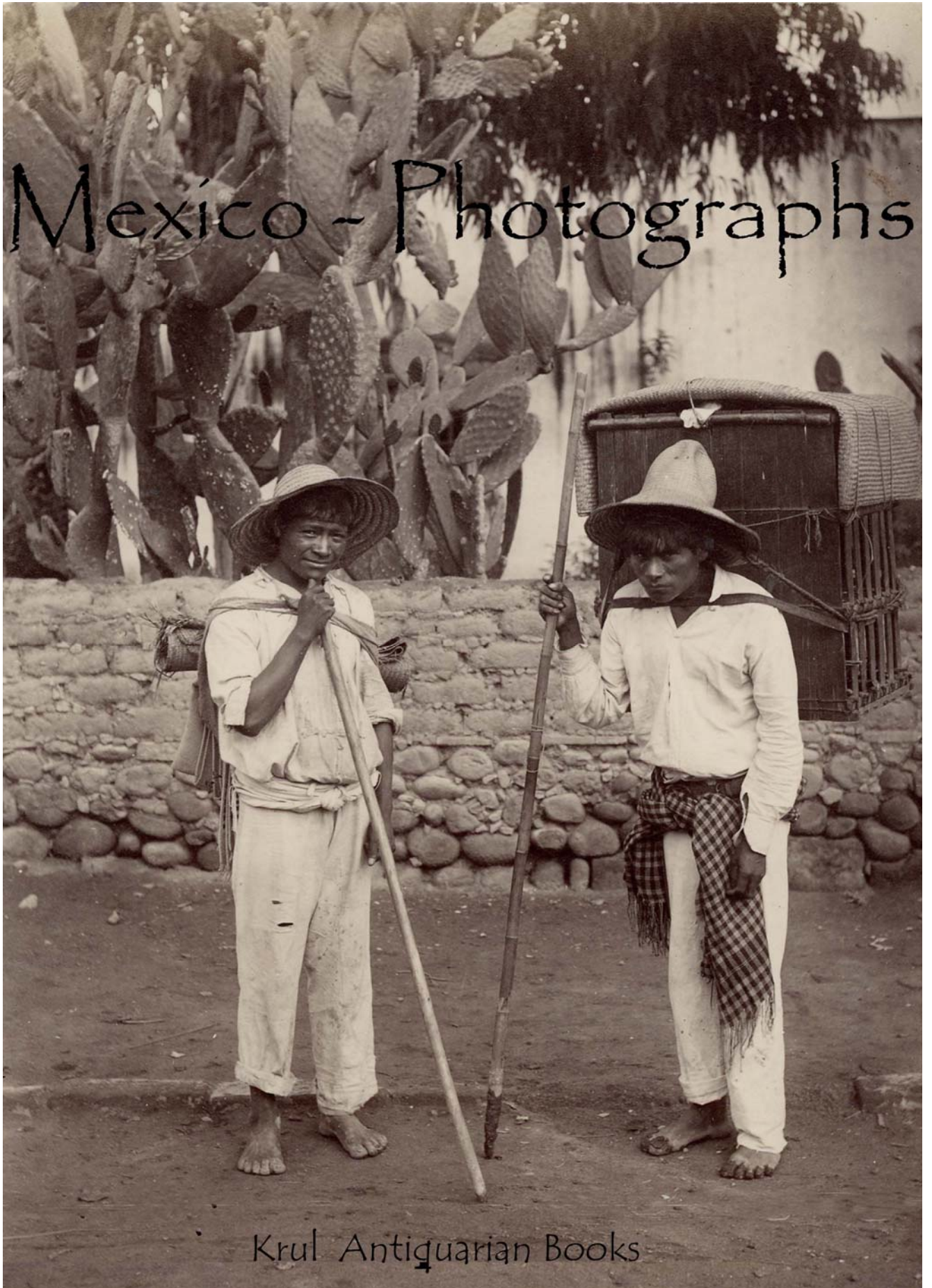


Mexico - Photographs



Krul Antiquarian Books



Krul Antiquarian Books

Burg Jansoniusshof 107, NL 2131 BM Hoofddorp
The Netherlands
Telephone +31 (0)23 7370515
e-mail: renekrul@xs4all.nl
Visit our Webpage at
<http://www.krulantiquarianbooks.nl>

PHOTOGRAPHS OF MEXICO

Prices in EUR

1 BRIQUET, Abel. Mexico, Hotel Iturbide, Fachada. Mexico, A. Briquet, Fot., ca. 1890, albumen print, 12,8 x 18 cm, on mount. Photograph no 236. 150,00

¶ Abel Briquet was master of photography in the French military academy of Saint Cyr and owned a studio in Paris that operated from the 1850s on. In 1876 he was commissioned by a Mexican railway company to photograph the line between Veracruz and Mexico City and in 1880 the French steamship company La Compagnie Maritime Transatlantique commissioned him to photograph the port of Veracruz. This became the subject of a photo album Album de la Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, ligne de Saint-Nazaire a Veracruz published ca. 1883. Under the patronage of Porfirio Díaz, Briquet realized a series of commemorative albums, and he published a series entitled Vistas Mexicanas from 1880 to 1895. This was just one in a number of series that he published over a period of some twenty years that also included Tipos Mexicanos and Antiquedades Mexicanos, etc. Briquet is considered one of the first "commercial" photographers in the modern sense. It appears he stopped production sometime around the beginning of the Revolution in 1911.



2 BRIQUET, Abel. Mexico. Canal de la Viga. Mexico, A. Briquet, Fot., ca. 1890, albumen print, 18,2 x 15,5 cm, on mount. Photograph no 145. 220,00



3 BRIQUET, Abel. Cascades.. Alrededores de Orizaba. Estado de Vera-Cruz. Mexico, A. Briquet, Fot., ca. 1890, albumen print, 19,3 x 12,8 cm, on mount. Photograph 240 (420), Vistas, Mexicanos. 250,00



4 BRIQUET, Abel. Rancho de San Marcial. Asoleaderos Para El Cafe. Estado de Vera-Cruz. Mexico, A. Briquet, Fot., ca. 1890, albumen print, 18,5 x 13 cm, on mount. Photograph 194, Vistas, Mexicanos, 2152. 280,00



5 DOBRECOURT, H. M. S. M. Charlotte, Impératrice de Mexique. Bruxelles,. Original photograph, cabinet card, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. 303. 24,00

Carlota of Mexico (7 June 1840 - 19 January 1927) was a Belgian princess who became Empress of Mexico by marriage to Emperor Maximilian I of Mexico. The only daughter of Leopold I, King of the Belgians, by his second wife, Louise of Orléans, Charlotte was born at the Royal Castle of Laeken, Belgium. She was named after her father's first wife, Princess Charlotte of Wales, who had died in childbirth in 1817. Charlotte had three brothers: Louis-Philippe, who died in infancy, Leopold, who on the death of their father became Leopold II of Belgium and Philippe, Count of Flanders. She was also a first cousin to both Queen Victoria and her husband, Prince Albert, as well as Ferdinand II of Portugal. She belonged to the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

