

Researching Mexico: University of Chicago Field Exploration in Mexico, 1896-2014

Since the founding of the University of Chicago, Mexico has played a special role in the lives and research of some of the University's most significant scholars across a wide range of disciplines. Reflecting a nineteenth-century shift in emphasis from European studies to a focus on the Americas, many anthropologists, historians, and scientists turned their attention to Mexico; some were drawn by the chance to study the nation's large indigenous population, while others sought to confront its endemic diseases.

For scholars such as Frederick Starr, Howard Ricketts, Robert Redfield, Sol Tax, and Friedrich Katz, the romance and adventure of life in what was frequently characterized as a "primitive" country intertwined with serious research opportunities that could not be found in the United States. Challenges were posed by the inadequate infrastructure, poor roads, and often rudimentary facilities, but close working relationships were formed with Mexican scholars and institutions that resulted in groundbreaking research, influential publications, and scientific breakthroughs. The work of these scholars in many cases proved pivotal to shaping, not only the reputation of the University's own academic departments, but entire academic disciplines, such as anthropology.

Drawing on the work of scientists and social scientists held in the Special Collections Research Center, this exhibit highlights research materials from a remarkable diversity of projects; it includes field diaries, audio recordings, photographs and lantern slides, sketches, ethnographic charts, glossaries, correspondence, scientific specimens, and other materials. Using a multitude of methodologies and spanning decades of scholarship, these professors and researchers are united by their abiding interest in the people, culture, history, and landscape of Mexico.

Researching Mexico was co-curated by Seonaid Valiant, Ph.D Candidate 2014, Department of History, University of Chicago, and Kathleen Feeney, Head of Archives Processing and Digital Access, University of Chicago Library. It was designed and produced by Joe Scott, Exhibition Designer, Special Collections Research Center. Special thanks to Mauricio Tenorio Trillo, Emilio Kourí, Ireri Rivas, Daniel Meyer, and Joseph Clayton Mills. Loan items were generously made available by the Digital Media Archive.

Frederick Starr

(1858-1933)

Although his time at Chicago (1892—1923) predated the founding of the university's anthropology department, Frederick Starr—trained as a geologist—was the first University of Chicago professor to regard himself as an anthropologist. A former curator at the American Museum of Natural History, Starr emerged from a tradition in which cultural institutions, including museums and universities, were meant to educate the public at large, and he happily took on the role of public intellectual. In addition to his teaching and research, Starr pursued a successful career giving public lectures and through his celebrity played an instrumental part in shaping the popular perception of anthropology at the fin-de-siècle.

Over time, as the discipline of anthropology professionalized, Starr became notorious for his flamboyant personality and controversial opinions. Starr's main interest was in broad racial and cultural comparisons across continents. In particular, he believed that anthropology should focus on the study of racial degeneracy; he argued, for example, that European Americans were in danger of regressing to the “primitive” level of indigenous people through miscegenation and the effects of climate. His opinions were diametrically opposed to those on the evolution of mankind proposed by more well-respected scholars, and Starr was increasingly relegated to the academic sidelines as an eccentric. In 1905, University president William Rainey Harper distanced himself from Starr by telling the press that “Professor Starr [is] a man of sensation. He has been the amusement and despair of University of Chicago authorities.” (McVicker, 2012.)

Although Starr failed to build a network of academic colleagues in Chicago, he was undeniably charismatic, and one of his great talents was his ability to gain the trust of public officials. Such talents were particularly in evidence when he traveled to Mexico between the years 1893 and 1910. There, influential figures gladly assisted him in his quest to collect manuscripts, photographs, and artifacts. Presented here are *cartes de visite* given to Starr by some of his Mexican colleagues. Starr's research materials in the the Special Collections Research Center also include colonial documents written in indigenous languages and documents signed by leaders in Mexico's struggle for independence.

