LATIN AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY PROJECT  
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY DOMINGUEZ HILLS ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS &  
THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

The Latin American Bibliography Project was funded by a grant from the CSUDH Presidential Creative Initiative in 2012 and a RSCA Faculty grant in 2015. The objectives of the Latin American Rare Book Bibliography Project were to assist students in the development of bibliographic skills, expose students to rare book collections at the University, expose students to the skills needed to preserve history and to introduce students to rare book digitization and cataloging. The grant was completed in June 2012. The second grant was completed in Fall 2015

The books in this project mostly date from the 19th and early 20th century were donated to the Department of Archives and Special Collections by Ludwig Lauerhass Jr. and Arnold Berlin or are part of already existing collections. Students who produced the bibliographies include Raul Rubio, Jason Moore, Lori May, Manuel Rodela, Clark Woods, Jonathan Woods and Lucais Hines. The work of the students was supervised by Dr. Doris Namala, history instructor; Greg Williams, Director of Archives and Special Collections; Dr. Kate Fawver, chair History Department; and Thomas Philo, archivist. Co-recipient of the RSCA grant was Veronica D'Aquino. The students were introduced to elements of creating annotated bibliographies by Dr. Doris Namala. Dr. Namala also assisted students in editing and creating the bibliographies. Dr. Kate Fawver worked to recruit students for the project and worked out procedures for project. Thomas Philo instructed students on the cataloging and digitization of project images and created a listing of books to be included in the project. Greg Williams supervised student use and handling of rare books, determined books to be used, supervised the creation of the project exhibition, and worked with Dr. Kate Fawver and Dr. Namala to draw up plans for the project.

This project was established to gauge how students and faculty would respond to bibliography projects in various disciplines. While the books in the Latin American Bibliography Project fit nicely into various history courses in the university, the books could just as well be used in political science, literature, education, sociology, and anthropology courses.

The original project proposal for the Latin American Bibliography Project sought to connect students with unique CSUDH resources. With the goal of getting students to use alternative resources, this project engaged students in the discovery of both the content of selected books, but also the point of view of these books. The project also allowed for students to handle rare or older books/pamphlets. Bibliographies are used as a teaching tool and often as a first step toward further in-depth research and also allow students to survey previous research and expand their own research. The unique aspect of this project is that students used non-internet sources which are available in their totality only at Dominguez Hills.

It is hoped that this project report will encourage other departments to use the guide and encourage students to create bibliographies using Archival or Rare Book Collections. Departments that could initially use books in the rare book collection include English, Art, Earth Sciences, area studies, education, Anthropology and others. Topics to incorporate into bibliographies for students in other departments include world travel, early 20th century literature, post-World War II art catalogs, rare African-American titles and a wide variety of other topics. The Rare Book collection has several intriguing sets of collections that are ripe for student produced bibliographies and study. See the guide to the archives and rare books collections at: http://archives.csudh.edu/Guide%20to%20CSUDH%20Collections.pdf. The Guide also includes several hundred archival or manuscript collections that instructors could encourage their students to use. The basic objective of the Latin American Project and future projects is to allow students access to the primary resource material of Archives and Special Collections as well as increase their skills in creating bibliographies.

---Greg Williams, Director, Archives and Special Collection, University Library
The Bibliography is divided into three sections:

A. Content Summaries
1. Ludwig Lauerhass Collection
2. Arnold Berlin Collection
3 CSUDH Zamorano Collection
COLLECTION SUMMARY

Latin American Rare Book Bibliography Project
Ludwig Lauerhass Collection
2012 and 2015

The Ludwig Lauerhass Collection was donated to the CSUDH University Archives and Special Collections by Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr. A professor of Latin American history at UCLA whose research interests included Latin American bibliographies, Lauerhass had acquired an extensive collection of books focused on Latin America and authored primarily in the early 20th century. These books constitute an important addition to the collection of Latin American history books that the CSUDH University Archives and Special Collections already had in their possession. The collection can be broken down into several sections, the largest of which probably is on Mexico, in particular the times of Mexico's late 19th - early 20th -century liberal dictator, Porfirio Diaz, and the Mexican Revolution of 1910. Other areas of study in the collection include the Mexican Conquest (including some core primary sources such as Diaz' “True History,” Gomara's bibliography of Cortes, as well as an English translation of the most important nahua account of the conquest, the Florentine Codex) as well as a sizable collection of travelogues that cover just about any country of Central and South America.

A total of six CSUDH history students worked on this collection in Spring of 2012 (Lucas Hines, Lori May, Jason Moore, Manuel Rodela, and Clark Woods) and again in Spring and Summer of 2015 (Lori May and Raul Rubio). The collection is now catalogued and annotated in its entirety. In the process, the students developed not only strong skills as regards the composition of annotated bibliographies, but also a keen sense for historical literature on Latin America produced in the early 20th century and the ability to differentiate between historical fact and propaganda. In particular, they developed a sensitivity towards differentiating between Latin American, European, and North American, i.e. U.S. perspectives on the region.

---Doris Namala, Adjunct Faculty, CSUDH Department of History

Latin American Rare Book Bibliography Project
The Berlin Collection
Summer 2015

The Berlin Collection at the CSUDH University Archives and Special Collections is the result of a donation by Arnold Berlin in April of 2014. The books include a wide array of subjects related to the humanities with emphasis on historical subjects from the colonial period to the 20th century. The publication dates of the books range from 1832 to 2011; books published before the 1940s are housed at Special Collection, while more recent publications will likely be catalogued and placed in the regular stacks. The collection comprises standard academic works that can be found in academic libraries that have basic research collections pertaining to Latin America. It includes 4 monographic serials: Mercurio Peruano, Documentos históricos de la revolución Mexicana, Diplomatic correspondence of the U.S., and Colección de los decretos, circulares y ordenes de los poderes legislativo y ejecutivo del estado de Jalisco (1823-1860). In addition, there are 148 titles pertaining to Latin America in general, 143 titles pertaining to Gran Colombia, 85 to Central America and the Caribbean, 74 to Chile, 126 to Brazil, 138 to the La Plata region, and 651 to Peru and Bolivia. The 2 student contributors who worked on annotating that part of the collection that will remain at Special Collection are Lori May and Raul Rubio.

---Dr. Doris Namala, Adjunct Faculty, CSUDH Department of History
The University Archives and Special Collections at California State University Dominguez Hills under the directorship of Greg Williams have compiled an extensive Zamorano 80 collection many of which are first editions. *The Zamorano 80* was published by the Zamorano Club in 1945 and was compiled by the members of the club over the course of several years under the leadership of Phil Hanna, Henry Wagner, Robert Cowan and Leslie Bliss. Originally the group intended to compile a list of 100 books that they considered to be of importance in California's publishing history and therefore would be of interest to serious book collectors. However, in the end the members unanimously agreed to reduce the number of books to eighty. The collection includes a wide range of disciplines, primarily history, with biographies, travelogues, land and voyage expeditions and traditional histories, but there are also titles that cover the geology, geography, botany, as well as the beginnings of wineries and novels set in California. Most of the titles are in English, but a few that deal with the early expeditions of California and Mexico are in Spanish or French. The Archives and Special Collections Department at CSUDH also an extensive collection of *Zamorano Select* titles (not represented in this bibliography).

Though these titles are not entirely connected to Latin America, many of the titles relate to Spanish California as well as events taking place in California throughout the 19th and early 20th century.

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Lori May, Student and Dr. Doris Namala, Adjunct Faculty,  
CSUDH Department of History
THE MANIFESTO,

WHICH THE GENERAL OF BRIGADE,

DON JOSE FIGUEROÁ,

COMMANDANT-GENERAL AND POLITICAL CHIEF OF U. CALIFORNIA,

MAKES TO THE

MEXICAN REPUBLIC,

IN REGARD TO HIS CONDUCT AND THAT OF THE

Sirs D. JOSE MARIA de HJABAS and D. JOSE MARIA PADRES,

AS DIRECTORS OF COLONIZATION IN 1833 AND 1834.

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MONTEREY: 1835.

PRINTING OFFICE OF CITIZEN AGUSTIN V. ZARZANO.

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PRINTED AT THE SAN FRANCISCO HERALD OFFICE: 1855.
Santo Domingo

PAST & PRESENT

WITH A GLANCE AT

HAYTI

BY SAMUEL HAZARD

AUTHOR OF CUBA WITH PEN & PENCIL
WAR IN CUBA
OR THE GREAT STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM
Latin American Rare Book Bibliography Project

Ludwig Lauerhass Collection Bibliography
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---Doris Namala, Adjunct Faculty, CSUDH Department of History
See below

See below

Written by a prominent historian, these volumes focus on the coming of the European conquerors as well as the customs of the aboriginal inhabitants of the western portion of Central and North America. The work looks at the territory of Central America and Mexico as well as the Anglo American domains west of the Rocky Mountains. First, the author looks at European society, in particular Spanish civilization at the close of the 15th century. This is followed by the discoveries of Columbus. Bancroft then strives to proceed with his narrative geographically from South to North, which for the most part is the chronological order of European conquests and settlement.

Compiled for the American public and not authorized by the Mexican government, the editor seeks to give a history of Mexico using the works of established authors such as Prescott, Bancroft, and Priestly and the travelogues of Calderon de la Barca, Humboldt, and Lummis. Despite the difficulties of acquiring accurate data due to the revolution, the author manages to systematize that which is obtained on public finances, banking, etc. and also includes the texts of Mexico's constitutions. With a bibliography and strong index the work emerges as a great research tool.

With less history and more statistical data than the 1920-21 edition, the editor once again compiles data for the American public in hopes of furnishing "unbiased and systemized information on recent Mexican affairs." With papers specifically written for the edition by Professors Hubert Priestly (Land Legislation) and Loring Olmsted (Land & Tax System of Mexico), copies of the Constitution of 1857, income tax and immigration laws, treaties between the U.S. and Mexico, and a strong index this is an excellent resource book for statistical information.

Title Recursos y desarrollo de México.
Author Bancroft, Hubert Howe (1832–1918)
Call Number SpCol F1208.B2918 1893
Publisher Bancroft Co., San Francisco, California. 1893.
Hubert Howe Bancroft was born into an abolitionist family in 19th century Ohio. His family home had served as a station for the Underground Railroad. Bancroft eventually moved to San Francisco and begun his career in publishing. He passed the publishing company he had established (Bancroft Company) to his brother and dedicated his efforts to historical publishing and writing. There are several schools named for Bancroft in Long Beach, Los Angeles, and Sacramento. This book by
Bancroft details the resources and development of the Mexican economy. The book is told from a 19th century American perspective. The access given to Bancroft to privileged government statistics and other data came from the President of Mexico, Porfirio Diaz. Bancroft traces what he calls the "golden age" of the Mexican economy to climate and natural resources and the ability of the Mexican people to manipulate these resources to their advantage. Bancroft mentions education and access to communication (both within and outside) as integral to the success met in such a short span of time. Mines, agriculture, livestock, and manufacturing are sectors where Mexico had seen much economic growth. Bancroft credits good governance as the most important factor in the success across the board for Mexico.

**AUTHOR:** De Kay, John W.
**TITLE:** The Men of Mexico And The Land They Love.
**PUBLISHER:** Syracuse, New York: Mason-Perry Press, c. 1906.
**CALL NUMBER:** SpCol F1208. D32 1906
This beautifully suede bound, slender volume could stand as a metaphor for Diaz's rule. The author purports to address the issue of Mexico's problems and dangers of foreign interests, but in reality the book reads as propaganda, extolling the greatness of Diaz and his regime, (equating him with Napoleon and Alexander the Great) and the growing modernity of Mexico, with the real problems of Mexico never addressed. However, the book has beautiful photographs and is well worth looking at for its sheer beauty. **AUTHOR** Enock, C. Reginald 1868-1970.

**TITLE** Mexico : its ancient and modern civilisation, history and political conditions, topography and natural resources, industries and general development by C. Reginald Enock...with an introduction by Martin Hume.
**PUB INFO** London T. Fisher Unwin 1919.
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1208 .E59 1919.
Civil mining engineer Reginald Enock, greatly influenced by his work in Latin America and the European trend to travel to remote and exotic locales, embarked in 1909 upon a study of Mexico by travel and observation. This work would become one of several travelogues that would be published in magazines such as Harpers and Colliers, thereby becoming a significant contributor to both the public and political mindset toward Mexico in the U.S. The book gives an outline of Mexican history, a vivid description of the landscape, and the mining resources, and attempts to explain the different ethnic groups he encounters. Here the author paints the native as either an angelic, or demonic being, and resorts to the stereotype of the native as a child who needs civilizing. The author concludes from his travels and observations that Mexico has the mineral resources to grow economically, but only with the aid and positive influence of the United States. To a 21st century reader the bigoted biases of the author may seem offensive, but this book is an excellent example of a travelogue and its use in contemporary studies of Mexico problem in the early 20th and as such has value to the student or scholar wishing to gain an understanding of Mexican-U.S. relations.

**Title:** Fitzgerrell's Guide To Tropical Mexico
**Author:** Fitzgerrell, James T.
**Call No.** F 1208 .F54 1905
The author as a real-estate businessman wrote this book to promote and encourage foreign investment and emigration into Mexico and to dispel the myth that the tropics were unhealthful. Two years were spent researching official U.S., Canadian and Mexican government records to convey the health, wealth and benefits of the tropics. Filled with tables on climate, rainfall, public health reports, the market value of the land, and livestock, the reader is given a comprehensive overview of the vast potential of Mexico to both investor and emigrant.

**AUTHOR** Gruening, Ernest, 1887-1974.
**TITLE** Mexico and its heritage / by Ernest Gruening.
**PUB INFO** New York : Appleton-Century, 1942.
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1208 .GR8 1942.
In 1927 Gruening, administer of Puerto Rico under FDR, Governor, then senator of Alaska and an
ardent anti-imperialist sought to write an unbiased account of Mexican political, economical, and social history during the time of the country's Revolution of 1910. Having lived in Mexico for 6 months during 1922 and with several return trips, the author developed personal relationships with Calles, Obregon and other leaders of the revolution thereby adding first hand accounts of events. Each chapter includes a background history of the topic under discussion, an analysis, critique and finally, if needed, possible solutions for the improvement of the situation under discussion. The book is very readable, and makes excellent use of interviews. It is further enhanced with candid photographs of Mexican leaders, a mural by Diego Rivera and a copy of the 1927 Mexican Constitution. This work would appeal to college students and equally interest the scholar due to the first hand accounts of Calles and Obregon and the analysis of an author well versed in international and U.S. domestic politics.

**AUTHOR** MacHugh, Robert Joseph.

**TITLE** Modern Mexico / by R. J. MacHugh. With ill. from photographs, a map, and an app. cont. the full text of the Mexican constitution.

**PUB INFO** New York : Dodd, Mead, 1914.

**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1208 .M3 1914.

As an investigative journalist for the British paper The Daily Telegraph, MacHugh was determined to shed light upon the political situation of Mexico in 1913. The first few chapters resemble a Travelogue in that the country's basic history, geography, topography and fauna is described. This is followed by a fair and somewhat typical of the time analysis of the Diaz regime. In his analysis of the political climate MacHugh correctly anticipates Carranza's rise to the presidency; but although mentioning Morelos and Zapata, he virtually dismissed the revolts in central and southern Mexico and thus a central problem for Mexico, that of land. Although the author claims to be unbiased as he has no "political, financial or social interest in Mexico," the final chapter reads as a scathing editorial and reflection of British/European biases in which Wilson is denounced for not recognizing the Huerta regime. According to British/European belief the U.S. should intervene and make Mexico a protectorate thereby ensuring Mexico of the growth it experienced in 1910/11.

**AUTHOR** Martin, Percy F. (Percy Falcke), 1861-1941.

**TITLE** Mexico of the twentieth century, by Percy F. Martin.

**PUB INFO** London, E. Arnold, 1907.

**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1208 .M37 1907.

Martin is one of 25 or so authors of the time who helped shape public policy regarding U.S.-Mexican relations. The author spent considerable time in Mexico and traveled extensively and so felt able to assess the country's hopes, ambitions and disappointments; he strives to be fair and unbiased, but does not hide his admiration for Diaz and his paternalistic attitude toward the peon. The first of the two volumes details the history and geography of Mexico, the history of the Church, and the modernization of Mexico under Dias. It has elements of a travelogue, but also reflects upon Mexico's future, which the author views with optimism and hope. As a shaper of public policy this volume would be worth reading to provide context for U.S. policy toward Mexico.

In the second of two volumes detailing the history of 20th century Mexico, Martin assesses the natural resources of mining, agriculture, textiles and technology in Mexico's future economic growth. The author continues to extol the accomplishment of modernization of the cities, but gives an unrealistic picture of haciendas, which are viewed as having excellent relations between landlord and peon. Both volumes reflect Mexico from the perspective of the elites of Mexico, with little sense of the “people,” especially in rural areas. However, this volume did influence public policy in regard to U.S., Mexican relations and as such is valuable in giving an understanding of how policy was shaped.

**AUTHOR** Pan American Union.

**TITLE** Mexico; a general sketch, comp. by the Pan American union, John Barrett, director general, Francisco J. Yánes, assistant director.


**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1208 P18 1911.

The purpose of this book was the compilation of Mexican data to aid those who intended to study,
travel or engage in trade in Mexico. The book is divided into two sections, the first deals with Mexico's finances, the economy of mining, the textile industry, etc; the second section is a detailed description of each state, territory, and its demographics, geographic features, brief history. The appendices are filled with lists of tribes, tribal remains, vice-royalties, government leaders; the Constitutions of 1821 and 1857; abridged versions of land, mining, colonization, patent and trade mark laws; fold out maps. This book is strictly a reference book, there are no personal accounts or assessment of Mexico's growth upon the people, but a compilation of data the presentation of which is clear and well organized.

AUTHOR  Romero, Matías, 1837 1898.
TITLE  Mexico and the United States : a study of subjects affecting their political, commercial and social relations, made with a view to their promotion: Volume I.
CALL NUMBER  SpCol F1208 .R76 1898.
Matias Romero held many government positions ranging from official representative of Mexico (under Benito Juarez, and serving during the U.S. presidencies of Buchanan, Lincoln, and Johnson); the First Secretary of the Mexican Legation to Minister of Plenipotentiary. Having served Mexican – American interests during a particularly difficult period, the U.S. Civil War, Reconstruction, and the French Intervention in Mexico, the author is more than qualified through his extensive contacts to analyze, critique and give suggested solutions to obtain his goal to “lessen the risk of misunderstanding between two nations; to develop friendly, political and social relations between two nations.” This book, written and published as a private citizen and not in an official capacity, begins with general details regarding Mexico’s geography, fauna, religion, ethnology, natural resources and statistical trade, but moves into a candid analysis of the genesis of Mexican Independence, the Mexican Free Zone, the silver standard and the Pan American Conference of 1889. Unfortunately, unlike the authors Percy Martin and Charles Enock, Matias was not widely read then and has been sadly overlooked since. However, this work would be valuable to any student interested in an assessment of relations between the United States, Mexico and Latin America during a particularly difficult time period.

AUTHOR  Schnitzler, Hermann.
TITLE  The republic of Mexico, its agriculture, commerce & industries : a handbook of information based upon exhaustive research work carried on in the different sections of Mexico by a staff of experts / compiled and edited by Hermann Schnitzler.
This book is one of a series of books written for the Library of Latin American Information. The purpose of the book was to give “a fairly complete knowledge of the economic development of everyone of the states and territories that compose the country....” This book is purely a reference book with data regarding the geography, commerce, rail roads, telephone systems etc. No commentary is given regarding the data and so it reads a bit like a phone book.

AUTHOR  Vasconcelos, José, 1881-1959.
TITLE  Aspects of Mexican civilization <lectures on the Harris foundation 1926> by José Vasconcelos ... and Manuel Gamio ...
PUB INFO  Chicago, Ill., University of Chicago Press [c1926]
CALL NUMBER  SpCol F1208 .V32 1926.
This book is a record of two lectures given by Jose Vasconcelos, the Former Secretary of Education of Mexico and Manuel Gamio, Former Director of the Bureau of Anthropology and Sub-secretary of the Department of Education of Mexico for the Harris Foundation. Both men recognize the tremendous potential of Mexico because of its plentiful resources, but each has a different perspective as to how this may be achieved. Vasconcelos recognizes and acknowledges Spanish influence upon modern Mexico and the transculturation that has taken place creating the mestizo. Gamio, too, recognizes Spanish influence, but reflects upon the importance of the Indian population in creating unity via a common language. In these lectures both men attempt to address Mexico's social problems and potential solutions. These insights are invaluable as both men had been instrumental in Mexico's
revolution and central to the new government under Obregon.

**AUTHOR:** Winter, N. O.
**TITLE:** Mexico and Her People of Today.
**PUB INFO:** Boston: L.C. Page & Company, 1923.
**CALL NUMBER:** F1208. W75 1923

Winter, a self-proclaimed friend of Mexico, endeavors to present a readable account of Mexico’s history, customs, people, and to show Mexico’s state of development and its future potential. The author had traveled throughout Mexico and South America and he intersperses history with travel descriptions and so at times the book has a feel of a travelogue. In relaying Mexico’s history the author makes no attempt to judge the more recent history of Diaz (will leave that to historians), but he does reflect that the problems facing Mexico are a direct result of the conquest and its legacy. The author is optimistic for Mexico’s future and believes that the turmoil of the time is a natural working out of the democratic process and that given 10 years of peace Mexico’s abundant resources can (with U.S. help) be fully developed.

**AUTHOR** Conkling, Alfred Ronald, 1830-1917.
**TITLE** Appletons’ guide to Mexico, including a chapter of Guatemala, and a complete English-Spanish vocabulary. By Alfred R. Conkling ...
**PUB INFO** New York, D. Appleton & Co., [1884]
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1209 .C75 1884

The author a former minister to Mexico under President Fillmore, writes a typical travel guide of the time. It gives details as to how and when to travel, the routes to travel, places of interest to visit, what to wear and the cost of travel. A brief history of the country is given along with the geography, flora and fauna, maps, suggestions of books to read on Mexico, and an appendix of useful Spanish terms.

**AUTHOR** Campbell, Reau.
**TITLE** Campbell’s new revised complete guide and descriptive book of Mexico / by Rau Campbell.
**PUB INFO** Chicago : Rogers & Smith Co., 1907, [c1899]
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1209 .C192 1907.

This travel guide is the result of more than a decade of travel by the author in Mexico. The guide gives details of travel routes, hotels, cost, sites to visit, maps, timetables etc, but it gives a more detailed history of Mexico, which is enhanced by numerous etchings, photos, and paintings. As such the guide become a more enjoyable read than the Conkling guide.

**AUTHOR** Reider, J. H.
**TITLE** A digest of tropical Mexico. This volume will be a helpful guide to all who seek a better knowledge of our little sister republic, Mexico. By Dr. J.H. Reider ...
**PUB INFO** Los Angeles, Grafton Pub. Corp., 1913.
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1209 .R4 1913.

The author spent 16 years traveling, investigating Mexico and wrote a digest rather than full history of Mexico. The intent of the digest was to highlight the more important historical events, so acquainting the reader with Mexico. The author does not enter into a discussion of the present political condition of the country, but does espouse his Christian based opinions regarding Diaz and his rule, equating him with the good and faithful servant of the bible. The author reflects the prevalent idea of the time that Mexico had economic potential because of its natural resources but, like a recalcitrant child, needs the helping hand of a dictator like Diaz and or the U.S.

Title: The Forgotten Village: Life In A Mexican Village
Author: Steinbeck, John.
Call No. F1210. S7 1941
Publisher: The Viking Press, New York, 1941.
This book is a companion piece to the little known documentary of the same title written by John
Steinbeck and reads like a children’s picture book. Although scripted by Steinbeck, great care was taken to ensure that the characters, customs, and responses of the villagers remained authentic. With the use of 136 black and white photographs taken from the film, the clash of tradition and modernity is portrayed through the eyes of the boy Juan Diego and his family in a little pueblo in Santiago as the village experienced an epidemic of typhoid fever. Tradition held that the wise woman be called, but as the children continued to die Juan tries to convince the villagers to use the doctor. Steinbeck asks the questions, why do so many children die, and what action is taken in response to the deaths on the part of the villagers and the government? He concludes that the clash of magic and tradition against medicine and modernity and the move toward social betterment has been a part of Mexico for the past 50 years and that it is through children, like Juan, that change will happen.

**AUTHOR** Calderón de la Barca, Madame (Frances Erskine Inglis)
**TITLE** Life in Mexico / Frances Calderón de la Barca ; introduction by Manuel Romero de Terreros.
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1213 .C144 1954.

This book is comprised of a series of 54 letters written by Calderon de la Barca in mid 19th century Mexico. As the Scottish wife of the Spanish Minister to Mexico she was privy to the upper echelons of Mexican social and political life and reflects on this with wit, charm, and an edge of sauciness. This book took the public by storm at the time of its original publication for being a fine example of life in Mexico. Its relevance has not been lost with time as her writings continue to be used as examples of the lifestyle and attitudes of upper-class Europeans in 19th century Mexico in contemporary publications of primary sources from that time.

**AUTHOR** Lummis, Charles Fletcher, 1859-1928.
**TITLE** The awakening of a nation: Mexico of to-day; by Charles F. Lummis.
**PUB INFO** New York, Harper, 1898.
**CALL #** SpCol F1214 .L95 1898.

The author, an avid Indian activist in the U.S. and a friend of President Theodore Roosevelt, embarked upon a series of articles for Harper's magazine with the stated goal of “nurturing a more neighborly feeling by Americans toward Mexico and her people.” After a decade of traveling in Mexico and interviewing every class of people from the humble peon to the president, the author presents a thoroughly modern picture of Mexico. The portrayal of the Diaz rule as paternalistic rather than a dictatorship and his easy dismissal of the peon’s meager wages reflect the author's desire and prejudice to portray Mexico in a positive manner to the American public rather than attempt a balanced analysis of the socio-political climate of the time.

**AUTHOR** Beals, Carleton, 1893
**TITLE** Mexican maze; with illustrations by Diego Rivera.
**PUB INFO** New York, Book League of America, 1931.
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1215.B38 1931.

Carleton Beals, a left-leaning (though never a communist) reporter, spent most of his life chronicling the revolts of central and Latin America. The title of the book gives an indication to the reader as to what is in store. It is a mazelike, lyrical narrative of the author's travels in Mexico and the complexities of events during the Mexican Revolution. The author describes the locale, local myths are retold, and past histories and present happenings are interwoven giving a vivid taste of the indigenous people and the country. Analysis of the Diaz regime is given from the perspective of the Indian and so differs considerably from the traditionally more conservative analysis of a Prescott or Bancroft. The author is an avid proponent of the indigenous people returning to the land and solving its problems without the aid or interference of the U.S. The text is supplemented by numerous superb illustrations by Diego Rivera with whom the author was well acquainted.

**AUTHOR:** Bishop, William Henry.
TITLE: Old Mexico and Her Lost Provinces: A Journey in Mexico, Southern California, and Arizona by way of Cuba.
CALL NUMBER: SpCol F1215. B62 1883
This book is not the garden variety of travelogue. Bishop endeavors to engage the reader by going beyond timetables, hotel rates and places to visit. A brief history is given of the areas visited, but he also relays his personal impressions and experiences. For example, there are vivid descriptions of an insane asylum and the treatments administered; an eye-opening account of the harsh conditions on a Mexican hacienda, or large agricultural estate; discussions he had with the American consul regarding the economic effects of a quarantine because of yellow fever; etc., none of which is the normal fare of a travelogue. The author’s account of California is particularly interesting as his anecdotes and descriptions evoke the Spanish feel of California. Indeed, he equates California’s relationship with Mexico to that of Alsace-Lorraine with France/Germany in that, although a U.S. state, California bears more resemblance to Mexico than the U.S.

AUTHOR Carr, Harry
TITLE OLD MOTHER MEXICO.
PUB INFO  Boston & New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1931
CALL NUMBER F1215 .C29
In March 1930, a party of 5 engineers set out to map a highway along the west coast of Mexico. In tow was journalist Harry Carr, who was determined to capture the forgotten heroes and places of the original West, and a young 16 year-old Mexican boy, who acted as guide. The result is a delightful account of Mexico’s history, starting with man’s first appearance on the North American continent having arrived from Siberia and culminating with the Cardenas presidency. The author is able to depict a wide range of Mexican life and shows tremendous understanding of the difficulties experienced by educated upper class women in their gilded cages as well as the peons of the haciendas and in the rural villages. Interwoven in the text is the poignant story of the young guide and his desire to return to the U.S. with the team, which gives an even greater understanding of the people and the land called Mexico.

AUTHOR Carson, William English, 1870
TITLE Mexico : the wonderland of the South / by W.E. Carson.
CALL NUMBER  SpCol F1215 .C32 1910.
This book is an account of the author’s wanderings in Mexico whose goal was to give a “fresh, accurate and inclusive look at Mexico today,” and to create something of human interest. Using anecdotes, stories and an in depth biography of Porfirio Diaz, the author attempts to acquaint the reader with the United States’ neighbor to the South. Carson espouses the traditional upper class views and stereotypes of the time that paint the Mexican peon as lazy, lacking intelligence, and generally the “white man’s burden,” while the positive influence of Diaz in the modernization of Mexico is emphasized. However, the author’s analysis and commentary of the political climate at the time is of interest as he asks the question what will happen after Diaz leaves politics? Carson concludes that a revolution will never happen, because the Diaz regime is like a trust and will continue under a named successor and the possibility of annexation of Mexico to the U.S. too real. Just months after this publication, Diaz was overthrown and the Mexican Revolution of 1910 roared into existence.

AUTHOR Chase, Stuart, 1888
TITLE Mexico : a study of two Americas / by Stuart Chase in collaboration with Marian Tyler; illustrated by Diego Rivera.
CALL NUMBER  F1215 .C49
Chase, a politically left-leaning economist and engineer, spent 10 months in Mexico to rest and admire the art of Rivera, Orozco and others. The result of this sabbatical was this book; a book that details Mexico’s history from the conquest to the current time and using as sources the critically
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recognized writings of authors such as Bancroft, Vasconcelos, Humboldt, Calderon de la Barca, Sahaguan, etc. Going beyond a narrative of events, Chase questions what might have happened had Cortez, or Diaz not arrived? What legacy did Spain and her descendants leave Mexico? The exquisite illustrations of Diego Rivera complement a very enjoyable and readable text that would appeal to readers ranging from young adult to adult.

**AUTHOR** Case, Alden Buell, 1851-1932.
**TITLE** Thirty years with the Mexicans: in peace and revolution, by Alden Buell Case.
**PUB INFO** New York, Chicago [etc.]: Fleming H. Revell company, [c1917]
**CALL NUMBER** F1215.C337

The author, a Protestant missionary, presents in 3 parts (Arrival, Revolution and Past, Present and Outlook) an account of events in Mexico from the time of his arrival in 1884 to 1917. The author seeks to be objective and correct popular misconceptions of Mexico and its people as presented by many U.S. newspaper accounts, while still emanating his obvious love for the people and country. First hand accounts of interactions between the author and revolutionary leaders such as Madero and Pancho Villa as well as descriptions of the fighting in and occupation of El Valle give realism to the revolution. The author addresses the problems and needs of Mexico and is of the opinion that the reopening of U.S. businesses and the immigration and naturalization of American doctors, dentists, surveyors, etc. will be the salvation of Mexico.

**AUTHOR** Flandrau, Charles Macomb, 1871-1938.
**TITLE** Viva Mexico! / by Charles Macomb Flandrau.
**PUB INFO** New York: Appleton, 1908.
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1215.F58 1908.

Flandrau, a known and respected writer, contributor to the Saturday Evening Post and friend of F. Scott Fitzgerald, spent more than a decade in Mexico, some of which was spent at his brother's coffee plantation in Jalapa. As an account of the author's experiences and travels it is a travelogue, but is not typical as it is clear he holds American tourists in contempt and the book appears to be written for his benefit rather than that of a fellow traveler. There are some wonderful vignettes, (the habit of dirt eating), which give a taste of Mexico from the lower class perspective, but accessing this material is difficult as the chapters lack titles, there is no index, and in writing the author meanders and jumps from one thought to another within a chapter. Still, it is a unique piece of literature and well worth the time to read.

**AUTHOR:** D'Harvoncourt, Rene.
**TITLE:** Mexicana.
**PUB INFO:** Norwood, Massachusetts: Plimpton Press, 1931.
**CALL NUMBER:** SpCol 1215 H35

This beautifully illustrated book by the director of the Museum of Modern Art, Rene D’Harvoncourt, gives expression to the simple, insignificant, everyday happenings of Mexican life. Using original art work and simple poetry with titles such as, The Fiesta, Bull Fight Audiences, Washing, Mountains, The Market, and The Church, a portrait is painted of the blending of modern and traditional life of Mexico. This book could appeal to younger audiences as well.

**Title:** Mexican Trails: A Record of Travel In Mexico, 1904-1907, And A Glimpse At The Life Of The Mexican Indian
**Author:** Kirkham, Davis Stanton
**Call No.** F 1215 . K59 1909
**Publisher:** G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York & London, 1909

Davis Stanton Kirkham, a naturalist, philosopher and ornithologist, spent three years traveling on foot and horseback to discover the real Mexico. Days, weeks, or months were spent at any one place observing the day-to-day life of the people. Consequently, the book does not seek to spur tourism or capitalist enterprise, but to show the people and country as it was outside of the modern cities. The author reports on national events such as the opening of the Tehuantepec Railroad, the creation of the office of vice-president, and the stabilizing effect of Diaz, but reflects that these happenings had
little or no effect on the peons' life. Life continued on the same regardless of whether Mexico was a republic or empire. The author’s confidence in Mexico’s stability, his belief that there was no chance of revolution because the people had “lost the old habit of revolution,” proved to be unfounded, as within a year of the book’s publication the 1910 Revolution took place. However, the book is a wonderful record of life in the villages and is illustrated with photographs of daily life.

**AUTHOR:** Rees, Thomas.  
**TITLE:** Spain’s Lost Jewels Cuba and Mexico.  
**PUB INFO:** Springfield, Illinois: Illinois State Register, 1906.  
**CALL NUMBER:** SpCol F1215 R32

The author, a journalist and manager of the Illinois State Register, spent 10 days in Cuba and 2 weeks in Mexico and wrote a series of 24 letters to be published in the Register. Due to popular demand these letters were compiled and became this book. The letters are light hearted, jaunty, and written to appeal to a U.S. mass audience of travelers and non-travelers alike. As a result the “primitive” parts of Mexico are sanitized, he “sees,” but lacks understanding of the people and their lives. A brief history of Mexico from Cortez to Diaz is given, with Diaz receiving a very favorable presentation, even though Rees acknowledges that he is not loved by all, but is respected. In analyzing Mexico’s future the author recognizes the potential danger of large land holdings, the continuation of serfdom and the development of a country at the expense of the common people.

**AUTHOR** Romero, Matías, 1837-1898.  
**TITLE** Geographical and statistical notes on Mexico by Matías Romero.  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1215 .R77 1898.

Matías Romero, former Minister of Finance and Mexican Minister to the U.S. during the Diaz regime, compiled articles that he had written and which first appeared in the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society of New York (1896) to dispel errors regarding Mexico. The book is divided into two parts. The first, titled Geography, deals with the geography of Mexico, while it at the same time attempts an analysis of and commentary on the potential hazard of American immigration, religion, and the myriad of languages spoken in Mexico. The second section, entitled Statistics, gives statistics pertaining to the economy, debt, banking, landownership, the railroads, imports/exports, gold production etc.

**AUTHOR** Smith, Francis Hopkinson, 1838-1915.  
**TITLE** A white umbrella in Mexico / by F. Hopkinson Smith ; with illustrations by the author.  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1215 .S643 1896

In this charming and unique travelogue the author, an artist and engineer, seeks to portray the simple everyday beauty and feel of Mexico through a series of drawings and vignettes. In one such vignette, The Chair, Smith attempts to procure the purchase of an antique chair from the padre of a local church, which he accomplishes through Moon, an American expatriate. A relationship develops between the two men and the author continues his travels with Moon in tow. The author is a bohemian and delights in the blending of the glory of past Aztec civilization, the Church, the landlord, and the peon and makes no attempt to pass comment on religious, political or social conditions. The book is as much a commentary on the attitudes and interests of a 19th century traveler as it is a reflection of the places and people of Mexico.

**Title:** Mexico As I Saw It  
**Author:** Tweedie, Mrs. Alice  
**Call No.** SpCol F 1215. T91M 1902  
**Publisher:** Hurst & Blackett Ltd., London, 1902

Mrs. Alice Tweedie, a travel journalist for the *New York Times*, spent 8 months and 25,000 miles traveling on steamer, railroad and horseback to explore Mexico, a country filled with the “spice of
danger” and “romance of gunslinger along the mountain trails.” Chapters cover a vast range of topics from life on a ranch; a visit to a cockfight and bullfight; the celebration of religious festivals; a brief history of Mexico and personal meetings with Diaz, whom she admires. The writing is complemented by beautiful watercolors, and photographs by the author. However, the book presents a perspective from the upper echelon of society and so the typical Eurocentric stereotype is prevalent. Mexicans are presented as childlike and lazy and Africans are referred to as “darkies,” so that the book reveals as much about the author as it does about Mexico. Tweedie concludes, as do many travel books of the time, that Mexico has tremendous agricultural and mineral resources and a grand future.