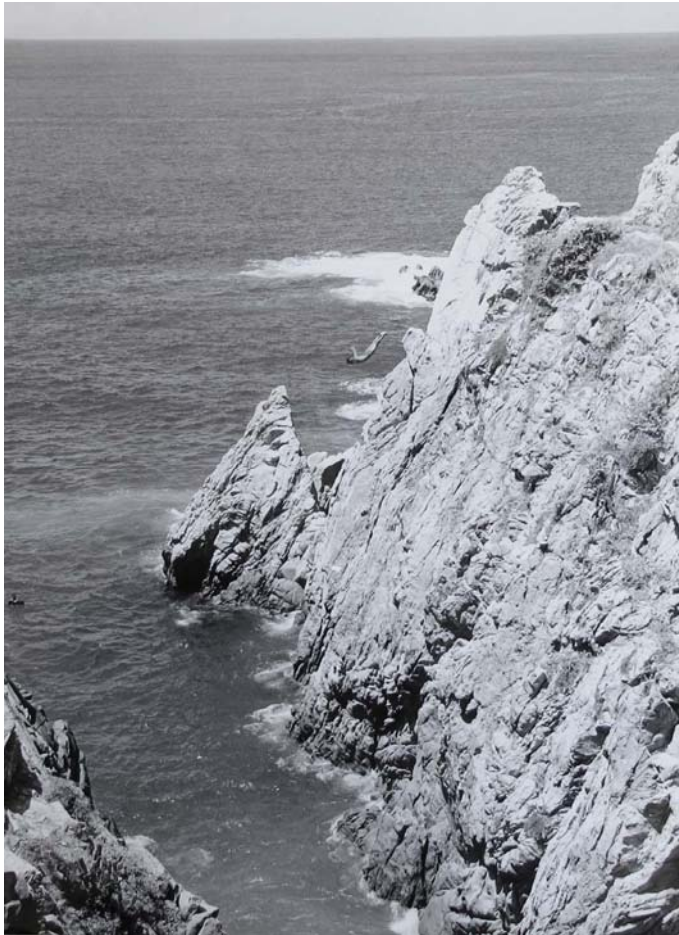


6 ETTEN, Chris van. The La Quebrada Cliff with a diver.

Delft, Chr. van Etten, 1965. Original photograph, silverprint, 38,7 x 28,8 cm.

96,00

¶ Chr. van Etten (1934-2007), Head of the Governmental Photodepartment of the Netherlands Information Service (RVD).



7 ETTEN, Chris van. The La Quebrada Cliff Rocks.

Delft, Chr. van Etten, 1965. Original photograph, silverprint, 28,9 x 39,2 cm.

96,00

¶ Chr. van Etten (1934-2007), Head of the Governmental Photodepartment of the Netherlands Information Service (RVD).



8 GERLACH, Max. Abelardo Rodriguez. president of Mexico. Berlin, Max Gerlach Presse-Photo-Verlag, ca. 1936, original photograph, 12,4 x 16,8 cm. Stamp reverse.

80,00

¶ NACIO en San José de Guaymas, Sonora el 12 de mayo de 1889. Sus padres fueron Nicolás Rodríguez y Petra Luján. Desde pequeño se trasladó a Nogales, Sonora y ahí cursó su educación primaria. En 1906 emigró a Estados Unidos, donde residió siete años. En 1913 regresó al país y se incorporó al Ejército Constitucionalista con el grado de teniente. Tomó parte en varias acciones de armas y ascendió a mayor. Con este grado militó a las órdenes del general Benjamín Hill en su avance desde Sonora a la Ciudad de México (1914-1915), donde combatió a los zapatistas. En 1915 asistió a las batallas de Celaya, contra Francisco Villa. Ascendió a teniente coronel, se le encargó pacificar a los indios yaquis sublevados. El 21 de mayo de 1920 se le impuso el águila de general brigadier. Fue jefe de operaciones en varias zonas hasta el 16 de octubre de 1923, cuando pasó con ese cargo al territorio de Baja California Norte, donde al poco tiempo recibió el nombramiento de gobernador. En esta función (1923-1929) puso a flote las finanzas públicas, impulsó la educación ; protegió la industria y la agricultura; fomentó la propiedad privada de la tierra; construyó caminos y canales de irrigación. El 23 de diciembre de 1929 renunció a la gubernatura cuando el Gobierno Federal lo comisionó a recorrer varios países de Europa con la encomienda de estudiar las técnicas de vanguardia en la industria y en la aviación. A su regreso a México fue nombrado subsecretario de Guerra al lado del general Plutarco Elías Calles, titular de esa dependencia; pero tres meses después, el 22 de enero de 1932, se le designó secretario de Industria, Comercio y Trabajo. Desde ese puesto protegió a la industria, redujo los días no laborables estipulados en el contrato colectivo del Sindicato Mexicano de Electricistas y propuso la creación de una empresa estatal dedicada a la explotación del petróleo. Ese mismo año ocurrió la renuncia a la Presidencia de la República del Ing. Pascual Ortiz Rubio por lo que el Congreso de la Unión por unanimidad lo designó Presidente sustituto, cargo que ocupó desde el 4 de septiembre de 1932 al 30 de noviembre de 1934.



9 GERLACH, Max. Die mexicanische Schneeberge. Gletschersplte auf dem Gipfel des Ixtaccihuatl. Berlin, Max Gerlach Presse-Photo-Verlag, ca. 1935, original photograph, 16,7x 11,8 cm. Stamp reverse.

80,00



10 JACOBS, Fotografica. PERFCCT - Circkle Dealer Meetin - Held at "Garage Huasteca", Distributors, 2/20/31. Monterrey, Fotografica Comercial Jacobs, 1931. ca. 1930, original photograph, 25 x 20 cm. 200,00



11 LEONI, Carl. Mexico. Tobaccogrowers. ca. 1920-1930, original photograph, 15 x 9,2 cm, on mount. 40,00



12 MAXIMILIAN I. Portrait of Maximilian I.

Paris, Papetrie Buhot, Passage de l'Opéra, 27 et 29, ca. 1860. Original photograph, carte de visite, albumen print, 10 x 6 cm. €144,00

¶ Maximilian I (Spanish: Maximiliano I; Born Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph; 6 July 1832 - 19 June 1867) was the only monarch of the Second Mexican Empire. He was a younger brother of the Austrian emperor Franz Joseph I. After a distinguished career in the Austrian Navy, he entered into a scheme with Napoleon III of France to rule Mexico. France had invaded Mexico in 1861, with the implicit support and approval of other European powers, as part of the War of the French Intervention. Seeking to legitimize French rule, Napoleon III invited Maximilian to establish a new Mexican monarchy. With the support of the French army and a group of conservative Mexican monarchists, Maximilian traveled to Mexico where he declared himself Emperor of Mexico on 10 April 1864. Many foreign governments, including that of the United States, refused to recognize his administration. Maximilian's Second Mexican Empire was widely considered a puppet of France. Additionally, the Mexican Republic was never entirely defeated; Liberal forces led by President Benito Juárez continued to be active throughout Maximilian's rule. With the end of the American Civil War in 1865, the United States began to be able to more explicitly aid the democratic forces of Juárez; things became even worse for Maximilian's Empire after the French withdrew their armies in 1866. The Mexican Empire collapsed, and Maximilian was captured and executed in 1867. His wife Charlotte (Carlota) had left for Europe earlier to try to build support for her husband's regime; she suffered an emotional collapse after his death and was declared insane.