Starr items:

Notes on Mexican centennial celebrations

1910

Frederick Starr. Papers

Scrapbook, Vol. 5

1895-1896

Frederick Starr. Papers

Physical Characteristics of the Indians of Southern Mexico, photo album

circa 1902

Frederick Starr. Papers

Cartes de visite from Mexican intellectuals

undated

Frederick Starr. Papers

Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859)

Vues des Cordillères, et monumens des peuples indigènes de l'Amérique; par Al. de Humboldt

Paris, Librairie grecque-latine-allemande, 1816

Rare Book Collection

Starr traveled extensively throughout Mexico and showed his respect for its history and culture in his customized book plate, designed to incorporate iconic spiritual and political images from Mexico. The images include the Mexican patron saint, the Virgin of Guadalupe; the Aztec snake goddess Coatlicue; the volcano Popocatepetl; President Benito Juarez, who was not only the first indigenous president but also a hero in the fight against the French invasion in 1860; and the patriot Ignacio Altamirano, a former leader of the supreme court, who promoted national literature when he founded *El Renacimiento* in 1869.

Letter signed by Miguel Hidalgo, written by Ignacio Lopez Rayón

October 13, 1810

Frederick Starr. Mexican Manuscripts. Collection

The letter relates a small defeat suffered by Hidalgo's Forces. Attached on the verso is a second note, signed by José María Carvajal on April 12, 1850, giving Hildago's letter to the care of a relative.

Document written in Nahuatl in Latin script

circa 1580

Frederick Starr. Mexican Manuscripts. Collection

Autos de Esperas Pedidas, legal document concerning

a suit pursued by Don Juan Domingo de Bustamente,

1737

Frederick Starr. Mexican Manuscripts. Collection

Howard Taylor Ricketts

(1897-1958)

In the early twentieth century, the pathologist Howard Taylor Ricketts gained fame by isolating the wood tick as the carrier of the pathogen that causes Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. After a typhus outbreak in Mexico City in 1909, the Mexican government invited Ricketts to Mexico to help isolate the carrier of the strain of typhus that was ravaging the city. Ricketts arrived in December 1910, and he and Russell Wilder, his graduate student assistant from the University of Chicago, spent four months conducting tests on a small population of laboratory monkeys.

Ricketts confirmed that,

as he suspected, lice were transmitting typhus in Mexico.

Tragically, just before he was to return to Chicago, Ricketts himself contracted the disease he had come to Mexico to battle. Ten days later, on May 3, 1910, he passed away in the American hospital in Mexico City. The Porfirian administrator Justo Sierra sent his condolences to Ricketts's wife Myra, and the Mexican government honored him with a casket ribbon.

Ricketts items

Doctors and nurses in Typhus Ward, Hospital General, Mexico City, photograph

circa 1910

Howard Taylor Ricketts. Papers

Howard Taylor Ricketts working in laboratory in Mexico City, photograph
circa 1910

Howard Taylor Ricketts. Papers

Russell Wilder working in laboratory in Mexico City, photograph
circa 1910

Howard Taylor Ricketts. Papers

Russell Wilder holding monkey, photograph
circa 1910

Howard Taylor Ricketts. Papers

Microscope slides from Mexico City monkey experiments
February-March, 1910

Howard Taylor Ricketts. Papers

Immunity test of Monkey I, notes
February 8, 2010

Howard Taylor Ricketts. Papers

These notes document a key discovery. Monkey I had become ill after being bitten by infected lice, and was now unaffected by the injection of blood from a known typhus patient. Other, non-immune monkeys injected with the same blood became ill, proving that the illness caused by the contact of lice with Monkey I was typhus.

Howard Taylor Ricketts to Myra Tubbs Ricketts, letter

December 14, 1909

Howard Taylor Ricketts. Papers

Russell Wilder to Ludvig Hektoen, letter

June 4, 1910

Howard Taylor Ricketts. Papers

Howard Taylor Ricketts to Joseph Goldberger, letter

April 14, 1910

Howard Taylor Ricketts. Papers

Justo Sierra to Myra Tubbs Ricketts, letter

May 4, 1910

Howard Taylor Ricketts. Papers

Official condolence message from Mexican government, to Myra Tubbs Ricketts, signed by Justo Sierra

May 3, 1910

Howard Taylor Ricketts. Papers

Ribbon for Rickett's casket, given by the

Mexican government

1910

Howard Taylor Ricketts. Papers

Harriet Monroe

Harriet Monroe's Passport

1923

Harriet Monroe. Papers

Harriet Monroe, Mexico travel diary

1933

Harriet Monroe. Papers

The founder of *Poetry* magazine, Harriet Monroe was a Chicago native and world traveler who visited China, Russia, and Latin America. In this diminutive diary, Monroe reports that, in 1933, at the age of seventy-three, she visited Mexico with the poet Marion Davis. Among their tours was a trip to the ancient city of Teotihuacan. The adjacent i-Pad displays the diary's entire contents.