AUTHOR: Turner, John Kenneth.
TITLE: Barbarous Mexico.
CALL NUMBER: SpCol F1215 .T94 1911
A journalist, socialist, and activist, Turner became interested in Mexico when he met 4 Mexicans imprisoned in L.A. County jail for planning to invade Mexico from the U.S. He asked himself the question, why intelligent men would do this and decided on two trips to Mexico, where he met the leader of the Mexican Labor Party, Gutierrez de Lara, and saw the exploitation of the peon (which he equates to American slavery) and the barbarous nature of the Diaz government. The book is based on a mixture of first-hand experience and research of both English and Spanish writings. The first five chapters were serialized in The American Magazine before it was forced to stop printing the author’s articles. Turner is critical of both the Diaz government and U.S. business interests, which amounted to $900 million in Mexico; he believes Mexico’s hope lies in the abolition of the Diaz government. The author offers a perspective that ran counter to established thinking of the time.

AUTHOR Hewett, Edgar L. (Edgar Lee), 1865-1946.
TITLE Ancient life in Mexico and Central America, by Edgar L. Hewett.
PUB INFO Indianapolis, New York : The Bobbs-Merrill company, [c1936
CALL NUMBER F1219 .H58
This book is the second of two volumes, the first dealing with the American Southwest, the second with Central and South America. The author as an archeologist and anthropologist and presents a detailed, and very readable history of the Americas from the perspective of the indigenous people compiled through the study of excavation sites, the works of several archeologists, and Dr. Gamio, former Director of the Bureau of Anthropology and Sub-Secretary of the Department of Education of Mexico. Hewett proposes that the problems facing Central and Latin America cannot be addressed by the U.S. or other outside help, however well meaning, but need to be addressed by those who have an understanding of ethnology (like Dr. Gamio) and who can help bridge the chasm between Mexico’s many different peoples and allow them to work out their own “democracy.”

Title: The Florentine Codex
Call No: F 1219. S1319  v. 1-12
Publisher: The School of American Research & the University of Utah.
This is a twelve-volume translation of the remarkable 16th-century work of Fray Bernardino de Sahagun and its first English translation. It took the translators 30 years to complete. A two-column format of the Nahuatl and English translation is a replica of the Nahuatl and Spanish of the original. However, the original black and white and sometimes color illustrations are separated from the text and are found in the middle of the volume, unlike the original, which interspersed illustrations with the text. Also, Sahagun’s Spanish translations of the original Nahuatl are left out. Sahagun had several motives for compiling this work whose original authors are native Nahuatl-speakers. First, to explain indigenous beliefs and their gods; second to create a vocabulary of the Nahuatl language; and thirdly to record the cultural heritage of the people, which had been destroyed by the conquistadors, all of which served his overriding motive, the conversion of the indigenous to Catholicism. The volumes present a primarily indigenous perspective on the gods, the ceremonies, the soothsayers, rhetoric
and moral philosophy, the people, earthly things and the conquest of Mexico. This work is of
tremendous importance for although there is Spanish influence, it is one of the few published works
of the 16th century in which the indigenous were the primary authors.

TITLE  Mexican calendars and the solar year / by Herbert J. Spinden.
CALL NUMBER  SpCol F1219.3.C2 S6x 1949.
This slender volume is an excerpt of a larger Smithsonian report of 1948 and details the development
of the Mayan calendar and explains how it works. Seven beautiful plates showing the Mayan
calendar are interposed between very technical, mathematical information. This work would
primarily interest those with a mathematical or scientific background.

AUTHOR  Starr, Frederick, 1858-1933.
TITLE  Notes upon the ethnography of southern Mexico. Part II. By Frederick Starr ...
PUB INFO  Davenport, Ia., Putman Memorial Publication Fund, 1902.
CALL NUMBER  SpCol F1220 .S793 1902.
This second of two books by Dr. Starr, professor of anthropology, is an account of eight tribes, the
Aztecs, Huaxtecs, Mayas, Zapotecs, Zoques, Tzotzils, Tzental and Chols. Detailed notes are given on
the use of pottery, religion, ceremonies, music and dance. In three appendices a brief dictionary of
Spanish, Chol, and a foldout chart of 78 words in all the languages is given.

AUTHOR  Coolidge, Dane, 1873-1940.
TITLE  The last of the Seris.
CALL NUMBER  F1221 .S43 C7
Inspired by reports on the Seris written by W.J. McGee (Bureau of Ethnology) and Dr.
A.L. Krober (University of California,) after 20 years of visiting and studying the Navajos Dane and
Mary Coolidge decided to observe the Seris for themselves. This book is a delightful account of their
interaction with the Seris, in particular with the tribe’s witch doctor, over the course of six weeks.
The book is an anthropological treasure as it records the lyrics of songs and stories regarding the
Vikings, the Spanish conquistadors, and indigenous myths that have been handed down orally for
many generations. The work is very readable and enriched by the charcoal artwork of the
witch doctor on paper; in fact, these are the witch doctor’s very first drawings on paper
as paper was not known to the Seris before. Although anthropological in nature the book's appeal
crosses disciplines and would be enjoyed by anyone with an interest in little known tribes.

AUTHOR  Abbot, Gorham Dummer, 1807-1874.
TITLE  Mexico and the United States : their mutual relations and common interests / by
Gorham D. Abbot ...
CALL NUMBER  SpCol F1226 .A12 1869.
The author states in the preface that his goal is to "...sketch the history and progress of events in
Mexico, ...show the connection and relations of the past with the present.” He also hoped that his
work would influence international policy, which in turn would serve the mutual interests of both
Mexico and the United States. The author does give a brief history of the Conquest and Spanish rule
as well as a more detailed account of Benito Juarez, the French Intervention, and the reign of the
Emperor Maximilian, which he regards as positive. However, this book is broad in scope (being
divided into 9 parts), and includes everything from descriptions of Mexico's geography to the full text
of the Constitution of 1857, from detailed histories of the origins of democracy to the Louisiana
Purchase, the Monroe Doctrine, and the role of the Church in Mexico.

AUTHOR  Bancroft, Hubert Howe, 1832-1918.
TITLE  History of Mexico / [by Hubert Howe Bancroft].
This is the 3rd in a series of 6 volumes on the history of Mexico. Thirty-four chapters detail events between 1600-1803, which include a detailed history of the vice-royalties, colonial revolts, and the Church, in particular the strife between the Church and the Jesuits and their eventual expulsion from Mexico. The text is clear, articulate, and lacks personal commentary; it is as unbiased as can be expected. The omission of illustrations is unusual and no index is given, but under each chapter heading a list is given as to what will be discussed in the chapter, making access to the material relatively easy.

AUTHOR Bancroft, Hubert Howe, 1832-1918.
TITLE History of Mexico, being a popular history of the Mexican people from the earliest primitive civilization to the present time, by Hubert Howe Bancroft; maps and illustrations.
PUB INFO New York, Bancroft Co., 1914.
CALL NUMBER SpCol F1226 .B222 1914.
This particular work of Bancroft analyzes the history of Mexico beginning with the earliest native civilizations of Mexico (with particular detail given to the geography and climate of landscape) and ending with the recent ascension of Francisco S. Carvajal as President of Mexico in 1914. Bancroft’s personal passion and interest in Mexico’s history and particular prominence as a U.S. historian continues to distinguish Bancroft among other historians of Mexico from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In addition to providing a historical timeline, Bancroft also provides further examinations of Mexico’s social, political, and economic climate as part of his narrative of Mexico’s history. Despite the great deal of material presented in the book, it is only a condensed rendition when compared with his much larger five volume series, History of Mexico (published between 1883-1888.)

AUTHOR Creel, George, 1876-1953.
TITLE The people next door, an interpretive history of Mexico and the Mexicans, by George Creel.
CALL NUMBER F1226 .C85
This work by Creel, an American investigative journalist and head of the Committee on Public Information during the Wilson Administration, analyzes the larger events and themes of Mexican history from the settlement of the Aztecs in the 14th century to the Presidency of Plutarco Elias Calles in the heat of the Mexican Revolution of the early 1900s. While Creel provides only a limited chronicling of the ancient civilizations of Mexico, he interjects critically on the later political upheavals of Mexico during the revolutionary periods of the 19and 20centuries. He is particularly critical of the political figures of the early 20th century (for example, Porfirio Diaz) in their management of the seemingly apparent strengths and weaknesses within the Mexican government. Creel’s view of the Mexican people as a whole seems to hold a boundary of personal respect and captious condemnation that ultimately is meant to enlist a stronger appreciation for the history of Mexico.

Title Historia de México.
Author Jorge Fernando Iturribarría (1902-1981)
Call Number SpColF1226 .I8 1951
Publisher México, Secretaría de Educación Pública. 1951.
Jorge Fernando Iturribarría was a professor (literature and history), a politician, writer and a scholar of Mexico. Iturribarría specialized in the region of Oaxaca and wrote extensively on Oaxacan culture and history. This is a textbook designed for second graders. Iturribarría begins with the Asiatic tribes crossing the Bering Strait and concludes with the cultural movements including music, art and literature of his own time. The author divides the history of Mexico in this textbook into three parts: Pre-Colonial Mexico, Spanish Domination, and lastly Independence.

AUTHOR Noll, Arthur Howard, 1855
A short history of Mexico, by Arthur Howard Noll.
PUB INFO Chicago, A.C. McClurg & Co., 1903.
CALL NUMBER SpCol F1226 .N8 1903.

This condensed historical analysis entails the major themes and events of the history of Mexico from the earliest settlement of Mexico by the Aztecs in 1325 to the presidency of Porfirio Diaz that was contemporary to the author's own time in the early 20th century. Noll's work as a U.S. historian has been referenced in many biographic and encyclopedic sources covering the overall political history of Mexico, especially those dealing with the collapse of the Spanish Empire and the rise of the Mexican Republic. While Noll holds a largely sympathetic and admiring view of the struggles of the inhabitants of Mexico for their own independence, it must be noted that Noll was writing the book during the Porfiriato. As such, the impact of the historical research undertaken in this book is emboldened as being part of the living social and political realm contemporary to Noll as he wrote this work.

A history of Mexico.
AUTHOR Parkes, Henry Bamford, 1904.

This distinct work by Parkes comprises a historical analysis of the history of Mexico from the earliest settlements of native civilizations (with particular attention given to the Mayans and the Aztecs) until the Presidency of Miguel Aleman (1946-1952). As a professor of history at New York University, Parkes wrote on a variety of subjects, but it is his work on Mexico's historical, political, and social qualities that are frequently referenced by U.S historians of the mid to late 20th century. Parkes' commentary on both the labor movements of the 1930s and 1940s and its leaders is given particular attention due in part because Parkes himself witnessed the massive shift from agrarianism to industrialism under the directives of Aleman. Parkes also comments on how the United States holds an interest in Mexico's state of affairs in both a political and an economic context. His final assessment of Mexico's future lies in its advancement, adaptation, and adherence to the original Native ("Indian") Mexico that continues to shape and reshape the national identity of its people. In doing so, Parkes believes that the past malfeasances and degradations by Mexico's "white dominion" will be removed from the social, political, and cultural sphere of influence that impedes its flourishing as a nation.

The Mexican nation, a history, by Herbert Ingram Priestley.
AUTHOR Priestley, Herbert Ingram, 1875-1944.
PUB INFO New York, Macmillan Co., 1926, [c1923]
CALL NUMBER SpCol F1226 .P92 1926.

This acclaimed work of Priestley depicts the history of Mexico starting with an outline of the geographical structure of the regions of Mexico under Spanish colonial rule and ending with the presidency of Alvaro Obregon in the middle of Mexico's early 20th century Revolution. Throughout his work, Priestley provides a detailed assessment of the cultural, political, social, and economic characteristics of Mexico's inhabitants from the earliest settlements of ancient indigenous civilizations to the Mexican Revolution of his own time. Priestley's prominence as a historian follows from his prolific publishing record and his academic career at UC Berkeley as both a Professor of Mexican History and the Director of the Bancroft Library. Despite some critical (and at times personal) evaluations of both the social movements of the 16th through 19th centuries and the revolutionary figures and political leaders of the early 20th century (for example, Venustiano Carranza,) Priestley provides worthwhile insight into the characteristics of each historical time period and its relationship to the overall history of Mexico as it had been shaped over the past 400 years. Priestley's book continues to be a prominent piece of early 20th-century research on Mexican history.

Mexico in peace and war; a narrative of Mexican history and conditions from the
earliest times to the present hour, including an account of the military operations by the United States at Vera Cruz in 1914 and the causes that led thereto. By Thomas H. Russell ...
PUB INFO Chicago, Reilly & Britton syndicate [c1914]
CALL NUMBER SpCol F1226 .R87 1914.

This work by Russell essentially provides both a historical narrative on the social, political, and economic history of Mexico that led to the occupation of Vera Cruz by U.S. forces in 1914 and a detailed account of Mexico as a whole to provide more information for those seeking to understand its significance more generally. Russell’s work as a U.S. historian has extensively referenced the rapid changes of leadership within the Mexican government during the country’s early 20th-century Revolution, in particular the violent ascension to the presidency of Victoriano Huerta. Russell provides only a brief overview of Mexico’s history starting with the Aztecs and proceeding rapidly until his own times. This brief examination is done not only to provide a background of events leading to the occupation of Vera Cruz (which was a contemporary event to him as he wrote the book,) but to denote the cultural, social, and political qualities of the Mexican people that have shaped them. While denoting a heavy patriotic tone of acceptance as regards the actions undertaken by the U.S. government in securing interests throughout the whole of South America, Russell nonetheless provides insightful commentary on the social realities of Mexico in the early 20th century. Aside from the remarkably detailed account-after-account retelling of the occupation of Vera Cruz, Russell’s work contains analyses of Mexican society, politics and culture that can be interesting to both the historian and non-historian alike.

Title Primer año de historia patria. Elementos para los alumnos del tercer año primario obligatorio. Ajustados al programa de la ley vigente por Justo Sierra.
Author Sierra, Justo (1848–1912)
Call Number SpColF1226 .S56 1905
Publisher Braine-Le-Comte (Belgium). Imprenta del Vda de C. Bouret. 1905.

Justo Sierra came of age during the French intervention of Mexico; his national pride and allegiance to Mexico were set during this time period. He was not only a staunch supporter of Mexico and her legacy but also held several government positions under both Porfirio Diaz (as Secretary of Education from 1905-1911) and Francisco Madero (ambassador to Spain in 1912). This book was intended for use in schools, specifically in the third grade (8 yrs. old). It provides a brief overview of Mesoamerican history from the time of the Toltecs and Aztecs through the Colonial period.

AUTHOR Simpson, Lesley Byrd, 1891
TITLE Many Mexicos / by Lesley Byrd Simpson.
CALL NUMBER SpCol F1226 .S63 1957.

Simpson is a recognized expert in Latin American studies and taught for much of his career at Berkeley. In 27 chapters, Simpson details the many facets of Mexico’s history from the Spanish Conquest to the Mexican Revolution of 1910 and the problem of industrialization. Using known and established authors such as Beals, Calderon de la Barca, Gruening, and Prescott, Simpson writes beautifully balanced portrayals of legendary figures such as Father Hidalgo, Santa Ana, and Porfirio Diaz, who are often deified or demonized beyond recognition. The human interest stories that he retells imbue life into Mexico’s history and would not only be a wonderful resource for teachers, and professors to use in the classroom, but could be enjoyed by high school students as well.

Title Compendio de historia de México: historia antigua desde los tiempos más remotos hasta antes de la llegada de los españoles
Author Carlos María de Bustamante (1774 - 1848)
Call Number SpColF1226 .T662 1959
Publisher México, D.F., Editorial Patria, s.a., 1959.

This book is the 9th edition of Bustamante’s history of Mexico. The book begins with a short introduction that discusses the migration of peoples from Asia over the Bering Strait and is divided into familiar chapters by topic including geography, government, and religion. The Toltecs and
Chichimecs warrant their own chapters, as do some of the important dynastic rulers of the Mexica including Motecuhzoma I, Axayacatl, Tizoc and Ahuitzotl. The book contains a variety of reproduced illustrations from the Florentine Codex (in black and white).

**Title:** The Conquest of Mexico  
**Author:** Diaz de Castillo, Bernal  
**Call No.** F1230 .D 5434 1979  
**Publisher:** Rubidoux Printers, Renaissance Prints. La Jolla, Ca., 1979

This edition of Diaz's, The Conquest of Mexico, is a 1979 facsimile of the English translation made by Maurice Keatinge Esq. in 1800. Diaz, as holder of an encomienda and governor of Guatemala, wrote the account 30 years after the events took place (1568) to correct, as he saw it, the false reports of Francisco Lopez de Gomara. As a participant in the conquest as a foot soldier and conquistador, Diaz's account is a primary source and so gives tremendous insight as to the events that took place; Spanish attitudes towards the people; their motives for conquest; and their amazement of the wonders of Mexico and its civilization. Chapters cover the expeditions of Cordova, Grijalva, and Cortes; the march of the army upon Mexico; descriptions of the cities; the practice of human sacrifice and Montezuma's court. Diaz's account is essential reading for the Spanish perspective of the conquest of Mexico.

**AUTHOR** Díaz del Castillo, Bernal, 1496-1584.  
**TITLE** Historia verdadera de la conquista de la Nueva Espana. English.  
**TITLE** The true history of the conquest of Mexico / by Captain Bernal Diaz del Castillo, one of the conquerors, written in the year 1568 ; translated from the original Spanish by Maurice Keatinge, Esq.  
**PUB INFO** La Jolla, Calif (P.O. Box 2023) : Renaissance Press, 1979 (Riverside, Calif. : Rubidoux Printers)  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1230 .D5434 1979.

In this book, Diaz provides a narrative, eye witness account of the Spanish conquest of Mexico in the early 16th century that was led by Hernan Cortes and in which he participated as a foot-soldier. The book is a literary response to *The History of the Conquest of Mexico* (1552) written by Francisco Lopez de Gomara and commissioned by Cortes himself. Diaz, who writes his repudiation nearly 40 years after his actual expedition in Mexico, attempts to correct not only the perceived misrepresentations and gross glorifications of Cortes given by Gomara, but to properly associate credit to the regular soldiers and men of lower status (such as himself) who had made Cortes' success possible. This perspective has largely been attributed to Diaz' apparent lack of wealth, status, and entitlement that continued after the conquest of Mexico. Despite its limitations, Diaz' work remains an invaluable Spanish eye witness account of the conquest of Mexico.

**AUTHOR** Prescott, William Hickling, 1796-1859.  
**TITLE** History of the conquest of Mexico : with a preliminary view of the ancient Mexican civilization, and the life of the conqueror, Hernando Cortés / by William H. Prescott.  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1230 .P937 1849 GSl.  

(1892 edition!) This multi-volume work of Prescott entails an intensive analysis of the early 16th - century conquest of Mexico by the Spanish. One of the most significant U.S. historians of the early to mid 19th century, Prescott was remarkable not only for his utilization of bibliographic materials and other primary and secondary sources in his research (something uncommonly featured in the historical research contemporary to his time,) but for his writing style as a whole. Prescott’s depth of Spanish-language sources do, of course, provide a pro-Spanish perspective on the Mexican conquests which was much akin to the 19th century configuration of history in general—especially when in regards to the history of Western Civilization. Even though Prescott starts his history with a brief description of ancient indigenous civilizations of the region, his focus is on the Spanish, in particular Cortes, so much so that he ends his work with biographical chapters on the conquistador that go much beyond the conquest of Mexico City itself and trace Cortes’ life until his death.
**Title:** Jose de Galvez Visitor-General of New Spain 1765-1771  
**Author:** Priestly, Herbert Ingram  
**Call No:** F1231. G2 1966 1916  
**Publication:** University of California Press. Berkeley, Ca. 1916  
Herbert Ingram Priestly, Professor of Mexican history and assistant curator of the Bancroft Library at the University of California Berkeley, states that the purpose of this book was a "presentation of the measures initiated by Galvez as visitor-general in their connection with the general colonial policy and its reform." As a result the author used the works of Bancroft, Burke, Altamira, Alvarez and others, to present an in depth analysis of the history of late colonial policy and its institutions and the problems these created, which necessitated Galvez's appointment. The author notes that the political climate in France was difficult, corruption was rampant, revolution was in the air, all of which affected New Spain, as the Bourbons needed the revenue from its colonies. Priestly follows Galvez’s tour of the country, reports on his reforms of Vera Cruz, the tobacco industry, custom taxes, trade etc. and notes that this created conflict between Galvez and the viceroy who wanted to keep the status quo. After careful examination the author concluded that although there was an increase in revenue to the mother country, no fundamental change of the fiscal machinery was made. Galvez was merely more competent in assuring the interests of the Bourbons. An appendix is included that has official documents from the king and councils on the powers of Galvez.

**Title:** Historia de la cultura en Mexico: El Virreinato.  
**Author:** Julio Jimenez Rueda (1869 - 1960)  
**Call Number:** SpCol F1231 .J65 1950  
**Publisher:** Mexico : Editorial Cultura, 1950.  
Julio Jimenez Rueda was a lawyer, writer, playwright and diplomat for Mexico. Rueda represented Mexico in Uruguay and Argentina between 1920 and 1922. This book concentrates on the cultural developments of Mexico from the Colonial Mexican period, that began with the fall of ancient Tenochtitlan in 1521, to the independence of Mexico in the early 19th century. It serves as a guide to understanding the development of Mexican culture and the transitions from an indigenous civilization to an occupied people to an independent nation state. The author discusses the politics, social institutions, religion, and the economic and industrial developments that define the people of Mexico from the 16th century forward.

**AUTHOR** Powell, Philip Wayne.  
**TITLE** Soldiers, Indians, and silver; the northward advance of New Spain, 1550-1600.  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1231 .P885 S6  
This book began as part of the author's dissertation under Professors LesleyByrd Simpson (Many Mexicos) and Herbert I. Priestly (The Mexican Nation – A History) and deals with one specific event, the Zacatecas silver mining strike of 1546. The author chronicles in 4 parts the discovery of silver, the effects of the strike upon relations between the Spanish and the indigenous, the pacification of the people via "war by the sword," and the mission system. Powell presents a clear and readable account of an event that summarizes Spanish policy regarding indigenous people.

**AUTHOR** Noll, Arthur Howard, 1855-1930.  
**TITLE** From empire to republic; the story of the struggle for constitutional government in Mexico, by Arthur Howard Noll.  
**PUB INFO** Chicago, A. C. McClurg, 1903.  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1231.5 .N78 1903.  
This work offers a concise relaying of historical events in chronological order from Spanish rule to the Diaz regime. Noll argues that Spanish colonial rule set the stage for military style rule, and although he acknowledges the unconstitutional manner of Diaz’s 30+ year regime, he reflects upon the need for this "until his [Diaz'] reform is in such shape that it can be safely committed to the hands of another." The book ends abruptly with the hope that whoever succeeds Diaz will learn from Juarez and Diaz and proceed to obtain a true constitutional government.
Carlos María de Bustamante was a dedicated statesman and historian of Mexico. He participated in the writing of the original Mexican constitution. Although he spent much time in political circles, he managed to write and become the preeminent historian of the early 19th century. His most notable works include revised editions of the 16th-century *Historia general de las cosas de Nueva España* by Fray Bernardino de Sahagún and the works of Gómara. In this book he relates the history of Mexico from 1821-1861. There is emphasis on Vice-President Valentin Gomez Farias’ role as acting President under Santa Anna. It is not a favorable light in which Bustamante displays Gomez Farias, and so it is obvious that Bustamante held Santa Anna in high regard.

AUTHOR  Noll, Arthur Howard, 1855-1930.
TITLE The life and times of Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, by Arthur Howard Noll and A. Philip McMahon.

Due to the meteoric rise and fall of Hidalgo, the confusion of revolution, and poor record keeping at the time, very few records of the "Father of Mexican Independence" survive. However, Noll and McMahon succeed in showing why Hidalgo fought and the circumstances that led to his revolt; they also present a justification for Hidalgo's title as "Father of Mexican Independence." The book goes beyond being an autobiography and ends with a brief account of what took place after Hidalgo's execution. Noll ends with Diaz's contribution in making the people aware of Hidalgo's importance in the centennial year of the revolution. Ironically, the book was published shortly before the overthrow of the Diaz government.

AUTHOR  Messerby, George P.
TITLE The quick-step of an emperor: Maximilian of Mexico.
CALL NUMBER  F1233 .M545

The goal of the author was to correct the misrepresentation of Maximillian as weak and unintelligent and to present instead a living, breathing portrait of a humanitarian with high ideals whose tragic ending was second only to that of President Lincoln. The author writes from the perspective of Maximillian and claims that the words used are the emperor's, extracted from his writings and documents. However, without footnotes, endnotes, or a bibliography there is no way to verify the accuracy of the claim. The book was written after the overthrow of the Diaz regime and the chaos that followed, which allows the author to reflect upon what might have happened had Maximillian remained in power. The author concludes that Mexico might have developed more along the lines of Canada. With a mix of history and personal commentary Messerby succeeds in writing a very readable and lifelike account of the Emperor Maximillian.

AUTHOR  Ackerman, Carl W. (Carl William), 1890-1970.
TITLE  Mexico's dilemma, by Carl W. Ackerman.
PUB INFO  New York, George H. Doran Co. [c1918]
CALL NUMBER  SpCol F1234 .A18 1918.
The book evaluates Mexico’s foreign policies in 1917 and her role in the First World War. The author, a journalist for The Saturday Evening Post, traveled to Mexico in 1917 to observe the politics of the country as well as its social atmosphere. The book opens up with “the Zimmerman letter,” a document decoded by the U.S. that had been sent to the Mexican government by the Germans suggesting an alliance against the United States. The author then focuses on the German population living in Mexico and how both the Mexican Revolution and now World War One was affecting them. Ackerman states that Mexico has “three horns:” the first, “financial ruin of Mexico and internal disorder unless a loan is obtained;” the second, “the possibility of subjugation to German influence with all of its liability for external strife;” and the third, cooperation with the United States and its allies. Throughout the book Ackerman elaborates on what forces and influences are “sharpening” each of the horns. The book gives the reader a perspective on how Mexicans themselves felt about their government and an inside look at how other Europeans influenced Mexican politics.

**AUTHOR** Baerlein, Henry, 1875-1960.
**TITLE** Mexico, the land of unrest : being chiefly an account of what produced the outbreak in 1910, together with the story of the revolutions down to this day / by Henry Baerlein.
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1234 .B15 1914.

The book analyzes the era in which Porfirio Diaz served as President of Mexico through the early years of the Revolution of 1910. The author seeks to clarify the confusion around the world regarding the Mexican Revolution and educate the public mind. Baerlein was a correspondent for the London Times; throughout the book he elaborates a great deal on the shortcomings of the long presidency of Diaz, in particular the level of corruption in the Diaz administration. In general, the author paints a vivid picture of the economic and social conditions in Mexico in 1914.

**AUTHOR** Bell, Edward I.
**TITLE** The political shame of Mexico, by Edward I. Bell.
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1234 .B43 1914.

The brief time frame discussed in this book ranges from the last years of Porfirio Diaz’ reign to the Presidency of Francisco I. Madero. The author was a journalist and editor of a daily newspaper and became acquainted with many of Mexico’s important men. Bell states that this book is written as he observed and received information from individuals that he knew more or less intimately. He bases the majority of his information on these individuals and argues that neither books nor records obtain this type of information. Bell’s objective is to give the reader “behind the scene” information on the outbreak of the 1910 Revolution up until the involvement of the U.S. in 1914. The author follows the events chronologically and gives his insight on the political actions taken. Throughout the book Bell gives his opinion on the level of U.S. involvement in Mexico since the Revolution and concludes that the U.S. under President Wilson will most likely end up going to war with Mexico.

**Title:** The Whole Truth About Mexico: President Wilson’s Responsibility
**Author:** Bulnes, Francisco
**Call No:** F 1234. B93 1916
**Publication:** M. Bulnes Book Company. New York, 1916

Francisco Bulnes was a man of many accomplishments: a professor of mathematics, chemist and bacteriologist, representative and senator in the Mexican Congress for 30 years and chairman at various times of the Senate and House of Representatives. In this book he addresses future U.S. President Wilson’s Mexican policies and responsibilities. In a heartfelt introduction Bulnes professes his love for his country, and states that he is not an enemy of the Revolution, but fears the revolutionaries lack the power to reconstruct the country, which will ultimately result in the country’s destruction. The book is divided into 4 parts: Wilson’s attempt to establish liberty and the great fiasco of the Mexican Revolution; Truth concerning the origin of the Mexican development up to the time of Wilson’s intervention; Political, historical indictment of Wilson in the Mexican case; Mexico’s probable condition in the immediate future. Bulnes believed that the revolution was a
terrible socialist experiment, and that Wilson as an idealist had no real understanding of the
problems experienced by Mexico. He reviews Wilson’s address to Congress in December 1915, and
answers Wilson’s challenge stated in the Saturday Evening Post interview, to show one case in history
where liberty had been “handed down from above.” Bulnes gives two and shows the failure of liberty
from below with the French Revolution. It is Bulnes’ contention that because of Mexico’s history,
customs, psychological traits and ethnology the country is incapable of democratic self-government
and needs strong-armed leadership and foreign assistance in order to develop.

AUTHOR Bulnes, Francisco, 1847-1924.
TITLE The whole truth about Mexico; President Wilson’s responsibility, by Francisco Bulnes;
authorized translation by Dora Scott.
call number SpCol F1234 .B93 1916.
This book is an analysis of the events unfolding as a result of the Mexican Revolution of 1910.
Published in 1916, the book was written as events continued to unfold and therefore gives us a
contemporary, if early perspective. The author was a Civil & Mining Engineer, Chemist, Bacteriologist
and an active member of the Porfirio Diaz government, a dictatorship of some 34 years that
ultimately triggered the Revolution. He was a representative and senator in congress for 30 years in
the Diaz government and served as the chairman of the senate and the house on several occasions.
Although Bulnes was part of the Diaz government, he states that his attitude is not that of “enmity”
towards the Mexican Revolution. The author states that “when man has studied the question
scientifically, Revolution is only a benefit to humanity in general,” but only if the people can carry it
to a complete and successful matter. The author’s objective is to give an analysis of the Revolution of
1910 and “arrive at the truth guided by the master passion of justice.” He explains the Revolution in a
threefold aspect; “that of a great social drama, a weighty international problem and a terrible
socialistic experience.” Bulnes does, however, state that he looks in horror at the current direction
the new Mexican government is heading. He heavily critiques President Wilson for involving himself
with Mexican affairs without being clearly informed of the political power struggle that was going on
in Mexico at the time. The author blames President Wilson for helping the “iron hand,” Venustiano
Carranza, for gaining the presidency. In general, he depicts the new Mexican leaders of 1916 as
“merciless hoofs of anarchy.” Although the author states that he will not be biased or hostile, his ties
to Mexico’s political past clearly surface.

Title Homenajes póstumos: Joaquín D. Casasús.
Author Alberto María Carreño (1875-1962)
call number SpColF1234 .C43 J6 1920
Publisher Septiembre 1920. (No publisher information)
Alberto María Carreño was a Mexican writer, historian, professor and scholar. Carreño’s literary and
scholarly pursuits ranged from economic, social, legal, historical, to biographical articles on
international issues, indigenous affairs, literary essays and even articles on mysticism and poetry. He
served as secretary of the Mexican ambassador to the United States, Joaquín Casasús. His access and
relationship with the Casasús family allowed him unlimited access to biographical information in the
form of documents and interviews with family members. Carreño also published along with this
biography several previously published articles by other authors praising Casasús life and efforts.

Title Historia de la revolución social de México. Primera etapa. La caída
del general Díaz; apuntes y observaciones para formar la
historia política de México de 1908 a 1915.
Author Del Castillo, José R.
call number SpColF1234 .C45 no. 1915
Publisher Mexico. 1915.
Jose R. Del Castillo attempts to record the history of the uprising in Mexico that led to the fall of
General Porfirio Díaz. The author covers the years 1908 to 1915 and is pro-revolution. Castillo
provides the context for Porfirio Díaz’s dictatorship and the onset of the revolution beginning with
the establishment of the Partido Científico. This is then followed by what the author calls the
“corruption” of the dictatorship. This “corruption” details the militaristic governmental structure and the inefficiencies of this form of government especially in relation to the agricultural well being and morale of the people of Mexico. The book ends with the eventual ousting and exile of General Porfirio Díaz.

**Title**

*Apuntes biográficos del Señor D. Ramón Corral: desde su nacimiento hasta encargarse del gobierno del Distrito Federal, 1854 à 1900.*

**Author**

Uruchurtu, Manuel R (1872-1912)

**Call Number**

SpColF1234.C82 1910

**Publisher**


Manuel Uruchurtu was a lawyer and politician in Mexico and he came of age during the Porifiriato (the rule of Porfirio Díaz). After the fall of Díaz, Uruchurtu was seen as part of the former political leadership due to his financial status. Eventually Uruchurtu followed the exiled Porfirio Díaz and General Ramon Corral to France. Uruchurtu died while returning to Mexico in 1912 when the ship he was on, the Titanic, sunk in the Atlantic. This book is the biography of General Ramon Corral as written by his friend and confidant, Manuel Uruchurtu.

**AUTHOR**

Davis, William Brownlee.

**TITLE**

*Experiences and observations of an American consular officer during the recent Mexican revolutions: as mainly told in a series of letters written by the author to his daughter* / by Will. B. Davis.

**PUB INFO**

Chula Vista, Calif : Davis, 1920.

**CALL NUMBER**

F1234 .D23

The book is a compilation of letters that the author sent to his daughter between 1913 and 1916. Davis' daughter had lived in Mexico with her father when the Mexican Revolution of 1910 broke out. She then moved back to the United States and Davis kept her informed of the events, which he witnessed following the Revolution. Davis was a doctor of medicine in Mexico, but was placed in charge of the American consulate in Guadalajara, Mexico, for the mere fact that he was the only American to hold an exequatur from the Mexican Government at the time. The letters cover both the political atmosphere as well as living conditions in Guadalajara. Although Davis states that the publication of his letters were not intended to contribute to the history nor describe the full account of the Revolution, the work does help to understand the Revolution through the eyes of an American politician.

**AUTHOR**

De Bekker, Leander Jan, 1872-1931.

**TITLE**

*The plot against Mexico, by L. J. de Bekker; with an introduction by John Farwell Moors*.

**PUB INFO**


**CALL NUMBER**

F1234 .D25

In this book the author analyzes the relationship between Mexico and the U.S. from the Mexican Revolution of 1910 until 1919. Debekker was a journalist for the New York Post and New York Tribune in Cuba, Mexico, Haiti and Santo Domingo. The author states that his main purpose for writing this book is "to lay the truth before the great body of American citizens in order that they may not be led into an unjust war by a few greedy capitalists." The author outlines the rough relationship the U.S. government has had with Mexico following the Revolution and argues that an armed intrusion is being pushed by special interest groups in the U.S. Debekker argues that oil money is behind the plot against Mexico and that war between the two countries would only bring Mexico to more ruin.

**AUTHOR**

Alec-Tweedie, Mrs. (Ethel), d. 1940.

**TITLE**

*The maker of modern Mexico: Porfirio Diaz, by Mrs. Alec-Tweedie (née Harley) With over 100 illustrations and a map.*

**PUB INFO**

New York, J. Lane; London, Hurst & Blackett, 1906.

**CALL NUMBER**

SpCol F1234 .D55 1906.

A bibliography of Porfirio Diaz by an English woman who had previously written a book praising Mexico, *Mexico As I Saw It*. Diaz personally allowed her to write his bibliography and even sat with
The author was also allowed to use Diaz' personal diary and records to help cover his personal life, political problems, and war stories. Alec-Tweedie uses over 100 illustrations to glorify Diaz and the progress he brought to Mexico. The author praises Diaz throughout the entire work and gives him credit for Mexico's economic growth and even her beauty. The closeness that the author had with Diaz throughout her research allows the reader to see how Porfirio Diaz thought about himself and how he wanted others to remember him.

**Title** La situación de México y la sucesión presidencial.

**Author** Urdanivia, Fernando

**Call Number** SpColF1234.D74 1940

**Publisher** México. Editorial Helios. 1940.

This book highlights the economy and sociopolitical climate of 1940 Mexico. The author is critical of every level of government and society, but affords some solutions. The 1940s saw the emergence of Communism and Capitalism and both of these economic systems are discussed and considered as potential solutions for Mexico. The world is at war and ideologies are being used to propagate these diametrically opposed systems. The book explores the many strata that make up the Mexican economy and how it is failing to capitalize on opportunities. No topic is barred from criticism. Education and immigration in particular are problems that are addressed, but fail to be explored in a satisfying way. For example, one chapter deals with the out-migration of Mexicans and poses the question: “Where are all the Mexicans in Mexico?”

**AUTHOR** Creelman, James, 1859-1915.

**TITLE** Diaz, master of Mexico, by James Creelman.

**PUB INFO** New York, London, D. Appleton and company, 1911.

**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1234.D522 1911.

A bibliography of the Mexican president who held eight terms in office, Porfirio Diaz. Creelman states that he is aware that several bibliographies have been made of Diaz, but he claims that they are all a bit confusing because they do not explain the evolution of “modern Mexico.” Creelman then explains that Mexico in 1824 did a terrible job in applying the principles of democratic government to the state and believes that it is key to keep this in mind when studying the Diaz era. Creelman covers Diaz’ life chronologically from youth to old age; he states that he is neither trying to attack nor defend Diaz, but to help explain his life. Ultimately, the author does express his feelings towards Diaz’ dictatorship, when he states that sometimes states need to be run by sheer strength to see drastic progress. Still, a bibliography of Diaz that is not all praise is hard to find before the Mexican revolution of 1910 and Creelman does a good job of adhering to his goal of objectivity.