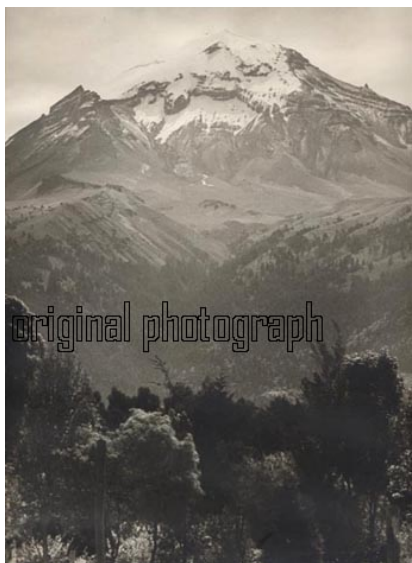
13 MAXIMILIAN I. Photograph Maximilian I of Mexico.

ca. 1880. Original photograph, albumen print, 21,3 x 15,3 cm. € 96,00

¶ Maximilian I (Spanish: Maximiliano I; Born Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph; 6 July 1832 - 19 June 1867) was the only monarch of the Second Mexican Empire. He was a younger brother of the Austrian emperor Franz Joseph I. After a distinguished career in the Austrian Navy, he entered into a scheme with Napoleon III of France to rule Mexico. France had invaded Mexico in 1861, with the implicit support and approval of other European powers, as part of the War of the French Intervention. Seeking to legitimize French rule, Napoleon III invited Maximilian to establish a new Mexican monarchy. With the support of the French army and a group of conservative Mexican monarchists, Maximilian traveled to Mexico where he declared himself Emperor of Mexico on 10 April 1864. Many foreign governments, including that of the United States, refused to recognize his administration. Maximilian's Second Mexican Empire was widely considered a puppet of France. Additionally, the Mexican Republic was never entirely defeated; Liberal forces led by President Benito Juárez continued to be active throughout Maximilian's rule. With the end of the American Civil War in 1865, the United States began to be able to more explicitly aid the democratic forces of Juárez; things became even worse for Maximilian's Empire after the French withdrew their armies in 1866. The Mexican Empire collapsed, and Maximilian was captured and executed in 1867. His wife Charlotte (Carlota) had left for Europe earlier to try to build support for her husband's regime; she suffered an emotional collapse after his death and was declared insane.



14 MEXICO. View on the Popocatepetl. ca. 1920-1930, original photograph, 27,8 x 35,2 cm, on mount. 60,00



15 MEXICO. El River Santiago. ca. 1890, albumen print, 15 x 9,8 cm, on mount. 40,00



16 MEXICO. Servant. ca. 1890, albumen print, 9,6 x 14,5 cm, on mount. 100,00



17 MEXICO. Puente de Metlac. Railway Bridge. ca. 1890, albumen print, 25,3 x 19,5 cm, on mount. 280,00



18 MEXICO. Monumento á Maximiliano. Queretaro. ca. 1890, albumen print, 19,1 x 11,6 cm, on mount. Photograph no 342. 110,00



19 MEXICO. Valley of the Cascalome. Estate of Hidalgo. ca. 1890, albumen print, 18,2 x 10,7 cm, on mount. 150,00



20 MEXICO. Streetscene. Camarillo. ca. 1885, gelatine silver print, 11,1 x 8,2 cm, on mount. Discoloured places. 25,00



21 MEXICO. Idolo Azteca. ca. 1890, albumen print, 11,5 x 18,9 cm, on mount. Photograph no 41. 80,00



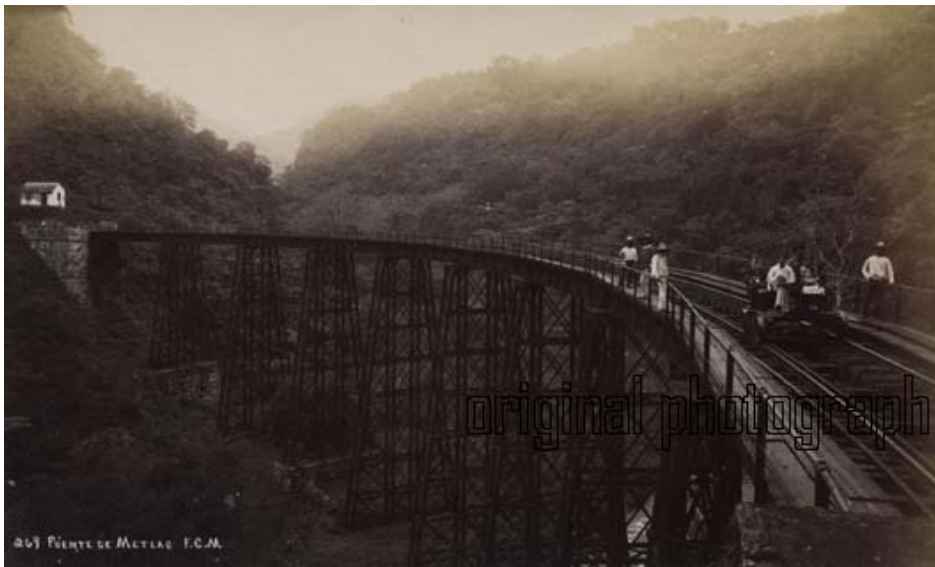
22 MEXICO. Puente del Laurel F. C. Nacional. ca. 1890, albumen print, 18,7 x 11,5 cm, on mount. Photograph no 209. Few discolouring. 120,00



23 MEXICO. Chapultepec. ca. 1890, albumen print, 18,5 x 10,6 cm, on mount. 100,00



24 MEXICO. Puente de Metlao F.C.M. ca. 1890, albumen print, 19 x 11,5 cm, on mount.
Photograph no 269. 220,00



25 MEXICO. Panorama Town, North Mexico. ca. 1885, gelatine silver print, 10,1 x 8,3 cm, on mount. 35,00



26 MEXICO. Coach with 4 horses. ca. 1885, gelatine silver print, 11,1 x 8,5 cm, on mount. 25,00



27 MEXICO. Street, Town in North Mexico. ca. 1885, gelatine silver print, 11,2 x 8,5 cm, on mount. 35,00



28 MEXICO. On a Station, North Mexico. ca. 1885, gelatine silver print, 11,2 x 8,5 cm, on mount. 40,00



29 MEXICO. Servant. ca. 1890, albumen print, 9,6 x 14,5 cm, on mount.

100,00



30 MEXICO. Popocatepetl from Amecameca. ca. 1890, albumen print, 23,8 x 17,7 cm, on mount.

250,00



31 MEXICO. Rancho, Popocatepetl. ca. 1890, albumen print, 18,2 x 11,6 cm, on mount.

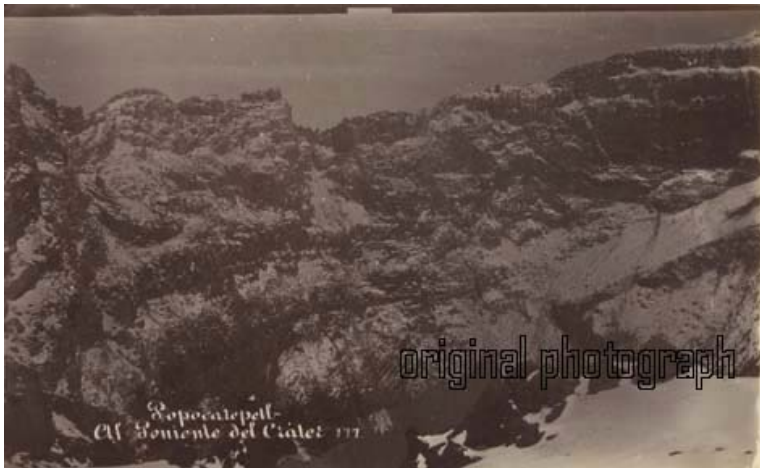
110,00



32 MEXICO. Top of the Ixtaccihuatl. ca. 1890, albumen print, 17,6 x 10,9 cm, on mount.
80,00



33 MEXICO. Popocatepetl. Al Poniente del Crater. ca. 1890, albumen print, 18,8 x 11,4 cm, on mount. Photograph no 177.
80,00