Founding of the Department of Anthropology

The University of Chicago's Department of Anthropology was established as an independent department in 1929 and soon received funding from the Rockefeller Foundation to support anthropological research. Among the dozen projects described in Department Chair Fay Cooper Cole's October 1931 report to the Foundation were four field research expeditions to Mexico by faculty and graduate students.

Robert Redfield spent six months in Mexico studying "cultural contacts in Yucatan" among both isolated and "acculturated" indigenous communities as a continuation of the studies he had begun in Mexican immigrant neighborhoods in Chicago.

Recent graduate Wendell Bennett traveled to Chihuahua in northwestern Mexico to complete an ethnological and linguistic study of the Tarahumara people. He was assisted by graduate student Robert M. Zingg, with whom he co-authored *The Tarahumara: An Indian Tribe of Northern Mexico* (1935). Following their joint fieldwork, Zingg conducted archaeological excavations in the same region.

Supported by both the University and the Carnegie Institution, Professor Manuel J. Andrade conducted linguistic research in the Yucatan and Guatemala, recording indigenous languages and dialects. Following Andrade's sudden death in 1941 at the age of 56, the work he began with the Carnegie Institution's Mayan Linguistic Research Program was carried on by Norman McQuown, who assumed responsibility for organizing and building upon the field recordings, texts, and grammars that were collected, analyzed, and prepared by Andrade in more than a dozen Mayan languages.

Items:

Department of Anthropology

Wendell C. Bennett to Faculty, Anthropology Department, letter
October 6, 1930
University of Chicago. Department of Anthropology. Records

Robert M. Zingg to Fay-Cooper Cole, letter
January 31, 1931
University of Chicago. Department of Anthropology. Records

"Las joyas de Monte Alban en la Exposicion de Chicago," El Universal, clipping
July 16, 1933
University of Chicago. Department of Anthropology. Records

Sylvanus G. Morley to Manuel J. Andrade, letter
January 6, 1934
Norman McQuown. Papers

Manuel J. Andrade to Sylvanus G. Morley, letter
January 28, 1934
Norman McQuown. Papers

The Tarahumara: An Indian Tribe of Northern Mexico, dust jacket
1935
University of Chicago Press. Records

Aluminum disc with Yucatec Maya field recordings by Manuel Andrade
circa 1930s
On loan from the Digital Media Archives

Manuel J. Andrade, Notes on Yucatec Maya, melodic aspects
circa 1930s
Norman McQuown. Papers

Robert Redfield
(1897-1958)

In 1920 Robert Redfield married Margaret Park, the daughter of Robert Park, a professor of sociology at the University of Chicago. Unhappy in his law career, Redfield contemplated becoming an anthropologist, and his father-in-law offered to fund a trip to Mexico so that Redfield could get a taste of field work before committing to an academic career. Redfield accepted the offer and, following his trip to Mexico, pursued a Ph.D. in anthropology at the University of Chicago, which he completed in 1928.

By 1932, Redfield was an established professor of anthropology at the University of Chicago. In that year, he was invited to join the Carnegie Institution project at Chichen Itza in Yucatan. Redfield was pivotal in expanding the focus of the project, moving away from the history of ancient civilizations to study the lives of those contemporary indigenous people who lived in the area surrounding El Castillo, the pyramid of Chichen Itza. While in Mexico, Redfield wrote extensive letters to his wife Margaret, some of which are presented here. She served Redfield as a close personal confidant, but he also considered her an intellectual and professional peer, as evidenced by the amount of detail that he gives her about his work in this correspondence.

Robert Redfield items

Redfield family in Mexico, photograph

August 1929

Robert Redfield. Papers

University of Chicago Publicity Department, press release

November 6, 1926

Archival Biographical Files

Robert Redfield to Margaret Park Redfield, letter

January 18, 1930

Margaret Parker Redfield. Papers

Robert Redfield to Margaret Park Redfield, letter

January 31, 1930

Margaret Parker Redfield. Papers

Robert Redfield to Margaret Park Redfield, letter

February 2, 1930

Robert Redfield. Papers

Genealogical chart of the Pat family of Chan Kom

circa 1931

Robert Redfield. Papers

“Don Eus,” photograph

circa 1931

Robert Redfield. Papers

On the back of this photo, Redfield identifies its subject as “Don Eus,’ leader of Chan Kom, and my host while I am there.”

