

## ◆ Abstracts

### Rafael Villegas

One specific question runs through this essay: Is it possible to capture reality through the study of images? But this question leads us to ask another: to what extent might it be possible to capture the reality of the past by making use of images. Taking as its focus Foucault's re-

flections in his book entitled *The Order of Things* on Velázquez's *Las Meninas*, the article inquires into the epistemological status of the study of images.

**Keywords:** Images, Foucault, visual sources, epistemology.

### Jorge Refugio García Díaz

The earliest signs of prosperity in the Villa de la Asunción were observed in the year 1609 by the *visitador* Gaspar de la Fuente who, at the end of the Wars against the Chichimecas (1550–1590), took note of the growing commercial traffic—destined primarily for the mines in Zacatecas—the abundance of water, and the relatively good quality of the land. However, that prosperity would not have been reached were it not for the favorable disposition of local authorities.

In those early years, the Villa's progress in the social and economic domains

depended greatly on the growth of its population, which by 1609 had reached some 650 inhabitants. That modest population figure suggests that the number of blacks and mulattoes registered (150) was inordinately high. This is not out of the ordinary, however, as much of the work done in the first half of the seventeenth century was carried out by slave labor.

**Keywords:** Aguascalientes, slavery, miscegenation, demography.

### Jesús Asdrubal Ruíz Alcalá

The objective of this article is to present a description of various measures implemented at the state and municipal levels to regulate the activities of the pharmaceutical sector in the state of Jalisco during the first half of the nineteenth century. The analysis of this historical trajectory allows us to understand that the alternation of political control between the so-called liberals and conservatives

in no way impeded a continuous refining of sanitary legislation, which resulted in the opening of spaces of participation for the pharmaceutical guild in activities directly related to its area of competence that up to then had been dominated by physicians.

**Keywords:** Protomedicato, health policies, professions, pharmaceutical guild.

### Alejandra López Camacho

For a period of political upheaval like the second half of the nineteenth century, clarifying, justifying and defining words and ideas becomes complex, especially when one takes into account the fact that the lexicon used by political groups to discuss, do politics, define parties and write in newspapers, shifted according to the changes within the political groups in power. Thus, it is necessary to understand that the conceptualization of the term “independence” in a conservative publication like *La Sociedad* newspaper reflected the influence of Catholic beliefs and political ideas related to conservative and monarchical principles. If the fre-

quent changes in the systems of government, legislation and the individuals who held positions of power make it difficult to decipher Mexico’s political history in the nineteenth century, it is even more complicated to analyze the lexicon used by those in educated circles who read, wrote, participated in politics, debated and discussed topics related to Mexico’s future. In this context, everyday issues like written commentaries in newspapers take on great importance for the history of political ideas.

**Keywords:** Independence, divine order, beliefs, ideas, interpretation.

### Jorge Alberto Trujillo Bretón

Banditry in nineteenth-century Latin America manifested a diverse typology, and the case of Jalisco, Mexico, was no exception. In addition to social bandits—who appeared only infrequently—the criminal landscape that emerged in Jalisco in the second half of that century and the early decades of the twentieth

century featured several other types of brigands, including antisocial bandits, psychopath bandits, guerrilla-type bandits, politician-endorsed bandits, and employee bandits. The emergence of banditry reflected a unique social context, one that was predominantly rural and that neither the Restored Republic

nor the dictatorship of General Porfirio Díaz succeeded in exterminating. The roots of that persistent outlawry are to be found in such conditions as the poverty that characterized the period, the outlaws' intimate knowledge of the terrain,

#### Paula Hurtado López

The politics of *Chilenization* characterized the non-combat phase that followed upon The War of the Pacific, which ended with the signing of the Ancon Agreement that granted Chile possession in perpetuity of the province of Tarapacá and placed Tacna and Arica under its administration for ten years, until a plebiscite could be held. When the Chilean government's attempts to "*chileanize*" those provinces failed, it opted to impose a program based on violence and the elimination of all Pe-

#### Arturo Camacho

The discussion in this essay focuses on two uses of photography in Guadalajara during the Porfiriato. The first involved photography's participation in a program implemented by Guadalajara's municipal government from 1888 to 1913 to make identification documents (for domestic workers and other kinds of tradesmen). The second was of a more artistic and aesthetic character, consisting in pho-

the slow and ineffective nature of the administration of justice, and the networks of complicity that those bandits built.

**Keywords:** Banditry, violence, justice, punishment, social control.

ruvian influences (*desperuanización*). That regimen included shutting down schools and churches, expelling teachers and priests, destroying printing houses and repatriating people. This study presents the impressions captured by two Peruvian media sources on the situation that Tacna, Arica and Tarapacá experienced in those years.

**Keywords:** Chilenization, captive provinces, nationalism, violence.

tographs of popular characters (*tipos populares*) taken by a professional photographic artist. The thread that unites these two aspects is the photographic imaging of Guadalajara's popular classes during that period.

**Keywords:** Photography, Guadalajara, *Porfiriato*, popular classes.