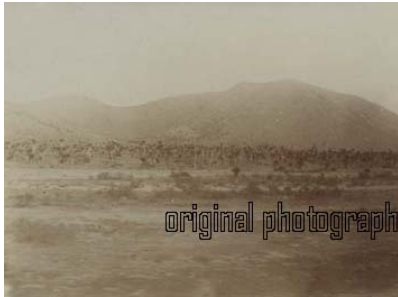
34 MEXICO. Amecameca from Ixtaccihuatl. ca. 1890, albumen print, 17,3 x 11,2 cm, on mount.
100,00



35 MEXICO. View on the Xtaccihuatl. ca. 1920-1930, original photograph, 27,8 x 35,2 cm, on mount. 70,00



36 MEXICO. View on campo and mountain. ca. 1885, gelatine silver print, 11,2 x 8,3 cm, on mount. 20,00



37 MEXICO. View on small village. ca. 1885, gelatine silver print, 11,2 x 8,5 cm, on mount. Two small imperfections. 20,00



38 MEXICO. Panoramic view and old church. ca. 1885, silver print, 11,1 x 8,3 cm, on mount. 25,00



39 MEXICO. View on small village and church. ca. 1885, gelatine silver print, 11 x 8,2 cm, on mount. 20,00



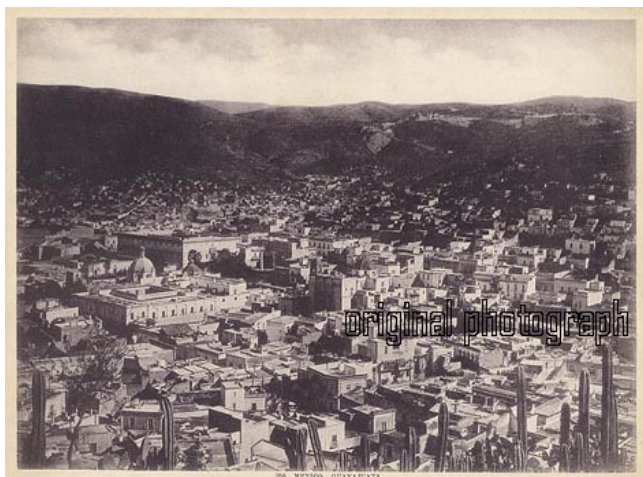
40 MEXICO. View on small dry creek. ca. 1885, gelatine silver print, 11,2 x 8,3 cm, on mount. 20,00



41 MEXICO. View on small houses. ca. 1885, gelatine silver print, 10,9 x 8,4 cm, on mount. 20,00



42 MEXICO, GUANAJUATA. Panorama. Photo-reproduction. Berlin, Max Gerlach Presse-Photo-Verlag, ca. 1935, 22 x 16 cm. Photo-Reproduction no 259. 35,00



43 MONTERREY. Garage Huasteca, Petrol pump. Side-view. ca. 1930, original photograph, 17,5 x 12,5 cm. 100,00



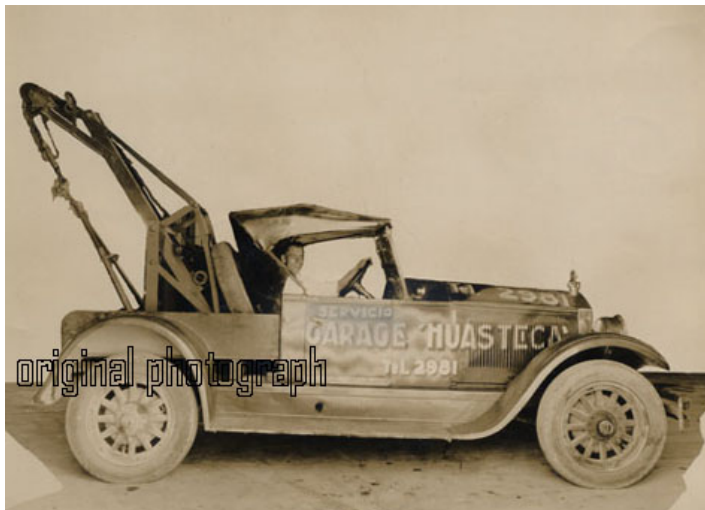
44 MONTERREY. Garage Huasteca, Petrol pump. Front-view. ca. 1930, original photograph, 17,5 x 12,5 cm. 100,00



45 MONTERREY. Garage Huasteca. Car-lifting. ca. 1930, original photograph, 20,7 x 15,2 cm. 200,00



46 MONTERREY. Garage Huasteca. Garage-car. ca. 1930, original photograph, 21 x 15 cm. 180,00



47 NEURDEIN, E. Portrait of Maximilian I, Emperor of Mexico.

Paris.ca.1870. Original photograph, carte de visite, albumen print, 10 x 6 cm. € 192,00