“Going to Mexico to Live in a Hut,” news clipping

May 7, [circa 1926]

Archival Biographical Files

“A Zapatista,” photograph

undated

Robert Redfield. Papers

Alfonso Villa Rojas, “Diario etnologico de un viaje a Quintana Roo”

1932

Robert Redfield. Papers

In addition to his work in Chan Kom, in 1931-1934, Redfield directed intensive studies of several Yucatan communities, including the capitol city of Merida, by Asael Hansen and the town of Dzitas by Redfield himself. Alfonso Villa Rojas’ “Ethnological Diary of a Trip to Quintana Roo,” is a photo-illustrated account of his field research in several villages.

Robert Redfield, Field Diary from Tepoztlan

circa 1926-1927

Robert Redfield. Papers

Manuel Gamio(1883-1960)

Mexican Immigration to the United States

The University of Chicago Press: Chicago. 1930

Advertisements for books by Manuel Gamio and Robert Redfield

undated

University of Chicago Press. Papers

Author's notes for publisher, Manuel Gamio

undated

University of Chicago Press. Papers

Manuel Gamio(1883-1960)

Mexican Immigration to the United States

The University of Chicago Press: Chicago. 1930

Robert Redfield, "The Mexicans in Chicago, Journal"

1923-1924

Robert Redfield. Papers

Adolf Carl Noé

(1892-1939)

Invited to present a paper on his coal field studies at the 1935 Pan-American conference in Mexico City, botanist Adolf Carl Noé extended his journey in order to study coal beds in Oaxaca. There, he was fascinated by the rudimentary mining operations in the mountains, where coal had to be transported on the backs of mules due to the rocky terrain and a lack of rivers. For his journey, Noé had prepared himself with a Leica Model D camera, with which he produced these lantern slides for illustrating his subsequent lectures in Chicago.

Although a photographic novice, Noé managed to capture both realistic and romantic images of Mexico. He used the camera as a way of making acquaintances on his trip and was kind enough to send copies of the portraits back to his subjects. Noé planned to return to Mexico to conduct research. However, he passed away in 1939, before his plans came to fruition.

Noe items:

Adolf Carl Noé to Manuel Santillán, letter

December 20, 1933

Adolf Carl Noé. Papers

“Exploration in southern Mexico,” *The Daily Register*, Galesburg, Illinois

May 27, 1936

“A collecting trip into the Jurassic of southern Mexico in 1935,” *Transactions of the Illinois Academy of Science* Vol. 29, No. 2 (December 1936)

Adolf Carl Noé. Papers

Friedrich K. G. Mullereid to Adolf Carl Noe, letter

November 27, 1936

Edson S. Bastin to Diplomatic Representatives of the United States

December 7, 1936

Adolf Carl Noé. Papers

Glass lantern slides

circa 1935

Adolf Carl Noé. Papers

Adolf Carl Noé to Carlos Castillo, letter

March 13, 1936

Adolf Carl Noé. Papers

Boletin de la Sociedad Geologica Mexicana, Tomo X, Numeros 1-2.

Sociedad Geologica Mexicana: Mexico. 1937

Adolf Carl Noé. Papers

Adolf Carl Noé, photograph

May 8, 1937

Adolf Carl Noé. Papers

Teodoro Flores to Adolf Carl Noé, letter

June 9, 1938

Adolf Carl Noé. Papers

Adolf Carl Noé, "Photography in the Tropics," *Turtox News* Vol. 16, No. 6 (June 1938)

Adolf Carl Noé. Papers

The Chiapas Projects and Linguistic Studies

In the 1950s and 1960s, University of Chicago scholars engaged in large-scale, multidisciplinary studies among the Tzeltal- and Tzotzil-speaking communities in the southern Mexican state of Chiapas. The Man-in-Nature project (1956-1959) began as a National Science Foundation-funded effort to use the tools of archaeology, social anthropology, botany, linguistics, and geography to study an entire region, rather than a single community.

The Man-in-Nature project laid the groundwork for the Chiapas Project, which was conducted from 1960 to 1964 and combined two studies, the first linking the efforts of social anthropologists and linguists to study recent cultural changes in Tzeltal and Tzotzil communities, the second using the techniques of archaeology, documentary research, and historical linguistics to trace the origins of these communities from before their migration to Chiapas.

