Museo Nacional de México [vignette]

México. Imprenta del Museo Nacional 1893.

8º, title, verso blank, Advertencia del Editor, 4 unnumbered pp.; facsimile of title of original book; 6 unnumbered leaves of licenses etc.; 1 leaf of facsimile of N^a S^{ra} de Yzmal; 2 leaves of sonnets, verso of last blank; text, 1 unnumbered leaf and 127 numbered leaves, verso of last blank; 1 unnumbered leaf of Erratas.

There is a long history to this book which can be followed in the correspondence between Icazbalceta and Francisco del Paso y Troncoso. Troncoso was in Europe and the work was being printed in Mexico under the partial supervision of Icazbalceta. The Advertencia which had been written by Troncoso was lost in transit and as there was no time to get a copy from Europe Icazbalceta wrote a new one in Troncoso's place. In a letter to Troncoso of March 25, 1893, he apologizes for this action and says he did not dare to put Troncoso's initials to it as he feared that it might not have been pleasing to him. This accounts for the unusual fact that in the Advertencia the author speaks about being in Madrid where we know Icazbalceta had not been.

La Instruccion Publica en la Ciudad de Mexico durante el Siglo xvi. 1893. See 49b.

Exquisitio historica anónimo, Jalpa 1893. See 46c.

El Alma en el Templo, 1893. See 4h.

64. Estudio Historico, *El Renacimiento*, Segunda epoca, 1894, pp. 151, 161, 181, 197, 213, 229.

(*Col. Agüeros*, vi, pp. 5-57)

65. Carta de Humboldt, *El Renacimiento*, Segunda epoca, 1894. pp. 6 and 7. Merely a note.

POSTHUMOUS PUBLICATIONS

Apuntes Historicos y Criticos sobre la aparición de la Virgen de Guadalupe. Mexico 1895. See 46d.

El Alma en el Templo. Mexico 1896. See 4i.

Carta acerca del origen de la imagen de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe. Mexico 1896. See 46.

The same. Biblioteca de El Universal, Mexico 1896. See 46e and 46f.

The same. Mexico 1896. See 46g.

Interesantisima carta sobre la aparición (Edicion de la Patria) 1896. See 46h.

La Ultima Palabra. Mexico 1896. See 46i.

D. Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta y la Historia Guadalupana Mexico 1896. See 55.

Obras de D. J. Garcia Icazbalceta [Rule] Tomo i. Opúsculos varios i [vignette]

Mexico. [Rule] Imp. de V. Agüeros, Editor, Cerca de Sto. Domingo, 4 1896-[1899] 10 vols.

These ten volumes form a part of a series being published by Agüeros entitled *Biblioteca de Autores Mexicanos*. The first volume contains a portrait of Icazbalceta and a "Noticia Biográfica y Bibliográfica" of him which Agüeros states in a note at the bottom of the page is a brief extract from an extensive biography of Icazbalceta which will be published in the *Obras Literarias* of Agüeros later in the general collection. Very little written by Icazbalceta has been omitted from this collection and one or two short letters are included which so far as we know had not been previously printed. The *Obras* is usually known as the *Colección Agüeros* and is so designated in this work. Only two of Icazbalceta's books were reprinted, the *Life of Zumárraga* in Tomo v and the *Apuntes* in the first 181 pages of Tomo viii.

Sobre instruccion publica, Letter to Sr. D. Col. Agüeros, vii, 1898, 299-312. See 31.

Sobre los padres Las Casas y Benavente (Motolinia), Letter to Sr. D. José Fernando Ramírez. Col. Agüeros, vii, 1898, 313-319. See 7.

Memoriales de Fray Toribio de Motolinia Manuscrito de la Colección del Señor Don Joaquín García Icazbalceta—Públicalo por primera vez su Hijo Luis García Pimentel con una lámina. [book-plate]

Méjico en casa del editor Calle de Donceles, N^o. 9. 1903. See 38.

This volume forms the first of a new collection of *Documentos Históricos de Méjico* published in Paris by Luis García Pimentel from originals or

copies which had belonged to his father and were then in his possession. The continuation of the series was interrupted by the revolution of 1910 and thus many of Icazbalceta's important manuscripts still remain unpublished.

Letter to A. Chavero in *Apuntes Viejos*, 1903. See 30.

Vocabulario de Mexicanismos, México, 1899. See 61a.

Notwithstanding the fact that this work contains the date 1899 on the title page it was not issued until 1905, the cover title bearing that date.

Informe sobre los Establecimientos de beneficencia 1907. See 9.

El Alma en el Templo, Mexico, 1910. See 4j.

Biblioteconomía, Mexico, 1918. See 37b.

D. Fray Juan de Zumárraga Madrid, 1929. See 37d.

Icazbalceta Education in Mexico City. New York, 1931. See 40c.

Ex Libris y Bibliotecas de Mexico, Felipe Teixidor. Mexico, [1931]. See 58.

La Última Palabra. See 46j and 46k, both believed to have been printed in 1931.

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