¶ Maximilian I, Emperor of Mexico (Emperador Maximiliano I de México) (July 6, 1832 - June 19, 1867) (born Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph) was a member of Austria's Imperial Habsburg-Lorraine family. With the backing of Napoleon III of France and a group of Mexican monarchists, he was proclaimed Emperor of Mexico on April 10, 1864. Many foreign governments refused to recognize his government, especially the United States; this ensured the success of Republican forces led by Benito Juárez, and Maximilian was executed, after his capture by Republicans, in Santiago de Querétaro in 1867. - Maximilian was born in Schönbrunn, Vienna, Austria, the second son of Archduke Franz Karl of Austria and his wife Sophie Friederike Dorothee Wilhelmine, Princess of Bavaria. His siblings were Emperor Franz Josef of Austria (sometimes identified by the English spelling Francis Joseph), Karl Ludwig, Archduchess Maria Anna Caroline Pia and Archduke Ludwig Viktor. Maximilian was born as His Imperial and Royal Highness Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph, Prince Imperial and Archduke of Austria, Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia. - There is well-documented suspicion that Maximilian was not the product of a union between Princess Sophie and Franz Karl. Many Europeans, and Viennese in particular, suspected that he was actually fathered by Napoleon II (son of Napoleon I and Marie Louise of Austria as Napoleon Francois Joseph Charles Bonaparte, also known as the Duke of Reichstadt). Those who subscribe to this belief cite the unnaturally close relationship that existed between Sophie and Napoleon II (it was said that Sophie never recovered after his death and that she blamed it on Metternich for the rest of her life) and that, from birth, Maximilian's stature resembled Napoleon II's more than that of Franz Karl, his older brother, and his younger brothers.[1][2] He was a particularly clever boy, showing considerable taste for the arts and displaying an early interest in science, especially botany. He was trained for the navy, and threw himself into this career with so much zeal that he quickly rose to high command, and was instrumental in creating the naval port of Trieste[citation needed] and the fleet with which Admiral Wilhelm von Tegetthoff won his victories in the Italian War. Very much influenced by the progressive ideas in vogue at the time, he had some reputation as a liberal, and this led, in February 1857, to his appointment as viceroy of the Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia. - He married Princess Charlotte of Belgium (also known as Empress Carlota of Mexico), daughter of Leopold I, King of the Belgians, on July 27, 1857, in Brussels, Belgium. They had no children. - They lived as the Austrian regents in Milan until 1859 when Emperor Franz Josef dismissed Maximilian. The emperor was angered by the liberal policies pursued by his brother in Italy. Shortly after Maximilian's dismissal, Austria lost control of most of its Italian possessions. He then retired into private life, chiefly at Trieste, near which he built the beautiful castle Miramare. - Portrait of Maximilian I of Mexico, by Franz Xaver Winterhalter In 1859 he was first approached by Mexican monarchists, led by local nobleman José Pablo Martínez del Río, with a proposal to become the Emperor of Mexico. He did not accept at first, but sought to satisfy his restless desire for adventure with a botanical expedition to the tropical forests of Brazil. However, after the French intervention in Mexico, under pressure from Napoleon III and after General Élie-Frédéric Forey's capture of Mexico City and the plebiscite which confirmed his proclamation of the empire, he consented to accept the crown in 1863 (Maximilian was not told of the dubious nature of the plebiscite, which was held while French troops were occupying most of the territory). His decision involved the loss of all his noble rights in Austria, though he was not informed of this until just before he left. Archduchess Charlotte was thereafter known as "Her Imperial Majesty Empress Carlota". - Maximilian and Carlota planned to be crowned in 1864 at La Catedral Metropolitana in Mexico City. Maximilian landed at Veracruz on May 28, 1864 with the backing of Mexican conservatives and Napoleon III; but from the very outset he found himself involved in serious difficulties since the Mexican liberals, led by Benito Juárez, refused to recognize his rule. There was continuous warfare between his French troops and the Republicans. - The Imperial couple chose as their seat Mexico City. The Emperor and Empress set up their residence at Chapultepec Castle, located on the top of a hill formerly at the outskirts of Mexico City that had been a retreat of Aztec emperors. Maximilian ordered a wide avenue cut through the city from Chapultepec to the city center; originally named Avenue of the Empress, it is today Mexico City's famous Paseo de la Reforma (The Reform Promenade). They made plans to be crowned at the Catedral Metropolitana, but the coronation was never actually

carried out, due to constant instability of the regime. - As Maximilian and Carlota had no children, they adopted Agustín de Iturbide y Green and his cousin Salvador de Iturbide y de Marzán, both grandsons of Agustín de Iturbide, who had briefly reigned as Emperor of Mexico in the 1820s. They gave young Agustín the title of "His Highness, the Prince of Iturbide" and intended to groom him as heir to the throne. - To the dismay of his conservative allies, Maximilian upheld several liberal policies proposed by the Juárez administration - such as land reforms, religious freedoms, and extending the right to vote beyond the landholding class. At first Maximilian offered Juárez an amnesty if he would swear allegiance to the crown, which Juárez refused. Later Maximilian ordered all captured followers of Juárez to be shot, in response to the republican practice of executioning anyone who was a supporter of the Empire. In the end, it proved to be a tactical mistake that only exacerbated opposition to his regime. - After the end of the American Civil War the United States began supplying arms to the republicans. By 1866 the imminence of Maximilian's abdication was apparent to almost everyone outside Mexico. - Execution of the Emperor by Édouard Manet (this depiction is inaccurate, as Maximilian did not stand in the center at his execution, nor did he wear a hat). However, Miramón (right) and Mejía (left) are depicted according to photographic portraits - Execution of Maximilian In 1866 Napoleon III withdrew his troops in the face of Mexican resistance and U.S. opposition under the Monroe Doctrine, but the main reason was to increase his military contingent at home to face the ever growing German power of Bismarck. Carlota travelled to Europe, seeking assistance for her husband's regime in Paris and Vienna and, finally, in Rome from Pope Pius IX. Her efforts failed, and she suffered a deep emotional collapse (some say insanity) and never went back to Mexico. After her husband was executed by republicans the following year, she spent the rest of her life in seclusion, first at Miramare Castle near Trieste, Italy, and then at Bouchout Castle in Meise, Belgium, where she died on January 19, 1927. - Though urged to abandon Mexico by Napoleon III himself, whose withdrawal from Mexico was a great blow to the Mexican Imperial cause, Maximilian refused to desert his followers. Withdrawing, in February 1867, to Querétaro, he sustained a siege for several weeks, but on May 11 resolved to attempt an escape through the enemy lines. However the city fell on May 15, 1867, before he could carry out this plan, and he was captured. Following a court-martial, he was sentenced to death. Many of the crowned heads of Europe and other prominent figures (including the eminent liberals Victor Hugo and Giuseppe Garibaldi) sent telegrams and letters to Mexico pleading for Maximilian's life to be spared, but Juárez refused to commute the sentence, believing that it was necessary to send a message that Mexico would not tolerate any government imposed by foreign powers. - The sentence was carried out on June 19, 1867, when Maximilian was executed (together with his generals Miguel Miramón and Tomás Mejía) by a firing squad. His last words were reported to be "Mexicans! Today I die for a fair cause: the freedom and independence of Mexico. May God allow my spilling blood to put an end forever to the disgraces of my new homeland. ¡Viva México!". Although he bribed the seven riflemen not to shoot him in the head, one did it anyway. Maximilian's body was embalmed and displayed in Mexico before being buried in the Imperial Crypt in Vienna, Austria, early the following year.



48 NEURDEIN, E. Charlotte of Belgium. Princess Marie Charlotte Amélie Augustine Victoire Clémentine Léopoldine of Belgium.

Paris.ca.1870. Original photograph, carte de visite, albumen print, 8,7 x 5,5 cm. € 156,00

¶ Charlotte of Belgium (Princess Marie Charlotte Amélie Augustine Victoire Clémentine Léopoldine of Belgium), (June 7, 1840-January 19, 1927) as Charlotte (or Carlota), Empress of Mexico was the consort of Emperor Maximilian I of Mexico, Archduke of Austria. - The only daughter of Leopold I, King of the Belgians (1790-1865) by his second wife, Louise-Marie, Princess of France (1812-1850), Charlotte was born at Laeken Palace in Brussels, Belgium. She was named after her father's first wife, Princess Charlotte of Wales, who had died during childbirth. Charlotte had three brothers: Louis-Philippe, who died in infancy, Leopold, who on the death of their father became Leopold II of Belgium and Philippe, Count of Flanders. She was also a first cousin to both Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom and her husband, Prince Albert, as well as Ferdinand II of Portugal. - Her favorite grandparent Maria Amalia of the Two Sicilies, Queen of France, was the consort of Louis-Philippe of France, and a niece of Marie Antoinette. Maria Amalia was Charlotte's close confidante, and on her wedding day in 1857, she wore a bracelet with a miniature portrait of her. They regularly corresponded, especially later while Charlotte was in Mexico. - When Charlotte was ten years old, her mother, Louise-Marie, died of tuberculosis and Charlotte was entrusted to the Countess of Hulste, a close family friend.