Anthropologist and linguist Norman McQuown succeeded Sol Tax as coordinator of the Man-in-Nature project and co-directed the Chiapas Project with anthropologist Julian Pitt-Rivers. McQuown and his students and colleagues compiled a vast collection of audio recordings of indigenous languages and dialects, supported by data gained from surveys, interviews, and archival research. In the 1950s and 1960s, McQuown played a central role in the establishment of the University's Department of Linguistics and Language Laboratory and Archives (now the Digital Media Archive.)

Chiapas items:

Sol Tax to Fernando Cámara, Ricardo Pozas and Calixta Guiteras, memorandum

January 24, 1944

Sol Tax. Papers

Tax served in 1942-1943 as a visiting professor at the Escuela Nacional de Antropología in Mexico City, and for several years worked with Mexican anthropologist Alfonso Villa Rojas to train students

and work alongside young anthropologists in the Tzeltal and Tzotzil communities of Chiapas. The scholars addressed in this memo, Villa, Ricardo Pozas Arciniega, Fernando Cámara Barbachano and Calixta Guiteras Holmes, each went on to notable careers in anthropology and allied fields.

Ana Chapman, Map and notes from census of Yochib, Chiapas

circa 1942-1943

Sol Tax. Papers

Sketches of houses in Amantenango, Chiapas

1957-1958

Manning Nash. Papers

June Nash, Field notes from Amantenango, Chiapas

1957-1958

Manning Nash. Papers

Floorplan, "Casa Chicago," San Cristobal de las Casas

undated

University of Chicago. Department of Anthropology. Chiapas Project. Records

Notes on Tarascan terms for body parts and physical activities

circa 1968

Paul Friedrich. Papers

Anthropologist Paul Friedrich studied the Tarascan language in conjunction with his research on agrarian reform and political history in rural Michoacán.

Plastic figures

undated

Norman McQuown. Papers

These plastic animals are believed to have been used in interviews with linguistic informants as part of the Chiapas project.

Linguistic questionnaire completed by an informant from Ocosingo, in Chiapas

1961

Norman McQuown. Papers

Rafá ka ríta

Mexico: Instituto de Alfabetización para Indígenas Monolingües. 1948

Paul Friedrich. Papers

Tzotzil, Chamula 3

Instituto Nacional Indigenista. undated

Norman McQuown. Papers

John Burstein and Romeo Hernández

Vu'utik tzotzilutik

San Cristobal de las Casas: Coordinacion Estatal de Educación Indígena en el Estado de Chiapas.

1979

Norman McQuown. Papers

Spanish-Totonac Key, index cards

undated

Norman McQuown. Papers

Tape recorder for field recordings

circa 1960s

On loan from the Digital Media Archives, University of Chicago

Zinacantan V, recordings of linguistic informants, audiotape

1961

On loan from the Digital Media Archives, University of Chicago

Brent Berlin with informant, photograph

undated

University of Chicago. Department of Anthropology. Chiapas Project. Records

University of Chicago Chiapas Project members, photograph

undated

University of Chicago. Department of Anthropology. Chiapas Project. Records

Calixta Guiteras Holmes, photograph

undated

University of Chicago. Department of Anthropology. Chiapas Project. Records

Norman McQuown, photograph

undated

University of Chicago. Department of Anthropology. Chiapas Project. Records

Chart from Totonac Literacy Project

circa 1939

Norman McQuown. Papers

The Chiapas Project was only a part of McQuown's lifelong study and documentation of Mexican and Central American indigenous languages. In 1939, while completing his dissertation on Totonac grammar under the supervision of Edward Sapir, he served as a research associate with the Mexican Department of Indian Affairs. This chart is among the materials compiled by McQuown and Manuel Oropeza Castro as part of an educational project at a Mexico City children's home.

Lawrence Kaplan, Notes on vegetation in Chiapas

1956

Charles E. Olmsted. Papers

Although the study of vegetation played a much smaller role in the Man-in-Nature project than originally intended, doctoral student Lawrence Kaplan's notes on the use and cultivation of plants by individuals ranging from farmers to midwives provide a fascinating snapshot of the interaction the human population and botany of Chiapas.