**AUTHOR** Godoy, José Francisco, 1851

**TITLE** Porfirio Diaz, president of Mexico, the master builder of a great commonwealth, by José F. Godoy. With 60 illustrations, maps and diagrams.


**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1234.D543 1910.

This book is a biography of the Mexican president who served eight terms in office, Porfirio Diaz. Diaz ruled in Mexico for over 30 years and had countless biographies written about him, but very few had access to information by individuals who witnessed the president during his lifetime. Godoy composed the work with the help of the president’s family and friends, which, of course, gives most of the narrative a glorifying tone. Godoy covers Diaz’s school days, war time years, his presidency, and the historic meeting between U.S. president Taft and Diaz. This work is useful because it provides insight into how President Diaz’s peers perceived him.

**Title** Un pueblo, un siglo y un hombre (1810-1910) ensayo histórico.

**Author** Hernandez, Fortunato (1774 - 1848)

**Call Number** SpColF1234.D545 1909

**Publisher** México. Imprenta Escalante. 1909.

Fortunato Hernández, a medical surgeon and an ardent follower of Porfirio Díaz and his
administration wrote on a variety of topics including one of the longest armed conflicts in the history of Mexico, the Yaqui War. Hernández was sympathetic to Porfirio Díaz and so this book takes a kind and heroic perspective of the late 19th-century dictator. In these series of essays the author writes the biography of Porfirio Díaz. Hernández's perspective is quite clear from the beginning as to his personal bias in favor of Díaz. Hernández spends time establishing the conquests that shaped the man and his rise through the ranks of the military, from fugitive to General.

AUTHOR  Beals, Carleton, 1893-1979.
TITLE        Porfirio Díaz, dictator of Mexico, by Carleton Beals ... 126 illustrations.
PUB INFO     Philadelphia and London, J.B. Lippincott Co. [c1932]
CALL NUMBER  SpCol F1234 .D5163 1932.
This book is a biography of Porfirio Díaz and his legacy covering a time span of 100 years. The author uses documents and records from as early as the 1820's to 1932. Beals traveled throughout Mexico to places such as Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Vera Cruz to dig up records of rural teachers, inspectors, and ecclesiastical authorities. The author uses only primary material that was orally double-checked by other individuals. A lot of the records are illustrations, of which the book contains over 120. The book is broken into six parts covering Díaz's childhood, life as a soldier, and his long presidency. The author states that he knows the biography is going to be provisional for his time, but his intentions are that others will build upon it because he claims that some of the material that was available to him will not be available in the future.

Title             Elevación y caída de Porfirio Díaz.
Author        López-Portillo y Rojas, José (1850-1923)
Call Number  SpColF1234 .D5456 1921?
Publisher   Libreria Española. Mexico. 1921
Jose Lopez-Portillo y Rojas was a lawyer, politician and scholar. He was born in Guadalajara in 1850 and served as the Governor of Jalisco in 1911. He would briefly serve as Secretary of Foreign Affairs in 1914 under the short presidency of Victoriano Huerta. He would eventually become the director of the Mexican Academy of Language from 1916-1923. It is of interest to note that Rojas's father had also served as governor of Jalisco and had been part of the royal court of Maximiliano I. Rojas's book is a critical, and at times sympathetic, look at Porfirio Díaz's life. This biographical work is divided into sections that establish the rise and fall of the Díaz dictatorship. The sections are titled: The Hero, The Candidate, The Ruler, and The Man in Decline. Each of these sections details how Porfirio Díaz fits the titles selected by illuminating key moments in Díaz's rise and eventual fall.

TITLE Ethics in action. Porfirio Díaz and his work, by a soldier of the old guard.
PUB INFO  Mexico, Impr. de Hull, 1907.
CALL NUMBER  SpCol F1234 .D5462 1907.
A biography about Porfirio Díaz written by one of his soldiers who chose not to publish his name. The book praises Díaz and uses him as an example of how young men in Mexico should live their lives. Divided into two parts, the first part talks about Díaz's character and the second about his work. The book is propaganda driven to help create the ideal Mexican citizen under the Díaz government: every Mexican should be physically fit, ready when a call to arms is necessary, and following moral church values at all times. In the end, this type of propaganda could not stop the turmoil in Mexico that lead to the Revolution of 1910.

AUTHOR  Hannay, David, 1853-1934.
TITLE        Díaz, by David Hannay.
CALL NUMBER  SpCol F1234 .D5443 1917.
As part of series that focuses on individuals who shaped the 19th century, this book focuses on the life and achievements of Mexican president Porfirio Díaz. The author split the book into four parts; the beginning of his army duties, the French conflict, the fight for presidency, and the Indian problem. The book does not propose a directly negative or positive interpretation of Díaz's carrier, but it does
elaborate on the economic growth Diaz brought to Mexico as president. The final chapter briefly mentions the Revolution that swept him out of power, but does not go into detail about the political or economic changes that happened consequently. More than anything, this book is useful in understanding how Europeans evaluated Diaz's reign at the turn of the 20th century.

Title     Mexico tal cual es.
Author    Fornaro, Carlo de.
Call Number SpColF1234 .F72 1909

This book is written by Carlo de Fornaro. Fornaro was born in Calcutta, India and raised in Italy and Switzerland. His ancestry can be traced back to Pope Alexander VI. He was a cartoonist and painter living in New York until 1906. He then moved to Mexico. Fornaro was enthralled by the lack of metropolitan journalism in Mexico and thus began his journalistic career. This book is a scathing attack on Porfirio Diaz's reign. It also includes an open letter to Theodore Roosevelt and is decidedly anti-Diaz and pro-Revolution. Some credit Fornaro as the catalyst for the overthrow of the Diaz government and point to this book as proof. The book begins with a short biography of Porfirio Diaz and then dovetails into the atrocities and massacres perpetrated by Diaz through his reign and the ill effects of this on not only Mexico but the rest of Latin America.

AUTHOR King, Rosa E. (Rosa Eleanor), 1865
TITLE Tempest over Mexico; a personal chronicle [by] Rosa E. King. Illus. by Carroll Bill.
CALL NUMBER F1234 .K49

In this work, King outlined her time in Mexico from 1905 through the Revolution of 1910. The author, an English woman who lived in Cuernavaca, Morelos during that time, had a unique experience with the revolution. As a property owner of a tourist hotel, she was well off economically. Although the Revolution took much away from her in terms of material assets, she stays sympathetic to the Mexican people. She dedicates two chapters to the siege of this southern city and the tragic journey for the people of Toluca. King skillfully outlines the importance of Zapata’s movement, but makes no effort to portray the causes behind the political actions of the day. The book's theme could be summed up in her own words, "the Zapatistas were not an army, but a people in arms."

AUTHOR Mexico. President (1924-1928 : Calles)
TITLE Mexico before the world; public documents and addresses of Plutarco Elias Calles. Translated from the Spanish and edited by Robert Hammond Murray ...
PUB INFO New York, Academy Press, 1927.
CALL NUMBER SpCol F1234 .M647 1927.

A compilation of addresses and public records pertaining to the president of Mexico in 1927, Plutarco Elias Calles. Murray created this compilation with the object of providing an adequate and convenient source of reference for those who seek “authoritative information upon the man and his work.” The editor states that this work will illuminate anyone who seeks to understand what is going on in Mexico since the presidency of Calles and his programs of reform and reconstruction. The editor provides several documents regarding Articles 27 and 28 of Mexico’s Revolutionary Constitution of 1917, both articles pertaining to land reform.

AUTHOR O'Shaughnessy, Edith, 1870-1939.
TITLE A diplomat's wife in Mexico / Edith O'Shaughnessy.

The author was stationed with her husband at a U.S. Embassy in Mexico during the progression of the 1910 Revolution. The book is a compilation of letters sent by O'Shaughnessy to her mother covering the dramatic period in Mexico City between October 8th, 1913 to the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the U.S. on April 23rd, 1914. The intentions of the author are to expose the reader to the perspective of a person "who has loved Mexico for her beauty and wept for the disasters that
have over taken her." O'Shaughnessy hopes that the letters will throw some light on the difficulties of the Mexican situation. The center topic of her letters is the Mexican president Victoriano Huerta. The letters also elaborate on the shattering of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Mexico in 1914. The author mourns for Mexico and states that while the struggle for power continues, "Mexico's industries are dead, her land laid to waste, and her sons and daughters exiled or starving."

**AUTHOR** O'Shaughnessy, Edith, 1870-1939.
**TITLE** Intimate pages of Mexican history, by Edith O'Shaughnessy [Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy].
**PUB INFO** New York, George H. Doran Co. [c1920]
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1234 .O84 1920.

This book analyzes the presidencies of Porfirio Diaz, Francisco Leon de la Barra, Francisco I. Madero and Victoriano Huerta. O'Shaughnessy, who was the wife of a diplomat at the U.S. embassy in Mexico, gives detailed accounts to the best of her knowledge of these individuals; she includes only material that she witnessed herself or heard directly from others. Throughout the book O'Shaughnessy gives her political opinion on each of the four presidents. She emphasizes Huerta's administration because he struggled to maintain his government under pressure from the U.S. President. The author uses Huerta as an example of the weak when they cross the desires of the strong. The author seems to have a negative outlook on the Revolution of 1910 because she believes that Mexico cannot be "reborn." In the author's opinion, "a beneficent tyrant is the best the country could hope for." O'Shaughnessy believes that the only thing that has resulted from U.S. aid is bloodshed and that Mexico should be left alone to allow the educated and experienced men of Mexico to be able to produce a stable government.

**AUTHOR** Sáenz, Moisés, 1888-1941.
**TITLE** Some Mexican problems <lectures on the Harris foundation 1926> by Moises Saenz and Herbert I. Priestly.
**PUB INFO** Chicago, Ill. The University of Chicago press [c1926]
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1234 .S13 1926.

The book consists of two lengthy speeches, one by Moises Saenz and the other by Herbert I. Priestly. Both are well-known professors and address much-discussed Mexican issues of 1926, in particular the new programs that President Plutarco Elias Calles was setting in motion. Saenz' speech is broken into three major parts; foreign investment and Mexican nationalism, humanism and the Mexican laborer, and integrating Mexico through education. Priestly's speech is also broken into three major parts; basic features of the Mexican problem, the rehabilitation program, and U.S.Mexican relations. The book is part of a two volume series that was published after these individuals gave their address at the Norman Wait lecture series in 1926. The speeches are geared towards individuals familiar with the political sphere of Mexico in 1926.

**Title** México en pensamiento y en acción; obra ilustrada con muchedumbre de reproducciones de la colosal obra pictórica de José Clemente Orozco, Diego Rivera y Dr. Atl, y fotografias de prominentes representativos de nuestra revolución.
**Author** Salazar, Rosendo (1888-1971)
**Call Number** SpColF1234 .S26 1926
**Publisher** México. Editorial Avante. 1926.

Rosendo Salazar was a journalist, writer and advocate for trade and labor union movements in post-revolutionary Mexico. Due to his strong idealism and vociferous support of laborers and workers he served several key posts in various labor unions in Mexico after the revolution. The aim of this book is to memorialize the contributions of individuals that played important roles during and after the revolution with stress on Diego Rivera. Diego Rivera’s pictorial representations of workers and the labor movements are found throughout the book and serves to not only highlight the accompanying text but as a stand-alone commentary.
**Title** A traves de América. El México de Porfirio Díaz (Hombres y cosas):
Estudios sobre el desenvolvimiento general de la República mexicana. Observaciones hechas en el terreno ofcial y en particular.

**Author** Sesto, Julio (1871 -1960)

**Call Number** SpCoF1234 .S49 1909 (no date in book itself)

**Publisher** F. Sempere y Compañia, Editores. Valencia, Spain. (no date)

*There is no copyright date in this book.*

Julio Sesto was born in Pontevedra, Spain, in 1871 and died in Mexico City in 1960. He moved to Mexico in 1899 where he lived in Veracruz, Tlacotalpan, Puebla and Mexico City. He devoted himself to carpentry, journalism and literature. He was a professor of literature at UNAM. Sesto takes a critical look at the infrastructure of Mexico. He calls it the Mexico of Porfirio Díaz, but his criticisms aren’t directed at the ‘jefe maximo” per se. Rather, Sesto takes a look at Mexican society by analyzing newspapers, art, labor, business, and the state of science. He discusses, very critically, hygiene and morals. The book ends on a high note as he praises the Mexican woman.

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**Title** Justo Sierra, el maestro de américa

**Author** Gabriel Ferrer Mendiolea (1904-1967)

**Call Number** SpCoF1234 .S567 F45 1947

**Publisher** México, Ediciones Xochitl, 1947.

Gabriel Ferrer Mendiolea was a prolific historical writer. He was trained as a lawyer but enjoyed journalism and history. He would enter historical writing contests and would be victorious on many occasions. He wrote mainly about the Yucatán and the impact the peninsula had on Mexico, both from a strategic position but also in terms of the sons it bore that would shape Mexico. This book is a biography of Justo Sierra. Mendiolea describes Justo Sierra as an accomplished educator as well as a man drawn to writing and politics. Sierra was also a voice for the voiceless, specifically the indigenous people of Mexico. Sierra was convinced that there was a place for them within the greater society and that they could be profitable contributors to the Mexican economy.

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**Title** Panorama histórico de la revolución mexicana.

**Author** Alfonso Teja Zabre (1888-1962)

**Call Number** SpCoF1234 .T28 1939

**Publisher** Ediciones Bota. Mexico. 1939.

Alfonso Teja Zabre was a Mexican lawyer, historian, poet, professor, politician, journalist, diplomat and academic. He was also a pioneer of Mexican cinema as a screenwriter. Zabre’s book is an overview of the Mexican Revolution. Zabre attempts to analyze and interpret the Mexican Revolution as new information was coming to light on a regular basis and from varied perspectives in 1939. Inclined to leave criticism to others, Teja Zabre prefers to report and integrate data and eyewitness accounts from a variety of sources both domestic and international to form a cogent picture of the revolution that took place in Mexico from 1888 to 1938.

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**AUTHOR** Thompson, Wallace, 1883-1936.

**TITLE** The Mexican mind: a study of national psychology, by Wallace Thompson.

**PUB INFO** Boston, Little, Brown, and Co., 1922.

**CALL NUMBER** SpCoF1234 .T47 1922.

According to the author this book “seeks to remedy, in part, the errors of the past and to give a ground to help with repetition in the future.” Since according to the author no one has written about the psychological struggles that the Mexican people have had to go through since the Revolution of 1910, he traces the psychology pattern of the people as it stands to in 1922. He focuses on the emotions, culture, politics, and patriotism of the Mexicans. Thompson believes that “Americans can’t classify the Mexican mind by any criteria yet known” and concludes that Mexicans should be looked upon as individuals and not as a social unit.

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**AUTHOR** Thompson, Wallace, 1883-1936.
TITLE The people of Mexico; who they are and how they live, by Wallace Thompson.
CALL NUMBER SpCol F1234 .T48 1921.
This book seeks to analyze Mexico in 1921. Thompson’s diagnosis is that it is “one of the sickest nations in the world.” Thompson has extensive journalistic experience in Mexico and is a member of the Dohey Research Foundation, and yet he states that he had much trouble gathering information such as government statistics and records because they were inaccessible. Thompson breaks up his book into two parts, a “discussion of the race question” and descriptions of people’s “living conditions”. Thompson points out several of Mexico’s political and social problems, but offers no real solutions for any of them.

AUTHOR Tweedle, Ethel Brilliana Harley.
TITLE Mexico, from Diaz to the Kaiser, by Mrs. Alec-Tweedie. With 36 illustrations.
PUB INFO New York : George H. Doran company, [1918]
CALL NUMBER SpCol F1234 .T96
The book covers the downfall of Porfirio Diaz and the progress of the Revolution until 1917. Tweedle, who wrote several books on Mexico including a bibliography on Porfirio Diaz, states that the object of this book is to “disentangle the knotted Mexican skin of the last ten years, and to show the present political, commercial, and financial position of Mexico with its future possibilities.” The author met Diaz while he was still in power and had several conversations with him; he considered him a gentleman. Given all that, the author, of course, has a very negative view about the Mexican Revolution of 1910. In the end, Tweedle argues that if Mexico regained a strong centralized power, she should enter WWI in order to take the oil and gold trade away from the Germans. Although the book has an overall negative interpretation of the Mexican Revolution, the detailed accounts coming from a person who was present for the majority of the Revolution are useful.

AUTHOR Velarde, Claudio J.
TITLE Under the Mexican flag, the Mexican struggle outlined.
PUB INFO Los Angeles, Southland Publishing House, 1926.
CALL NUMBER F1234 .V4
The book seeks to clarify the new Legislation that President Plutarco Elías Calles has set forth for Mexico. Himself of Mexican descent, the author feels remorse for Mexico because he feels that several countries have taken advantage of her natural resources. Velarde states that everyone “takes, but does not give back.” He talks with great optimism of the Calles administration because it put into action new laws that would help stop Mexico from being taken advantage of. The book covers topics such as the Indian question, foreign investors, political parties and even women’s suffrage. Velarde states that he tries not to be complex, but at times it does seem to be necessary to have background knowledge of the topic he is talking about.

AUTHOR Padilla, Ezequiel, 1890-1971.
TITLE ... The Mexican author ...
An address by Padilla in honor of historian Jose C. Valades on his publication of the book El Porfirismo. Padilla states that Valades has done a magnificent job in reconstructing the turbulent era of Diaz and reminding everyone how far Mexico progressed under his rule. Padilla also claims that Mexican historians and philosophers alike are not given enough credit and need to be honored when they deserve it.

AUTHOR Walling, William English, 1877-1936.
TITLE The Mexican question; Mexico and American-Mexican relations under Calles and Obregon, by William English Walling.
PUB INFO New York : Robins press, [c1927]
CALL NUMBER F1234 .W25
This work intended to update the readers of 1927 regarding U.S.-Mexican relations. The author
speaks highly of Plutarco Elías Calles, president in 1927, and devotes Part I entirely to his accomplishments. Walling even allows the president to read the first ten chapters of the book before publication to evaluate whether or not Walling’s analysis was appropriate and correct. Part II then deals with the Mexican Labor Movement and how Calles and Obregón, Calles’ predecessor, dealt with it, and Part III finally elaborates on U.S.-Mexican relations with a special emphasis on American oil interests in Mexico. The author sympathizes with the Mexican Labor Movement throughout the book and tries to clarify the differences between this and a communist movement.

Title: Diplomatic Episodes in Mexico, Belgium and Chile
Author: Wilson, Henry Lane
Call No: F 1234 W727
Publisher: Doubleday, Page & Company. Garden City & New York, 1927

This book is a memoir of the author’s time in Mexico, Belgium and Chile as ambassador of the United States of America during the period 1897-1914. Wilson pens a very readable account of events that took place during his ambassadorships, but also gives background history of each country, its political structure, and the racial make-up of the country. The book is divided into three parts, each country dealt with separately, but the greater part of the book deals with his time in Mexico as it was in the midst of a revolution. The author accurately predicted that Madero would not be in power long because of the inadequacy of his platform and policies and the natural tendencies of Mexico toward lawlessness and disorder. Wilson’s writing definitely exhibits the typical prejudices of the time regarding class and race. An index is not included, but each chapter has the key topics of the chapter as a sub-heading so the reader can access needed material. A number of appendices are included which are filled with appointments, resolutions, telegrams, and letters.

AUTHOR Hancock, Ralph, 1903
TITLE Baja California; hunting, fishing, and travel in Lower California, Mexico, by Ralph Hancock with Ray Haller, Mike McMahan [and] Frank Alvarado.
PUB INFO Los Angeles, Academy Publishers [1953]
CALL NUMBER SpCol F1246 .H3 1953.

Celebrating the beauty of Baja California, Hancock states that the lower Mexican peninsula is one of the “last great primitive areas available to American Sportsmen.” The book is meant to be a guide that tells its readers how to decide on the best hunting spots, how to get there, and what is needed in terms of equipment.

Title Carretera transpeninsular de la Baja California
Author Irigoyen, Ulises
Call Number SpColF1246 .I75 1943
Publisher Mexico : Editorial America, 1943.

The purpose of this book is to relay a study of the benefits resulting from the implementation of the Free Zone in Baja California in the early 1940s and to determine the supporting basis of the project of building a trans-peninsular highway. The author traveled nearly two thousand miles across the Baja California peninsula from Cabo San Lucas to Mexicali and Tijuana. Part of the reason this study was commissioned was to establish areas that were in need of Federal financial assistance. These underserved communities would benefit from an extension of infrastructural investment and support from the government. The author conducted interviews and took photographs in order to bolster the argument for the development of the trans-peninsular highway while taking inventory of the local needs.

AUTHOR Miller, Max, 1901
TITLE Land where time stands still, by Max Miller, illustrated with photographs by George Lindsay and the author.
PUB INFO New York : Dodd, Mead & Company, 1943.
CALL NUMBER F1246 .M7
This book is a personal account by the author recording his trip from San Diego to Cape San Lucas, Baja California in 1941. Miller states that it is not meant to be an adventure story, but his humoristic style is entertaining. Recording the economic and social realities that he witnesses between Alta and Baja California, the author also comments on a certain hostility towards Americans that he experienced in Baja California. A letter by a colleague of his explains that Mexicans were simply worked up by the recent attack on Pearl Harbor. The outbreak of WWII is also reflected upon in the book in particular in terms of the Mexican economy.

**Title**
Memoria de la Comisión del Instituto geológico de México que exploró la región norte de la Baja California.

**Author**
Mexico. Instituto geológico.

**Call Number**
SpColF1246 .M65 1913

**Publisher**
México. Secretaría de fomento. 1913.

This book was produced by the Department of Public Works, Colonization and Industry. It is a geological study of Northern Baja California from Tijuana to San Quentin. There are several foldout maps and tables of the region. There is a precipitation graph (foldout) that includes Los Angeles and San Diego data. Many photographs of vegetation and land formations that are typical of this part of Baja California can be seen throughout this book.

**Author**
Martínez, Pablo L.

**Title**
A history of Lower California (the only complete and reliable one) Translation from Spanish by Ethel Duffy Turner.

**PUB INFO**
México : Editorial Baja California, 1960 [c1956]

**CALL NUMBER**
F1246 .M353 1960

Martinez, a native to Baja California, attempts to give an updated and clear history of his native land because he feels that this has not yet been accomplished. The author covers the physical geography of Baja California and elaborates on the history going back to the 16th century. Martinez uses diaries and records of Franciscans and Jesuits to help him reconstruct a clear image of Baja California. The author divides the book into seven parts. The first three parts supply the reader with background information such as geographical facts, anthropological knowledge, and the history of the discovery by the Spaniards in 1532. The Jesuit, Franciscan and Dominican period are covered in parts four and five. The national period starting in 1822 is covered in parts six and seven. This book gives a good summary of Baja California and its deep roots in Mexican history.

**Author**
North, Arthur Walbridge.

**Title**
The mother of California, being an historical sketch of the little known land of Baja California, from the days of Cortez to the present time, depicting the ancient missions therein established, the mines there found, and the physical, social and political aspects of the country; together with an extensive bibliography relative to the same, by Arthur Walbridge North; with an introduction by Cyrus C. Adams...

**PUB INFO**
San Francisco and New York : P. Elder and Company, [c1908]

**CALL NUMBER**
F1246 .N84

A good introduction to the history of Baja California, North divides his book into nine chapters. He begins with the conquistadors of the 16th century, then dedicates three chapters to the Franciscans, the Dominicans, and the Jesuits. Using records from the Spaniards, North traces the political and social conditions of Baja California. The book also contains numerous maps that help illustrate the physical geography of Baja California.

**Author**
North, Arthur Walbridge.

**Title**
Camp and camino in lower California; a record of the adventures of the author while exploring peninsular California, Mexico. With a foreword by Robley D. Evans.

**PUB INFO**

**CALL NUMBER**
F1246 .N85

North records his travels throughout Baja California in 1909 and explains the geography and its

**AUTHOR** Schwatka, Frederick, 1849-1892.  
**TITLE** In the land of cave and cliffdwellers, by Frederick Schwatka.  
**PUB INFO** Boston : Educational Publishing Co., [c1899]  
**CALL NUMBER** F1261 .S391 1899  
This book is a compilation of Schwatka's three journeys to Northern Mexico in 1889 and 1890. The first two trips he describes are to Casas Grandes and Chihuahua; these are shorter trips and Schwatka describes them in detail, noting how he tries to avoid rough terrain but is forced to cross through some mountains near Guaymas in Sonora. The third trip describes Schwatka's journey eastward to Chihuahua, where he observes mining operations and encounters with Indians. The author states that the book is not intended to be a travelogue, but it does seem to be written in the format as one.

**AUTHOR** Martin, Percy F. (Percy Falcke), 1861-1941.  
**TITLE** Mexico's treasure-house (Guanajuato) : an illustrated and descriptive account of the mines and their operations in 1906 / by Percy F. Cartin ... 44 pages illustrations, 6 panoramic views, 2 maps and diagrams.  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1281 .M38 1906.  
The book is an analysis of the 1906 re-emergence of U.S. and Great Britain's interests in mining in Guanajuato. The author invites other investors to Guanajuato, luring them with the notion that soon a monopoly will be set for the reaming of the gold and silver in the area. Martin gives a brief history of Guanajuato, then devotes the rest of the book to its mining industry. The author states that Guanajuato has been one of the most profitable mining sites and that it certainly has the potential to become the number one site. Martin does emerge as someone very knowledgeable of the mining industry and the economics behind the operation.
The second of a two-volume work on Stephen’s travels in the Yucatan, in which the author continues to detail the ruins he visited with the use of engravings, daguerreotypes and drawings. The author also poses and seeks to answer a number of questions: Who were the peoples of America and who were the builders of the pyramids and cities? The prevalent thought of the time was that the ruins were not the works of the people who inhabited the area at the time of the conquest, but were the work of a lost people. Stephen argues that there is plenty of physical evidence and historical accounts by Spanish conquistadors that show that the people at the time of the conquest if not the builders were direct descendants of those who built the cities. An appendix is included which has Mayan manuscripts complete with translation and a list of birds observed between October – June 1841-42.

**AUTHOR** Thurman, Michael E.
**TITLE** The Naval Department of San Blas; New Spain’s bastion for Alta California and Nootka, 1767 to 1798, by Michael E. Thurman.
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1391 S18 T47

Thurman gives a full political history of San Blas, Alta California going back to the time when the Spaniards used it as a naval base. The author’s research demonstrates how San Blas helped supply the missions and presidios of Alta California. Thurman’s research also reveals that the base went through much hardship to help supply others. The author focuses on the political and military history of the area. Although some economic and social history is touched upon, a detailed history of these subjects is not the intention here.

**Title:** Tijuana 1964: Una Vision Fotografica e Historica/ A Photographic And Historic View
**Author:** Ganster, Paul, David Pinera Ramirez & Anotonio Padilla Corona
**Call No:** F 1391 .T36 C76 2000
**Publishers:** San Diego State University Press & Institute for Regional Studies of the Californias. San Diego, 2000

This is a beautiful coffee table size black and white photographic history of Tijuana in 1964. The photographs of Harry W. Crosby are accompanied by essays written by Ganster, Pinera, Ramirez, and Corona that give the historical context of the photographs. The book was produced as part of the October 2000 exhibit organized by Tijuana’s Casa de la Cultura. At first the photographer concentrated on subjects that he felt would be of interest to the tourist, but broadened his scope after a couple of days to focus on the inhabitants rather than the tourist trade. The photographs show residents of the rich, middle class and the poor; churches, graveyards, municipal institutions and panoramic views of the city. Over 700 photographs were taken, but only 42 were included in the book, and these were selected for artistic merit and their contribution to the knowledge and understanding of Tijuana. The essays are printed in a two-column format with Spanish on one side and the English translation on the other side. This is a beautiful book, but it is disconcerting that the essays are compiled in the first half of the book and the photos in the second half, which means the reader has to flip back and forth to find the picture that goes with the essay.

**Title** Historiografía del Ecuador.
**Author** Barrera, Isaac J (1884-1970)
**Call Number** SpColF1401 .P153 no. 189 1956
**Publisher** Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia. Mexico. 1956.

Isaac J. Barrera was an Ecuadorian essayist, historian, biographer, literary critic, university professor and journalist. He wrote mostly on the topic of Ecuadorian history. This book is part of an annual series published by the Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia and produced in large part to
promote, coordinate and disseminate mapping, geophysical, geographical and historical studies related to the sciences of interest of the nation states of the Americas. Barrera writes the biographies of Ecuadorian historiographers Juan de Velasco, Pedro Fermín Cevallos, Federico González Suárez, and Jacinto Jijón y Caamaño.

**TITLE** The South American handbook 1948; a year book and guide to the countries and resources of South and Central America, Mexico and Cuba. edited by Howell Davies.

**PUB INFO** London : Trade & Travel Publications ltd. [etc.] : Distributed in the United States of America by the H. W. Wilson Co. [etc.].

**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1401 .S71 1948.

A year book and guide to the countries of South and Central America, Mexico and Cuba. The guide consists of several advertisements and information about desired tourist locations. The guide also contains some new legislature of the time as well as embassy information. Major roads special points of interest are highlighted. The guide could be useful to anyone interested in studying advertising strategies in the mid 20th century.

**AUTHOR**International Bureau of the American Republics.

**TITLE** Uruguay [a handbook].

**PUB INFO** [Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1893]

**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1403 .B92 no.61 1892.

A handbook produced by the U.S. government to inform American citizens about Uruguay. The book covers themes such as physical geography, history, political organizations, political divisions, population, finances, education, and resources. The chapters are not very long and the appendix makes up most of the book. The book’s appendix also contains several economic facts and tables that could be utilized by economic historians. The handbook gives a good introduction to Uruguay and how it appeared to Americans in 1893.

**AUTHOR** Bureau of the American Republics (Washington, D.C.)

**TITLE** Mexico : a handbook / [prepared by Arthur W. Fergusson].

**PUB INFO** [Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1891.

**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1403 .B95 no. 9 1891.

The handbook presents Mexico’s state of affairs in 1891. It touches upon topics such as population, agriculture, religion, custom house regulations, industries, mining, and government laws. The appendix includes the Mexican Constitution that was in place in 1891. The appendix also specifies who possesses and distributes goods in each state.

**AUTHOR** Bureau of the American Republics (Washington, D.C.)

**TITLE** Handbook of Paraguay.


**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1403 .I68 no. 54 1892.

This handbook was produced by the U.S. government to inform the reader on the country of Paraguay. The handbook covers topics such as topography, climate, rivers and lakes, agriculture, enterprise, commerce, religious and public institutions, population, immigration, and financial conditions. The appendix contains a few tables that measure the country’s import and export rates at the time.

**Title:** A Californian in South America, 1880-1941

**Author:** Chapman, Charles Edward

**Call No:** SpCol F 1405 1916 25C4

**Publisher:** Lederer, Street, & Zeus Company. Berkeley, California, 1917

The main title of the book is misleading as it gives the impression that it is the memoirs of the author’s time in South America between 1880-1941. The sub-title is a better indicator: A report on the visit of Professor Charles Edward Chapman of the University of California to South America upon the occasion of the American Congress of Bibliography and History held at Buenos Aires in July, 1916 in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence of the Argentine Republic July 9th, 1816. The conference was sponsored in large part by grants from the Ford Foundation and the Carnegie
Corporation on Higher Education in the American Republics and reflects the interest of American business to educate the population on the importance of understanding Latin America. The report contains 12 documents, the first an opening address and the formal inauguration of the American Congress of Bibliography & History at Buenos Aires. The remaining documents deal with the congress’ purpose of founding the American Bibliographical Institute and how best to further public knowledge and understanding of Latin America. The conference determined that a three-pronged plan would facilitate these goals, first, the founding of a quarterly biographical review, and second and third the exchange of professors and students between the Americas. This report is a good companion to Charles Wagley’s, *Social Science Research on Latin America.*

**AUTHOR** Adams, Frederick Upham, 1859-1921.  
**TITLE** *Conquest of the tropics; the story of the creative enterprises conducted by the United Fruit Company,* by Frederick Upham Adams  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1408 .A2 1914.  
The author states that the book was an effort to describe large corporations whose histories and operations should interest the public. Since Adams receives most of his information from the United Fruit Company, the book really ends up a history of that corporation. Adams elaborates on how the company has been able to produce and ship bananas, sugar, and other raw materials throughout the years. Adams describes the company’s operating system, which stations thousands of workers in Latin American countries and funds scientists and physicians to study tropical diseases. Adams includes a great number of illustrations to help depict the environment of each country. The book does not question the operations of the United Fruit Company; in fact, it seems to actually sing its praises.

**AUTHOR** Crichfield, George Washington, 1862  
**TITLE** *American supremacy; the rise and progress of the Latin American republics and their relations to the United States under the Monroe doctrine,* by George W. Crichfield.  
**PUB INFO** New York, Brentano's, 1908.  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1408 .C92 1908.  
This two volume series tackles the involvement of the U.S. with its Latin American neighbors. Crichfield emphasizes the poor media coverage that U.S. citizens are exposed to; it is only once in a great while that a good correspondent will report on what is actually going on in Latin America. Crichfield then covers an array of subjects including Latin American revolutions and how the U.S. has interfered one way or another. He criticizes the U.S. for considering themselves to be superior. IN the end, the book does a good job at introducing the reader to the political presence of the U.S. government in Latin America throughout the 19and into the 20century.

**AUTHOR** Delaney, Eleanor Cecilia, 1908  
**TITLE** *Latin America; a source book of instructional materials,* by Eleanor C. Delaney.  
**PUB INFO** New York, Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1943.  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1408 .D4 1943.  
This book is a great resource for teachers who want to introduce their students to Latin America. Delaney states that U.S. teachers do a great job at introducing western European culture, but tend to oversimplify Latin America. She provides guides, activities, and suggestions to incorporate Latin America in a lesson and emphasizes that Latin America should be understood as a multicultural region of the world. Being a teacher herself, Delaney draws most of the material out of her actual work.

**AUTHOR** Enock, C. Reginald (Charles Reginald), 1868-1970.  
**TITLE** *The republics of Central and South America, their resources, industries, sociology and future,* by C. Reginald Enock ... with sixteen illustrations and nine maps.  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1408 .E57 1922.
This work analyzes the conditions of Latin America in 1922. Enock states that the lands are rich in raw materials, but that Latin America cannot hope to strive further in the world solely based on that. He elaborates on the fact that the Latin American republics have been struggling with violence and revolts throughout the 19th and into the 20th century. This has to change, if the U.S. and Great Britain, who show great interest in the region, are supposed to act upon it.

**AUTHOR** Gunther, John, 1901-1970.  
**TITLE** Inside Latin America, by John Gunther.  
**PUB INFO** New York, London : Harper & brothers, 1941  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1408 .G85

The book attempts to give a picture of the political situation in each Latin American country at the time. Gunther is also the author of *Inside Europe* and *Inside Asia* and approaches this book the same way he did his other two, comparing and contrasting with the U.S. The author finds that the Latin American continent is just as foreign to the U.S. as Asia. Gunther elaborates that each Latin American country has their own political problems, some more complex than others. His information is derived solely from his travels and his interactions with journalists and other officials willing to talk to him. The book gives a good perspective of how Americans thought about Latin America and how some perceived ideas of the land were true and others not so much.

**AUTHOR** Calderon, F Garcia.  
**TITLE** Latin America : its rise and progress / by F. Garcia Calderon ; with a preface by Raymond Poincare ; translated by Bernard Miall.  
**PUB INFO** London : T. Fisher Unwin, 1913.  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1408 .G225 1913.

Written by Peruvian diplomat Francisco Garcia Calderon and published in 1913, *Latin America: Its Rise and Progress* represents a classic in the field of Latin American history. In assessing the present and future status of Latin America, Calderon touched upon many fields, including history, literature, philosophy, economics, and the social sciences and concluded that Latin America had made significant cultural contributions and had a bright future. Readers seeking to understand the role of ideology in any political movement, especially movements for independence, would do well to read Calderon’s work. *Latin America: Its Rise and Progress* does possess an unmistakable nationalist tone, however. Calderon worried about the lack of Latin American unity and the threat to Latin America’s potential greatness posed by the undue influence of the United States, Germany, and Japan. As he no doubt saw the looming threat of a great European war, he predicted that the greatness of Latin civilization would pass from France to Latin America. *Latin America: Its Rise and Progress* presents not only a fascinating study of Latin American history, but its dynamic relations with Europe and North America.

**Title:** The Republics of Latin America  
**Author:** James, Herman G. & Percy A. Martin  
**Call Number:** F 1408 . J27 1924

**Publisher:** Harper & Brothers Publishers. New York & London, 1924  
The authors of this book endeavored to write a book that would prepare to meet the needs of college courses in the fields of history, government, foreign trade, and commerce, where it was essential for the students to have a basic understanding of the historical background of a country’s political and economic systems. In the span of 13 chapters a basic description is given of the Spanish and Portuguese colonial systems and how these impacted the struggles for independence of South American countries. More detail and emphasis is given on the period subsequent to a country’s independence. Included are the types of constitutions, governments, political parties of each country. Comparisons are made between the constitutions of Latin America and the United States of America. The last chapter discusses the development of the Monroe Doctrine, Pan-Americanism, war and international relations. Of great interest and help to the student or researcher is an added suggested reading list and a bibliography of the texts used by the authors.