Although young, the princess had her own household; but for a few weeks out of the year, Charlotte stayed in Claremont with Maria Amalia and the rest of her mother's family in exile.- She belonged to the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, which took its name from the tiny German duchy that was the homeland of her father, Belgium's first king. - On July 27, 1857, Charlotte married her second cousin Archduke Maximilian of Austria (In fact they shared two of their great-grandparents in common: Ferdinand I of Two Sicilies and Marie Caroline of Austria), the idealistic younger brother of Emperor Franz Josef of Austria. In the Court of Vienna she was much prized by her mother-in-law, who saw in her the perfect example of a wife to an Austrian Archduke. Charlotte disliked Empress Elizabeth (also known as Sissi, Franz Josef's wife). It's said that the archduchess disliked the deep connection there was between the empress and Maximilian, who were confidantes and shared the same tastes for many things, especially because her sister-in-law was universally admired for her beauty and charms. - Charlotte spent several relatively happy years in Italy as Maximilian's wife while the archduke served as governor of the provinces of Lombardy and Venetia. Although Lombardy and Venetia were then under the rule of the Austrian Empire, neither Maximilian nor Charlotte held real power, and both were fatally eager for more challenging roles in life. - Carlota and Maximilian had no children, but in 1865 the imperial couple adopted Agustín de Iturbide y Green and Salvador de Iturbide y de Marzán – grandsons of Agustín de Iturbide y Arámburu, an earlier emperor of Mexico (r. 1822-23). They gave two-year-old Agustín the title of "His Highness, The Prince of Iturbide" —similar imperial titles were accorded to various members of the child's extended family—and intended to groom him as heir to the throne. The explosive events of 1867, however, dashed such hopes, and after he grew to adulthood, Agustín renounced all rights to the Mexican throne, served in the Mexican army, and eventually established himself as a professor at Georgetown University. - Rumors persist that, in 1866, Charlotte was having an affair with Belgian officer Colonel Alfred van der Smissens and that she gave birth to a son, Maxime Weygand, in Brussels on January 21, 1867. Weygand refused to confirm or deny the persistent rumor and his parentage remains uncertain. Weygand was a French military commander in both World War I and II.1 - In the early 1860s, the ambitious Napoleon III initiated the French intervention in Mexico. France, eager to turn Mexico into a satellite state, searched for a suitable figurehead to serve as the nominal emperor of Mexico. Maximilian accepted the Mexican crown and the couple sailed for the New World. The imperial couple were crowned at the Catedral Metropolitana in 1864 and chose as their seat Mexico City, making their home in the neo-Gothic fantasy castle of Chapultepec. As Empress, Charlotte took the name of Carlota (Spanish for Charlotte). Carlota tried to take her imperial duties seriously, and even undertook a tour of the remote Yucatán frontier, visiting the ruins of Uxmal. - Maximilian and Carlota were crowned in 1864 at La Catedral Metropolitana in Mexico City. Only months after the coronation, however, Napoleon III began signaling his abandonment of Maximilian, and the French began to withdraw their troops from Mexico. This strategic pullback was a potentially fatal blow to the infant Mexican monarchy. The situation was exacerbated by a United States blockade that proved.



49 NEURDEIN, E. Portrait of Maximilian I, Emperor of Mexico (2).

Paris.ca.1870. Original photograph, carte de visite, albumen print, 10 x 6 cm. € 180,00

¶ Maximilian I (Spanish: Maximiliano I; Born Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph; 6 July 1832 - 19 June 1867) was the only monarch of the Second Mexican Empire. He was a younger brother of the Austrian emperor Franz Joseph I. After a distinguished career in the Austrian Navy, he entered into a scheme with Napoleon III of France to rule Mexico. France had invaded Mexico in 1861, with the implicit support and approval of other European powers, as part of the War of the French Intervention. Seeking to legitimize French rule, Napoleon III invited Maximilian to establish a new Mexican monarchy. With the support of the French army and a group of conservative Mexican monarchists, Maximilian traveled to Mexico where he declared himself Emperor of Mexico on 10 April 1864. Many foreign governments, including that of the United States, refused to recognize his administration. Maximilian's Second Mexican Empire was widely considered a puppet of France. Additionally, the Mexican Republic was never entirely defeated; Liberal forces led by President Benito Juárez continued to be active throughout Maximilian's rule. With the end of the American Civil War in 1865, the United States began to be able to more explicitly aid the democratic forces of Juárez; things became even worse for Maximilian's Empire after the French withdrew their armies in 1866. The Mexican Empire collapsed, and Maximilian was captured and executed in 1867. His wife Charlotte (Carlota) had left for Europe earlier to try to build support for her husband's regime; she suffered an emotional collapse after his death and was declared insane.



50 NEURDEIN, E. Portrait of Princess Charlotte, wife of the late Maximilian I.

Paris.ca.1870. Original photograph, carte de visite, albumen print, 5,5 x 8,7 cm. € 180,00