Friedrich Katz

(1927-2010)

Katz began his collegiate studies in Mexico, where he first became interested in the political

structure of the Aztecs. Returning with his father to Vienna in 1948, he joined the Austrian Communist Party and completed a PhD in History in 1954. He then taught at Humboldt University in East Berlin.

When he published his book *The Ancient American Civilizations* (1969), he was accused of criticizing the government of East Germany, who interpreted his depiction of the Aztec political structure as a metaphor about excessive state control. The restrictions tightened at Humboldt University as the administration censored Katz's lectures and publications and prevented him from working with graduate students. Perhaps worst of all, political officials asked him to inform on his colleagues and students.

Following the Prague Spring, in 1968, Katz sought teaching opportunities in the United States, where he hoped to find greater academic freedom. He taught for a year at the University of Texas, and in 1971 he accepted a permanent position at the University of Chicago.

Katz items:

In order to acquire a visa to teach in Chicago, Katz had to prove that he had never been a leader within the communist party and that neither he nor his wife had a criminal record in any of the countries in which he had lived. He wrote to colleagues both inside and outside of the communist party to ask them to provide testimonies that he had never held a position of leadership while in Germany and that he had demonstrated a desire to live in a democracy. Furthermore, he provided fingerprints for himself and his wife to the police departments of Berlin, New York City, and Mexico City to allow them to confirm that neither of them had criminal records.

Friedrich Katz to Police Department, City of New York

April 27, 1975

Friedrich Katz. Papers

Friedrich Katz to Arcadius Kahan, letter

March 5, 1975

Friedrich Katz. Papers

Friedrich Katz to Ashbel Green, letter

undated

Friedrich Katz. Papers

Arriving at Chicago in 1972, Katz focused on writing histories about the Mexican Revolution in a way that elevated this struggle to the level of other globally significant revolutions, such as the French and Bolshevik revolutions. In his biography of the Mexican folk hero Francisco “Pancho” Villa, Katz recovered Villa from his characterization as a “bandit” and historicized him as a sophisticated military leader. In 2007 in an interview with the newspaper *La Jornada*, Katz indicated that he regarded his writings about Mexico as some of the most useful work that he had ever done.

Friedrich Katz

The Life and Times of Pancho Villa

Stanford University Press: Stanford. 1998

On loan from Seonaid Valiant

Friedrich Katz, *Imagenes de Pancho Villa*

On loan from Seonaid Valiant

“Revolutionary Frontiers,” conference agenda

1998

On loan from Seonaid Valiant

Photograph of poster with image of Pancho Villa, Mexico

1990s

Friedrich Katz. Papers

Resources for Research and Teaching

Manuscripts, photographs, ephemera, and books collected by University of Chicago scholars in Mexico have in turn served as resources for future generations of researchers, and in SCRC classrooms. These have been supplemented by new acquisitions and donations to the Library holdings, ranging from collections of records documenting historic institutions to modern artists' books.

Resources items

Maria Candelaria, poster

circa 1944

Wesley Hammond Greene. Papers

Minute book of the governing junta of the Hospicio

1825-1831

Hospicio de Pobres (Puebla, Mexico). Records1488.

This minute book records the decisions of the governing junta of the Casa de Hospicio, Enseñanza y Corrección, established in 1825 to contain a poorhouse, a home for the aged, an orphanage, and a school. It is part of a larger group of records documenting the activities and properties held by the Hospicio and other charitable institutions in Puebla from 1761 to 1857.

Antonio Peñafiel (1830-1922)

Monumentos del Art Mexicana Antiguo...

Berlin: A. Asher & Co. 1890

Rare Book Collection

The Mexican architect Antonio Peñafiel traveled to various archeological sites and archives in Mexico to gather indigenous images and architectural details to incorporate into the façade of the Mexican pavilion that he designed for the 1889 World's Fair in Paris. In this book, he reproduces the images that he sketched for his own reference materials.

Enrique Chagoya (1951-)

Abenteuer der Kannibalen Bioethicists

2001

Rare Book Collection

In this limited-edition artist's book, painted on amate paper, Enrique Chagoya—a Mexican born artist nationalized in the United States—spoofs scholarship about the history of Mexico. Using what he terms “reverse anthropology,” Chagoya “cannibalizes” images from Western culture and reorganizes them in humorous narratives. For example, Chagoya depicts Saint Veronica and the miraculous image of Jesus's face on her veil as *chupacabras*, a metaphor for dominant cultures that are draining the Mexican economy and its people.