**AUTHOR** James, Preston E. (Preston Everett), 1899-1986.
In the publishing of the revised edition of *Latin America* by Syracuse University’s Professor of Geography Preston E. James, James sought to address two issues concerning Latin America. The first was to point out that the post war influx of American business and politics into Latin America was often undertaken without an understanding of regional issues, which in turn led to failed policies and cultural misunderstandings. Secondly, the book addressed the evolution of South America from an agricultural society with pre-modern lifestyles to a growing industrial society and all the changes that went along with such a transition. James argued that a geographical understanding of South America with all the differences and similarities between its peoples and cultures would greatly benefit American business and government. James’s study is exhaustive as he examined the whole of South America. He concludes with raw data on such things as climate and exports, followed by a list of references and excellent maps for each country.

**AUTHOR** Pierson, William Whatley, b. 1890.
**TITLE** Hispanic-American history: a syllabus, by William Whatley Pierson, jr ...
**PUB INFO** Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press; London, H. Milford, Oxford University Press, 1926.
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1408 .P622 1926.

The growing importance of Latin America on the international scene and its status as a legitimate area of scholarly study in the United States led Professor of History and Government, William Whatley Pierson, Jr. of the University of North Carolina, to publish a revised edition of *Hispanic-American History: A Syllabus* in 1926. This short book is organized into ten chapters, which address ten different themes of Latin American culture and history. Students were expected to read this text as well as additional books referenced here in order to supplement their understanding of the lecture material. Pierson emphasized that his syllabus was not etched in stone, but that it was flexible given that the study of Latin America was still relatively new and there were areas of major disagreement among scholars. *Hispanic-American History: A Syllabus* is nonetheless an interesting work for anyone wishing to know the evolution of Latin American scholarship in the United States. Likewise one could see, from the list of books Pierson provided, how early 20th century American students came to their conclusions and beliefs concerning Latin America.

**Title: Latin America**
**Author:** Shepherd, William R.
**Call No:** F 1408 . S54 1914
**Publishers:** Henry Holt & Company. New York, 1914

The author, William R. Shepherd, professor of history at Columbia University, wrote this book as part of the Home University Library Series Consequently, it reads like a Readers Digest and is very basic. The book is divided into 2 parts, the first deals with the conquest, Spanish and Portuguese colonialism, social organization and economic conditions. The second part covers the republics, their independence, national development, international relations, geography and resources, and the political financial situation etc. An appendix is included with a table of each country’s population and a suggested reading list, which might be of more help to the student or researcher than the actual book.

**AUTHOR** Warshaw, J. (Jacob), 1878-1944.
**TITLE** The new Latin America, by J. Warshaw ... with an introduction by James E. Le Rossignol
**PUB INFO** New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Company [c1922]
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1408 .W29 1922.

According to Professor Jacob Warshaw of the University of Nebraska and Corresponding Member of the Hispanic Society of America, only a very few of the many books about Latin America published in the early 20th century were devoted to examining the progressive nature of Latin American society. Warshaw’s response to this was the publishing of *The New Latin America* in 1922. Comprised of four
parts and divided into chapters, Warshaw collectively examined various aspects of Latin American society. Warshaw argued for the great achievements of Latin American civilization that had gone unacknowledged and unnoticed by Americans and Europeans alike. The modern Latin America was the Latin America that Warshaw wished to familiarize the general American public with. Although Warshaw looked at many areas of Latin American society, he focused on the growth of Latin American business thanks to investment by European and American companies. As was typical of his days, though, he measured progress via economic growth and in the process it is debatable whether he gave enough attention to native traditions and lifestyles in his praise for Latin America's embrace of modernity.

AUTHOR Wilgus, A. Curtis (Alva Curtis), 1897-1981.
TITLE Latin America in maps, historic, geographic, economic / by A. Curtis Wilgus...
PUB INFO New York : Barnes & Noble, inc., [1947,c1943].
As the United States reentered the international scene in the 1940s, it became imperative to understand foreign civilizations and according to A. Curtis Wilgus, professor of Hispanic American History at Georgetown University, atlases are terrific tools for this purpose. In 1947 he published a vast collection of maps assembled in one book entitled Latin America in Maps for American students and anyone interested in the history of Latin America. Wilgus stressed that the maps were meant to be only a supplemental learning tool. He relied on many publishing companies who allowed him to reprint their maps, while a handful of individuals assisted him in drawing other maps. Wilgus admitted that maps were never complete and that new maps would inevitably have to be drawn and published as new information became available. Still, the maps in this book are extremely detailed and in eight parts chronicle the history and changing borders of Latin America throughout the centuries. Wilgus even went so far as to include maps of the great Incan, Mayan, and Aztec civilizations. Students of Latin American geography would benefit greatly from studying Latin America in Maps.

AUTHOR Halliburton, Richard, 1900-1939.
TITLE New worlds to conquer, by Richard Halliburton.
PUB INFO Indianapolis : The Bobbs-Merrill company, [c1929] CALL NUMBER F1409 .H18
The thirst for adventure guided American traveller and explorer Richard Halliburton to Central and South America. He published the account of his journey in 1929 in the aptly named New Worlds to Conquer. He followed the path taken by Christopher Columbus, beginning with the latter's westward approach and landing on the island that had been christened San Salvador. To Halliburton, Columbus ushered in an age of discovery and adventure, the first in a line of conquistadors who flocked to the New World in the hope of finding fame and riches. Halliburton’s travels led him to many regions where he had a series of adventures and fantastic encounters with natives, many of which he captured with vivid photography. New World’s to Conquer is not a political or social history or study of South America, but rather belongs to the genre of romantic travel books that in thirty three chapters chronicles one man's journey and adventures in foreign lands.

AUTHOR Cline, Howard Francis, comp.
TITLE Latin American history; essays on its study and teaching, 18981965, compiled and edited by Howard F. Cline.
For the initiation of the new series, Conference on Latin American History, Professor Howard F. Cline collected and edited 100 essays on Latin American history, which were published in two volumes under the title of Latin American History: Essays on Its Study and Teaching, 1898-1965, It was intended to be a teaching aid for the use of American graduate students and to further the growth of the study of history. This anthology examined major themes, moments, and developments in Latin
American history in chronological order. While the essays included in the anthology are all written by U.S. scholars, they are representative and reflect a wide variety of perspectives, thereby allowing for a rich understanding of the evolution of certain themes in Latin American history.

Title: Social Science Research on Latin America. Report and Papers of a Seminar on Latin American Studies in the United States Held at Stanford, California, July 8 – August 23, 1963
Author: Wagley, Charles Ed.
Call No: F 1409. 9. S4 1963
In July and August of 1963 a Joint Committee on Latin American Studies of the American Council met to assess what the present knowledge of Latin America was, how that understanding of the area could be improved; how to improve communications between different disciplines of research in the field of Latin America, and finally the administration of a program of grants for field research. An introduction by Wagley on the conference and a biography of the participants of the conference serve as bookends to seven essays addressing the status of Latin America in different academic fields. The essays cover the fields of geography, history, anthropology, political science, economic studies, sociology and law. Each essay includes a bibliography. These papers are written from a North American point of view, as all of the authors are American except for one, who was Chilean. A future conference made of Latin American social scientists was planned to respond to the papers of this conference. The conference came to the same basic conclusion that it did in 1942, that Latin American Studies were still limited to the humanities: languages, literature, history, social science, anthropology, archeology and geography. That other disciplines are either totally neglected or underdeveloped.

AUTHOR Chapman, Charles Edward, 1880-1941.
TITLE Republican Hispanic America: a history, by Charles Edward Chapman.
It was the purpose of Professor Chapman’s book Republican Hispanic America: A History, appearing in 1937, to acquaint Americans with the history of Latin America. Rather than address the countries of Latin America individually, Professor Chapman’s focus was on Latin America as a whole. Politics features heavily in the book, but according to Chapman the social element is always present. Those looking to Republican Hispanic America to understand Latin America’s international relationships might do well to look elsewhere, as Professor Chapman placed greater importance on domestic issues. By assembling the seemingly disparate histories of the various Latin American countries into one history, the reader can see how connected and interrelated Latin America is as major events tended to produce a ripple effect. Professor Chapman’s dual emphasis on the political and social aspects in his extensive study of Latin America make Republican Hispanic America a thoroughly enlightening work.

TITLE History of the Latin-American nations, by William Spence Robertson ...
CALL NUMBER SpCol F1410 .RS3 1922.
In writing History of the Latin American Nations, Professor of History William Spence Robertson of the University of Illinois, endeavored to write a book of Latin American history from the era of the Incas to the present which would be of use to both to the general reader and the college student. Besides history, Robertson sought to address the then current problems faced by Latin American nations, the regional differences between Latin American countries, their relationships with other nations, and social conditions before and after the Great War. Robertson included maps to further the reader’s understanding of Latin American geography, along with additional reading material at the end of each chapter. Robertson’s study of Latin America is clearly extensive, but his main emphasis in this book is on political and constitutional changes. The breadth of Robertson’s expertise in Latin
American history as a whole is impressive, and any reader interested in Latin America would be remiss without reading *History of the Latin American Nations*.

**TITLE** The Hispanic Nations of the New World; a Chronicle of our Southern Neighbors, by William R. Shepherd.
**PUB INFO** New Haven, Yale University Press; [etc.] 1919.
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1410 .S54 1919.

Written by William R. Shepard and published in 1919 as volume 50 of the *Chronicles of America* series published by Yale University Press, *The Hispanic Nations of the New World* is a history of Hispanic America intended for readers in the United States. It is organized into thirteen short, yet informative chapters that examine the different regions of Hispanic America. The chapters are quite short, and only the most general information is included. The content concerns mostly politics and traditional important dates. To the book’s credit, Shepard did not entirely ignore the social element of Latin American history and included general information on people of color, though not nearly enough. Neither did he discuss the indigenous peoples before Columbus’s landing. Although the scope of Shepard’s little book is quite limited, *The Hispanic Nations of the New World* is a very approachable work and would serve as an adequate introduction to the basics of Latin American history.

**Title: New Found World**
**Author:** Shippen, Katherine B.
**Call No:** Spec Coll F1410 S57 1945
**Publication:** The Viking Press. New York, 1945

This book is a rare Newberry Honor Title winner, an award given to children’s authors by the American Library Association. The author gives an in depth history of the New Found World through anecdotes of primary persons involved in exploration. Shippen brings to life the exploits of Columbus, Pizarro, Cabot, Father Kino. The scope of the book is vast as it not only deals with European explorers, but also regional dictators such as Santa Ana, revolutionaries such as Simon Bolivar, U.S. policy such as the Monroe Doctrine, and the constitutions of the newly formed republics. This book may have been written for a juvenile audience, but the author is writing at a high level, using important terminology such peninsular, hacienda, and creole. The history is well researched and a bibliography is included which reveals names well known in historical circles: Beals, Chase, Preston, Sahagun, Diaz, Fiske, Prescott, Bancroft and Shepherd. The highly readable narrative is complemented with the beautiful illustrations of C.B. Falls. This book would be useful for the teacher as a read aloud book, but is also easily accessible to the young student looking for a historical read or wanting to do research.

**AUTHOR** Sweet, William Warren, 1881-1959.
**TITLE** A history of Latin America.
**PUB INFO** New York, Abingdon Press [c1919]
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1410 .S96 1919.

In response to the growing desire in the United States for histories of Latin America, Professor of History at DePaul University William Warren Sweet wrote *A History of Latin America*, published in 1919. The book is designed especially for American students, but also for the general reader. Each chapter concludes with a list of additional readings to serve as supplements. *A History of Latin America* is firmly in the mold of a traditional history, in that its focus is on politics and economics. Professor Sweet took the reader back to the Old World to explain why and how Spain and Portugal colonized the New World. From there he spent a significant portion of the book chronicling the despotism of colonial rule and the growth of the movement for independence. Of special note, race and society receive their own chapter before the book concludes with a chapter on the effects of the Great War on Latin America. Impressive maps and charts detailing such things as imports and exports, agriculture, railroads, and political divisions give the reader a keen sense of Latin American geography. Inquisitive readers and American students alike can learn much from Professor Sweet’s *A History of Latin America*. 
The first edition of The History of Latin America was written as a response to what Professor Hutton Webster of Stanford University perceived as the lack of appreciation and knowledge of Latin American history and culture by Americans. The book was intended for American students in order that the new generation would hopefully foster a greater understanding between America and Latin America. The book touched upon various important aspects of Latin American civilization ranging from history, politics, culture, and geography. Being that it was assembled from existing general histories, The History of Latin America is itself a general history of the region and not the product of new research. That being the case, it is still a very approachable work and an excellent introduction to the history of Latin America.

The third revision of Professor Hutton Webster's book The History of Latin America, published in 1941 and edited by Professor Roland Dennis Hussey of UCLA, did not represent a major revision of Professor Webster's first edition, which appeared in 1924. The objective of writing an insightful book of Latin American history for American students was not altered. A revision was in need, however, so that new information could be included. For example, chapter six on South America was significantly altered, while chapter nine, an entirely new chapter concerning nationalism and democracy, was added. As a whole, the new revision is more general than the edition of 1924.

In writing a history of the twenty countries of Hispanic America, Associate Professor of Hispanic American History, A. Curtis Wilgus of George Washington University, suggested a new approach in the teaching of Latin American history. He outlined his approach in his 1941 book The Development of Hispanic America, where in two major sections he discussed Hispanic America from its origins to the growth of the independence movement, followed by an analysis of the period after 1824. His goal was to present a fair description of the history of Latin America. The book is extensive but he paid close attention to the events of the 1930s, as that decade was especially important to the development of Latin America in the eyes of the author. To supplement the information Professor Wilgus provided, he included footnotes, current maps, outlines of Latin American constitutions, and a list of important works in various languages. Taken as a whole, The Development of Hispanic America is an impressive work of scholarship.

For many, America's defeat of Spain in the Spanish-American War suggested a changing of the guard. America had defeated one of Europe's traditional great powers and gained new territory and new confidence. Writer Julian Hawthorne was one of those Americans caught up in the post war jubilation. His book Spanish America: From the Earliest Period to the Present Time, published in 1899, is meant to be a general history of Spanish colonialism in the New World for popular American consumption. He describes Spain as a good, progressive nation that descended into despotism by the time of its conquest of the New World. His attacks on Spain were designed to serve as a warning to the United States, a beacon of enlightenment and justice, not to follow Spain's
path in Latin America. By the admission of the author the book mixes fact with romance. Most of its content was pulled from current magazines and journals, practically ensuring abundant pro-American bias. Though it is certainly not a scholarly work, it is an interesting book which no doubt reflects the mood and opinions of many Americans towards Spain and Latin America as a whole.

**AUTHOR** Simpson, Lesley Byrd, 1891  
**TITLE** The encomienda in New Spain; the beginning of Spanish Mexico.  
**PUB INFO** Berkeley, University of California Press, 1950.  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1411 .S62 1950.

When the conquistadors first began conquering the New World, they brought with them an economic system based in ancient feudalism, the encomienda. This exploitative system, which effectively reduced indigenous workers to a level only slightly above outright slavery, was carefully analyzed by UC Berkeley Professor of Spanish and Chairman of the Department of Portuguese Lesley Byrd Simpson in his book *The Encomienda in New Spain*, published in 1950. Professor Simpson examined all aspects of the encomienda, from the justifications employed by its proponents to its effects on the indigenous of Mexico. Though it is a work firmly in the realm of economics, Simpson did not entirely neglect its far reaching social implications. The book is very well researched as Simpson drew heavily from the National Archives in Mexico and the Archives of the Indies in Seville. For an understanding of economics in Mexico under Spain in the colonial years a reading of *The Encomienda in New Spain* is highly recommended.

**Title** La independencia de América en la prensa española.  
**Author** Delgado, Jaime. (1923 -  
**Call Number** SpColF1412 .D46 1949  
**Publisher** Seminario de Problemas Hispanoamericanos, Madrid.; Cuadernos de monografías. Madrid, Spain. 1949.

This book provides us with an insight into the discussion of the (Spanish) American Independence movements in Spanish-language periodicals. The author, Jaime Delgado, takes a sample of articles from a handful of sources such as: El Observador de Cadiz, El Español de Londres, El Universal, Miscelánea, and El Telégrafo Americano (before and after it was changed to El Telégrafo Mexicano) and analyzes them from the first accounts of insurrection in Caracas to the absolutism that came with the return of the Spanish King, Fernando the VII.

**AUTHOR** Busey, James L.  
**TITLE** Latin American political guide.  
**PUB INFO** Boulder, Colo., c1962.  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1414 .B8 1962.

Latin American politics entered into a new phase at the end of the Second World War and into the Cold War. *The Latin American Political Guide*, published in 1962 and written by Professor James L. Busey of the Department of Political Science at the University of Colorado, was intended to be a catalogue for students and laymen of different governments at the time of the book's writing. It was clear at once that a significant number of them were dictatorial or new, tenuous democracies, while only a handful enjoyed established democracies. While Professor Busey only offered descriptions and summaries of the present situation, he nonetheless gave his own suggestions on what was and was not needed for a successful, long term, constitutional democracy. *The Latin American Political Guide* is a terrific tool in which to gauge the political situation of Latin America in the middle of the Cold War period.

**AUTHOR** Rippy, James Fred.  
**TITLE** Latin America in World Politics, 1938.  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1415 .R56 1938

Latin America had always been important on the world stage dating back to its colonization by Spain in the last years of the 15th century, so Professor of History James Fred Rippy of the University of Chicago asserted. This had not changed as the 20th century dawned. This being the case, the existing
literature on the subject of Latin American diplomacy, according to Professor Rippy, was antiquated and full of errors. Professor Rippy's book, *Latin America in World Politics*, published in 1938, examined in one volume the governments, diplomats, and policies of Latin America as they related to international relations. Professor Rippy was only concerned with Latin America's relations in the modern era and moments of greatest importance, which of course is a matter of debate. The professor acknowledged this shortcoming and hoped that future books would illuminate Latin American foreign policy further. For its extensive breadth *Latin America in World Politics* is a quality work in which to examine the general history of Latin American foreign relations.

**Title:** Latin America In World Politics  
**Author:** Rippy, J. Fred, A.M., PhD.  
**Call No:** F 1415. R56 1938  
**Publisher:** F.S. Crofts & Company. New York.

Dr. Rippy, professor of History at the University of Chicago, sought to write a "survey of the diplomacy, relations of Southern nations of the Western Hemisphere with leading Powers of the world." As such a very brief history of the division of the new world by European nations is followed by a more in depth exploration of Latin America's shift from a passive player in world politics as the supplier of material resources to European nations, or a place to be Christianized until the end of the 19th century, to a position of participant for their benefit. Rippy describes the change to a world participant by Latin America with the rise of the Pan-Hispanic Movement, the American international Movement, and the inclusion of Latin America in the League of Nations. Similarly, the changes of policy by the U.S. from the Monroe Doctrine and Roosevelt Corollary to the Good Neighbor Policy of F.D.R. show that America, too, viewed Latin America differently, and saw its place as important on the world scene.

**AUTHOR** Beman, Lamar T. (Lamar Taney), b. 1877, comp.  
**TITLE** Selected articles on intervention in Latin America, compiled by Lamar T. Beman.  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1418 .B39 1928.

In the last years of the 19th century and into the early 20th century U.S. policy toward Latin America was following along the lines of earlier European-led "gunboat diplomacy." Working with the Handbook Series, Ohio attorney Lamar T. Beman assembled numerous articles and pamphlets to form Intervention in Latin America. The chief objective of the work was to illuminate for Americans their government's policies concerning Latin America as they had serious ramifications both in America and abroad. The uniqueness of the book is that Beman gathered articles that argued for and against the Monroe Doctrine, forceful intervention, and other major policies, thereby giving the reader a more enlightened view on any given policy. Beman also supplied a bibliography and references throughout the book. Covering American policies dating back to 1898, *Intervention in Latin America* is an excellent look at United States foreign policy towards Latin America.

**AUTHOR** Burr, Robert N.  
**TITLE** Our troubled hemisphere; perspectives on United States-Latin American relations [by] Robert N. Burr.  
**PUB INFO** Washington, Brookings Institution [1967]  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1418 .B929 1967.

Following the Second World War and into the Cold War years, Latin American and North American relations entered a new and, according to Professor of Latin American History at UCLA Robert N. Burr, troubled period. The "good neighbor" policy of the war years was threatened as communism took hold in Cuba and threatened to spread to other Latin American countries. Alarmed at the growing hostility between Latin America and the United States, Professor Burr wrote *Our Troubled Hemisphere*, in which he argued that a reassessment of Latin American-United States relations was desperately required. Written for the interested layman, Burr took the reader through the interesting
history of United States-Latin American relations before offering his own suggestions on the social, economic, and political policies needed to better the relationship. Readers interested in United States-Latin American relations during the tumultuous years of the Cold War will benefit from Professor Burr's insightful analysis and thought provoking arguments.

**AUTHOR** Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Division of International Law.
**TITLE** Handbook of international organizations in the Americas prepared by Ruth D. Masters and other staff members of the Division of International Law.

In the waning months of the Second World War the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace assembled a synopses of 109 international organizations to promote international peace and to increase public support of these agencies. Prepared by Dr. Ruth D. Masters of the Division of International Law, the Handbook was designed for government officials, laymen, and students. Not every joint commission or organization, international or private, could be included, of course, and thus debate will be raised over the methodology of Masters’s basis for inclusion or exclusion. This book is an excellent resource for anyone interested in post war international relations and law.

**TITLE** Central America, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, and Salvador, by W.H. Koebel ... With 25 illustrations and a map.

In *Central America*, published in 1919 and written by W.H. Koebel, author of several books on Central America, Koebel took the unique approach of making sharp distinctions between Central America and the greater Latin American history and culture. Some primary distinctions, he argued, were a slower acceptance of democratic government, slower economic development, and a greater influence by foreigners. Each Central American country received its own chapter, in which Koebel described the general political history, geography, economy, and unique predicaments. There is a noticeable British element in *Central America*, which culminated with two chapters concerning British interests, mostly economic and political, in the region. A reading of *Central America* will therefore be of interest for one who is eager for a glimpse into how Central America was viewed from a distinctly British perspective.

**Title:** Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan
**Author:** Stephens, John L.
**Call No:** F 1432. S83 1841 vols I & II
**Publishers:** Harper & Brothers. New York. 1841

John Stephens, a prolific writer of travel books of the Americas, was appointed by Van Buren to embark upon a diplomatic trip in October 1839. The result is a delightful two-volume travel diary filled to the brim with personal interactions with the people, sites, and commentary on the political events as they took place. A table of contents is given at the beginning of the volume in lieu of an index. This table gives key words, names, and the events described in each chapter so that the reader can decide whether to read consecutively or dip in and out. The reader's interest is piqued with entries such as, author becomes godfather to Carib child, snoring of Don’s wife, the purchasing of a bridle, war on insects, civil war in Nicaragua, etc. The author travels to towns, villages, haciendas, and also had the opportunity to explore 8 ruined cities, which inspired the later book, *Travels to Yucatan*. 45 engravings and drawings of glyphs enhance the detailed descriptions of the ruined cities and serve as a record of sites that have deteriorated with time.

**AUTHOR** Thompson, Wallace, 1883-1936.
**TITLE** Rainbow countries of Central America / by Wallace Thompson.

The unique place in history in which Central America found itself in the early decades of the 20th
century prompted Wallace Thompson, Corresponding Member of the Hispanic Society, to write *Rainbow Countries of Central America*, published in 1927. At the time of the book’s appearance, Central America was on the verge of realizing its great political and commercial potential. The author admitted that the book was both a travel tale and a work of history, designed to impart on the reader an appreciation for Central America and its potential greatness. The impression the reader gets from Thompson’s description of Central America is that it was a land caught between the past and the future, a land where indigenous tradition lived alongside emerging modern cities and corporations, a region eager for democracy but prone to fall into the politics of violence. Thompson did not provide a bibliography for reference, but he did credit the Pan American Union and United States Department of State for supplying him with information and data. *Rainbow Countries of Central America* is both an entertaining and informative text written by a man with a great fondness for Central America.

**Title: Guatemala And Her People Of Today**
**Author: Winter, Nevin O.**
**Call No: F1463 W5 1909**
**Publisher: The Page Company. Boston, 1909**

Travel books were extremely popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and Winter was a prolific writer of these, covering most of Central and South America, as the American public exhibited a greater interest in knowing the “other” Americans. Two years were spent researching the writings of established authors such as Bancroft and Brasseur (Popul Vuh) and other travelers, which enhanced his own travels in Guatemala and Honduras. The author undertook to show the people, their customs, the country’s resources and its present state of development. The text is complimented by 49 photographs and a map showing the route taken by the author. Anecdotes and vignettes of his experiences at a bullfight, religious festivals, plantation life, etc. are interspersed with histories of the ancients, colonialism, and the fight for independence. Winter’s portrayals of the Indians and Creoles are typical of the time, i.e., very romantic and bearing little resemblance to reality. This explains his optimistic outlook on the future of the country because of its natural resources and the evident work to overcome the difficulties of self-government, despite his own reference to the feeling of revolution in the air.

**AUTHOR Wood, Josephine.**
**TITLE Indian costumes of Guatemala. Text and descriptions by Josephine Wood and Lily de Jongh Osborne. Drawings by Josephine Wood.**
**PUB INFO Graz : Akademische Druck-u. Verlagsanstalt, 1966.**
**CALL NUMBER SpCol F1465.3.C8 W6**

According to Josephine Wood, clothing has come to mean less and less in the modern world. There are still people to be found, however, to whom clothing carries with it great cultural significance. Wood set out to capture in art the costumes of one of these increasingly rare societies, the Maya-Quiche culture of Guatemala, and published her work in 1966 in *Indian Costumes of Guatemala*. Wood, a frequent traveler to Guatemala, documented in great detail the different clothing of the Maya-Quiche men, women, and children, going so far as to give its origins, the material, and the process of making the clothes. The wide variety of costumes suggests a rich regional diversity of the greater Maya-Quiche culture, as Wood documented how clothing signified one’s home and language. Wood admitted that her work was not complete, but that it hopefully contributed to a rarely studied field. *Indian Costumes of Guatemala* is a thoroughly excellent work of Guatemalan culture and anthropology.

**AUTHOR Cuba. Oficina Nacional del Censo.**
**TITLE Cuba: population, history and resources 1907. Compiled by Victor H. Holmstead, director, and Henry Gannett, assistant director: census of Cuba, taken in the year 1907.**
**PUB INFO Washington, United States Bureau of the Census, 1909.**
**CALL NUMBER SpCol F1758 .C949 1909.**

The motivation behind the publication of *Cuba: Population, History, and Resources, 1907* was the American government’s need for data concerning Cuban resources, topography, population, commerce, etc. The information included in this volume was pulled largely from the Cuban census.
reports and from the *Handbook on Cuba to the United States*, prepared by Senor Gonzalo de Quesada, the Minister of Cuba to the United States, and published in 1905 by the International Bureau of the American Republics in Washington D.C. Finally, the data was compiled by Victor H. Holmstead and Henry Gannett, the Director and Assistant Director respectively of the 1907 census of Cuba. This study provides vital statistics on virtually every area of Cuban life from 1899 to 1907. From these figures one can identify certain trends and formulate a number of conclusions concerning the present and future condition of Cuba’s material prosperity. While this is not a historical work it nonetheless seeks to provide a brief, succinct summary of Cuba’s tumultuous history from its earliest days as a Spanish colony to its status as a young and struggling republic. It is within this section of the book that the author discusses the reasons why America has taken such an interest in Cuba, and why Cuba is unique among other Latin American countries.

**AUTHOR** Quesada, Gonzalo de, 1868-1915.  
**TITLE** Cuba; prepared by Señor Gonzalo de Quesada ... and approved by the Cuban government. November, 1905.  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1758 .Q5 1905.  

After America defeated Spain in the Spanish-American War, Cuba became increasingly important from an American standpoint. The American government was eager for raw data from Cuba in a variety of areas including education, geography, population, agriculture, industry, and immigration and emigration. To that end the American government commissioned Cuban minister to the United States, Senor Gonzalo de Quesada, to prepare *Cuba*. It is a government report and does not offer any explanations for the numbers provided, but it is comprised of extensive tables detailing vital statistics from year to year. Other government sponsored reports of Cuba were published, but this report includes important formal political and economic agreements between Cuba and the United States.

**AUTHOR** Hurlbert, William Henry, 1827-1895.  
**TITLE** Gan-Eden, or, Pictures of Cuba.  
**PUB INFO** Boston : John P. Jewett ; Cleveland, Ohio : Jewett, Proctor and Worthington ; New York : Sheldon, Lamport and Blakeman, 1854.  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1763 .H96 1854.  

In the little book *Gan-Eden, or Pictures of Cuba*, published in 1854 by William Henry Hurlbert, Hurlbert attempts to describe in words the beautiful natural scenes and moments he experienced during his visit to Cuba. He was willing to lay aside as best as possible his own prejudices and let the sights and sounds he experienced speak for themselves. His object is to present those moments as honestly as possible to the public back in America. As Hurlbert takes the reader along on his various tours of the island, one quickly gets the impression that the sights of the island are truly beautiful to behold. From Hurlbert's description the reader can certainly get a glimpse of the Cuban lifestyle and culture, from the magnificent coffee and sugar plantations that powered the economy to the bullfights so characteristic of the Spanish culture that influenced Cuban life. The descriptions Hurlbert relayed were generally representative only of the middle class, as Hurlbert chose to spend most of his time between hotels, parades, and lunch-ins, while only offering periodic peeks into the lives of average or poor Cubans. Towards the conclusion of the book, Hurlbert offers his opinion on the current situation of Cuba and its fate. His observation that almost all Cubans hated Spanish rule confirms the long-standing belief held by the Cubans that Spanish rule was tyrannical and intolerable. He maintains that Cuba's future looks bleak as Spain's willingness to fight to keep Cuba combined with America's lack of naval strength to fight for Cuban independence made him fear for Cuba's fate.

**AUTHOR** Halstead, Murat, 1829-1908.  
**TITLE** The story of Cuba; her struggles for liberty ... the cause, crisis and destiny of the Pearl of the Antilles, by Murat Halstead.
It seems that during the late 19th century and early 20th century American journalists were drawn to the Cuban independence movement. Murat Halstead’s work *The Story of Cuba* is a work that wholeheartedly supports the efforts of the Cuban revolutionaries against Spain. Halstead drew much of his information about Cuba’s history from books and personal experience on the island, but the majority comes from American newspapers such as the *New York Journal, Herald, Sun, World, Express,* and *Mail.* He was confident that the Cubans would not only win independence, but would inevitably become part of the United States. Indeed, Murat’s opinion was that Cuba had always been an American possession. It was difficult at times to discern whether Murat supported the Cubans’ efforts for their own sake and self-determination, or only so far as it would bring Cuba closer into the sphere of American influence. *The Story of Cuba* is certainly not a scholarly book, but it does provide a glimpse of the Cuban revolutionary movement from a very pro-American stance.

**AUTHOR** Quesada, Gonzalo de, 1868-1915.
**TITLE** The war in Cuba : being a full account of her great struggle for freedom containing a complete record of Spanish tyranny and oppression; scenes of violence and bloodshed; frequent uprisings of a gallant and long suffering people; revolutions of 1868, ’95-’96 ... / by Señor Gonszlo de Quesada and Henry Davenp ; ort Northrop.
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1783 .Q84 1896.

In the protracted history of conflict between Cuba and Spain *The War in Cuba,* written by Cuban government official Gonzalo de Quesada and novelist Henry Davenport Northrop, served as a propaganda piece for the Cuban revolutionary cause. In tone and intent it is akin to Thomas Paine’s famous work *Common Sense.* It both expounded on the reasons behind the revolution and the long history of abuse at the hands of Spain, which justified Cuba’s rebellion. Peppered throughout the book are patriotic songs and illustrations meant to evoke sympathy for the revolutionaries. Significantly, in describing the efforts of the revolutionaries de Quesada and Northrop made numerous attempts to liken Cuba’s fight against Spain to America’s War of Independence. It was clearly important to de Quesada and Northrop to garner the sympathy of the American public in the hope that the American government would feel obligated to openly endorse and support Cuban revolutionaries. While the book is thoroughly one sided and offers little in the way of evidence for its claims, it is still an important work in understanding how many Cubans felt motivated and justified to take up the sword for freedom.

**AUTHOR** Davis, Richard Harding, 1864-1916.
**TITLE** Cuba in war time / by Richard Harding Davis ; illustrated by Frederic Remington.
**PUB INFO** New York : R. H. Russell, 1898.
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F1786 .D26 1898

Journalist Richard Harding Davis wrote *Cuba in War Time* to describe to the American public the war in Cuba. Davis had visited Cuba before and served as a correspondent covering the Garcia revolutionists on the Texas-Mexico border in 1893. He describes the main reasons that have fueled the latest Cuban revolution and what distinguished it from its predecessors. The war, as described by Davis, is one of attrition as neither the revolutionaries nor the Spanish forces could strike a decisive blow. The result was the financial ruin and physical destruction of this once pristine island. Davis reports that Cubans looked to America to aid them, but did not include any interviews that demonstrated that this was, indeed, the perspective of the majority of Cubans. The chief strength of the book is Davis’s account of the human toll of the war. Most Cubans lived in fear and squalor throughout the conflict and without U.S. intervention, he feared, the war would only drag out and many thousands more would perish.

**AUTHOR** Chapman, Charles Edward, 1880-1941.
**TITLE** A history of the Cuban republic; a study in Hispanic American politics, by Charles E. Chapman.
The sporadic episodes of growth and dissatisfaction that has long marked Cuban politics is a fascinating phenomenon. This unique quality of Cuban politics led to the publishing in 1927 of *A History of the Cuban Republic*, a work of political history, by Charles E. Chapman, an expert in Latin American history. In Chapman’s opinion, Cuba’s government took a turn for the worst shortly after it became a republic largely due to a combination of a history of poor, inefficient government and a lack of adequate training for government officials. Chapman explained the importance and uniqueness of Cuba throughout his book and for these reasons he stresses that Americans could not be ignorant of Cuban affairs. He acknowledges the dangers of too much American interference in Cuba, yet the importance of Cuba meant that there was a limit to how long America could idly stand by while Cuban politics disintegrated. *A History of the Cuban Republic* is an insightful, fair examination of the post-revolution Cuban government and its relationship with America.

**Title: Santo Domingo Past & Present With A Glance At Hayti**
**Author:** Hazard, Samuel
**Call No:** F1901. H42 1873
**Publisher:** Ballantyne & Company. London, Edinburg, 1873

In 1869, the United States government was approached by the ruler of Santo Domingo regarding annexation of the country into the United States of America. Seaward was in favor of annexation and commissioned an investigation into the conditions of the country. Samuel Hazard was a member of that commission and *Santo Domingo Past & Present With A Glance At Hayti* is an account of the commission's travels. The author acknowledges that he expected to see “bloodshed, troops, cannon and people controlled by force;” instead he found peace and quietness and tremendous potential. Although Hazard wrote for the general public and clearly stated that he had no pretentions to be “the historian” of Santo Domingo, his history of the country uses the writings of established Western authors such as Humboldt and Hakluyt and primary works of Acosta and Drake. An extensive bibliography is included along with appendices of statistics, engravings, drawings and the *piece de resistance*, a beautiful cloth map by Baron Schomburg and Mendes. The biases of the author are evident as the indigenous people are portrayed as phlegmatic, melancholic, lazy and lacking in ambition. Consequently, the country could only progress with the helping hand of a western power (preferably the U.S.), and statistics are used to show the economic decline during the *negro regime*. This book does not give an entirely accurate picture of the political, social, and economic situation as the agenda was clearly to show the benefits of annexing Santo Domingo to the U.S.

**AUTHOR** Fowles, George Milton.
**TITLE** Down in Porto Rico, by George Milton Fowles.
**PUB INFO** New York, Eaton & Mains: Cincinnati, Jennings & Graham [c1910]
**CALL NUMBER** F1965 .F79 1910

The Spanish-American War was a great success for America which included the ceding of Puerto Rico, among other territories, to the United States. George Milton Fowles’s 1910 book *Down in Porto Rico* is Fowles’s attempt to familiarize Americans with the education, customs, economics and personal characteristics of Puerto Ricans. It was vital to him that Americans understand the Puerto Ricans in order that a relationship between the two countries could form. It must be remembered that Fowles’s book is not a history and should not be read as one. That being said, Fowles goes into great detail when he describes the life of the average Puerto Rican, going so far as to inquire about their attitude towards the United States, the construction of the average Puerto Rican home, and even the noticeably poor dental hygiene that affected the population. *Down in Porto Rico* is an invaluable read for anyone eager for a glimpse into the life and culture of Puerto Rico in the early 20th century.