¶ Charlotte of Belgium (Princess Marie Charlotte Amélie Augustine Victoire Clémentine Léopoldine of Belgium), (June 7, 1840-January 19, 1927) as Charlotte (or Carlota), Empress of Mexico was the consort of Emperor Maximilian I of Mexico, Archduke of Austria. - The only daughter of Leopold I, King of the Belgians (1790-1865) by his second wife, Louise-Marie, Princess of France (1812-1850), Charlotte was born at Laeken Palace in Brussels, Belgium. She was named after her father's first wife, Princess Charlotte of Wales, who had died during childbirth. Charlotte had three brothers: Louis-Philippe, who died in infancy, Leopold, who on the death of their father became Leopold II of Belgium and Philippe, Count of Flanders. She was also a first cousin to both Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom and her husband, Prince Albert, as well as Ferdinand II of Portugal. - Her favorite grandparent Maria Amalia of the Two Sicilies, Queen of France, was the consort of Louis-Philippe of France, and a niece of Marie Antoinette. Maria Amalia was Charlotte's close confidante, and on her wedding day in 1857, she wore a bracelet with a miniature portrait of her. They regularly corresponded, especially later while Charlotte was in Mexico. - When Charlotte was ten years old, her mother, Louise-Marie, died of tuberculosis and Charlotte was entrusted to the Countess of Hulste, a close family friend. Although young, the princess had her own household; but for a few weeks out of the year, Charlotte stayed in Claremont with Maria Amalia and the rest of her mother's family in exile.- She belonged to the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, which took its name from the tiny German duchy that was the homeland of her father, Belgium's first king. - On July 27, 1857, Charlotte married her second cousin Archduke Maximilian of Austria (In fact they shared two of their great-grandparents in common: Ferdinand I of Two Sicilies and Marie Caroline of Austria), the idealistic younger brother of Emperor Franz Josef of Austria. In the Court of Vienna she was much prized by her mother-in-law, who saw in her the perfect example of a wife to an Austrian Archduke. Charlotte disliked Empress Elizabeth (also known as Sissi, Franz Josef's wife). It's said that the archduchess disliked the deep connection there was between the empress and Maximilian, who were confidantes and shared the same tastes for many things, especially because her sister-in-law was universally admired for her beauty and charms. - Charlotte spent several relatively happy years in Italy as Maximilian's wife while the archduke served as governor of the provinces of Lombardy and Venetia. Although Lombardy and Venetia were then under the rule of the Austrian Empire, neither Maximilian nor Charlotte held real power, and both were fatally eager for more challenging roles in life. - Carlota and Maximilian had no children, but in 1865 the imperial couple adopted Agustín de Iturbide y Green and Salvador de Iturbide y de Marzán – grandsons of Agustín de Iturbide y Arámburu, an earlier emperor of Mexico (r. 1822-23). They gave two-year-old Agustín the title of "His Highness, The Prince of Iturbide" —similar imperial titles were accorded to various members of the child's extended family—and intended to groom him as heir to the throne. The explosive events of 1867, however, dashed such hopes, and after he grew to adulthood, Agustín renounced all rights to the Mexican throne, served in the Mexican army, and eventually established himself as a professor at Georgetown University. - Rumors persist that, in 1866, Charlotte was having an affair with Belgian officer Colonel Alfred van der Smisens and that she gave birth to a son, Maxime Weygand, in Brussels on January 21, 1867. Weygand refused to confirm or deny the persistent rumor and his parentage remains uncertain. Weygand was a French military commander in both World War I and II.1 - In the early 1860s, the ambitious Napoleon III initiated the French intervention in Mexico. France, eager to turn Mexico into a satellite state, searched for a suitable figurehead to serve as the nominal emperor of Mexico. Maximilian accepted the Mexican crown and the couple sailed for the New World. The imperial couple were crowned at the Catedral Metropolitana in 1864 and chose as their seat Mexico City, making their home in the neo-Gothic fantasy castle of Chapultepec. As Empress, Charlotte took the name of Carlota (Spanish for Charlotte). Carlota tried to take her imperial duties seriously, and even undertook a tour of the remote Yucatán frontier, visiting the ruins of Uxmal. - Maximilian and Carlota were crowned in 1864 at La Catedral Metropolitana in Mexico City. Only months after the coronation, however, Napoleon III began signaling his abandonment of Maximilian, and the French began to withdraw their troops from Mexico. This strategic pullback was a potentially fatal blow to the infant Mexican monarchy. The situation was exacerbated by a United States blockade that prevented



51 SCOTT. Mexican water-seller. ca. 1900. Original photograph, gelatine silver print, 18,7 x 11,2 cm, photograph no 1946. - White spickels. 80,00



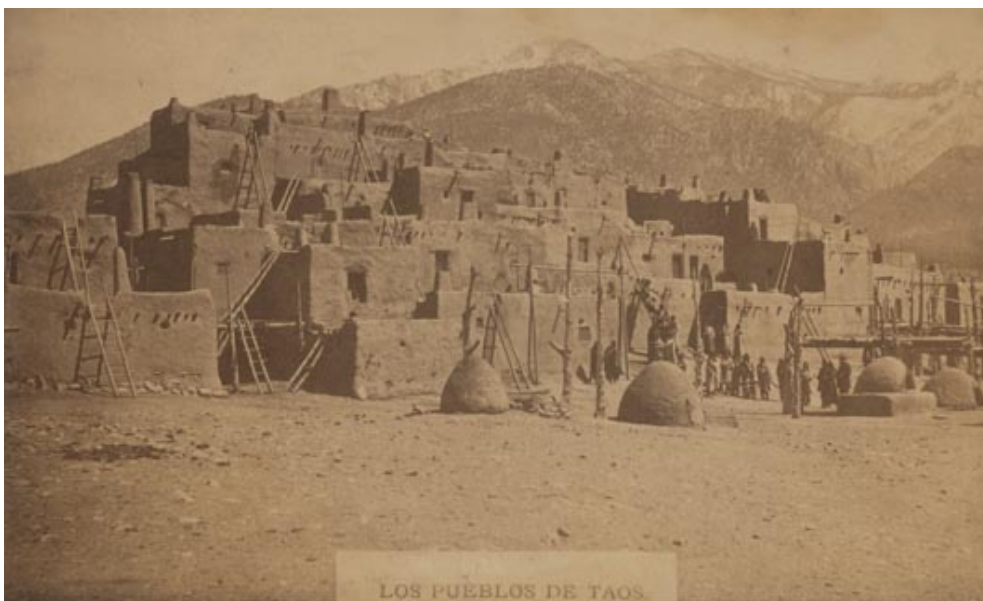
52 TAMPICO. Oldtimer car. ca. 1930, original photograph, 11,5 x 8,5 cm. - Tampico Optical Ca, Suc'r. Revelado Impreciones de Peliculas. 20,00



53 TAMPICO. Oldtimer car (2). ca. 1930, original photograph, 9 x 5,5 cm. - Tampico Optical Ca, Suc'r. Revelado Impreciones de Peliculas. 12,00



54 TAOS. Los Pueblos de Taos. Village of Pueblo Indians. New Mexico. Montreal, ca. 1885, albumen print, 18,5 x 11 cm, on mount. 110,00



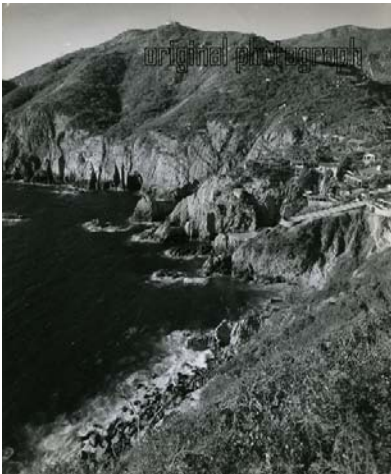
55 TAOS. Taos Community House. (Village of Pueblo Indians. New Mexico). Montreal, ca. 1885, albumen print, 17,8 x 10,9 cm, on mount. Repaired tear and lacking spot in left lower corner. 70,00



56 TARTIN, Alex T. Grand River Canyon. (Glenwood Springs & Leadville). ca. 1885, albumen print, 10,7 x 18,5 cm, on mount. 65,00



57 THREE LIONS. The South Pacific Coast of Acapulco, Mexico. New York, Three Lions, ca. 1960. original photograph, 16,1 x 22,5 cm. 50,00



58 WAITE, Charles Burlingame. San Juan de Ulua, Vera-Vruz, Mexico. 1904. Original photograph, gelatine silver print, 12,7 x 19,8 cm, photograph no 1385. Small defect in the right lower corner. 50,00



59 WAITE, Charles Burlingame. The Zocalo and Cathedral, Mexico City. 1904. Original photograph, gelatine silver print, 12,7 x 19,8 cm, photograph no 183. 130,00



60 WAITE, Charles Burlingame. Chapultepec Parkland, Castle, Mexico. 1904. Original photograph, gelatine silver print, 12,7 x 19,7 cm, photograph no 44. 80,00



61 WAITE, Charles Burlingame. Over Puebla Mexico, showing Popo & Ixta. 1904. Original photograph, gelatine silver print, 12,7 x 19,6 cm, photograph no 1326. 80,00