Statement that officers of the confraternity wish to regulate all public displays of their insignia

July 1, 1612

Archicofradía del Santísimo Sacramento y Caridad. Records

Document regarding confraternity's affiliation with the Lateran basilica, reviewed June 1732

undated

Archicofradía del Santísimo Sacramento y Caridad. Records

Confraternities are associations formed for the purpose of promoting and enriching public worship in the Catholic Church. For laymen they provide an organized structure for the expression of individual piety, devotion, and service. The Confraternity of the Most Blessed Sacrament arose in the sixteenth century for the special purpose of emphasizing and enhancing the Eucharist, particularly as a reaction to and a refutation of Protestant sacramental doctrine and practice. The confraternity movement quickly spread to all parts of the Catholic world, even to the remote parishes in America.

The confraternity founded in Mexico City in 1539 later attained the status of archconfraternity, and, because of its affiliation with a local female orphanage and school, was known in full as the Archicofradía del Santísimo Sacramento y de Santa María de la Caridad. The archconfraternity was dissolved and its properties confiscated by the anti-clerical reform laws of 1861.

Corridos, broadsheets collected in Mexico

circa 1920s

Robert Redfield. Papers

The anthropologist Robert Redfield collected *corrido* broadsheets in the Yucatan during the 1920s while he conducted his research for *Tepoztlán, a Mexican Village: A Study of Folk Life* (1930). In general, the corrido telegraphs topical problems, but in this text, Redfield characterized the corrido in Tepoztlán, in particular, as more of a historical document than a report on current events:

The *corrido* is a news organ. It informs what comes to be a public of the events which concern it, and especially of the excitements which nourish its interest. It tends, one would venture, to become a mechanism for conflicting local attitudes. A man sung as a bandit in one community may be sung as a redeemer in another; the circulation of these songs tends to define his position in more generally accepted terms. In this relation of the corrido to a discussion which is more impersonal than the intimate interchange of

ideas in a completely self-sufficient folk community, the corrido is related to the rise of nationalistic feeling which begins to give to the changes which are growing in Mexico a special and at the same time a characteristic form....But in Tepoztlán, crime almost does not occur and great accidents are rare; so the subject matter involves almost entirely the episode of the heroes of the last great revolution. (Redfield, 1930.)

M. Murguía

Novisimo arte de cocina, ó Escelente colección de las mejores recetas...

México : C.A. Valdés, 1831

John Crerar Collection of Rare Books in the History of Science
and Medicine

Alfonso Garcia Tellez

Historia de una vivienda para hacer una ofrenda al santo tecuilo

1981

John Crerar Collection of Rare Books in the History of Science
and Medicine

Jose Ignacio Bartolache (1739-1790)

Lecciones matemáticas...

[Mexico]: Impreso en la imprenta de la Biblioteca mexicana, 1769

Rare Book Collection

Buenaventura Francisco de Osario

Astronomica, y harmoniosa mano: que con brevedad...

Mexico: Bibliotheca Mexicana, 1757

Rare Book Collection

Carlos de Tapia Zenteno

Noticia de le lengua huasteca,...

Mexico: En la impr. de la Bibliotheca Mexicana, 1767

Rare Book Collection

Antonio de León Pinelo, (1591?-1660)

Question moral si el chocolate quebranta el ayuno eclesiastico...

En Madrid : Por la viuda de Iuan Gonçalez, 1636

John Crerar Collection of Rare Books in the History of Science
and Medicine

Antonio de León y Gama (1735-1802)

Instruccion sobre el remedio de las lagartijas...

Mexico : En la impr. de D.F. de Zúñiga y Ontiveros, 1782

John Crerar Collection of Rare Books in the History of Science
and Medicine

Rafael Montes de Oca

Ensayo ornitológico de los troquilideos o colibríes de México...

México: Impr. de I. Escalante, 1875

John Crerar Collection of Rare Books in the History of Science
and Medicine

Anton Bruehl (1900-1982)

Photographs of Mexico / by Anton Bruehl

New York : Delphic Studios, 1933

Gift of R.R. Donnelley & Sons Co.

Rare Book Collection

Antonio Robles (1897- ?)

Un gorrión en la guerra de las fieras

México, Secretaría de Educación Pública, 1942

From the Library of Frances Hooper

Encyclopaedia Britannica Collection of Children's Literature