**AUTHOR** Hearn, Lafcadio, 1850-1904.
**TITLE** Two Years in the French West Indies, by Lafcadio Hearn, with many illustrations from photographs by Arthur W. Rushmore, and drawings by Marie Royle.
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F2081 .H442 1923.
Little did writer Lafcadio Hearn know that a trip to the Lesser Antilles in 1887 would lead to a lifelong fixation with the island of Martinique. So powerful was the experience that, when he returned to Martinique, he stayed for two years instead of the two months he had intended. Throughout his extended stay he took notes, which he published in the book, Two Years in the French Indies, in 1923. The notes were reflections of the sights, sounds, and interactions he experienced while living in Martinique among the island’s inhabitants, who were largely creole. Two Years in the French Indies is not a historical, political, or economic work, although one might formulate conclusions on each through Hearn’s descriptive writing. Hearn’s book is instead simply a personal account of his journey. He wrote little about the French colonial system that brought Martinique within its sphere of influence, and his romantic descriptions of life on the island make it hard to distinguish between fact and fantasy. Nonetheless, Two Years in the French Indies gives the reader at least a glimpse into the life of the creole population of Martinique, placing the social element of French West Indies society in the forefront.

**AUTHOR**  Bollo, Luis Cincinato, 1862  
**TITLE**  South America, past and present, by Luis Cincinato Bollo ... tr. from Spanish by Nemesio Baros; illustrated with six maps.  
**PUB INFO**  New York, 1919.  
**CALL NUMBER**  SpCol F2208 .B69 1919.

Written in 1919 by the Uruguayan Director General of the Civil Registry and Bureau of Demographical Statistics Luis Cincinato Bollo in 1919, South America, Past and Present is a very detailed study of South American geography, population, climate and economics. Bollo’s purpose was not to further any argument or position, but instead to present key raw data of South America. The book is divided into two parts consisting of 18 chapters in all, the first being devoted to a description of the La Plata River region followed by chapters detailing important moments in the history of the central Andean region (Peru and Bolivia) and the northern Andean region (Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador). The second part focuses on the present geographic and economic condition of South America. Bollo also addresses transportation, cities, and population trends in this part. One should pay close attention to his statistics on the meat packing and cattle industries as they are major components of the South American economy. The incredible detail of the book make it required reading for anyone interested in the state of South America’s economy, population, or geography in the early 20th century.

**Title:** The Real South America  
**Author:** Domville-Fife, Charles  
**Call No:** F 2208 D672 1922  
**Publisher:** E.P. Dutton & Company. New York, 1922.

Charles Domville-Fife, a Times correspondent, author of numerous books on South America, and an adventurer at heart, saw the continent as two places. First, the civilized, commercial, economic, and cultural aspects located on the coast of the continent, and secondly, the unknown inner and darker world, where the foundation of European wealth really lay. The purpose of the work was to show “that the South America of the foreign shareholder is not the real article, and that it has been adventure more than capital which has carried civilization steadily inland from sea and ships.” The author gives some history, but there is a greater emphasis on the customs and habits of the people and places. He observes through the eyes of an European, and so the locals are portrayed as uncivilized and their political systems as being ripe for revolutions. An index is included which allows for use as a research tool. The book is illustrated with photos, one showing the cave of Alexander Selkirk, also known as Robinson Crusoe. The book ends rather abruptly with the imprisonment of Cabrera, former president of Guatemala. Cabrera ultimately died in prison.

**AUTHOR**  Domville-Fife, Charles W. (Charles William), b. 1886.  
**TITLE**  The states of South America, the land of opportunity : a complete geographical, descriptive, economic and commercial survey / by Charles Domville-Fife.  
**CALL NUMBER**  SpCol F2208 .D673 1920.
The devastation of the Great War left much of the world’s economy in shambles. A possible answer to Europe’s and in particular England’s financial woes was presented in Charles Domville Fife’s *The States of South America*, published in 1920. Fife devotes two sections to each South American country. The first is a general description of the country’s geography, agriculture, industry and vital statistics, followed by a second section devoted strictly to commercial affairs. Fife makes the argument that, given the projected growth of South America’s economy and the dismal state of European markets, investment in South America would be of great benefit to Great Britain. However, he does not address in much detail whether European industrial development would be beneficial to South Americans, and, if so, which countries would stand to benefit more than others? Nonetheless the raw data supplied by Fife gives a fair description of many important sectors of South America’s geography and economy. The book also gives the reader an impression of how some British businessmen viewed South America and attempted to respond to the dismal British economy.

**Title**  
Libro Internacional Sud-Americano: Seccion Comercial Chilena  
Tomo 1. Chile Central.

**Author**  
Marquez B., Alberto

**Call Number**  
SpColF2208 .M36 1916?

**Publisher**  
Socieda Imprenta y Litografia Universo. Santiago, Chile. (date unknown probably between 1916-17)

This book was originally marketed to a non-Chilean audience. The intent of the editor, Alberto Marquez B., was to highlight Chile to those outside the borders, yet it was so well received in Chile, it served as a morale boost for the country. The book describes social and intellectual pursuits of Chilean citizens and serves as a broad base of information that covers everything from railroads to banking. There are many examples of advertising as well as a handful of color photos of currency and stamps.

**AUTHOR** Southworth, Gertrude Van Duyn, b. 1874.  
**TITLE** Our South American neighbors.  
**PUB INFO** Syracuse, N.Y., Iroquois Pub. Co. [c1924]  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F2208 .S72 1924.

It has been a familiar charge made by other countries that Americans lack an understanding of other cultures and nationalities. Published in 1924, Gertrude Van Duyn Southworth’s book *Our South American Neighbors* is an attempt to familiarize American school children with South American countries in the hope that it will lead to greater friendship and mutual understanding. Each South American country and its history, cities, industries, and geography are examined and at the end of each section important statistics from the Pan-American Union are also provided. Southworth includes review questions to reinforce key points. While it is a very detailed work, in most respects Southworth does not include much history from the perspective of South America’s mixed race and black populations.

**AUTHOR** Peixotto, Ernest Clifford, 1869-1940.  
**TITLE** Pacific shores from Panama, by Ernest Peixotto; illustrations by the author.  
**PUB INFO** New York : C. Scribner’s sons, 1913.  
**CALL NUMBER** F2213 .P37

This is a small travel log for the country of Panama. The book focuses on Peixotto’s experiences and observations through various regions around Central and South America; however, Panama is the primary focus. Nicely drawn hand sketches also are included.

**TITLE** The great south land; the river Plate and southern Brazil of today, by W.H. Koebel.  
**PUB INFO** New York, Dodd, Mead and Co. [1920]  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F2217 .K64 1920.

This is a travel log written by the prominent traveler William Koebel. It is a complete and comprehensive study of the River Plate countries of Uruguay and Argentina and Southern Brazil. The work’s main focus is on social conditions and public works.
AUTHOR  Zahm, John Augustine, 1851-1921.  
TITLE Through South America's southland, with an account of the Roosevelt scientific expedition to South America, by the Reverend J.A. Zahm ... (H.J. Mozans) ... sixty-five illustrations.  
CALL NUMBER  SpCol F2217 .Z2 1916.  
This work focuses on the research conducted by Zahm and represents the final volume of a trilogy titled, Following the Conquistadors. Zahm's work focuses primarily on the religious, educational and social conditions of the people of Latin America, while Theodore Roosevelt, this time in the role of the naturalist, published his own observations from the perspective of a hunter in a book entitled Through the Brazilian Wilderness. Zahm's work gives a narrative of the incidents of his journey and a description of the places observed. Little information is given regarding material, political and economic conditions.

AUTHOR  Boyce, William Dickson, 1848-1929.  
TITLE        Illustrated South America; a Chicago publisher's travels and investigations in the republics of South America, with 500 photographs of people and scenes from the Isthmus of Panama to the Straits of Magellan, by W.D. Boyce.  
PUB INFO  Chicago, New York, Rand, McNally & Co. [c1912]  
CALL NUMBER  SpCol F2223.B78 1912.  
The romantic lure of an unknown land and the possibility of being witness to greatness motivated American publisher W.D. Boyce to journey to South America. He published the account of his travels in 1912 in Illustrated South America. As the title suggests, Boyer relied heavily on illustrations, combined with print, to describe his journey. The book profiles all countries of South America starting with the Republic of Panama and continuing on via the west coast all the way down to Argentina and then back up through Brazil, the Guianas, and Columbia. By including powerful illustrations the reader may be better able to appreciate Boyce's experiences and the general South American culture and lifestyle. Boyce tried his best to record his journey as it unfolded and while he was in the field, whether he was on the top of a mountain or on the back of a llama. And even though Boyce spent a year traveling the continent, his book is not a history of South America, nor is it the work of a scholar. Illustrated South America is an engaging tale of adventure and filled with thoughtful reflections by a man who became an honest admirer of South America.

AUTHOR  Bacon, Robert.  
TITLE        For better relations with our Latin American neighbors : a journey to South America / by Robert Bacon.  
CALL NUMBER  SpCol F2223 .B121 1915.  
This work provides a detailed account of Bacon's trip to South America between the summer and autumn of 1913. The book is composed of various letters by people including Senators and Geographical Society members. With the goal to aid in the development of international law and to create a general agreement on the rules for acceptance of them, Bacon's report intended to further world peace and a common interest in finance and commerce. The work also has a massive index, which includes the proposed Court of International Justice as well as the National Committee for the third Hague Peace Conference. This work is very politically driven and the text reflects that.

AUTHOR  Bryce, James Bryce, Viscount, 1838-1922.  
TITLE South America : observations and impressions.  
This work records the author's observations and impressions formed during his journey through western South America from Panama to Argentina. It is a revised edition from a previous work written in 1912. The work includes discussions of nature, people, economic resources and prospects for development of industry and commerce. Relics of prehistoric civilizations are given scant
attention. The political history of these republics is not profiled at all.

**AUTHOR** Bryce, James Bryce, Viscount, 1838-1922.  
**TITLE** South America; observations and impressions.  
**PUB INFO** New York, Macmillan Co., 1912.  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F2223 .B91 1912.  
This work presents the author’s impressions formed during his journey through western and southern South America. This first edition is considered to include incorrect information and the second edition, written in 1920, is recommended as a more reliable source of information.

**AUTHOR** Clough, Ethlyn T.  
**TITLE** South American life : an account of past and contemporary conditions and progress in South America / edited and arr. by Ethlyn T. Clough.  
**PUB INFO** Detroit : Bay View Reading Club, 1914, c1912.  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F2223 .C56 1914.  
This is a student’s guide for an intelligent understanding of South America. The author admits that much literature exists in regards to this subject, but nothing short enough for the specific needs of a student’s understanding and purposes. The goal is to give a brief history and discuss the progress of the Western Hemisphere. The work includes discussions of geography and history; special attention is given to the Pampas region of South America and the Wars of Independence.

**Title:** The Continent of Opportunity  
**Author:** Clark, Francis E.  
**Call No:** F 2223. C59 1907  
**Publisher:** Fleming H. Revell Company. New York, Chicago, Toronto, London & Edinburgh, 1907.  
This work is the result of the author’s 5-month trip through 8 of the 11 republics of South America at the invitation of the Christian Endeavour Movement. As a Doctor of Divinity, the author has a Christian perspective, and although chapters are dedicated to the religious and evangelistic features of the continent, it was not intended to be an exhaustive review of the missionary situation. The primary purpose was to give a feel of the countries, peoples, brief histories, their resources, intellectual and religious life and its future potential as seen by the author. The author had a letter of introduction from President Theodore Roosevelt and as such visited the building of the Panama Canal. Wonderful pictures compliment the reports of the various attitudes of people regarding the canal. Clark is tremendously optimistic for South America’s future and believed that with greater literacy, reform of the Roman Catholic Church, the advancement of Protestantism and the Bible countries such as Ecuador would be redeemed from centuries of oppression, revolution and unrest. An index is included along with tables of general statistics and missionary outposts.

**AUTHOR** Carpenter, Frank G. (Frank George), 1855-1924.  
**TITLE** South America, social, industrial, and political : a twenty-fivethousand-mile journey in search of information.  
**PUB INFO** Akron, Ohio : Saalfield, 1903, c1900.  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F2223 .C325 1903  
This is a journalistic account for expeditions to South America written for businessmen and the general reader alike. Geographically, the focus is on capitals and port towns. This is a study of the commercial and social life in South American cities and a description of how people live and work. The chief industries are described as well as the potential for American capital and trade. This is a narrative conveying information about South America that was much sought-after at the time.

**AUTHOR** Carpenter, Frank G. (Frank George), 1855-1924.  
**TITLE** Carpenter’s new geographical reader : South America / by Frank G. Carpenter ...  
**PUB INFO** New York ; Cincinnati : American Book Co., [c1921]  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F2223 .C293 1921.  
Rather than being a revision, Frank G. Carpenter suggested that Carpenter’s New Geographical
Reader: South America, appearing in 1921, was an entirely new work due to its inclusion of material gathered from a recent trip to South America. Carpenter’s New Geographical Reader: South America was designed for children, and it was Carpenter’s hope that American children would come to a greater understanding of South America, in order that bonds of friendship would form. The children follow the reader on an imaginary journey to South America, while questions are posed to them in hope that their curiosity would be aroused. Though the scope of the book is generally restricted to geography, Carpenter did not talk down to the children but held them to a high standard, as his questions were detailed and well thought out. Carpenter’s book no doubt exposed many American children to South America in a positive light.

Title: If You Go To South America
Author: Foster, Harry L.
Call No: F 2223. F75 1928
Publisher: Dodd, Mead & Company. New York, 1928
Although a travel book, it is atypical of the genre and more a precursor to a modern Frommer’s Guide, as it has the feel of an encyclopedia or almanac. The author asks the question, why go to South America? The answer is the history, the strange people, the quaint customs, the sightseeing, scenery and because it is a continent of contrasts. A bibliography reveals that established writers such as Prescott, Koebel, and Shepherd were used in compiling a country’s history and an index is included for ease of the traveler’s access to specific information. Practical information regarding wardrobe, passports, prices of hotels, cruises, railroad and steamboat timetables, and points of interest make the planning of a trip easier. Who could possibly know that a police certificate (statement) from a police department stating that the traveler had not been in jail in recent year would be needed in the countries of Chile, Bolivia, Argentina and Brazil!

Title: Working North From Patagonia
Author: Frank, Harry A.
Call No: F 2223. F84 1921
Publisher: Garden City Publishing Company, Inc. Garden City, New York, 1921.
Harry A. Frank, a professional travel writer, pens his experiences traveling through Argentina, Chile, Brazil, the Guianas, and Venezuela. The histories and political climates of the countries are given, along with the color sensibilities of the society. Much of the book details his stay and impressions of Buenos Aires. The city’s cosmopolitan feel is credited with the heavy influence of Europeans, which can be seen in the architecture as well as its racial make-up. The author acknowledges that Buenos Aires is not a fair representation of Argentina as a whole, that it is very similar to Paris or London. Tips are given regarding travel, commentary is given on voting procedures, and vignettes give glimpses of manners and customs of the time. An example is the inclusion of advertisements for mistresses and ladies looking for protection. The author concludes that South America is an “unattractive continent.” The lack of an index or list of illustrations makes this book difficult to access as although chapter headings are used, there is no real indicator of what is included in the chapter.

Title: South America Painted by A.S. Forrest Described by W.H. Koebel
Author: Koebel, W.H.
Call No: F2223. K77 1916
Seventy-five beautiful impressionistic paintings by A.S. Forrest with accompanying text by W.H. Koebel describe the countries of South America. The opening of the book shows the bigotry and contradiction of the time, “…the continent was peopled by tribes, whether nomadic or stationary, who ranked low in the scale of human intelligence, and whose methods of life were too primitive an order to leave any permanent relics by which their crude history might be judged,” which is followed by the extolling of the Inca empire. A cursory history of the countries is given, but the real purpose is to show the commercial importance of South America to Europe. The resources of the continent are
appreciated even as the people and their contributions are suspect before the arrival of Europeans. The large cities are described as cosmopolitan reflecting European influence, and so to experience the still vibrant customs and costumes of the indigenous people a trip inland is necessary. However, even these are romanticized as the artwork, although beautiful, is pristine and clean and lacks the reality of the poverty experienced by the indigenous people.

**Title:** South America: The Neglected Continent  
**Author:** Millard, E.C. & Lucy E. Guinness  
**Call No:** F2223. M65 1894  
**Publisher:** Fleming H. Revell Company. New York, Chicago, Toronto, 1894.

This book is an account of the mission tour of Rev. G.C. Grub who was invited by the South American Missionary Society to make an historical sketch and summary of the missionary enterprise in South America. The purpose was to stimulate the Christian flock in the west to become interested in the continent and to encourage prayer for the people. The account is divided into two parts: the first is an account of the tour that lasted 128 days, and the second a detailed appraisal of the missionary settlements and a history of prior missionary attempts. The evaluations made by the trip concluded that the continent needed to be rid of Romanism and its influence and it was hoped that the book would inspire the rise of a missionary who would do for South America what Hudson Taylor had done for China.

**AUTHOR** Peck, Annie S. (Annie Smith), 1850-1935.  
**TITLE** The South American tour; a descriptive guide, by Annie S. Peck ... illustrated briefly from photographs by the author.  
**PUB INFO** New York, George H. Doran Co., c1924.  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F2223 .P36 1924.

American interest in South America had greatly increased since the dawn of the 20th century, and many wished that greater ties of friendship could be formed between the two continents. Traveller Annie S. Peck was of the opinion that more travel led to greater business opportunities, which in turn produced friendly ties. Her book *The South American Tour* was meant to serve both as a travel companion and, for those who would never travel there, an introduction to the various cultures of South America. The latest edition appeared in 1924 and included new information on the much improved methods of transportation and better hotels. Peck was not a scholar of South American affairs, but she was a frequent traveler to the region and interviewed high-ranking government officials for the book, making it an insightful piece for American travelers to South America.

**Title:** One Way Round South America  
**Author:** Prentiss, Delight Sweetser  
**Call No:** F 2223. P92 1905  
**Publisher:** The Bobbs-Merrill Company. Indianapolis, 1905

This book is the travel account of Delight Sweetser Prentiss in Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Peru. A third of the book details her trip to South America, the modes of transport, the gossip concerning the passengers she met. When in South America she bemoans the difficulty of finding a travel guide in English, French, or Spanish, the irritation of having baggage fumigated, and the wrinkling of her clothes. She proceeds to detail the typical tourist attractions of bullfights, haciendas, and a mule ride in the Andes. Commentary is made on the issue of color and how it varies from country to country, and the idea that the Peruvian people are of Chinese extraction. Her use of terms such as “darkie” exhibit the accepted colloquialisms of the time. Photographs taken by the author are included and are primarily scenic pictures with a few portraits of a belle and a Chilean beauty. Her travels reflect more of the attitudes and trends of a European woman of the time rather than a relevant account of the people, and culture of South America.

**AUTHOR** Ray, George Whitfield, 1868  
**TITLE** Through five republics on horseback; being an account of many wanderings in South America.
Like so many men and women with the lust for the new and the exciting, explorer G. Whitefield Ray was drawn to the untamed frontiers of South America. He chronicled his journeys in the travel book *Through Five Republics on Horseback*, published in 1928. Beyond describing his own thoughts and personal adventures, he felt that such a work was necessary as it shone a light on lands and native peoples rarely, if ever, described in print. Finally, he wished to impart on the American reader an impression of the needs and lifestyles of the South American countries he had visited in his years of travel. Like many travel books *Through Five Republics on Horseback* mixed fact with romance. He did not offer much analysis as to the history, economy, or social conditions of those South American countries. He was honest when he acknowledged that the book was intended to be entertaining, but not scholarly. *Through Five Republics on Horseback* should not be read as an authoritative book on South America, but rather as a thoroughly engaging story of a man’s journey into the unknown.

**AUTHOR** Stevenson, Frederick James, 1835-1926.  
**TITLE** A traveller of the sixties, being extracts from the diaries kept by the late Frederick James Stevenson of his journeyings and explorations in Brazil, Peru, Argentina, Patagonia, Chile and Bolivia during the years 1867-1869, selected, arranged and edited with a memoir by Douglas Timins.  
**PUB INFO** London, Constable 1929.  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F2223 S84 1929.  

London born Frederick James Stevenson was a life-long adventurer. In the late 1860s, his thirst for adventure eventually led him to South America and he recorded his journeys, interactions, and reflections in numerous diaries. Douglas Timins, an admirer of Stevenson who wished to spread his exploits, took extracts from the diaries and in 1929 published them under the title *A Traveler of the Sixties*. In choosing which extracts to include, Timins chose only those pages where Stevenson explored virgin or poorly understood lands, which included Brazil, Peru, Patagonia, Chile, Bolivia and Argentina. According to Timins, it was to men like Stevenson, who sought adventure merely for the joy of discovery, that Britain owed her national greatness. Timins may be forgiven his bias for it was through the travel books and diaries kept by adventurers that South America was made real, colorful and dynamic to people in living rooms and libraries.

**Title:** The Flowering Road  
**Author:** Whitney, Casper  
**Call No:** F 2223. W62 1913  
**Publisher:** J.B. Lippincott Company. Philadelphia & London, 1913

*The Flowering Road* is an adventure, an exploration of the unknown. The author has no desire to “hunt things, or report upon economic, social or industrial conditions, or add to the scientific world,” he is acting on the primal instinct to explore. The result is a wonderful account of five separate overland and river expeditions taken in 1902, in which he becomes intimate with the indigenous people of the region. Reflections include the making of a traditional batelo (boat) with help from the Indians; the difficulties of taking photographs in tropical weather; the war upon ants; the different types of fermented drinks using bananas, pineapple and manioca. Though not a scientist he describes the fauna, animals, birds and the strange properties of the Orinoco River that cause its clear delineation between black, white, green and blue. In the final chapter he gives a list of essential equipment for an expedition like his, and gives advice on simple medical procedures to prevent deadly infection. The author concludes with the charge to tourists not to judge South America based on newspaper reports, which tend to exalt too highly and romanticize the Americas, or to see the region as inferior from an American viewpoint or standard.

**Title:** The Other American  
**Author:** Ruhl, Arthur  
**Call No:** F2223. R99 1909  
**Publisher:** Charles Scribner’s & Sons. New York, 1909.

This book is a compilation of articles written by the author for *Colliers* and *Scribner’s* magazines.
detailing his travels in South America. It is the hope of the author to show his readers that the term “American” is not limited to the United States; that the people of South America regard themselves as “Americans” also. The author also seeks to dispel the notion of South America as a place of “fevers and revolutions.” An explanation of each country’s development is given in terms of who colonized it. The Spanish came to exploit, the English to colonize, consequently South America’s development is very different from North America. Vignettes of the author’s travels include the descriptions of the people, their traditions, customs, the railroads, the inability to make llamas carry more than 100lbs. An assessment is given of Senhor Bon Fin’s work, which is described as a study of national parasitism. The book includes an index, an appendix with geographical facts on each country, 43 photo illustrations and a map outlining the author’s route. The writing is entertaining (and at times a little flowery, “the sugarloaf rose like a mountain of chocolate,”) but it is fun and accessible.

**Title:** South American Republics Pt. 1  
**Author:** Dawson, Thomas C.  
**Call No:** F 2231. D6 1903  
**Publisher:** G.P. Putnam’s Sons. New York & London, 1903.  
This is the first of two books on the republics of South America and deals with the countries of Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Brazil, with the greatest emphasis on Argentina and Brazil. The history of the discovery and conquest of the Americas is given along with the importance of religion as a unifying force to a linguistically divided region. Along with the Spanish and Portuguese, the native and in particular the Inca influence on South American republicanism is investigated so that a fuller understanding of each country’s shift from colonialism to republicanism can be better understood. A bibliography at the beginning of the book shows the depth of research of the author, which can be found at the Colombian Memorial Library of the Bureau of American Republic. The text is supplemented by 46 woodcuts, engravings, and pullout maps of each South American country that is reported on.

**Title:** History of South America  
**Author:** Griewe, W.F.  
**Call No:** F2231. G84 1913  
**Publisher:** Central Publishing House. Cleveland, OH. 1913.  
The Reverend W.F. Griewe taught and directed a Christian school in Chile for many years and determined to write a history of South America covering the time period of ca. 1500-1912. The book is divided into three divisions, Primitive, Medieval and Modern. Each division is divided into periods and has a table of contents at the beginning of each division. The Primitive section, which deals with 3,000 years is confusing at first because the author details the history backwards from the Inca to primitive times, which runs counter to the recounting of historical events. The following divisions are written in a traditional chronological fashion, the second covers 1499-1618, the ages of discovery, conquest, and colonialism of South America; and the final division explores Modern South America from 1810-1912. Interspersed with the history the author explores historical theory as to where the indigenous peoples of South America originated from, who built the magnificent cities, and comparisons of the constitutions of the countries. An appendix investigates the current forces at work in the development of South America, such as foreign investment, the building of the Panama Canal, education, the Church both Catholic and Protestant. The author is optimistic for South America’s future because of its natural resources, and the growing intellectual and religious will of the people to build a responsible government based on true republican ideals.

**Title:** The Making of Nations: South America  
**Author:** Koebel, W.H.  
**Call No:** F 2231. 578 1913  
**Publishers:** Adam & Charles Black. London, 1913.  
W.H. Koebel wrote The Making of Nations: South America as part of a world series titled The Making of Nations, written by several authors. Although the author traveled to South America, the book does not read as a travel book, but has the feel of a survey. Twenty-eight chapters cover pre-conquest,
conquest, colonization, governments of South America, foreign raids on Spanish and Portuguese colonies, and the Wars of Independence. However, because of the size of the volume emphasis is placed on trends of authorities and people rather than a rigid succession of governments and presidents. The author does not add his commentary until the end when the comment is made that history shows that a lack of money and the inability to communicate are major causes of political turmoil, and that when this is removed political situations tend to be more calm. Thirty-two photos, engravings, and maps are included, as well as an index for ease of finding information. However, this is not an enjoyable read, as the language is stilted and sentence structure is sometimes awkward; but more importantly, although the author tries to remain neutral as the book is a work of history, it seems that the author is devoid of interest in his subject.

Title: Selected Writing of Bolivar Volume One, 1810-1822
Author: Lecuna, Vicente & Harold A. Bierck Jr.
Call No: F 2235.3 A13 1951 v.1

This work is a compilation of Simon Bolivar’s writings with an introduction outlining a brief biography from childhood to adulthood and his influence in the areas of the military, internal politics, and international affairs. Dr. Lecuna, a renowned authority on the Liberator, compiled Bolivar’s documents to reflect his influence in the above three areas. Dr. Bierck Jr. acted as editor and wrote the introduction; translation of Bolivar’s writings was done by Lewis Bertrand. The purpose of the work was “to make known in English speaking countries the role played by Bolivar in the war of independence of the Spanish colonies, his ideas on the union and solidarity of all peoples of America, and the form of government which he considered best suited for Indo-Spaniards...” Eight illustrations and maps compliment the writings and a list of documents with their dates adds to the ease of finding pertinent documents needed for research. An index is included in the second volume that covers both volumes. The broad range of documents, which include letters, proclamations, public addresses and tracts on education give a fuller picture of the complex man known as the Liberator. It is clear that he was far more than a military leader, he had a definite plan of government and understood the necessity of a more Hamiltonian form of democracy because of the political inexperience of the people. This book is a great resource for the student and teacher.

Title: Selected Writings of Bolivar Volume Two, 1823-1830
Author: Lecuna, Vicente & Harold A. Bierck Jr.
Call No: F 2235.3. A13 1951 v.2
Publisher: Colonial Press Inc. New York, New York, 1951

The second of a two-volume work by compiler Dr. Lecuna and editor Dr. Bierck using the writings of Simon Bolivar. One hundred-seventy documents cover the years 1823-1830 and seek to reveal the influence of Bolivar in the areas of military, internal politics and international affairs. No introduction is given, but an index covers both volumes and is useful for finding specific references to people, places and events. Four illustrations and two maps complete the volume.

AUTHOR Denis, Pierre.
TITLE Brazil by Pierre Denis ; translated, and with a historical chapter, by Bernard Miall and a supplementary chapter by Dawson A. Vindin, with a map and 36 illustration.
PUB INFO London T. Fisher Unwin 1919.
CALL NUMBER SpCol F2508 .D433 1919.

Written by a Brazilian traveler and author, this work reads much like a travel brochure for early 20th century Brazil. Drawing frequent comparisons between the United States and Brazil, the author demonstrates pride in his homeland and presents Brazil as on equal footing with the U.S., while he at the same time emphasizes Brazil’s uniqueness and enormous economic potential. The work gives an overall survey of the country describing the geography, basic history, and socio-political life; charts and graphs are added frequently to support the author’s claims. The economy is described as vibrant and emerging. In the end, the author encourages his readers to visit this diamond in the rough.

AUTHOR: Decoud, Jose, and Dr. Hampden Porter.
**TITLE:** Paraguay.

**PUB INFO:** Washington: Government Printing Office, 1902.

**CALL NUMBER:** SpCol F 2668. I63 1902

*Paraguay* is a survey of the country written by the International Bureau of American Republics. The work includes an extensive number of charts, graphs and tables to illustrate everything from the topography and climate to literacy rates and the country's economy. Throughout the work the authors reveal a clear bias in favor of the United States, as they draw many parallels between the two countries and suggest that this shows that the United States has had a much greater influence on Paraguay than is generally recognized. Various accounts from international government ministers help reinforce the authors' biases in favor of the United States.

**AUTHOR** Koebel, W. H. 1872-1923.

**TITLE** Paraguay by W.H. Koebel... with 32 illustrations and a map.

**PUB INFO** London T. Fisher Unwin 1919.

**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F 2668 .K77 1917.

The story begins as a narrative in the southeastern part of Paraguay where Spain began her conquest. The author, who is an experienced traveler, then chronicles the liberation from Spain in the 19th century and describes the eventual isolation period that followed independence. Paraguay's isolation period is associated with the presidencies of three consecutive caudillos, i.e. post-independence dictators, who led their country with an iron fist and ultimately into an extremely costly (in terms of lives) war in 1870. Yet, in the name of progress and economic development Koebel shies away from any criticism of the caudillos and instead focuses on portraying Paraguay as an emerging gem. He attempts to make connections between the old Paraguay and the one that is emerging during his own lifetime and argues that Paraguay is better off economically and politically now than ever before.

**AUTHOR** Koebel, William Henry.


**PUB INFO** London : Stanley Paul, [um 1912].

**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F 2684 .K77 1912.

This travel account traces the impact of the Jesuits in Paraguay and focuses in particular on the aftereffects of the Jesuit expulsion of 1768 and the negative impact that had on the region. The author concentrates on thirty mission towns between the Paraguay and Parana rivers that the Jesuits had created amongst the semi-sedentary indigenous population of the region and that continued to be populated largely by the indigenous after the Jesuits’ expulsion. Little had been written about these decaying mission towns and their indigenous inhabitants and Koebel felt strongly about reconstructing this history as an example of the long-term negative impact that the Jesuits had on the land and its people.

**AUTHOR** Koebel, W. H.  Author.

**TITLE** Uruguay by W. H. Koebel... with 55 illustrations.

**PUB INFO** London [u.a.] Fisher Unwin 1915.

**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F 2708 .K773 1915.

This is a survey of the history of Uruguay beginning in 1527 with various European explorations that were initially successfully aborted by the Charrua Indians. The rivalry between Spain and Portugal is traced and the influence of the Jesuits during colonial times is given special attention, finally leading up to a discussion of the revolutionary movements for Independence. At the center of this study, however, is the history, politics, and economy of Uruguay in the modern era, in particular the author’s contemporary times.

**AUTHOR:** Stanford, Edward.

**TITLE:** The Republic of Uruguay.
This pamphlet gives a general description of the Republic of Uruguay and filled with graphs and charts that offer official statistics of the country. The author feels that little has been published in terms of statistical data and his work strives to reach that goal. His focus is on commerce, public works, and economics in his descriptions of contemporary Uruguay.

**AUTHOR:** Parker  
**SERIES:** Hispanic Notes and Monographs.  
**ERIES EDITOR:** Belmont, William.  
**PUB INFO:** New York: The Hispanic Society of America, 1920.  
**CALL NUMBER:** F2808 .P24 1920 v.1+2  
This two-volume publication was written to educate an English-speaking audience about Ibero America. In particular, it was written to present prominent accounts of the lives of four-hundred-twenty eminent leaders of Argentina who are profiled here. The author feels that English speakers need to be more aware of Argentina’s leaders because it is the richest and most populous of the Spanish speaking republics. The publication starts with the biography of President Hipolito Yrigoyen; later figures include the Archbishop of Buenos Aires, Supreme Court justices, and various others, including teachers and lawyers.

**AUTHOR:** J. Grant and Sons.  
**TITLE:** The Argentine Year Book, 1902.  
**CALL NUMBER:** SpCol F2808 .A75 1902  
This book of reference was written as a comprehensive study of Argentina in 1902 with a special emphasis on the economy. A wide variety of aspects of the country are looked at and illustrated with charts and graphs. Topics include politics, civil rights, public holidays, and imports and exports. The author feels that the currently available statistical information is inadequate and lacking in value and seeks to remedy this. The work starts with a short narrative of the discovery of Argentina by Don Juan Diaz de Solis in 1515 and continues up to the presidency of Julio A. Roca. The strong index is particularly helpful in terms of using the data for research purposes.

**AUTHOR:** J. Grant and Sons.  
**TITLE:** The Argentine Year Book 1915-16.  
**CALL NUMBER:** SpCol F2808 .A75 1915-1916  
This book of reference is an update of earlier year-book publications and continues its strong focus on the economy. Many aspects of the Argentine economy are profiled including debts, imports, and foreign trade. As in previous publications, the work begins as a narrative describing the Spanish conquest and the rule of the River Plate countries between 1516-1810. The story ends with the republic of 1910. ???

**AUTHOR** Hirst, William Alfred, 1870  
**TITLE** Argentina / by W.A. Hirst ; with an introduction by Martin Hume, with a map and sixty-four illustrations.  
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F2808 .H665 1910  
This work is a complete narrative of Argentina starting with the Spanish discoveries and settlement. Giving little attention to pre-Columbian Argentina, the focus is on colonial times, the independence struggles, and early post-independent Argentina, ending with the inauguration of president Domingo Faustino Sarmiento in 1868. This work was written with the purpose of hopefully sparking more of an interest in Argentina among the British, who were major players in Latin America’s 19th century economic development.

**AUTHOR** Bureau of the American Republics.  
**TITLE** Argentine Republic.  
CALL NUMBER SpCol F2808 .I61 1892.
This book focuses on the new tariff law of 1892. The author speculates that the new tariff law, which was set into effect January 1, 1893, will strengthen the Argentine peso. The book consists of numerous charts listing the price in dollars and pesos of various goods including domestically produced items, medicine, and even food. The introduction is short and briefly covers the land and political structures. Most of the book seems to be some sort of a “traveler’s success guide.” The numerous lists include anything anyone who would be visiting Argentina would need to know including monetary exchange rates, a variety of stores, and railway schedules.

TITLE Argentina past and present, by W.H. Koebel ; containing 96 illustrations... & 32 in colour from paintings by E.W. Christmas.
CALL NUMBER SpCol F2808 .K765 1914.
This is the second edition of a previous work that had been published in 1910. This new edition includes colored illustrations, which the author notes is an invaluable asset to the text. Argentina is described as rapidly progressing. This complete and comprehensive study of Argentina was written to update his previous work and to keep up with the rapidly changing times. The history is covered beginning with the Spanish conquest and leading into the everyday lives of Argentines in the author’s time.

TITLE The Times book on Argentina.
CALL NUMBER SpCol F2808 T58 1927.
This work was written for the English speaking public in response to a visit made in 1922 by Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear to King George to offer friendship between Great Britain and Argentina. This small volume, which strives to present a variety of accurate and up to date information, contains essential data relative to the country’s principal features, geographical, political and commercial. The author encourages British financers, merchants and manufacturers to visit this new friend of the Great Isles. On July 9, 1927, Sir Malcom Robertson became the first ambassador to Argentina; this work celebrates this event. The publication also includes beautiful and very clear photography.

AUTHOR Winter, Nevin Otto, 1869
TITLE Argentina and her people of today .../ N. O. Winter.
PUB INFO Boston : L. C. Page, 1911.
CALL NUMBER SpCol F2808 .W78 1911
This work is a comprehensive study of Argentina with special emphasis on the issues of the author’s contemporary time. The aim is to present a complete narrative of the country with a brief but comprehensive study of the republic and her people. The author speculates about the birth of a new race that is emerging because of the vast immigration to the country and focuses on the idea that Europe is helping to make Argentina one of the greatest food producing countries on the globe. The emerging fruit industry is discussed as well as the commercial importance of Argentina. According to Winter, Argentina is second only to the United States in her commercial importance.

AUTHOR Clemenceau, Georges, 1841-1929.
TITLE South America to-day; a study of conditions, social, political and commercial in Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, by Georges Clemenceau.
CALL NUMBER SpCol F2815 .C64 1911.
This work is a study of the conditions, social, political and commercial in Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. The work strives to correct the numerous vague and false conceptions of past and present times. The author is a traveler and former prime minister of France who makes several comparisons between South America and Europe in terms of their natural beauty, but makes note that no South American monument could even remotely compare to a European one. Clemenceau begins his
narrative in Italy and describes his voyage to the New World. On American soil, his description begins in the Oriental Band which is known as Uruguay. The narrative continues with Uruguay's independence from Argentina and the author later describes his travels to Brazil and Argentina. The descriptions of the scenery and the author's observations are at the center of this work. In terms of Brazil, particular attention is paid to the Brazilian coffee industry.