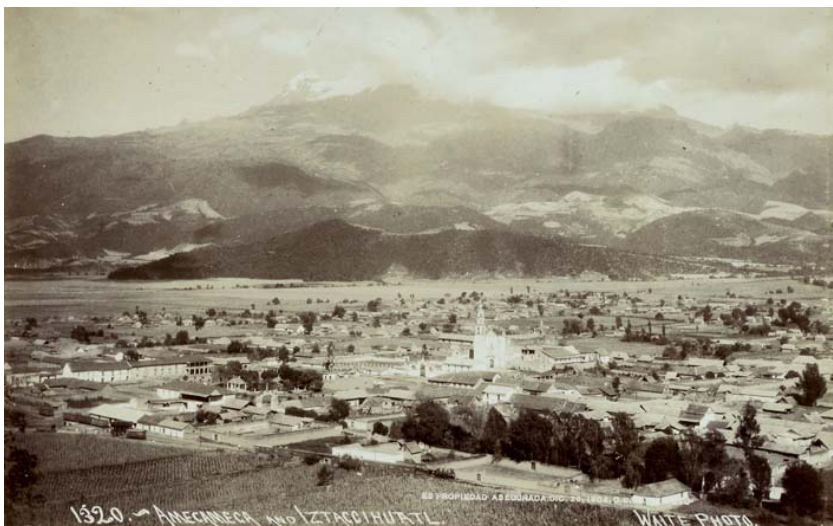
62 WAITE, Charles Burlingame. Castle Chapultepec, Mexico. 1904. Original photograph, gelatine silver print, 12,5 x 20,3 cm on mount, photograph no 160. 110,00



63 WAITE, Charles Burlingame. Calle de Don Juan Manuel, City of Mexico. 1904. Original photograph, gelatine silver print, 12,5 x 20,3 cm on mount, photograph no 144. 200,00



64 WAITE, Charles Burlingame. Amecameca and Iztaccihuatl. 1904. Original photograph, gelatine silver print, 12,6 x 20 cm, photograph no 1320. 110,00



65 WAITE, Charles Burlingame. La Coca. Tehuantepec Street Costume. 1901. Original photograph, gelatine silver print, 18,8 x 11,1 cm, photograph no 1438. Bit faded. 80,00



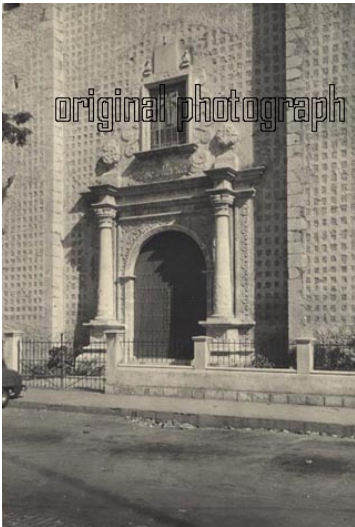
66 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida, street with "Cubano". ca. 1950, original photograph, 16,5 x 10,5 cm. 65,00



67 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida, street with old spanish building ca. 1950, original photograph, 16,5 x 10,5 cm. 65,00



68 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida, Gate Ave Maria. ca. 1950, original photograph, 10,5 x 16,5 cm. 50,00



69 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida, Church, view through gate. ca. 1950, original photograph, 10,5 x 16,5 cm. 50,00



70 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida, Church with park in front. ca. 1950, original photograph, 10,5 x 10,5 cm. 20,00



71 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida, Church behind fence. ca. 1950, original photograph, 10,5 x 16,5 cm. 40,00



72 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. Hayentamiento de Merida 1950.1952. ca. 1950, original photograph, 16,5 x 10,5 cm. 50,00



73 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. Small parc with patio and monument. ca. 1950, original photograph, 16,5 x 10,5 cm. 50,00



74 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. Church with parc in front. (2) ca. 1950, original photograph, 16,5 x 10,5 cm. 50,00



75 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. Palm in the patio of Hotel Merida. ca. 1950, original photograph, 10,5 x 10,5 cm. 20,00



76 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. Patio of Hotel Merida. ca. 1950, original photograph, 14 x 10,5 cm. 25,00



77 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. Iglesia de Piste, near the Chicken Itza. ca. 1950, original photograph, 21,5 x 14,5 cm. 80,00



78 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. Piste, near the Chicken Itza. Fête au Village. ca. 1950, original photograph, 22 x 13,5 cm. 90,00



79 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. Horse-coaches. ca. 1950, original photograph, 16,5 x 10,5 cm. 66,00



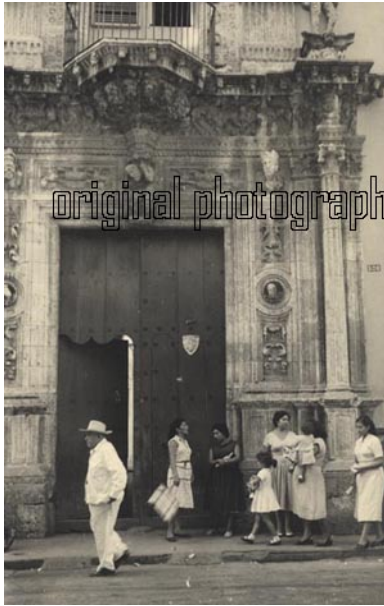
80 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. Place with monument Maternidad. ca. 1950, original photograph, 16,5 x 10,5 cm. 65,00



81 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. Place with monument Maternidad. (2) ca. 1950, original photograph, 10,5 x 10,5 cm. 20,00



82 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. Street-scene. ca. 1950, original photograph, 10,5 x 16,5 cm. 65,00



83 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. Indian Monument. ca. 1950, original photograph, 16,5 x 10,5 cm. 50,00



84 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. Piste, near the Chicken Itza. Fête au Village. (2) ca. 1950, original photograph, 22 x 14,5 cm. 80,00



85 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. Monument. (1) ca. 1950, original photograph, 10,5 x 16,5 cm. 50,00



86 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. Monument. (2) ca. 1950, original photograph, 16,5 x 10,5 cm. 50,00



87 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. View into street. ca. 1950, original photograph, 16,5 x 10,5 cm. 40,00



88 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. Piste, near the Chicken Itza. Fête au Village. (3) ca. 1950, original photograph, 22 x 14,5 cm. 100,00



89 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. Piste, near the Chicken Itza. Fête au Village. (4) ca. 1950, original photograph, 22 x 14,5 cm. 80,00



90 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. Piste, near the Chicken Itza. Fête au Village. (5) ca. 1950, original photograph, 22 x 14 cm. 100,00



91 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. Piste, near the Chicken Itza. Fête au Village. (6) ca. 1950, original photograph, 22 x 14 cm. 100,00



92 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. Piste, near the Chicken Itza. Fête au Village. (7) ca. 1950, original photograph, 22 x 14,5 cm. 100,00



93 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. Road to Chicken Itza. (1) ca. 1950, original photograph, 16,5 x 10,5 cm. 50,00



94 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. Road to Chicken Itza. (2) ca. 1950, original photograph, 16,5 x 10,5 cm. 65,00



95 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida. Church on the road to Chicken Itza. ca. 1950, original photograph, 16,5 x 10,5 cm. 50,00



96 YUCATAN. Yucatan. Merida, Airport. ca. 1950, original photograph, 11,5 x 8,5 cm. 50,00