**AUTHOR** Hammerton, John Alexander, Sir, 1871-1949.
**TITLE** The real Argentine; notes and impressions of a year in the Argentine and Uruguay, by J.A. Hammerton; with numerous illustrations.
**PUB INFO** New York, Dodd, Mead and Co., 1916.
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F2815 .H22 1916.

At the outset, the author takes issue with the fact that so many books have been written about South America, but that the majority are based short visits by travelers who end up presenting misleading and untrue interpretations of the country. Hammerton feels that the biggest problem is that these writers shower Argentina with indiscriminate praise and strives to set the record straight. The author points out that he has lived in the River Plate long enough to correct impressions and has also mastered the language. He also mentions that he took no notes while in Argentina as to free himself from bias and present a truer perspective. Hammerton writes an account of life along the River Plate and wants to be truthful to the everyday lives that the people there live. The book does not include any official statistics but according to the author his work is the most accurate and precise of its time.

**TITLE** Modern Argentina, the El Dorado of to-day : with notes on Uruguay and Chile.
**PUB INFO** London : Bell & Sons, 1907.
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F2815 .K763 1907.

This travel log presents a comprehensive study of Argentina. The emphasis is on the author's contemporary period and highlights different aspects of industry, the railway systems, and Argentina's natural history. The early history of the conquest and settlement is briefly discussed with special emphasis being placed on the Jesuit influence on Argentine agriculture and mining.

**TITLE** The new Argentina.
**PUB INFO** New York, Dodd, Mead and Co., 1923.
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F2846 .K77 1923.

This updated version from Koebel's previous work highlights early 20th century Argentina. The population, labor, and commerce are some of the issues discussed. The forward begins with a short history of Argentina up until 1810. The work continues into the modern period with little emphasis on historical figures and events. The front cover of this work is signed by the author.

**AUTHOR** Dixie, Florence, Lady, 1857-1905.
**TITLE** Across Patagonia / by Lady Florence Dixie ; with illustrations from sketches by Julius Beerbohm.
**PUB INFO** Chicago : Clarke, 1881.
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F2936 .D5 1881.

This travel log mystifies the imagination and describes Patagonia as a far and distant, outlandish region that the author calls the land of the giants. It was written to bring to light what the author observed while traveling six months around the country. The work also includes hand drawn sketches.

**AUTHOR** Elliot, G. F. Scott.
**TITLE** Chile : its history and development natural features, products, commerce and present conditions / by G.F. Scott Elliott ; with an introduction by Martin Hume.
This work strives to give a complete history of Chile. The author describes the conquest of Pizarro with great detail and paints a nasty picture of the conqueror describing him as a swineherd and forceful. The book then continues with the Chilean independence of 1810 as well as the physical history of the country including the appearance of the Andes and rainfall. The city of Santiago is profiled including the story of Pedro de Valdivia. This work has an extensive appendix and several charts and graphs to illustrate the various products shipped during 1904. In addition, the work has an extensive bibliography.

AUTHOR Mansfield, Robert E., 1866
TITLE Progressive Chile, by Robert E. Mansfield.
CALL NUMBER SpCol F3058 .M28 1913.

This work is a travel log based upon the impressions gained from the authors personal observations. The life and customs of the people of Chile are the primary focus. Some of the topics the author includes are religion, railway systems, customs, and crime. While the author gives a brief narrative of the history of Chile, the work does not include any charts, graphs or statistical information.

AUTHOR Walle, Paul, b. 1872.
TITLE Bolivia, its people and its resources, its railways, mines, and rubber-forests, by Paul Wall ... tr. by Bernard Miall; with 62 illustrations and 4 maps.
PUB INFO London, T.F. Unwin [1914]
CALL NUMBER SpCol F3308 .W19 1914.

This work was written because the author felt that there was not sufficient information available about Bolivia. Walle expresses his concern that a lack of information leads to general ignorance, which ultimately may hurt Bolivia. He makes note that travel logs are numerous, but of little value. Focusing on the economy, he discusses the first French-issued bonds to Bolivia and closely observes the progress in administrative and public activity since then. He also makes special note that the capital of La Paz doubled since his previous travels 12 years before. The author also pays special attention to the extensive railway systems.

AUTHOR Enock, C. Reginald (Charles Reginald), 1868-1970.
TITLE Peru : its former and present civilisation, history and existing conditions, topography and natural resources, commerce and general development.
CALL NUMBER SpCol F3408 .E5 1910.

The author is an experienced traveler whose present work is a follow-up on a previous edition written in 1908. The objective of this work is to present a more in-depth discussion of the “informal” side of Peru. He begins the text by breaking Peru into seven distinct time periods. Starting in the prehistoric and Inca period, which lasted until 1513, he then continues the narrative of the conquest discussing Pizarro and the first expeditions, which ended in 1532. Later chapters include the colonial period, the history of the Republic, and the Chilean war. He concludes by shedding light on Chile’s political administration, social systems, natural history, and commercial conditions.

AUTHOR Sarmiento de Gamboa, Pedro, 1532?-1608?
TITLE History of the Incas, by Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa; and the execution of the Inca Tupac Amaru, by Captain Baltasar de Ocampo; tr. and ed., with notes and an introduction by Sir Clements Markham ...
PUB INFO Cambridge, Printed for the Hakluyt Society, 1907.
CALL NUMBER SpCol F3444 .M37 1907.

This work focuses on the times of Viceroy Don Francisco de Toledo who governed Peru from 1569-81. It is a history of the Incas by Captain Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa, a cosmographer who based much of his information on the testimony given to him by Peruvian natives. Included here are 13 reports from Cuzco, Guamanga, Xauxa, Yucay and other places forming a folio of over 213 letters. The
work also includes an extensive list of Quechua words and Inca tribes living in 1572. An extensive bibliography and index is completes this excellent primary source reader of Peru.

**AUTHOR** Enock, Charles Reginald.
**TITLE** Ecuador: its ancient and modern history, topography, and natural resources, industries and social development / by C. Reginald Enock.
**PUB INFO** London ; Leipsic : Fisher Unwin, 1914.
**CALL NUMBER** SpCol F3708 .E59 1914.

This is another of Enock's country studies, which the author felt compelled to compose because a comprehensive book dealing with the Republic of Ecuador did not exist. The work deals primarily with the study of human geography and includes an analysis of history, including the prehistoric city of Quito, the Incas, and the advent of the Spanish.

The work centers on the main towns of Ecuador and includes a narrative regarding the commercial, financial and industrial centers of the country.

Additional titles, call numbers???:

**Title:** Carranza and Mexico
**Author:** de Fornaro, Carlo
**Call No:**
**Publication:** Mitchell Kennerley. New York. 1975

This book is more than just a systematic overview of the historical events that led to the Mexican revolution. The author, a proprietor and editor of a newspaper in Mexico and close associate of Madero, was personally involved in the events and makes comments on the policies of Diaz and Madero, and gives reasons as to why Madero failed and the lessons learned by Carranza. The author agrees with Wilson's hands off policy toward Mexico, as he believes that Mexico needs to solve its own problems. This very readable book is complemented with illustrations of key figures involved in the Revolution; an appendix containing The Plan of San Luis Potosi, letters to various archbishops, and an article protesting the meeting of Diaz and Taft. A glossary of Spanish terms is given for those not familiar with Spanish.
Latin American Rare Book Bibliography Project

The Arnold Berlin Collection
Bibliography
The Berlin Collection at the CSUDH University Archives and Special Collections is the result of a donation by Arnold Berlin in April of 2014. The books include a wide array of subjects related to the humanities with emphasis on historical subjects from the colonial period to the 20th century. The publication dates of the books range from 1832 to 2011; books published before the 1940s are housed at Special Collection, while more recent publications will likely be catalogued and placed in the regular stacks. The collection comprises standard academic works that can be found in academic libraries that have basic research collections pertaining to Latin America. It includes 4 monographic serials: *Mercurio Peruano*, *Documentos históricos de la revolución Mexicana*, *Diplomatic correspondence of the U.S.*, and *Colección de los decretos, circulares y ordenes de los poderes legislativo y ejecutivo del estado de Jalisco* (1823-1860). In addition, there are 148 titles pertaining to Latin America in general, 143 titles pertaining to Gran Colombia, 85 to Central America and the Caribbean, 74 to Chile, 126 to Brazil, 138 to the La Plata region, and 651 to Peru and Bolivia. The 2 student contributors who worked on annotating that part of the collection that will remain at Special Collection are Lori May and Raul Rubio.

---Dr. Doris Namala, Adjunct Faculty, CSUDH Department of History
The Arnold Berlin Collection
Bibliography

Title  Jadran Publicación de la Defensa Nacional Yugoslava. Nos. 1-10, Junio 1918 –
Author  Jugoslovenska Narodna Odbrana iz Južne Amerike / Defensa
Nacional Yugoslava / Yugoslav National Defense of South
America (Edited by Doctor F. Mas de Béjar)
Call Number  OCLC 444659787 (WorldCat)
Publisher   Buenos Aires, Defensa Nacional Yugoslava (1919)
Collection  Berlin
This publication represents Yugoslav propaganda in South America, specifically The United
Provinces of Río de la Plata to gather support for an independent Yugoslav nation according to the
post First World War Declaration of Corfu. This book contains ten volumes that were generated
originally in the Serbian/Croatian languages and are made available here for the first time in Spanish.
Much is written about Italy’s imperialism, the subjugation of Serbs/Croats along the Adriatic, and the
struggle for identity and the need to appeal to those exiled Serbs-Croats around the world. These ten
volumes, written in Spanish, are meant to both communicate with the Slavic peoples of the Plata
region as well as to elicit sympathy from non-Serb/Croat people.

Title  America en las Trincheras de la Democracia
Author   Larco Herrera, Rafael (1872 - 1956)
Call Number  OCLC 558229324 / (DLC) 46008648 / (OCoLC)3591512
Publisher   Lima, Empresa Editorial Rimac S. A., imprenta. 1946.
Collection  Berlin
The author, Rafael Larco Herrera, served as First Vice President of Peru from 1939-1945. This book
was published after his term in office. It is written in the spirit of Alexis de Tocqueville's two-volume
opus, Democracy in America. Larco Herrera, as de Tocqueville before him, traveled the areas of
interest. In this case, Larco Herrera visited North and South America in an attempt to better
advocate for a unified American hemisphere. The author's Pan-American ideal is approached from a
variety of angles ranging from identifying the enemies of Democracy (both internal and external), the
wealth and economy that could be realized by a Pan-American unification, as well as the friendly
criticism of such unification. The friendly criticism of a Pan-American unification is pointed at a
variety of subjects including immigration, nationalism and totalitarianism in the region.

Title  Gobierno Universal del Señorío de Vizcaya. Cargo y Personas Que Los
Desempeñaron. Juntas, Regimientos y Diputación.
Author        Areitio, Dario de (1879 - 1968)
Call Number OCLC 727630829 / (DLC) 45021555 / (OCoLC)21641731
Publisher   Bilbao, Imprenta provincial de Vizcaya, 1943
Collection  Berlin
Dario de Areitio was a Spanish archivist and librarian. He concentrated his efforts on the provincial
governance and affairs of Vizcaya, Spain, for this work. This work is the culmination of research and
analysis of historical documentation of Vizcaya. The compiler relied heavily on the Archivos y
Biblioteca de la Diputación de Vizcaya to examine the process that formed the Vizcayan government
from the 16th through to the 19th centuries. Dario de Areitio includes both the electoral results from
1506 to 1878 and the roles and the functions of such government positions to give depth and color to
these statistics. The functions are detailed for Corregidor (mayor), Diputado (representatives),
Caballero Síndico Procurador (attorney), Regidor (councilor), and Secretario (secretary).
Title: Los Intentos de Union Hispano Americano y La Guerra de España en el Pacífico
Author: Grez Pérez, Carlos E. (1904 - 1989)
Call Number: OCLC: 3799560
OCoLC: 657014189
LC: 30006889
LC classification: F1413 .G84
Publisher: Santiago, Chile, Concepcion. Imprenta Nascimento. 1928
Collection: Berlin

The handwritten dedication is of interest, as it seems to have been dedicated, personally as a gift, to the Ambassador from the Republic of Paraguay, Don José Dahlquist.

The author, Carlos E. Grez Pérez, was founding member of the Pedagogical Institute of the University of Chile (1943). Grez Pérez was a fundamental force for the Institute and under his guidance the University saw a renewed expansion and publication of previously hidden works and thus compelled and propelled, at the same time, historical analysis. Grez Pérez was able to write this epic analysis of the Chilean-Spanish conflict, also known as the Spanish War of the Pacific.

Grez Pérez dissects the Spanish War of the Pacific from a Chilean perspective. He breaks the conflict into four distinct parts. Part one provides us with historical context of the region from 1826 to 1856. This includes the Congress of Panama, the Independence of Chile, the Congress of Lima, and concludes with the Treaty of Santiago. In the second part he goes through great pains to show the escalation of aggression by the Spanish in this region from the arrival of the Spanish forces, the occupation of coastal town of Chinchas, and various treaties. Special attention is paid and much time is spent in analyzing the occupation of Chinchas.

Part three presents the War itself. The conflict between the Chilean-Spanish is explained and the Pacific Alliance is discussed. Two major battles are analyzed: Valparaiso and Callao. Part three ends with the culmination and end of the War.

Part four is a critical assessment of the conflict. It begins with the failings and shortcomings of the Pan-American response to the Spanish incursion into the region. The volume wraps up with attention to the negotiations and treaties signed between the South American Allies and Spain. The final note is the new peace found between Spain and Chile (and her neighbors).

Title: Memoria de la Direccion General de Obras Publicas: Correspondiente a los Años 1882-83
Author: Canstatt, Eduardo
Call Number: -
Publisher: Montevideo, Uruguay. La Nacion. 1886
Collection: Berlin

This volume written by an engineer by the name of Eduardo Canstatt is an analysis of infrastructure with suggestions for improvements, and detailed accounts of events from 1882 and 1883 for Uruguay. From real estate taxes, royalty payments and schedules (licensing fees for practicing professionals) to security precautions of churches, theatres, and other public buildings in light of events that occurred on July 11, 1882 (events unclear but it appears that much damage was sustained in these events prompting a need to secure public places) are discussed. Canstatt goes on to support the creation of a registry of ownership showing the extent, value, and ownership of land for taxation. The author continues with rules and regulations to govern general contractors and surveyors/assessors. Also included is information about ports, railways, archives, and telegraph lines.

Title: Memoria Presentada por el Ministro de Estado en el Departamento de Relaciones Esteriores al Congreso Nacional en 1869
Author: -
Call Number: -
Publisher: Buenos Aires, Imprenta del Plata. 1869.
This is a compilation of reproduced correspondence for the year 1869 for the Foreign Relations Committee of Argentina. The Paraguayan War, also known as the War of the Triple Alliance (Paraguay vs. The Triple Alliance of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay), was coming to a close and within this collection can be seen documents from the Paraguayan delegation wishing that an establishment of a provisional government in Paraguay be recognized. There are some anti-General Lopez sentiments contained in these correspondences from within Paraguay. This volume presents a glimpse into the thinking of the government of Paraguay and how the Argentines (part of the Triple Alliance) responded. Also included is correspondence with other countries, France, Spain, the United States of America, and Great Britain. The documents reflect communications between Argentina and other Latin American countries. Two tables, in Anexo B, contain the names of the consulate officers representing Argentina throughout the world.

**Title** 8 Días Perdido en la Montaña (Cita con el Tupungato)
**Author** Muñoz Tapia, Manuel. Ilustraciones de Girolamo, Paolo di.
**Call Number** OCLC: 21129386 / 449833634
**Publisher** Biblioteca Infantil. Serie Amarilla. Libros Para Muchachos y Muchachas. Santiago, Chile. Empresa Editorial Zig-Zag. 1950

Manuel Muñoz Tapia, a known Chilean climber, tells the harrowing adventure of his approach to the highest Andean summit of Tupungato. This autobiography is a story of loneliness and tribulation. It is a story that is filled with danger, drama, and despair. This seems to be written for a young adult audience gauging by the other books in the Serie Amarilla such as Treasure Island, Alice in Wonderland, Ben-Hur, and others.

**Title** Historia antigua y de la conquista de México
**Author** Orozco y Berra, Manuel (1816 - 1881)
**Call Number** OCLC: 831256659 / 831256661 / 831256665 / 831256668
**Publisher** Mexico. Tipografía de Gonzalo A. Esteva. 1880.

This is a five-volume set with the last one being an atlas. Manuel Orozco y Berra (1816-1881), who was born and died in Mexico City, lived during the early period of Mexico’s struggle to find its identity and proper statehood. Having been born shortly before Mexico gained its independence from Spain he is a unique figure as a historian. He served as a conduit, on both an intellectual level as well as on a historical level between the fresh memory of being under Spanish rule, understanding the concept of being part of an independent state, as well as living under a monarchy. Orozco y Berra was Secretary of State for Puebla (1847-1848). He also held a variety of scholarly positions under Maximilian I. He strives to straddle the middle ground, but admits that this is always difficult regardless of how well one insists or argues otherwise. The author uses a variety of sources throughout this set.

Orozco y Berra uses many Spanish- and Nahuatl-language primary sources such as the Codex Mendoza, which was created fourteen years after the conquest of 1521. He also references Bernardino de Sahagún’s work, but it is not clear if this was the Florentine Codex or a different work. There is also extensive use of Fernando de Alva Cortés Ixtlilxochitl’s work called Relación. Relación represents an indigenous perspective through a Spanish filter. The author also relies on a variety of other sources, such as, Tomás de Torquemada, Francisco López de Gómara and Bernal Díaz del Castillo to round out the Spanish perspective.

Orozco y Berra divides this work into four topics: Civilization, Prehistoric Man in Mexico, Ancient History, and the Conquest of Mexico. The fifth book in the set is an Atlas that contains foldout facsimiles of original indigenous pictographs as well as a map of Tenochtitlan with references to the the city’s four ancient calpulli.
Three different authors and their contributions to the history of Chile are found in this volume. A biography of García Hurtado de Mendoza, a biography of Don Alonso de Sotomayor, and a panegyric of Francisco Laso de la Vega.

Suárez de Figueroa writes the biography of García Hurtado de Mendoza (1539-1609). The biography is decidedly one sided as the author had been commissioned by the surviving members of Mendoza's family. The author relied heavily on documentation that had been provided by the family. Mendoza served as governor of Chile and later as Viceroy of Peru. Of note, he fought the native Mapuche indigenous people of Chile. Mendoza, however, was a Spaniard that held to the belief that the indigenous were not treated fairly by the Spaniards. This did not make his personage popular with the local ruling class in Chile/Peru.

Francisco Caro de Torres was a not only a biographer but a close friend and confidant of the Spanish conquistador-cum-governor of Chile, Alonso de Sotomayor (1545–1610). Torres initially served under Sotomayor in a militaristic role and later on as a priest. This close relationship afforded the author access to Sotomayor and would give him insight into the life of the man, but also compromised the objectivity of his work.

A similar tone follows with the inclusion of the innocuously titled, *Guerras de Chile*, by Santiago de Tesillo. The work concentrates on the drawn out battles between the Spanish colonial government and the Mapuche under the governorship of Francisco Laso de la Vega (1629 to May 1639). Tesillo’s bias comes through in the heroic displays associated with Vega. As with the other two works, *Guerras de Chile* clearly represents a pro-Spanish perspective of Chile during the Arauco War.

These are the statistical annualized reports from the Department of the Treasury as presented to the National Congress of Chile in 1866. The information contains data from the previous fiscal years 1864 through 1867. There are several foldout reports including two from the National Mint of Chile that shows the gold and silver holdings.

This is the Treasury Department's report for the fiscal year 1883. It contains data from several governmental departments including Customs, Agriculture, Mining, and Guano. There is a report and analysis of the railway being constructed from Concepcion to Lebu as well as a foldout map showing the proposed railway's route. This volume also contains the annual report for the Ministry of the
The correspondences and negotiations between Venezuela and France during 1868 regarding the repayment of customs fees owed to the French after a five-year period of non-payment by the Venezuelan government due to a civil war.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Correspondencia relativa a las indemnizaciones francesas y a un plan propuesto para el arreglo de todas las acreencias diplomáticas.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call Number</td>
<td>OCLC: 23986101 / 47278032 / 887681433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>Imprenta de El Federalista. 1868. Caracas, Venezuela.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This work is a preliminary study of the Millcayac language. Millcayac was a native language spoken by the indigenous people of Cuyo, Argentina. As these Millcayac-speakers moved out of Cuyo to Chile, the language became extinct. The language became extinct shortly after the introduction of the Spanish in the 16th century. This work includes a three-column glossary, Spanish-Allentiac-Millcayac. Fernando Marquez Miranda based this study on the work of Jesuit Father Luis Valdivia in the late 16th century that had been presumed lost 335 years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Los Textos Millcayac del P. Luis de Valdivia (con vocabulario Español - Allentiac - Millcayac): &quot;Extracto de la Revista del Museo de la Plata (nueva serie) : tomo II, sección Antropología, págs. 61-223.&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Miranda, Fernando Marquez (1897 - 1961)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call Number</td>
<td>OCLC: 663323442 / 8322785 / (OCoLC)8322785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>La Plata, República Argentina : Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Instituto del Museo Imprenta y Casa editora Coni, Buenos Aires, 1943.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is a collection of 19th century poetic works by natives of Argentina. These poems range from the political to reflections on nature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Parnaso Arjentino. Poesias Liricas.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Cortes, José Domingo, et al.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call Number</td>
<td>669363162 / (DLC) 22000961 / (OCoLC)4751154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>Santiago, Imprenta Andres Bello, 1873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

José Matías Manzanilla, between 1896-1914, served a variety of posts in the Peruvian government such as Speaker of the House of Representatives, Foreign Minister, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers. He was also the rector at the University of San Marcos, Peru. He was a strong supporter of workers’ rights and submitted legislation that became known as Proyecto Manzanilla which
protected the hygiene and safety of workers, mandatory resting periods, and reduced work hours among other points.

This book is a collection of forty speeches that were given during parliamentary hearings between April of 1910 to December of 1911 by Manzanilla. Election law, the Ucayali Railroad, and the role of government make up the majority of the topics discussed in this volume.

Title Discursos Parlamentarios de J. M. Manzanilla, 1914.
Author Manzanilla, José Matías (1867 - 1947)
Call Number F3447 .M26
OCLC 55373027
Publisher Impresa Del Centro Editorial. Lima, Peru. 1917.
Collection Berlin

José Matías Manzanilla, between 1896-1914, served a variety of posts in the Peruvian government such as Speaker of the House of Representatives, Foreign Minister, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers. He was also the rector at the University of San Marcos, Peru. He was a strong supporter of workers’ rights and submitted legislation that became known as Proyecto Manzanilla which protected the hygiene and safety of workers, mandatory resting periods, and reduced work hours among other points.

This book is a collection of sixty-five speeches that were given during parliamentary hearings between August of 1914 and February of 1915 by Manzanilla. This volume concerns itself with economic matters. The issuances of banknotes, the government’s ability to insure banknotes being issued by private banking institutions (cheques circulares), and agricultural economic factors such as grape production are among the topics covered in this volume.

Title Resumen de la historia del Ecuador desde su origen hasta 1845. Tomo III. Segunda Edición Revisada por el autor.
Author Cevallos, Pedro Fermín (1812-1893)
Call Number F3731 .C42
Microfilm 10325 F
Publisher Guyoquil, Impr. de la Nación, 1886
Collection Berlin

Pedro Fermín Cevallos was an 19th century lawyer, politician and Ecuadorian historian. In 1830 he was part of the signing of the dissolution of the Gran Colombia, which included the modern nations of Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and Ecuador. Cevallos wrote the six volume work Resumen de la Historia del Ecuador which covers the history of Ecuador from the pre-Columbian time period through 1845. This third volume concentrates on the period in Ecuadorian history from 1809 to 1822 and contains a brief biography of Simon Bolivar. Cevallos describes the beginning of the dismantling of Gran Colombia at the hands of Bolivar and his success in Venezuela. He then relates this history to Ecuador and what it represents to its people.

Title Guía del veraneante. Revista de turismo de los FF. CC. Del E. (Chile). 1937-1938
Author -
Call Number 656918104
(DLC)sn 87035231
(OCoLC)16157692
Publisher Ferrocarriles del Estado de Chile. Talleres Graficos.
Collection Berlin

This book, produced and distributed by the Chilean Train Service, serves as a guide and train schedule. Within this volume are four foldout maps of Chile that show existing train lines as well as train lines under construction at the time. The guide provides the traveler with insight into the towns serviced by the railroad and points of interest.
**Title**  
Ensayo Histórico Sobre La Invasión

**Author**  
Souza y Rodriguez, Benigno. (1872 – 1954)

**Call Number**  
F1786 .S715

492448214

OCLC 779887

LCCN 49015470

**Publisher**  

**Collection**  
Berlin

Benigno Souza y Rodriguez served as a surgeon, journalist, and Cuban historiographer. This book contains the winning entry in a contest held by the Cuban Military, in 1945, regarding the Cuban War of Independence. The goal of the contest was to receive historically critical essays relating the struggle for Cuban Independence from Spain as a result of the final war that took place on the island nation from 1895-1898. This followed the Ten Years’ War (1868–1878) and the Small War (1879-1880). The author provides the Cuban perspective to this battle for independence. Although Souza y Rodriguez reminds the reader that the Cuban revolutionary forces were the underdogs, he manages to include the Spanish perspective in the form of reproductions of images from Spanish newspapers (cartoons and articles). This book contains transcripts of letters written between generals during the war (along with visual references to these letters).

**Title**  
Parlamentarios del Perú contemporáneo. Tomo III. 1904-1924.

**Author**  
Neptalí Benvenutto

**Call Number**  
OCLC 906220207

LC Control Number 44013283

F3405 .B35

**Publisher**  

**Collection**  
Berlin

Neptali Benvenutto documents and examines Peruvian politics from 1904-1924 by way of biographies of Senators and Congressmen that served Peru during a twenty-year span.

**Title**  
Cuba of Today.

**Author**  
Verrill, A. Hyatt (1871-1954)

**Call Number**  
OCLC 765857651

(DLC) 31001371

(OCoLC)1335205

F1765 .V61cu

**Publisher**  

**Collection**  
Berlin

Alpheus Hyatt Verrill was an American zoologist, explorer, inventor, illustrator and author. The diversity of his interests allowed him to write on such a wide range of topics as natural history, travel, radio and whaling. This book by Verrill is more than just a travel book for Cuba. It wants to navigate, for the reader, the various zones in Cuba and how to decipher the language and people of Cuba. It is filled with critique, praise, and observations of life in Cuba for both the Cuban and the tourist. The author is interested in dampening expectations for the first time visitor and attempts to set grounded expectations so that Cuba will not disappoint. The majority of the book is spent in Havana and its suburbs. It contains a short chapter on the history of Cuba with some analysis that attempts to be fair but contains pointed criticism for Americans, Europeans, and Cubans.

**Title**  
Cuba.

**Author**  
Fergusson, Erna. (1888-1964)

**Call Number**  
OCLC 634016443
Erna Fergusson, a New Mexico native, was a prolific writer of topics related to New Mexico. She was a historian and educator based in Albuquerque, New Mexico. She is most remembered for being part of the Southwestern Renaissance. She relied on her ability to record and synthesize oral interviews and colloquial prose into a literary career. Fergusson wrote for a wide audience and her tastes varied from Mexican cooking to travel books. This is Fergusson’s travel book on Cuba. Her strengths in conducting interviews and her fascination with history are expressed throughout this work on the Caribbean island of Cuba. The book reads more like a conversation or a reflection of what an American woman of means would have experienced in Cuba during the mid-1940s. Fergusson includes two biographies of Cuban national heroes (Antonio Maceo and Jose Martí), that serve to showcase her ability to integrate history into a travel book without compromise and without seeming out of place. She analyzes the War against Spain and the influences of the United States on the Cuban people. This book includes a fold out map and several photographs of Cuba.

Title: Area handbook for Cuba.
Author: Black, Jan Knippers (1940- )
Call Number: F1758. B55 1976
Collection: Berlin

One of a series of handbooks prepared by the Foreign Area Studies (FAS) of American University, the Area Handbook for Cuba is meant for military or other persons with the need for a quick and convenient compilation of basic facts about Cuba. Social, economic, political, and military institutions as well as practices are included with an emphasis on keeping the information as objective as possible. It is a snapshot in time of Cuba in the mid-1970s at the height of the Cold War and in the middle of Cuban militaristic involvement in the Angolan Civil War.

Title: Cuban Ornithology. (Memoirs of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, no. 9)
Author: Martínez de la Cruz, Francisco. (1884-1946)
Call Number: OCLC 14724782 / 777997719
Publisher: Camagüey, Cuba. El Camagueyano, cia. comercial, s. a., 1943.
Collection: Berlin

Dr. Francisco Martínez de la Cruz writes a comprehensive book on the bacterial disease that typically affects livestock like cattle and buffalo and that causes a variety of fevers and muscular aches in humans when unpasteurized milk or contaminated meats are ingested. After having witnessed a handful of cases outside of Havana, Cuba, the author felt compelled to write this book to raise awareness of the disease on the island nation of Cuba.

Title: Cuba and Castro. Translated from the Spanish by Elmer Grossberg.
Author: Casuso, Teresa. (1912-1994)
Call Number: OCLC 484292127 / 590891513
Teresa Casuso represents a unique perspective on the Cuban Revolution spearheaded by Fidel Castro in 1959. As an exiled Cuban living in Mexico City in 1956, Casuso met and befriended Fidel Castro. This unprecedented look provides a primary-source account of the planning of the invasion of Cuba by Castro from Mexico. Her insights and access to Fidel Castro during the early days of the revolution served to catapult her through a variety of positions serving the new government of Cuba. From the hope that change represents to the ambition-stifling regime that Castro turned into, we are given a tour of duty behind the scenes of Cuba’s new dictator. Casuso ran the Cuban embassy in Mexico City and eventually became a delegate to the United Nations on behalf of Cuba until she took asylum in the United States.

Title             Poema del Cid. Edicion Anotada.
Author        Pidal, Ramón Menéndez (1869-1968)
Call Number   7187961
Publisher   Madrid. 1900.
Collection   Berlin

Ramón Menéndez Pidal was a philologist and a Spanish medievalist. This is his annotated version of the oldest preserved Castilian poem “El Cid”. His intention in annotating the poem is only to make the poem more accessible to the 19th century Spaniard. He stresses that he is not correcting the poem by adding punctuation and capitalization; he does this in order for the work to read more easily. He relies on the original analyses and copies of the poem by of Ulibarri (1596), Pellicer (1792), Sanchez (1779), Janer (1864) and Vollmöller (1879).

Title             Obras Completas del Dr. D. Manuel Milá y Fontanals. Tomo Segundo.
Author        Milá y Fontanals, D. Manuel. Edited and Compiled by Menendez y Pelayo, D. Marcelino.
Publisher   Imprenta Barcelonesa. Barcelona, España. 1889.
Collection   Berlin

Manuel Milá y Fontanals was a philologist. His study of the Catalan language, in Spain, ushered in a new sense of historical analysis that rescued the Catalan language from obscurity. In this volume Milá y Fontanals concentrates on the poetics and spoken word of the provincial troubadours in Catalan Spain as a means of language diffusion. He provides a historical account of the Romance languages and their distribution through Europe and eventually through Spain. He then culminates this analysis by pointing to the variance in language spoken on the Iberian Peninsula (Catalan, Limousin, Gallego, Portuguese, and Castellano) and how the troubadour’s role was significant in the regional development of these languages up to the 19th century.

Title             Obras Completas del Dr. D. Manuel Milá y Fontanals. Tomo Tercero.
Author        Milá y Fontanals, D. Manuel. Edited and Compiled by Menendez y Pelayo, D. Marcelino.
Publisher   Imprenta Barcelonesa. Barcelona, España. 1890.
Collection   Berlin

Manuel Milá y Fontanals was a philologist. His study of the Catalan language, in Spain, ushered in a new sense of historical analysis that rescued the Catalan language from obscurity. In this volume Milá y Fontanals focuses on the study of the regional history of eastern coastal Spain through the 19th century. He plays close attention to the history, language, and literature of this part of Spain and the linguistic influence the Italian language had on the development of Catalan as a language.
Title: Obras Completas del Dr. D. Manuel Milá y Fontanals. Tomo Quinto.
Call Number: (OCoLC)570309926
Publisher: Imprenta Barcelonesa. Barcelona, España. 1893.
Collection: Berlin

Manuel Milá y Fontanals was a philologist. His study of the Catalan language, in Spain, ushered in a new sense of historical analysis that rescued the Catalan language from obscurity. This volume, second in a series of three, is dedicated to reproducing literary articles that had been published as stand alone works or published in newspapers or magazines from the middle of the 19th century. Topics include public speaking, poetry, and Catalan architecture. The emphasis is on the influences that shaped the spoken and written Catalan.

Title: Obras Completas del Dr. D. Manuel Milá y Fontanals. Tomo Sexto.
Call Number: (OCoLC)570309926
Publisher: Imprenta Barcelonesa. Barcelona, España. 1895.
Collection: Berlin

Manuel Milá y Fontanals was a philologist. His study of the Catalan language, in Spain, ushered in a new sense of historical analysis that rescued the Catalan language from obscurity. This volume, third in a series of three, is dedicated to reproducing literary articles that had been published as stand alone works or published in newspapers or magazines from the middle of the 19th century. This book contains Romancerillos Catalan and touches on several different themes such as romance, religion, and history. There are a handful of Catalan children's stories, Catalan and Castillian poetry as well as Catalan heroic legends.

Title: Biblioteca de predicadores, o, Sermonario escogido de las obras predicables de Cochin, Chevassu, Eguileta, Flechier, García, González, Massillon, Sánchez Sobrino, Santander, Trento, Troncoso y otros. Misterios y festividades de Jesús y María.
Author: Canos, Vicente.
Call Number: 39636073
Publisher: Paris : Librería de Don Vicente Salvá, 1846.
Collection: Berlin

A collection of catholic sermons on the topic of Jesus and Mary and the mysteries and festivities associated with them.

Title: Europa: Análisis espectral de un continente.
Author: Keyserling, Hermann. (1880 – 1946) Translated from the German to Spanish by Bances, José Pérez.
Call Number: 18584858
Publisher: Espasa-Calpe, S.A. Madrid. 1929.
Collection: Berlin
Hermann Keyserling was a German philosopher. His interests ranged from natural science and philosophy to geology. He was also a popular essayist. Keyserling’s book attempts to describe each European nation via psychological analysis. He accomplishes, in his short essays on each country, the reduction of peoples to stereotypes. This book is a commentary on the state of European affairs and the people that make up Europe just after World War I. The fallout from a post-war world and the reconstruction of a modern Europe take center stage and his analysis attempts to point to the shortcomings of the distributed lands and how the nationalistic characters might stand in the way of progress and development.

Title          Obras. Artes y Letras.
Author         Cánovas del Castillo, Antonio. (1828-1897).
Call Number    569043409
Publisher       Imprenta de A. Peréz Dubrull. Madrid, Spain. 1887.
Collection      Berlin

Antonio Cánovas del Castillo was a politician in 19th century Spain. He was a constitutional monarchist and was the principal author of the Spanish Constitution of 1876. His governmental policies with regards to overseas Spanish colonies proved to be untenable. Despite his political career Cánovas del Castillo managed to be a prolific writer. This book surveys the artistic landscape of 19th century Spain. Cánovas del Castillo writes about poetry, theatre, opera, and sculpture. He discusses artistic influences from Germany and how they have changed art in general throughout Europe.

Title          Nuevo compendio de la historia de Bolivia.
Author         Urquidi, José Macedonio. (1881-1978).
Call Number    6513927
Publisher       Arno Hermanos. La Paz, Bolivia. 1921.
Collection      Berlin

José Macedonio Urquidi was a lawyer and professor and the faculty dean at the University of Cochabamba, Bolivia. In 1943 he was named the Director of the Municipal Archives of Historical Documents. As director he was able to develop and create a municipal repository of historical documents and artifacts in Cochabamba. These documents feature items from the colonial and republican period of Bolivia with emphasis on Cochabamba. He distinguished his research by seeking the use of primary sources when possible. Urquidi’s book covers the history of Bolivia from the Incan empires through the Spanish conquest and ends with the independent Bolivian governments through 1904. Of note are the chapters on the 15 Years’ war for independence and the War of the Pacific (19th-century war between Bolivia, Chile and Peru).

Title          Juana la Loca: su vida, su tiempo, su culpa. Traducida del alemán por Felipe Villaverde.
Author         Pfandl, (Ludwig) Luis. (1881 – 1942). Translated from the German by Villaverde, Felipe.
Call Number    6913492
Publisher       Madrid Espasa-Calpe, s.a., 1932.
Collection      Berlin

Ludwig Pfandl was a German disciple of the Spanish historian Marcelino Menendez y Pelayo. Pfandl published many articles in “Revue Hispanique” and marked himself the preeminent German Hispanist of his epoch. His eminence allowed him access to the Royal Library in Munich where he
would conduct much of his research and scholarly pursuits. Besides his numerous biographical works he also wrote extensively on the Golden Age of Spain. This book, translated here from the original German into Spanish, is a biographical account of Joanna the Mad, Queen of Castile and Aragon the daughter of Isabel and Ferdinand from her birth in 1479 to her death in 1555. He utilizes unlikely primary source material from doctors and housekeepers alongside the expected primary sources (royal letters and documents from the royal courts) to weave together the story of the Mad Queen of Castile and Aragon. Joanna's reign represents the unification of two separate Kingdoms and how this lead to the creation of modern Spain.

**Title**  
*El Brasil, su vida, su trabajo, su futuro; itinerario periodístico.*

**Author**  
Bernárdez, Manuel. (1867 – 1942)

**Call Number**  
OCLC 9321563  
(OCoLC)656906413

**Publisher**  

**Collection**  
Berlin

Manuel Bernárdez was born in Galicia, Spain. His family settled in Uruguay in the 18070s. Bernárdez would become a naturalized Uruguayan national and go on to be remembered as one of Uruguay's most important writers of the 19th century. He would begin his writing career as a poet, but then spent the next 30 years writing or editing for a variety of periodicals and newspapers both within Uruguay and outside her borders. He also became a diplomat and represented Uruguay in Brazil, the Netherlands, and Belgium. With regard to the present work, Bernárdez was editor of the daily newspaper, *El Diario*, in Buenos Aires, and had been commissioned to write an expose on the going-on in Brazil. Rumors had been spreading that Imperialism had taken foot in Brazil, but Bernárdez did not find the rumors to coincide with reality. This book represents his travels through Brazil with emphasis on Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Minas Gerais, especially the growing agricultural and mining production of coffee, iron and gold. There are many pictures and fold out maps of Brazil.

**Title**  
*Resumen de la historia del Ecuador desde su origen hasta 1845.*  
Tomo IV.

**Author**  
Cevallos, Pedro Fermín. (1812 – 1893)

**Call Number**  
OCLC 9294459  
(OCoLC)654159090

**Publisher**  
Imprenta de la Nación. Guayaquil, Ecuador. 1886.

**Collection**  
Berlin

Pedro Fermín Cevallos was an 19th century lawyer, politician and Ecuadorian historian. In 1830 he was part of the signing of the dissolution of the Gran Colombia, which included the modern nations of Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and Ecuador. Cevallos wrote the six volume work *Resumen de la Historia del Ecuador* which covered the history of Ecuador from the pre-Columbian time period through 1845. This fourth volume concentrates on the period in Ecuadorian history from 1822 to 1830 and begins with the recasting of the dialogue between Simon Bolivar and José de San Martín. Cevallos insinuates that the Spanish interpretations of the two men had always meant to divide rather than unite these pioneers of South American independence; Cevallos wants to shed light on the dialogue from an independent South American perspective. The book ends with the death of Simon Bolivar.

**Title**  
Perez Rosales.

**Author**  
Mendoza, E. Rodriguez. (1812 – 1893)

**Call Number**  
F 1208 .B2918 1893

**Publisher**  
Editorial Ercilla. Santiago de Chile. 1934.

**Collection**  
Berlin

This is a short biography of Vicente Perez Rosales who lived from 1807 and died in 1886. Perez Rosales was a Chilean writer and politician and eventually became a Chilean Senator. The book tells
the story of his privileged upbringing and academic pursuits in Europe to the insatiable desire for fortune after the family loses all its wealth and is forced to make ends meet by any means necessary. Of importance is the section that relates to Perez Rosales' search for gold in California in 1848. He arrived at the Port of San Francisco just as the Gold Rush was getting underway. He ultimately returned to Chile empty-handed and organized a settlement of Germans in Llanquihue. This success catapulted Perez Rosales into the political limelight and turned into an opportunity to serve as ambassador to Chile in Hamburg.

Title Táctica de infanteria para el ejército de la República Oriental del Uruguay. Primera parte. Instrucción del recluta.
Author -
Call Number OCLC 38815141
Publisher Montevideo, Uruguay. 1888.
Collection Berlin
This is a handbook for new recruits into the Uruguayan Army and provides a basic introduction into military service. The book includes definitions of terms and military instructions and how to handle a weapon. There are some pictures and tables with measurements relating to weapons commonly utilized by the infantry as well as step-by-step pictographs of exercises expected of the individual soldier.

The book is signed and dedicated to a new drill instructor; Jose M. Castro. It is a gift from the University Battalion Chief Commander, Don Juan J. Debali. Debali was a Sergeant Major in the Light Artillery Regiment in 1890. The book was dedicated on August 25, 1889 in Montevideo.

Title Táctica de infanteria para el ejército de la República Oriental del Uruguay. Segunda Parte. Instrucción de compañía.
Author -
Call Number OCLC 38815141
Publisher Montevideo, Uruguay. 1888.
Collection Berlin
This is a handbook for new recruits into the Uruguayan Army and provides a basic introduction into military service. This book is meant to be used to explain to the individual soldier his role within the larger union of soldiers called a company. This book concentrates on the company marches and the variety of formations and their strategic importance. The book includes the musical tablature for the different trumpet alerts used during a parade.

The book is signed and dedicated to a new drill instructor; Jose M. Castro. It is a gift from the University Battalion Chief Commander, Don Juan J. Debali. Debali was a Sergeant Major in the Light Artillery Regiment in 1890. The book was dedicated on August 25, 1889 in Montevideo.

Title Ciudades, pueblos y colonias de la República argentina; diccionario geográfico, 2. ed. en ocasión del primer centenario de la independencia; población legal, según el ultimo censo nacional, divisiones administrativas, legislación agraria vigente en 1910, medios de comunicación y transporte ... Servicios públicos ... Instrucción pública - poder judicial - división eclesiastica.
Author Marrazzo, Javier
Call Number OCLC 11321435 (OCoLC)635579589
### Collection Berlin

This book is a geographical dictionary of cities, towns, and colonies of Argentina. The data for this publication was based on the Argentinian National Census taken in 1905. There were also other sources of information for this edition that was published for the centennial celebration of Argentina's independence. The compiler, Javier Marrazzo, indicates that it is a point of reference, neither perfect nor complete, but useful for those who wish to study Argentina's growth at the next centennial. Geographical information is provided where available for population, elevation, and distance from Buenos Aires. Elevation and distance provided by the national railroad system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Historia física y política de Chile: según documentos adquiridos en esta república durante doce años de residencia en ella y publicada bajo los auspicios del supremo gobierno. Botanica. Tomo Primero.</th>
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<td>Author</td>
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<td>Call Number</td>
<td>OCLC 29162432</td>
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<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>Paris, En casa del autor; Chile, en el Museo de historia natural de Santiago, 1845.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Claudio Gay (Claude Gay in the original French) was a naturalist and historian of French origins who conducted the first extensive studies of the plant, wildlife, geology and geography of Chile. In 1830, the president of Chile, Jose Tomas Ovalle, hired Gay to begin the exhaustive investigation, cataloguing and documentation of Chile's natural history. Gay's work would eventually lead the Chilean government to appoint him as the director of the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Chile from 1830 to 1842. He was presented with the Legion of Honor award from France for his scientific pursuits while in Chile. This book is a botanical study of the flora found in Chile. It is the first volume.

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<th>Historia física y política de Chile: según documentos adquiridos en esta república durante doce años de residencia en ella y publicada bajo los auspicios del supremo gobierno. Botanica. Tomo Séptimo.</th>
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<th>Historia física y política de Chile: según documentos adquiridos en esta república durante doce años de residencia en ella y publicada bajo los auspicios del supremo gobierno. Botanica. Tomo Octavo.</th>
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**Title** La ciudadana para las mujeres que votan.  
**Author** Lavié, Lucila de Gregorio  
**Call Number** OCLC 875732  
(OCoLC)656289928  
**Publisher** Buenos Aires, Argentina. 1948.  
**Collection** Berlin  

Lucila de Gregorio Lavié investigated issues related to women and the assistance provided to women and families by the Argentinian government during the mid-1940s under Peron. Lavié was instrumental in the creation of the “Dirección de Trabajo y Asistencia de la Mujer” which would lead the charge in giving women in Argentina the right to vote in 1949. This book was intended to serve women as a handbook and manual in civic life, principally with regards to voting. The book opens with what the author calls “the feminist movement” and details how the movement has come about and shaped places outside of Argentina. Several chapters provide a foundational understanding of the role of government and the constitution. The book then ends with an outline of the Civil Rights of women, what this means to women, and how to properly exercise these granted rights.

**Title** El descentralismo.  
**Author** Romero, Emilio (1917 – 2003)  
**Series** Biblioteca Perú actual. IV, Seccíon economía y derecho.  
**Call Number** OCLC 3857623  
(OCoLC)733976266  
**Publisher** Lima, Peru. Compañía de impresiones y publicidad. 1932.  
**Collection** Berlin  

Emilio Romero was a Spanish writer and journalist. Romero served as editor for the Spanish newspaper Pueblo from 1952 – 1975. His role as director of the Escuela Oficial de Periodismo de Madrid (Journalism School of Madrid) allowed him to influence the press in Spain. He served these duties under the dictator and general Francisco Franco. Romero would eventually be called to serve as the national representative of the press and radio for the movimiento. The movimiento was the movement under Franco's totalitarian regime that claimed that the only channels for participation in public life would be limited in scope to family, municipality, and trade unions. Outside of these bounds, any communication and pleas would fall on deaf ears. Romero was the champion of the movimiento. This book was written prior to the rise of Franco and to Romero’s involvement and influence. The arguments being made here are for the decentralization of Peru. Romero argues that there are reasons that decentralization would benefit the people of Peru due to several points. He reminds the reader that his analysis is not to change the political-social-agricultural realms that dominate with a more federalist position. This book is a critical look at Peru's self-governance and argues that it could be vastly improved upon.

**Title** Minucias lexicográficas : Tata, tambo, poncho, chiripá, etc., etc.  
**Author** Ricardo Monner Sans (1853 - 1927)  
**Call Number** OCLC 253535437  
**Publisher** Buenos Aires, Argentina. 1896.  
**Collection** Berlin
This short book describes and defines the Spanish language provincialism and the semantics of Argentina at the end of the 19th century. There is a dictionary-styled section dedicated to the lexicon of the gauchos, the workers on Argentina's estancias and ranches.

**Title**  
*A través de libros y de autores.*

**Author**  
Luisa Luisi (1883 - 1940)

**Call Number**  
OCLC 2230238  
(OCoLC)612970405

**Publisher**  

**Collection**  
Berlin

Luisa Luisi was a poet, educator and literary critic from Uruguay. She wrote this book as more than a literary criticism of Uruguayan authors and poets. Luisi intended it to be read more as praises and commendations of specific writers and their contributions to Uruguayan literature. The writers included in this book are: Carlos Reyes, Adolfo Montiel Ballesteros, Vicente A. Salaverri, Delmira Agustini, Eduardo Barrios, and Enríquez Gonzales Martinez. Luisa Luisi finishes the book with an analysis of the state of Uruguayan poetics in the early 20th century.

**Title**  
*Memorias de Lord Cochrane, conde de Dundonald. Gran cruz de la orden del baño, del la imperial brasileña del crucero y de la real de San Salvador de Grecia; Almirante de la escuadra roja, contraalmirante de la Gran Bretaña, etc., etc.,*

**Author**  
Cochrane, Thomas (1775 – 1860) and Bilbao, Manuel (1827 – 1895)

**Call Number**  
OCLC 457832340

**Publisher**  
Paris, France. 1863.

**Collection**  
Berlin

Lord Thomas Cochrane was a British Naval officer who had shown success and daring as a captain during the Napoleonic Wars. After being dismissed from the Royal Navy after being convicted of fraud on the Stock Exchange, he became a hero-for-hire. He was instrumental in Chile, Peru, Brazil, and Greece during their respective wars for independence. Lord Cochrane served as the inspiration and basis for the naval fictional characters of the 19th and 20th centuries: Horatio Hornblower and Jack Aubrey. This book is his own account of his time in Chile, Peru and Brazil.

**Title**  
*Ensayo acerca de una Mapoteca Chilena, ó sea de una colección de los títulos de los mapas relativos á Chile arreglados cronológicamente, etc.*

**Author**  
Medina, J.T.

**Call Number**  
OCLC 561846306

**Publisher**  
Santiago de Chile. 1889.

**Collection**  
Berlin

This is a catalogue of maps relative to Chile and listed chronologically in their order of creation. Two essays that analyze the origin of geographic studies and the study of mapmaking (cartography) are included.

**Title**  
¿Puede ser un Prado Presidente del Perú?

**Author**  
-

**Call Number**  
OCLC 906375055

**Publisher**

**Collection**  
Berlin

This bound pamphlet contains articles that decry the rise of Mariano Ignacio Prado y Ugarteche as President of Peru. The articles depict the rise and fall and rise again of Prado as President of Peru.
and questions the intention and validity of the government under Prado. Prado is portrayed as a traitor to not only his nation but to the armed forces of Peru.

Title: Castilla, "soldado de la ley"
Author: Gallo, Manuel Mujica (1906 – 1972)
Call Number: OCLC 692069495
(DLC) 53015170
(OCoLC)1847208
Publisher: Imprenta Torres Aguirre. Lima, Peru. 1952.
Collection: Berlin

Manuel Mujica Gallo was a Peruvian ambassador to Austria and Spain. Gallo was also a historian, journalist and newspaper editor. This is a work of pure patriotism and glorification for the Peruvian caudillo and President Ramón Castilla. The book chronicles the life and times of Ramón Castilla but tends to feel more like propaganda than analysis. The book contains many reproduced photographs of Castilla. Included also is a collection of quotes from a variety of sources supporting the heroics of Ramón Castilla.

Title: Demarcación política de Loreto (compilación de leyes y otros documentos)
Author: Cavero-Egusquiza, Ricardo (1900 - 1971)
Call Number: OCLC 13698968
(OCoLC)655197653
Publisher: Lima, Peru. 1943.
Collection: Berlin

Ricardo Cavero-Egusquiza was a writer, historian and also member of geographical societies in Lima, Buenos Aires, La Paz, and Havana. This book, about the Loreto Region of Peru, synthesizes historical information from the pre-conquest Tahuantinsuyo through 1942. The author establishes the importance of demarcating specific regions following ancient indigenous civilizations. Cavero-Egusquiza shows that the indigenous had divided the area into distinctive sections prior to Spanish colonization and argues that these same demarcations ought to be maintained now, in 1943. He goes on to show how during the Spanish Colonial period, the territory had been subdivided for better governance under the Viceroy. The narrative continues through the Republican period (after 1802) and presents various documents petitioning the creation of the region and then the subdivision of this region by smaller departments.

Title: Obras. 1, La Constitución ante el congreso. Primera parte. Artículos 1 à 49 (1 à 58)
Author: Huneeus, Jorge (1835 - 1889)
Call Number: OCLC 913433463
Publisher: Imprenta Cervantès. Santiago de Chile. 1890.
Collection: Berlin

Jorge Huneeus was a Chilean lawyer and politician. He spent the majority of his life as a professor of law and of mathematics. He served as a court rapporteur for the Supreme Court of Chile. As a politician he served as Minister Plenipotentiary of Chile in Hungary, Senator, as well as standing member of various governmental committees. Although this book was written almost entirely by Jorge Huneeus, it was compiled and edited by his surviving sons after his death in 1889. This book (Volume 1 of 4) is an updated edition to Huneeus’s previous work, “La Constitución Ante el Congreso o sea Comentario Positivo de la Constitución Chilena.” The updates to this previous work were meant to include all of the author’s notes and previously unrecorded thoughts on the subject of constitutionality and borders on theoretical interpretations when older rulings are compared to an 1880s interpretation. Huneeus’s intent in writing the original work was to provide easy access to constitutional rulings and interpretations for the most common of arguments presented to the
legislative body and therefore, it’s publishing and use, were to streamline legal research. The book spans the time period from 1843 to 1874 and includes relevant legal documentation for articles 1 – 58 of the constitution of Chile.

Title: Colección de historiadores de Chile y documentos relativos a la Historia Nacional. Tomo 10: Segunda parte de la descripción históricojogeográfica [sic] del Reino de Chile por don Vicente Carvallo Goyeneche. Informe sobre reducir a poblaciones a los indios del Reino de Chile, por Don Joaquín de Villarreal. I Descripción de las provincias del Obispado de Santiago. I Concepción por Don Cosme Bueno.
Call Number: OCLC 651399781
Publisher: Imprenta de la Librería del Mercurio. Santiago de Chile. 1876.
Collection: Berlin
Three 18th century authors are represented in this book: Goyeneche, Villarreal, and Bueno. Goyeneche was a Chilean writer and militarist. Cosme Bueno served as Minister of Cosmography under the Viceroy of Peru. Not much is known about Joaquin de Villarreal. This book contains the second part of Vicente Carvallo y Goyeneche’s Descripción histórico-geográfica del reino de chile. This work was originally written in Madrid, Spain in 1796 and describes each province of Chile and the customs of the people found in the provinces and regions. Goyeneche’s primary account represents a distinctly Spanish-Colonial perspective. There are several chapters on the Mapuche people of Southern Chile. He spent some time with the indigenous people and is arguably able to reflect on the customs and practices of the Mapuche, as would a religious missionary from the end of the 18th century (albeit from a Spanish-Colonialist perspective).
Joaquin de Villarreal’s report to King Fernando VI of Spain leaves little to the imagination after reading the title: Sobre contener i [sic] reducir a la debida obediencia los indios del reino de chile (how to contain and reduce the number of indigenous). This was written in 1852 a few years after King Fernando had assumed the crown. Villarreal’s seven-point analysis of the future of Chile rests on his premise that the indigenous must be contained or eliminated. The suggested courses of action range widely between granting social equality to complete annihilation.  Peruvian Cosmographer, Cosme Bueno, writes the final section of this book, which describes the two provinces of Chile: Santiago and Concepción. Bueno examines the development of these provinces in terms of their bishoprics. This particular perspective allows the author to tell of the rise of these regional entities from the middle to late 16th century to the 18th century.

Title: Discursos parlamentarios.
Author: MacLean y Estenós, Roberto (1904 – 1983)
Call Number: OCLC 11688419
Publisher: Lima, Perú. Talleres gráficos de Librería e imprenta Gil. 1943.
Collection: Berlin
Roberto MacLean and Estenós was a Peruvian professor, sociologist, politician and lawyer. From 1924 to 1928 he served as assistant to the President of the Republic under Augusto Leguía. This book contains the shorthand versions taken from the Journal of Debates of the House of Representatives of Dr. Roberto MacLean y Estenós, while he represented his constituency from the southern Peruvian city of Tacna, in the legislatures of 1929 through 1942, as well as reports by the presented to Congress on international and educational problems facing Peru.

Title: Por la paz de América. El tratado de límites Salomón-Lozano entre el Perú y Colombia. La actitud del Ecuador. Análisis del tratado y artículos.
Author: Valverde, Carlos A
This book is the analysis of the Salomón-Lozano Treaty signed into effect on March 22, 1922, between Peru and Colombia that demarcated, officially, the territories of each sovereign state. The analysis includes the impact that this treaty had on both of these countries as well as the repercussions to their neighbors and to the region. The book includes the text of the actual treaty and the ratification of the treaty by the Peruvian government. The treaty was not acceptable to the people of Colombia who refused to recognize the legitimacy of the new territorial demarcations. It took the involvement of the State Department of the United States for Peru, Brazil, and Colombia to come to an agreement and honor and recognize the territorial lines as agreed upon in the Salomón-Lozano Treaty of 1922. Ecuador, on the other hand, was not in agreement with these territorial treaties and did little to hide their discomfort with the treaty signed by Peru, Colombia, and Brazil. Included in this book are reproductions of newspaper articles that appeared in print in Lima regarding this dissention of neighboring Ecuador.

This is the speech given by the President of the Republic of Peru, Augusto Leguía, on July 28, 1922, to the Peruvian Congress. The speech was given at the end of the first half of Leguía’s term in office and serves to recapitulate what the administration has done and continues to do on behalf of the Peruvian people. The speech includes the Salomón-Lozano Treaty as well as the arbitration act of United States President Harding’s administration in the negotiation between Peru and Colombia. Leguía proceeds to delineate the accomplishments of his administration by department.

This paper was written to explain the social behavior of oil workers in the north of Peru, specifically those in the Talara region and its environs, during the post-nationalization period between 1968 and 1979. This is a study and analysis of the impact this action of nationalization had on trade unions and on the greater political practices of Peru. The scope, as intended by the author, was to overcome the limits of how this impacted the workers and to see the impact on the political scale: the social impact.
This is the Spanish translation of Douglas E. Horton's work: Haciendas and Cooperatives: A Preliminary Study of Latifundist Agriculture and Agrarian Reform in Northern Peru. This work was done as a primer for Horton's eventual dissertation on the same topic. Horton spent time in the north of Peru between 1970 and 1972 interviewing families that owned large estates in the Lambayeque Valley and in Lima collecting data and interviewing other landowners, scientists, and agricultural technicians. The author briefly summarizes the state of the agrarian industry and then discusses the Piedra family holdings. He traces the changes in the agrarian model over time and provides a projection for the future of the agrarian industry in Peru.

Title: Trabajo asalariado y relaciones capitalistas, Perú 1940-72 : notas para una discusión.
Author: Henríquez, Narda.
Call Number: OCLC 6193588
Publisher: Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Programa Académico de Ciencias Sociales. 1978.
Collection: Berlin

This essay discusses one of the central problems in understanding the dynamics of capitalism in countries like Peru. It analyzes this emergence from the point of view of how it transforms the social structure and its effects on capitalist relations, proletarian mining, and agricultural industry.

Title: El aprismo, doctrina y virajes.
Author: Haya de la Torre de la Rosa, Raúl.
Call Number: OCLC 6814636 (OCoLC)894471256
Publisher: Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Programa Académico de Ciencias Sociales. 1978.
Collection: Berlin

Originally presented as the author's thesis in 1978, Raul Haya de la Torre de la Rosa is the nephew of Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, leader of Peru's American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, commonly known as APRA. This two-part thesis is meant to clarify and establish the official doctrine and platform for the political movement known as APRA or simply Aprismo. The author covers two distinctive periods of the Aprismo movement, from 1924 to 1940 and 1940 to 1955. At the time, APRA had aspirations to become a continent-wide party. It successfully influenced a number of Latin American political movements, including Bolivia's Revolutionary Nationalist Movement and Costa Rica's National Liberation Party.

Title: Manual del librero hispanoamericano : bibliografía general española e hispanoamericana desde la invención de la imprenta hasta nuestros tiempos, con el valor comercial de los impresos descritos. Tomo XIX. San – Santa. 289221-299369.
Call Number: OCLC 6814636
Collection: Berlin

This book is a bibliographic survey of scientific and literary productions of Spain and Latin America since the invention of printing, including the market value of all articles described. The works are arranged alphabetically by author. When the author is unknown, the work is cited by title. The size of the book, number of pages, plates, year of publishing, printing press are all included and in the case of a rare specimen Palau added an explanatory comment. This volume contains bibliographic material that are found between San to Santa.
| Title                                                                 | Manual del librero hispanoamericano: bibliografía general española e hispanoamericana desde la invención de la imprenta hasta nuestros tiempos, con el valor comercial de los impresos descritos. Tomo XXI. Senén – Soms. 308614 - 319234.  
Tomo XXIII. Tecla - Tovar. 328756 - 338333.  
Tomo XXIV. Tow - Valderrama. 338334 - 347338.  
La vida es sueño. El alcalde de Zalamea.  
| Collection          | Berlin  
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Tomo XXIV. Tow - Valderrama. 338334 - 347338.  
La vida es sueño. El alcalde de Zalamea.  
| Author              | De La Barca, Calderon. (1600 – 1681)  
| Call Number         | Buenos Aires, Argentina. 1951.  
| Publisher           | Buenos Aires, Argentina. 1951.  
| Collection          | Berlin  

Latin American Bibliography Project Book List – By Classification Number  
Page 94
This book contains two Spanish Golden Age dramas by Calderón de la Barca. De la Barca was a
dramatist, poet, soldier and priest during the height of the literary golden age in Spain. La vida es
sueño, written between 1629–1635, is a thematic drama that deals with the concepts of fate and free
will. The second play, El alcalde de Zalamea, written in 1651, tackles the issues of 17th century Spain
by discussing the entrepreneurial man and the noble-class.

Title: Certámen literario en conmemoracion del Segundo centenario del
nacimiento de Fray Benito Jerónimo Feijóo, del autor del Teatro
Crítico Universal. Celebrado en Orense el 8 de octubre de 1876.
Obras premiadas. Estudio critico de la obras de Feijóo por la señora
Doña Emilia Pardo Bazan premiado con accesit por mayoría de
votos.

Author: Bazan, Emilia Pardo. (1851 – 1921)

Publisher: Buenos Aires, Argentina. 1951.

Collection: Berlin

Emilia Pardo Bazan was a Spanish novelist, short story writer, journalist, and literary critic during
the late 19th and early 20th century. In 1876 she participated in a literary competition that
commemorated the bicentennial of Benedictine monk Benito Jerónimo Fejoo's birth. Her entry was
selected and garnered the highest award for the competition. Bazan’s essay on Fejoo’s works is
broken down thematically. She critiques Fejoo’s literary pursuits, his views on morality, dogmatic
practices, and philosophy.

Title: La redencion del esclavo. 2 parte – Tomo II.

Author: Castelar, Emilio. (1832 – 1899)


Collection: Berlin

Emilio Castelar y Ripoll was a Spanish writer and politician and served as president of the First
Spanish Republic (1873-1874). This book contains the 3rd and 4th acts of a play written by
Castelar. The play is centered on Spartacus.

Title: Cancionero de Gómez Manrique.

Author: Manrique, Gómez. (1412 – 1490) Paz y Melía, Antonio. (1842 – 1927)

Publisher: Madrid, Imprenta de A. Pérez Dubrull. 1885.

Collection: Berlin

Gómez Manrique was a Spanish poet, soldier, politician and dramatist who lived at the end of the 13th
century in Spain. Antonio Paz y Melia was an archivist, librarian and archaeologist and worked as
head of the Department of Manuscripts at the National Library in Madrid. Melia edited these songs
and poems by Gómez Manrique.

Title: Cancionero de López Maldonado. Dirigido a la illvstrissima señora,
doña Thomasa de Borja y Enríquez mi señora, y de las villas de
Grajar y Valverde y su tierra. Con privilegio

Author: Maldonado, Lopez.

Publisher: Madrid. 1586. (Original printing date, this is a facsimile of the
original work. There is no publishing date or publisher’s
information. There is a handwritten note on the inside of the book
that reads: ed. facsimile en 1932? Madrid.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>Berlin</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This book is a facsimile of a Spanish work from 1586. The calligraphy and language are from the late 16th century. The book contains poems and songs. Of note, this book is mentioned in the sixth chapter of the Spanish epic, Don Quixote.</td>
<td></td>
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<th>Vocabulario y refranero criollo.</th>
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<td>Author</td>
<td>Saubidet Gache, Tito (1891-1953)</td>
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<td>Tito Saubidet Gache was an artist and writer. He was born in Argentina during a time when the word gaucho was more than just a reference to a lifestyle of a bygone era; it was active and thriving. Saubidet, by his own account, was born and raised among authentic gauchos. He left the town of Tapalque, southwest of Buenos Aires, and moved to Paris where he spent nearly twenty years perfecting the art of watercolors. He would return to Argentina and write this book both to showcase his talents but also to give back to the community. With this book he attempts to preserve and record a language that was once a vibrant part of everyday life for the gaucho. The book includes many sketches as well as watercolors. His artistic bent brings the vocabulary of the criollo/gaucho to life. The term criollo is a term that elicits a Spanish versus an indigenous origin. These words, obviously Spanish, have specific usage within the gaucho community from which Saubidet hailed. Beyond just being a dictionary of words there are many colloquial phrases that are defined and explained.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Orígenes de la imprenta en España y su desarrollo en América española.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Torre Revello, José. (1893-1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call Number</td>
<td>OCLC 6958812 (OCoLC) 652379495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>Buenos Aires, Argentina. 1940.</td>
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<th>Collection</th>
<th>Berlin</th>
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<td>José Torre Revello was an Argentine born writer, scholar and historian. He is best known for detailing the origins of printing in Spain and its development in the Spanish American colonies. Several examples of printing dating from 1468 to 1813 are included.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>brasil/cultura [sic]</th>
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<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Escalada, Roberto Romero. Editor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>Mariano Mas. Buenos Aires, Argentina. 1984.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>Berlin</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This magazine was freely distributed throughout Argentina and Brazil as well as all of the Brazilian embassies in the Americas. The magazine centers on the relevance of Brazilian culture in the Americas and beyond. This edition focuses its attention on music, film, and literature.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Series</th>
<th>Clásicos castellanos.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Guzmán de Alfarache. Tomo I-V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>Madrid. Espasa-Calpe. 1953.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Collection | Berlin |
The series *Clásicos castellanos* is multi-purposeful. The series not only preserved literary Spanish classics, but these editions aimed at correcting parts of the original texts that contained errors/typos. As part of this preservation process the editors could not help but to add annotations and introductions that allowed an analysis of the work being preserved. These annotations and introductions gave the reader a context as well as deeper meanings. In this five-volume subset of the *Clásicos castellanos*, the editor, Samuel Gili Gaya, a grammarian, linguist, lexicographer, literary critic and Spanish educator, provides the context and introduction to Guzmán de Alfarache. This seminal picaresque novel by the 16th century Spanish author Mateo Aleman tells the story of a young street rogue's development and maturity in 16th century Spain.

**Series**  
*Clásicos castellanos.*
  
**Title**  
*El Buscon. Tomo I*
  
**Author**  
  
**Call Number**  
-  
  
**Publisher**  
  
**Collection**  
Berlin

The series *Clásicos castellanos* is multi-purposeful. The series not only preserved literary Spanish classics, but these editions aimed at correcting parts of the original texts that contained errors/typos. As part of this preservation process the editors could not help but to add annotations and introductions that allowed an analysis of the work being preserved. These annotations and introductions gave the reader a context as well as deeper meanings. In this volume the editor, Americo Castro, a Spanish cultural historian, philologist, and literary critic, provides the context and introduction to part one of Francisco de Quevedo's *El Buscon*. This is the only novel written by the nobleman, politician and poet, Francisco de Quevedo. Quevedo is recognized as one of the great poets from the Spanish Golden Age (Siglo de Oro). This novel served as a departure from his usual literary pursuit of poetry and is his one foray into the picaresque novel popular in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. Written in 1604, it was not published until 1624 (without permission of the author). *El Buscon* narrates the exploits of the main character, Don Pablos, who is pursuing 2 purposes: to be virtuous and to become a gentleman. This book contains part one.

**Series**  
*Clásicos castellanos.*
  
**Title**  
*La vida de Lazarillo de Tormes y de sus fortunas y adversidades.*
  
**Author**  
  
**Call Number**  
OCLC 21951666
  
**Publisher**  
  
**Collection**  
Berlin

The series *Clásicos castellanos* is multi-purposeful. The series not only preserved literary Spanish classics, but these editions aimed at correcting parts of the original texts that contained errors/typos. As part of this preservation process the editors could not help but to add annotations and introductions that allowed an analysis of the work being preserved. These annotations and introductions gave the reader a context as well as deeper meanings. In this volume the editor, Julio Cejador y Frauca, a philologist, literary critic, and historian of Spanish literature, provides the context and introduction to the anonymously written *La vida de Lazarillo de Tormes y de sus fortunas y adversidades*. This novel is an early predecessor to the picaresque novels of the Spanish Golden Age (Siglo de Oro). It is written in the first person as well as told through an epistolary style. It was authored sometime in the middle of the 16th century and contains elements of realism, travel, and moralizations as it weaves an autobiographical story of Lazaro de Tormes in the middle of 16th century Spain.
These are two of the four volumes that represent a bibliography of Bartolomé José Gallardo's personal library. The references were primarily taken from the index cards of Gallardo's extensive library which was composed of rare books and oddities that ranged from a wide variety of topics. Bartolomé José Gallardo was born in Spain and was a bibliographer, scholar and writer of the late 18th and especially early to mid 19th century.

Francisco Rodríguez Marina was a Spanish poet, folklorist, lawyer, and a Cervantist. This book is a bibliographical account of his personal library. It is divided into two sections. The first section presents the books in his possession in chronological order; in the second section the works are divided thematically.

Baltasar Gracian was a Spanish Jesuit priest, philosopher and writer during the Baroque period. The original version of El héroe was published in 1639 in Madrid. Adolphe Coster, the editor, was a French Hispanist who focused on the study and analysis of Baltasar Gracian. El héroe was a response and criticism of Niccolò Machiavelli. Gracian departed from the Machiavellian elevation of political celebrities and in his criticism of Machiavelli he promulgated the edification of Christian leadership.
Title:  Economía y finanzas de la Nación Argentina - 1903-1916.
Author:  Soares, Carlos
Call Number: OCLC 253833132
Publisher: Buenos Aires Rodríguez Giles. 1916.
Collection: Berlin

This is an economic and financial study and history of Argentina from 1903 to 1916. Carlos Soares sought to study the causes of the crisis the engulfed Argentina at the time and measures economic emergency actions adopted by the government as a result of the European war (WWI). This is accomplished by examining public finance, international trade, production, oil wealth, railways, immigration, banking and currency since 1903. The inclusion of state assets, and the assets and liabilities of the nation (bankruptcies, concordats trade arrangements, mortgage credit, agricultural wealth, censuses of banks, insurance, industry and commerce) rounds out the detailed analysis of Argentina’s financial state for these thirteen years.

Title:  Ensayo de una tipografía complutense : obra premiada por la biblioteca nacional en el concurso público de 1887 é impresa á costa del estado.
Author:  Catalina García, Juan (1845 – 1911)
Call Number: OCLC 252987091
Publisher: Madrid, Spain. Imprenta y fundicion de Manuel Tello. 1889.
Collection: Berlin

Juan Catalina García was a Spanish archeologist, historian, bibliographer, and politician. In this essay, García examines the style and appearance of printed matter with origins in Alcalá de Henares (Complutense) from the 15th century to nearly the end of the 19th century. The emergence of Alcalá de Henares served as a counter to the printing occurring in Sevilla during this same period. This bibliographic work lists printings which originated in Alcalá de Henares and provides authorship, dates of publications, as well as important details concerning these works. The author also included brief biographies of notable printers of Alcalá de Henares.

Title:  La Mesta estudio de la historia económica española, 1273-1836.
Author:  Klein, Julius (1845 – 1911). Translated by Muñoz, C.
Call Number: OCLC 663340471 (DLC) 38029131 (OCoLC)11432073
Publisher: Madrid, Spain. Madrid, Revista de occidente. 1936.
Collection: Berlin

In commemoration of the 100-year anniversary of the end of the Honrado Concejo de la Mesta (“Honorable Council of the Mesta”), Julius Klein wrote the history of the Mesta from 1273 through 1836. This study and analysis of the first agricultural union in Europe dating from the 13th century, La Mesta, is important due to the number of primary and secondary sources Klein used in writing this book. This examination includes the royal and religious orders’ acquisition of lands during the Reconquista and how this became a method of the unification process of the Iberian peninsula. Klein had access to the earliest manuscripts from the late 13th century that were kept for posterity throughout the existence of La Mesta as well as documentation that had been preserved in La Real Academia de la Historia in Madrid.

Title:  Historia fisica y politica de Chile, segun documentos adquiridos en esta republica durante doze años de residencia en ella y publicada bajo los auspicios del suprema gobierno. Tomo sesto.
Author:  Gay, Claudio (1800 – 1873)
Call Number: OCLC 61931223
Publisher: Paris, France. 1851.
Claudio Gay (Claude Gay in the original French) was a naturalist and historian of French origins who conducted the first extensive studies of the plant, wildlife, geology and geography of Chile. In 1830, the president of Chile, Jose Tomas Ovalle, hired Gay to begin the exhaustive investigation and cataloging and documentation of Chile's natural history. Gay’s work would eventually lead the Chilean government to appoint him as the director of the Museum Nacional de Historia Natural de Chile from 1830 to 1842. He was presented with the Legion of Honor award from France for his scientific pursuits while in Chile. This book is a zoological study of the fauna found in Chile. It is the sixth volume.

**Title**
Colección de Historiadores de Chile y documentos relativos a la historia nacional. Tom. III. Cautiverio Feliz y razon de las guerras dilatadas de Chile.

**Author**
Nuñez de Pineda y Bascuñan, Francisco. (1800 – 1873)

**Call Number**
OCLC 315427336

**Publisher**
Santiago, Chile. Imprenta del Ferrocarril, 1863.

**Collection**
Berlin

Francisco Nuñez de Pineda y Bascuñan was a 17th century Chilean writer and soldier. This book represents his memoir and is a primary source account of the Chilean/Mapuche war that resulted in the author’s capture and eventual release and details his rise in the military ranks after his release as a prisoner of war. This primary source represents a convincingly honest description of the customs of the Mapuche people as well as a defense for Mapuche rights.

**Title**
Colección de Historiadores de Chile y documentos relativos a la historia nacional. Tom. VI. Crónica del Reino de Chile, escrita por el Capitan Don Pedro Mariño de Lovera.

**Author**
Mariño de Lovera, Pedro. (1528 – 1594) Edited by de Escobar, Bartolomé (1561 – 1624)

**Call Number**
OCLC 254545255

**Publisher**
Santiago, Chile. Imprenta del Ferrocarril, 1865.

**Collection**
Berlin

Pedro Mariño de Lovera was a Spanish militarists and chronicler. He participated in the conquest of Chile as a soldier. This book is his version of the conquest of Chile and represents a first hand (Spanish perspective) account of events as they unfolded under the leadership of Pedro de Valdivia, Francisco de Villagra and García Hurtado de Mendoza. Mariño de Lovera served as mayor of Valdivia, Peru. This book represents his compiled works as he did not publish any of it prior to his death in 1594. He left his original manuscripts with Bartolomé de Escobar, a Jesuit priest to edit and correct. Note: There are two copies of this book.

**Title**

**Author**
-

**Call Number**
-

**Publisher**
Santiago de Chile. Imprenta Cervantes. 1910.

**Collection**
Berlin

This book contains agronomic records for the first and second trimester of 1910 for Chile. This includes resolutions and official documents on soil management and crop production for Chile. There are maps, charts and statistical information regarding the various agricultural industries of the country as well as a review of foreign legislation and the impact it has and is expected to have on Chile.
These are the statistical annualized reports from the Department of the Treasury as presented to the National Congress of Chile in 1870. The information presents data from the 1869 fiscal year. There are several foldout charts and graphs representing profit and loss statements as well as expense allocations.

This is the Treasury Department’s report for the fiscal year of 1885. It contains data from several governmental departments including Customs, Agriculture, Mining, and Guano. This volume also contains the annual report for the Ministry of the Interior. This report contains a variety of useful tables and discusses at length the state of affairs for the existing railroads, telegraphs, and post offices.

The editors of this book have compiled the minutes from the meetings held by the Cabildo of Santiago Chile dating from 1579 to 1581.

This is a catalog of all Catholic material printed in Valladolid, Spain between 1481 through 1800.

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The editors of this book have compiled the minutes from the meetings held by the Cabildo of Santiago Chile dating from 1579 to 1581.

This is a catalog of all Catholic material printed in Valladolid, Spain between 1481 through 1800.
Jose Vallicrosa was a Spanish Hebrew scholar, Arabist, historian of science, epigraphist and translator. This book is a study, analysis and translation of sacred poetic Hebrew texts (from Hebrew to Spanish).

Title             Historia republicana del Perú.
Author        Dávalos y Lissón, Pedro
Call Number  -
Publisher   Lima, Peru. Librería y Imprenta Gil, S.A., 1931/32 – 1939.
Collection   Berlin
This is a ten-volume set detailing the first fifty-years of existence for the Republic of Peru. This book contains information, from a Peruvian perspective, of the history of its foundation as a Spanish colony. It includes the existence and struggles of the Spaniards, the Criollo, and the indigenous people of Peru from the time of Francisco Pizarro through 1871. The set concludes with the explosion and expansion of the railways in Peru that lead to its economic decline.

Title             Mercurio Peruano. 1918 - 1973 (Missing 1970)
Author        Belaunde, Victor Andres (editor)
Call Number  -
Publisher   Lima, Peru. Librería y Imprenta Gil, S.A., 1931/32 – 1939.
Collection   Berlin
Mercurio Peruano was a monthly magazine of social sciences and letters, founded by Victor Andres Belaunde in 1918. The Mercurio Peruano continued its publication after the death of its founder and evolved from being considered a voice for the rational liberalists into an aggressively Catholic centered publication.

*These books required an additional step of preservation.*

Series  DA PAM 550-152
Title             Area handbook for Cuba.
Author        Blutstein, Howard I. et al.
Call Number   OCLC: 906046685
Collection   Berlin
One of a series of handbooks prepared by the Foreign Area Studies (FAS) of American University, the Area Handbook for Cuba is meant for military or other persons with the need for a quick and convenient compilation of basic facts about Cuba. Social, economic, political, and military institutions as well as practices are included with an emphasis on keeping the information as objective as possible. It is a snapshot in time of Cuba in the early-1970s during the height of the Cold War.

Title             The Southern Dream of a Caribbean Empire, 1854-1861.
Author        May, Robert E.
Call Number   OCLC: 796164
(OCoLC)656729590
ISBN  080710051X 9780807100516
Collection   Berlin
Robert E. May is professor of history at the University of Perdue. His areas of expertise range from mid-19th century U.S. history, the Mexican-American and Civil War, to the history of the U.S. South and U.S. foreign relations. May's research and teaching has focused upon Civil War causation. In The Southern Dream of a Caribbean Empire, 1854-1861, May recounts the story of the South's vision of
Manifest Destiny in the 1850s. The Northerners attempted to block the addition of new slave states in the West while the South began to nurture its own dream of empire in the Caribbean. May analyzes the push for expanding the Southern states to include Mexico, Nicaragua, and most importantly Cuba.

**Title** Errores y omisiones de la obra "Bibliografía del general José de San Martín y de la emancipación sud americana."

**Author** Victorica, Ricardo.

**Call Number** OCLC: 1513863 (OCoLC)613079200

**Publisher** Buenos Aires, Argentina. "El Comercio". 1912.

Ricardo Victorica is not attempting to criticize nor to rewrite the historical accounts presented by Carlos I. Salas's biography of Jose de San Martin, instead it aims to expand on the original biography of one of the heroes of Argentine and Peruvian independence from Spain. Victorica, however, emphasizes the limitation in the original scholarly pursuit as he attempts to analyze the same documents utilized by the original biographer from a different perspective and possibly one that was not considered. Victorica does point to the limitations of the historians from the 19th century as being closer to panegyrics than to accurate historical accounts. This book would be used as a reference tool while reading the original work by Salas.

*****

**Title** Democracies and Tyrannies of the Caribbean

**Author** Krehm, William

**Publisher** Lawrence Hill & Company. Westport, CT., 1984.

The author William Krehm, a Canadian journalist for Time Magazine in the early 1940's saw first hand the implementation of the Good Neighbor policy of FDR in action as he covered events as they unfolded in the central-American isthmus, Venezuela, and the Dominican Republic. With the onset of the Cold War the author's forthright style was considered too controversial to be published and so the original work, which was published in Spanish was not translated until many years later. Ultimately, the author's career was ended at Time because of this work. Thirteen titled chapters cover the geography, political history and current events involving the key figures of Martinez, Aguirre, Bonilla, Somoza, and Trujillo, (to name a few) and U.S. involvement in those countries and regimes. The volume includes a forward by the author, and introduction by Gregario Selser, an index and an epilogue written in 1948 to update the political situation. Footnotes are also given throughout the text to update specific events. The author concludes that the U.S. needs to be a good neighbor, but constant interference with invasion, the supplying of arms create more problems than they solve.

**Title** Area Handbook for Guyana November 1969


This volume is one of a series of handbooks prepared by the Foreign Area Studies (FAS) and was specifically designed for the military, but is of use to anyone who has need of a compilation of basic facts about the political, economic, social, and military institutions of Guyana. The text is clear, concise and encyclopedic in style. The handbook has a preface, a country summary including
population figures, topography, government etc, a table of contents, list of illustrations, tables and index is given. The information is divided into four sections, social, political, economic and national security and a bibliography is given at the end of each section for further reading.

Title The Bankers in Bolivia A Study in American Foreign Investment
Author Marsh, Margaret A.
Call Number
Publisher Vanguard Press. New York, 1928.
Collection Berlin
This volume is one of three studies funded by the American Fund for Public Service to investigate typical examples of American imperialism in Cuba, Santa Domingo and Bolivia. The work attempts to assess the truth of belief that the U.S. since its conception has been imperialistic via expansion and its interactions with the nations of the Americas. In seven chapters a discussion of the people, geography, Spanish influence, natural resources and foreign investment using a broad bibliography of official publications by John Foster Dulles, German, English and Spanish documents, periodicals and works by established authors such as Enock. An appendix includes the Trust Contract and Refunding Loan of May 31st, 1922; a bibliography; maps and tables; and reference notes by chapter are included. In a highly readable style, the author tries to present an unbiased account of U.S. involvement and to allow the reader to determine their own viewpoint. However, in the author’s assessment foreign investment does not equal imperialism, and that “American imperialism in Bolivia is not therefore; a thing present, and the future is always a matter of conjecture...” but this is not true of other countries such as Cuba, Haiti, Panama and Nicaragua.

Title Melbourne and the Chincha Islands
Author Peck, George W.
Call Number
Publisher Charles Scribner. New York, 1854.
Collection Berlin
George W. Peck was a member of the press who embarked upon a sea voyage around the world and during his time at sea endeavored to keep an account. The narrative is divided into six chapters dealing with Melbourne (point of departure), The Fourth of July, The Chinchas, Guano, Lima and Around Cape Horn. Typical topics are covered such as the weather, geographical positions at sea, impressions of boarding houses, and attendance of a bull-fight. A romanticized, idealized portrayal of the beauty of the Chincha Islands is given, but where his writing is of great interest is his description of the Poto-Huenco bird and the guano that they create, the Coolie work system and finally at the end of the volume examples of sea songs and psalms are given. It is these topics of discussion that enliven an otherwise typical sea voyage log. Unfortunately an index is not provided, and the chapters do not have headings, but the table of contents does give specific page numbers for the sections, so research can be narrowed to number of pages.

Title Sloppy Joe’s Cocktails Manual Season 1935
Author
Call Number
Publisher Diaz & Paredes. Havana, Cuba, 1935.
Collection Berlin
This is a very charming, tiny, 3 ½ x 4 inch cocktails manual from the internationally known Sloppy Joe’s club, circa. Havana, 1935. Short biographies with photographs are given of the owners Jose Abeal Y Otero and Valentin Garcia. The manual was obviously made for American tourists as it is in English and includes drinks such as the Mary Pickford. The recipes are divided into categories such as Bacardi Drinks, Gin, Whiskey and Special Drinks. Also included is a list of the sandwiches served at the club and a line of cigars available named “Sloppy Joe’s Cigars.” A unique memento of pre-Castro Cuba.
**Title**: Studies in Comparative Seismology Earthquake Conditions in Chile  
**Author**: Willis, Bailey  
**Call Number**:  
**Publisher**: Carnegie Institution of Washington. Washington, 1929.  
**Collection**: Berlin  

This volume is particularly rare and is important not only for its scientific data but for the photographs that show the all to real and tragic consequences of earthquakes in Chile. The author a research associate in seismology at the Carnegie Institution of Washington and Dr. Johnnes Felsch with the aid of the Chilean government made a 7 month survey of the Atacama region in which an earthquake, whose shocks were felt worldwide, devastated the area at 11:45 pm on November 10th, 1922. The findings are detailed into two sections titled: *Earthquakes, Their Historical Sequence and Effects in Atacama*; and *Geological Facts, Their Historical Development And Dynamic History*. An appendix contains the report on the seismograms and geology of Atacama. In determining the scientific reason why the region is susceptible to earthquakes on such a scale, wonderful first hand accounts are used of survivors from earthquakes that took place between 1543- to November 1922, and so are of tremendous importance and interest to the historian, anthropologist and sociologist. The conclusion of the survey was that earthquakes are a natural part of the region as “the Andes constitutes a live mountain chain which is being pushed upward and eastward...” The survey suggested methods of building that can use materials of the region, but which are more stable than the traditional adobe brick. These suggestions were also published in a pamphlet titled, *La Casa Segura Contra Terremotos*, by the Carnegie Institute of Washington.

**Title**: Dominican Republic A Country Study  
**Author**: Weil, Thomas E., Jan Knippers Black, Howard I. Bluestein, Kathryn T. Johnson, David S. McMorris, Frederick P. Munson co-authors.  
**Call Number**:  
**Collection**: Berlin  

This volume is one in a continuing series of books written by the Foreign Area Studies in which a multi-disciplinary team of social scientist seek to give an accurate and objective account of a country its origins, traditions, dominant beliefs, and values alongside its economic, social and political institutions. The original research was completed in 1973, but was then rewritten because of the significant economic and political impact of a guerilla raid upon President Joaquin Balaguer. As with other volumes in the series a country summary is given, followed by three sections titled Social, Political and Economic, complete with bibliography at the end of each section. A list of illustrations, tables, a fold-out map, index and glossary is given. The result is a detailed, highly researched but sterile, dry and not particularly inspiring read for the layman.

**Title**: Area Handbook for Trinidad & Tobago  
**Authors**: Kippers Black, Jan, Howard I. Blutstein, Kathryn T. Johnston, David S. McMorris.  
**Call Number**:  
**Collection**: Berlin  

This volume is one in a continuing series of books written by the Foreign Area Studies in which a multi-disciplinary team of social scientist seek to give an accurate and objective account of a country its origins, traditions, dominant beliefs, and values alongside its economic, social and political institutions. The format has been changed in this edition as the work is divided into nine parts instead of three: historical setting, social system, living conditions, education, culture mass communication, government, political dynamics, economy, and national security. An index, list of
tables, glossary and bibliography is provided. The research is detailed and objective but lacks any personal empathy and so is dry and more encyclopedic in style.

**Title**  
A Statement of the Laws of Peru in Matters Affecting Business  
**Author**  
de Lavalle, Hernando  
**Call Number**  
**Publisher**  
**Collection**  
Berlin  
The Pan American Union sponsored a series of studies to provide summaries of the laws of Latin American Republics that would be of interest to foreign businessmen and lawyers. The author of this study was a member of the bar of Peru, a professor of Law and Finance and endeavored with his son Dr. Hernando de Lavalle Vargas to compile the pertinent laws of Peru. The emphasis of this study is commercial, industrial and labor law. However, the forty-two sections cover a vast array of topics ranging from nationality and immigration laws, marriage and its dissolution and water and forestry law. A forward by Paul A. Colborn of the Chief General Legal Division and the Constitution of 1933, which sets out the form of government of Peru precedes the law codes to be given. This is a law book, there is no commentary, but it is of interest to the historian and sociologist as the law of the culture speaks volumes as to its people, their belief and values.

**Title**  
The Jamaica Movement for Promoting the Enforcement of the Slave Trade Treaties, and the Suppression of the Slave Trade  
**Author**  
Turnball, David ed.  
**Call Number**  
**Publisher**  
**Collection**  
Berlin
Latin American Rare Book Bibliography Project

The CSUDH Zamorano 80 Collection Bibliography
The University Archives and Special Collections at California State University Dominguez Hills under the directorship of Greg Williams have compiled an extensive Zamorano 80 collection many of which are first editions. The Zamorano 80 was published by the Zamorano Club in 1945 and was compiled by the members of the club over the course of several years under the leadership of Phil Hanna, Henry Wagner, Robert Cowan and Leslie Bliss. Originally the group intended to compile a list of 100 books that they considered to be of importance in California’s publishing history and therefore would be of interest to serious book collectors. However, in the end the members unanimously agreed to reduce the number of books to eighty. The collection includes a wide range of disciplines, primarily history, with biographies, travelogues, land and voyage expeditions and traditional histories, but there are also titles that cover the geology, geography, botany, as well as the beginnings of wineries and novels set in California. Most of the titles are in English, but a few that deal with the early expeditions of California and Mexico are in Spanish or French. The Archives and Special Collections Department at CSUDH also an extensive collection of Zamorano Select titles (not represented in this bibliography).

Though these titles are not entirely connected to Latin America, many of the titles relate to Spanish California as well as events taking place in California throughout the 19th and early 20th century.

---Lori May, Student and Dr. Doris Namala, Adjunct Faculty,
CSUDH Department of History
Title: The Splendid Idle Forties  
Author: Atherton, Gertrude  
Call No: SpCol PS 1042. S65 1902 Zam  
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 1)  
An historical romantic novel written by a Californian and set in California, it tells of the tragedy of Californio beauty Senorita Dona Ysabel Herrera, who was supported by the mercy of her uncle’s charity because her father had gambled away the family lands. Key historical figures such as Pico, Fremont, Castro and Larkin and key historical events such as the Mexican-American War, with the placing of the American flag at the Fort of Monterey serve as a backdrop, to the love travails of the senorita. The reader is given a highly romanticized picture of California life as experienced by the elite Californios. Illustrations by Harrison Fischer, with titles such as “He bent down and caught her by the arms,” “A small, white hand was hanging over the top of the stone,” accompany the text.

Title: The Land of Little Rain  
Author: Austin, Mary.  
Call No: SpCol F 866. A9318 1903  
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 2)  
This beautifully illustrated volume is an example of regional writing. Mary Austin wrote this series of fourteen essays to an urban American audience who had little or no experience of life in the southwest. Using both conversational and formal language Austin describes the landscape, inhabitants and animals of the Mohave and southwest. She elevates the environment above mankind and shows the negative impact of mankind on nature. The message is given that environmental conservation is needed, which is as pertinent today, if not more so than it was at the time of the novels writing.

Title: Beechey’s Voyage  
Author: Beechey, Captain Frederick William.  
Call No: SpCol G 650 1825 B4 Zam vol. 1  
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 4)  
In 1825 Captain Beechey was commissioned to continue the British quest for the elusive North-West Passage to the Pacific. On the way to meet two other ships in the open sea of Beering’s Strait (sic) with supplies he was to survey and explore parts of the Pacific within reach. Although primarily concerned with the Sandwich and Kings of the Society Islands, the first two chapters of the twelve deal with his experiences in Santa Cruz (Bolivia), Rio de Janerio (Brazil), Concepcion (Chile), and Easter Island as daily diary entries. The author was unimpressed with Santa Cruz, but felt Rio had much to offer the naturalist, artist and traveler. As a seaman much detail is given to the latitude, longitude of places, and weather, but commentary is given on the wildlife and the indigenous people of Chile. A large foldout map showing the route of the expedition is included. Volume one ends with the docking of the ship at Punta de los Reyes.

Title: Beechey’s Voyage  
Author: Beechey, Captain Frederick William.
**Call No:** SpCol G 650 1825 B4 Zam vol. 2  
**Publisher:** Henry Colburn & Richard Bentley. London, 1831.  
**Collection:** Zamorano (Zam 4)

The second of two volumes, which detail Beechey's voyage to rendezvous with an expedition in the Beering Strait (sic). Of the seven chapters two are concerned with San Francisco and an overland trip to Monterey. Once again Beechey covers a broad range of topics including climate, meteorological data, the scarcity of provisions and general scenery. Of great interest is the author’s commentary on the Indians and the grievances of the padres, and the soldiers. The Mexican government had begun to show a greater interest in California and consequently this affected policy regarding the retirement benefits of the soldiers, and the authority of the missions, which led to jealousy between the presidios and missions. The final chapters detail the voyage to the Sandwich Islands, and events that take place there. Along with nautical remarks, geographical charts are given showing the position of the islands, the vocabulary of western Esquimaux (sic) and a description of the Aurora Borealis. These two volumes are a great account of a 19th century voyage.

**Title:** Reminiscences of a Ranger  
**Author:** Bell, Major Horace  
**Call No:** SpCol F869. L 853 B 743 1881 Zam  
**Publishers:** Yarnell, Caystile & Mathes Printers. Los Angeles, 1881.  
**Collection:** Zamorano (Zam 5)

The reminiscences begin when the steamer Sea Bird, lands in San Pedro in 1852, and the author is shocked at the changes that have occurred since his first arrival 28 years earlier. The time when "...the Indians did the labor and the white man spent the money in those happy days," are now gone. The author then proceeds to give a very readable account of events taking place at the time. An account is given of the plot hatched by Bandino, Pico, Carrillo, Abel Stearns to overthrow Victoria’s government in 1831 and its success. Details are also given of the investigation into the murder of General Bean and the exploits of the outlaw Joaquin Murietta. A table of contents is given, and the 37 chapters have epigraphs, which is useful as an index is not given.

**Title:** Anza’s Californian Expeditions  
**Author:** Bolton, Herbert Eugene  
**Call No:** F864 B68 v.1  
**Publisher:** University of California Press. Berkeley, 1938.  
**Collection:** Zamorano (Zam 7)

Herbert Eugene Bolton, was both a professor of American history, Director of the Bancroft Library University California and an admirer of de Anza. While acknowledging the excellent work of Bancroft on the early history of the Pacific Slope, the author was aware that the foreign archives had been neglected. In 1902 he pioneered the exploration of Mexico’s Archives and spent the next ten years researching material. De Anza wrote thirteen diaries of which only two had been printed in any language. Bolton compiled de Anza’s diaries along with the diaries of Father Palou and Father Garces into four volumes of information that in all probability would have been lost. During the two expeditions that Anza led he kept well-documented diaries with intimate details on what was eaten, drunk, the sermons heard, and the marches. A cross section of views is given on the conditions of towns, pueblos, European settlements, the 4 missions and one presidio. As such the information is an asset to ethnologists, geographers, and historians.

**Title:** Anza’s California Expedition Vol. II  
**Author:** Bolton, Herbert Eugene  
**Call No:** F864 B68 v.2.  
**Publisher:** University of California Press. Berkeley, 1930.  
**Collection:** Zamorano (Zam 7)
This second volume of *Anza’s California Expeditions* chronicles his first expedition, the purpose of which was to open trails and routes for communication between Sonora and Northern California. The publication of this Anza work is important because it was the first time that it had been published in any language. Anza’s writing is that of a disciplined soldier and leader; diary entries are made daily and deal with the logistics of leading an expedition. Recorded are the number of mules, stock, men, provisions and equipment that are needed to ensure the expeditions success. The landscape is described with the view of making trails or being the future site of settlements and so water access, the usefulness of the land for pasture and the disposition of the Indians is noted. In addition to Anza’s diary Bolton includes a letter by Father Garces, and the diaries of Father Juan Diaz and Father Palou; the latter detailing the exploration of San Francisco Bay. The work is complimented with 32 photographs taken by the author of sites described in the diaries.

**Title:** Anza’s California Expeditions Vol. III  
**Author:** Bolton, Herbert Eugene  
**Call No:** F864 B68 v.3  
**Publisher:** University of California Press. Berkeley, 1930.  
**Collection:** Zamorano (Zam 7)  
This third volume of *Anza’s California Expeditions*, details Anza’s second expedition and there is a marked change in his entry style. The daily entries are fuller and more personal. Along with Anza’s diary, Bolton includes four other diaries by Father Font, Father Garces, Father Eixarch. The diaries of Father Font are short and more technical, recording details such as longitude and latitude, and Father Eixarch’s is an account of his winter in Colorado. The advantage of having several diaries covering the same expedition is that a comparison can be made of events from different perspectives. A case in point is the day in which a woman dies in childbirth. Of the three reports of this event Anza although a soldier gives a much more compassionate account than do the two padres. Along with the diaries, Bolton includes the narratives of Palou and Moraga.

**Title:** Anza’s California Expedition Vol. IV  
**Author:** Bolton, Herbert Eugene.  
**Call No:** F864 B68 v.4  
**Publisher:** University of California Press. Berkeley, 1930.  
**Collection:** Zamorano (Zam 7).  
This fourth volume of *Anza’s California Expedition*, contains Fathers Font’s diary of Anza’s second expedition. This second expedition had a double purpose, to add further details of exploration and to escort three families of married soldiers to Monterey so that they might settle and hold the port of San Francisco. Although Father Font was ill for much of the expedition and at times comes across as irritable, he was a keen observer and exhibits an excellent ability for telling what he saw.

**Title:** Anza’s California Expedition Vol. V  
**Author:** Bolton, Herbert Eugene.  
**Call No:** F864 B68 v.4  
**Publisher:** University of California Press. Berkeley, 1930.  
**Collection:** Zamorano (Zam 7).  
This volume is the index and gives references to all the volumes of Bolton’s *Anza’s California Expedition*.

**Title Three Years in California**  
**Author:** Borthwick, J.D.  
**Call No:** SpCol F 865. B7 1948  
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 8)
This 1948 edition of the rare 1857 edition is a highly readable account of the mining districts along the western slope of the Sierras. The author gives a detailed description of his journey via Panama to San Francisco. He then proceeds to give his perspective and impressions of the mining town and the drunkenness, lack of social restraint and the rule of lynch law. Details as to the cost of living in San Francisco, the shortages experienced because of the migration from the city to the mines and the actions of vigilance committees are described are described in vivid detail. This volume has a table of contents, with each chapter including an epigraph, a fold-out map of Sierra County, and 8 illustrations by the author.

Title: Up And Down California 1860 – 1864
Author: Brewer, William H. Francis P. Farquhar Ed.
Call No: SpCol F 864 .B75 1930 Zam
Publisher: Yale University Press. New Haven 1930
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 9)
By 1860 mining in California had become more corporate and consequently more accurate geological surveys were needed. An act passed in 1860 resulted the appointment of Josiah D. Whitney as California State Geologist, who hired the author Brewer as the “Principal Assistant in Charge of the Botanical Department,” on the expedition and survey. Although in charge of the Botanical Department, Brewer was a scientist with a broad depth of knowledge, which allows him to give detailed information on all areas of science. The book is a compilation of the author’s letters and notebooks, which have been divided into five books. Each book concentrates on a specific year and region of California. Along with information on the fauna and flora, geological survey details, the author also gives vignettes of daily events. These include gems such as the transportation of a box of snow from a mountain range to the San Gabriel Missions; a conversation between two veterans who had fought in the Mexican American War and were reminiscing; and the use of Wells Fargo Express to send mail. All of which is relayed in an easy-going, readable writing style. The book has a table of contents, index, footnotes to clarify information of give source, a fold-out map of California showing the author’s travels, and the author’s itinerary. Approximately 60 illustrations, and photos compliment this highly informative work.

Title: Reminiscences and Incidents Of The Early Days of San Francisco
Author: Brown, John H.
Call No: Sp Col F 869. S3 B8 1886
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 10)
This book is a series of reminiscences of incidents that took place in San Francisco during the years of 1845-1850, to a transplanted Englishman. The author had read many books on California and San Francisco and felt that the state and city had been badly misrepresented because many of the authors used hearsay rather than first hand knowledge. As a fur-trader and having lived among the Cherokees for a period of time he had intimate knowledge and understanding of the native population and so gives a fairer evaluation of the people and their customs. In the space of six chapters details are given of the raising of the American flag at Monterey, martial law, and commentary on the views of residents regarding government administration of California (majority according to the author wanted to be under an English govt.); the murders committed by the Starr boys, the first discovery of gold, and the birth of San Francisco. Two maps of San Francisco, one showing the street layout, the other the names of businesses and residencies on each street, compliment this delightful read. Unfortunately, no index is included and the chapters do not have headings or an epigraph, this makes research of specific events or people difficult.
Title: Report of Debates in the Convention of California on the Formation of the State Constitution
Author: Browne, J. Ross
Call No: SpCol KFC 680 1849 .A215 1850
Publisher: John T. Towers. Washington, 1850.
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 11)
A highly informative report on the proceedings of the Convention of September 1st, 1849, in which California's State Constitution came into being. The report begins with the proclamation of the governor who recommended the formation of a State Constitution, or a plan for the formation of a Territorial Government. This is followed the various debates that took place regarding the governor's recommendation. Tables are given, which give the names of the 48 members of the convention, their age, place of birth, which state the member was previously a resident of, which district the member represents in California, the length of residency in California, and their profession. This table proffers an immense amount of information for the historian, sociologist, and political scientist. An appendix contains the Constitution of the State of California, the official correspondence between B. Riley, Brigadier General of the U.S. Army, the Governor of California and Secretary of State W. Halleck; and a Digest of Laws. The latter is divided into two parts, the first deals with the political requirements and limitations of offices such as the governor, secretary, prefects etc. The second discusses the judicial.

Title: What I Saw In California
Author: Bryant, Edwin
Call No: SpCol F 804. B802 1848
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 12)
This book is one of many travel journals printed in the 19th century, but is of interest because the author's travels were to be foreign, but midway through his travels war with Mexico broke out and California was annexed to the United States. It was his goal to draw a “faithful sketch of the country...its capabilities, scenery and population,” which he does, but he is also privy to the transition of the land from Mexican to U.S. control and the difficulties that entailed and so reports on those events. In 38 chapters the author, a future alcalde of San Francisco, relays key events such as, the Bear Revolution, the raising of the flag at Monterey, the capture of Mission San Luis Obispo, and the return of Don Andres Pico from war. Also included are documents such as Stockton's written “Address to the People of California;” the “Articles of Capitulation,” approved by J.C. Fremont and Andres Pico; reports by Kearny and Stockton; the “Proclamation to the People,” by Kearny; and orders and circulars to suppress insurrections. The final chapter is filled with general observations of the healthfulness of California, its abundance of natural resources and the expectation that as part of the United States, California's full potential will be realized. Although an index is omitted a table of contents with chapters and epigraphs is given so the book can be used for research of specific events or people.

Title: California Letters Ext. Doc. No. 17 1850
Author:
Call No: SpCol F 864 .U59 1850
Publisher
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 14)
This is President Taylor's answer to a resolution of the House that occurred on December 31st, 1849 on the subject of California and New Mexico and how they are to be incorporated into the United States of America. President Taylor's response is based on the reports given, and which are included, by departments such as the Department of War, the Department of the Navy, the Department of Post Office, the Department of Internal State, and Department of Treasury etc. President Taylor acknowledged that in taking office he kept the status quo regarding California (it was being run by a military general in a civil capacity) as he had no authority to establish a government. He recognized
that California was in the process of writing a constitution and applying for statehood and recommended that if the constitution complied with the Constitution of the United States of America, then California’s application should be sanctioned by Congress. This report is filled with letters of communication between the various government departments and leading figures of California and is invaluable for the researcher of California history.

**Title:** Carrillo On The Pious Fund  
**Author:** Carrillo, Don Carlos Antonio  
**Call No:** SpCol F876 P6 C3 1938  
**Publisher:** John Henry Nash. San Francisco, 1938.  
**Collection:** Zamorano (Zam 15)  
This title is a translation by Herbert Ingram Priestly, librarian of the Bancroft Library University of California of an exposition given to the Chamber of Deputies by the distinguished member of the Mexican Congress, and future governor of California, Don Carlos Antonio Carrillo. In this address Carrillo an advocate of the Pious Fund, founded in 1697 by the Jesuits, endeavors to give a history of the purpose of the fund, and proposes solutions whereby the fund will not only be used for its original purpose of funding the missions, but will save California from annexation. It was his belief that annexation by the Russians or Americans was imminent and that the mission lands sold by Mexican government weakened rather than strengthened Mexican control of California. It was his contention that Mexican control could only be exerted through the strengthening of the mission system via the funds of the Pious Fund and the leasing of mission lands rather than the selling of the lands.

**Title:** Recollections of the California Mines  
**Author:** Carson, James H.  
**Call No:** SpCol F 865 .C27 1950 Zam  
**Publisher:** Biobooks. Oakland, Ca. 1950.  
**Collection:** Zamorano (Zam 16)  
This is a wonderfully rich and vibrant first hand account of the beginnings of the Californian Gold Rush during the period of 1846-1852. According to the Zamorano 80 Club, the leading authority on the publications on Californian history, this account is not only the first account of a miner published in Stockton, but also of California (with the possible exception of the Wierzbicki Guide). The author a soldier and veteran of the Mexican War, sought to convey his observations at the wonder of discovering gold. At first he, like many, did not believe gold had been discovered. This changed when a friend showed him the bag of gold he had dug in just five weeks. Immediately gold fever took the author and within the hour he packed and headed to the mines. In a lively animated style numerous anecdotes are given. One reports a swain who headed to the mines to make $100 so he could marry his sweetheart, he soon made $6,000, but then he felt he was too good for her and never returned to marry her. Another describes the catching of wild horses and in particular the quest to capture the horse of Captain Sutter who had been retired and allowed to roam wild. Along with these anecdotes an historical record is given of the changes in the miners and the cities as gold fever took hold. The miners and towns of 1848 were quiet, hard working with a spirit of honesty, but by 1849 it was filled with gambling, drinking, murder and corruption. The author notes the potential of California to become an economic giant, but he fears the corruption of state, county and city officials who have indebted the state within two years. Beautiful wood engravings enhance this delightful and important work.

**Title:** The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County and Other Sketches  
**Author:** Clemens, Samuel [Mark Twain].  
**Call No:** SpCol PS 1322. J87 1869a Zam  
**Collection:** Zamorano (Zam 17)
This charming story of the jumping frog was the story that propelled Samuel Clemens to fame. The narrator tells the story of a man who is duped into placing a bet against another man to see whose frog can jump the highest. With this story Clemens highlights the susceptibility of everyone to gullibility. By the story’s end the reader realizes that he along with the narrator and the main character Leonidas W. Smiley has been shown to be gullible.

Title: Roughing It
Author: Twain, Mark
Call No: SpCol PS 1318 A1 1872 Zam
Publisher: American Publishing Company. Hartford, Conn. 1872.
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 18)
A wonderful personal narrative by Twain, in his unique humorous style. He makes no claim to writing history or a philosophical dissertation, but is writing “...to help the resting reader while away an idle hour [not] afflict him with metaphysics, or goad him with science...” Twain came to California as the private secretary to his brother who had been appointed Secretary of Nevada Territory. He planned to stay in Nevada three months, but ended up staying almost seven years. Twain reports on the rise and growth of the silver mining, gives descriptions of animals such as the Jack-rabbit and coyote, the trails he takes, and the Goshoot Indians whom he regards as less than human, a sad reflection of the prejudice of the time. Humor is interjected throughout with descriptions of the shenanigans between himself and his friends. Several of which include a watermelon being dropped upon his friend John, and the time his friends dressed up as highwaymen and held him up, which is riotous! Over 300 small illustrations by eminent artists are distributed throughout the book and add to the text.

Title: James Clyman American Frontiersman 1792-1881
Author: Clyman, James. Charles L. Cam ed.
Call No: SpCol F592. C65 1928 Zam
Publisher: California Historical Society. San Francisco, 1928.
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 19)
This book is transcribed from the original transcript made by Clyman and is edited by Charles L. Cam. The reminiscences are divided into nine notebooks, the first four deal with the early Rocky Mountain fur trade, and the Black Hawk War, and his journey west with Jedediah Smith in 1824. Books five through seven the events on the Oregon trail in the 1840s and finally his move to California in 1845 as a colonel under James Marshall. Book nine is of particular interest as it moves away from an historical narrative and shows the creativity of the rough and ready frontiersman, as it is a book of poetry written by Clyman. Commentary by the editor is given to add historical background and to clarify dates. An index is given, which allows a researcher to pinpoint specific events of interest.

Title: Three Years In California
Author: Colton, Walter.
Call No: SpCol F865. C7 1850 Zam
Publisher: A.S. Barnes & Company. New York, 1850.
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 20)
This is a lively account of events in California before the goldrush by Reverend Walter Colton, alcade of Monterey and close friend of General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo. The first 27 chapters of the book (complete with epigraphs) are the actual diary entries of Colton, which include important historical events such as the raising of the American flag at Monterey and San Francisco, California’s part in the Mexican American War, the activities of Fremont, Castro, the empaneling of the first jury in California and the Californian Convention at Monterey in 1849. But what makes Colton’s account endearing are the anecdotes dealing with daily life, such as the catching of a wild goose by two young boys using a line with lead balls, a bear hunt, and church picnics. The remaining chapters contain the Californian Constitution, comments on the towns and cities of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, the first
impressions of early mining camps, the missions, and the prospect of the railroad reaching California. This delightful book is complemented with 6 portrait engravings and bios of key figures of California such as Vallejo, Fremont, Sutter and Snyder and a map of Sacramento Valley.

**Title:** Songs From the Golden Gate  
**Author:** Coolbrith, Ina  
**Call No:** SpCol PS 1397 .C5 S6 1895 Zam  
**Publisher:** Houghton, Mifflin & Company. Boston & New York, 1895.  
**Collection:** Zamorano (Zam 21)  
This is a collection of poems by the eminent poet and long time Californian resident Ina Coolbrith. Coolbrith first came to California in 1852 and within two years had her poems published in the Los Angeles Times. A brief marriage and the loss of her child precipitated a move to San Francisco where she became a journalist on the Overland Monthly and the first librarian of the Oakland Public Library. Throughout her life she kept up correspondences with other writers some of whom included Tennyson, Longfellow, and Miller; Jack London considered her his literary mother. This publication contains a hundred poems of varying topics, some describe California, one is a memorial poem to Helen Hunt Jackson, and another The Mother's Grief, deals with the death of her baby son. Four illustrations by William Keith accompany the poems.

**Title:** Costanso Narrative of the Portola Expedition  
**Author:** Brandes, Ray, PhD, translator.  
**Call No:** SpCol F 864 .H8 bk 11 970 Zam  
**Publisher:** Hogarth Press. Newhall, Ca. 1970  
**Collection:** Zamorano (Zam 22)  
This is book 1 of the Hogarth Series of Early California and is the narrative of Manuel Costanso, engineer to the Portola Expedition of 1769. Costanso’s narrative is a letter to Don Jose de Galvez, the man responsible for the expedition and credited with the founding of California. Included in this beautiful facsimile reproduction of the original Spanish copy housed in the Los Angeles Public Library, Ray Brandes, translates the original, and writes an introduction which gives background as to who Costanso was, and the purpose of the expedition. Reproductions of the first map made to show the observations carried out by the Portola expeditions are used as endpapers, and further Costanso maps are included after the translation and are quite beautiful. Added to this primary source of the Portola expedition is a bibliography by the translator of books that best deal with the founding of Alta California, and these include both primary and secondary sources and are listed alphabetically according to specific subjects, and so are an excellent resource for further reading or research.

**Title:** A Bibliography of the History of California and the Pacific West 1516-1906  
**Author:** Cowan, Robert Ernest.  
**Call No:** F 861. Z9 C643 1952  
**Publisher:** Long’s College Book Company. Columbus, Ohio, 1952.  
**Collection:** Zamorano (Zam 23)  
This bibliography was first published in 1914 and was the result of 20 years of work and research by Robert Cowan, book collector, dealer and member of the Zamorano Club. The intent was to compile a bibliography of roughly 1,000 titles that would be of interest to both the collector and student of Californian history. Included are works “relating to the discovery, exploration, colonization, and evangelization of California; its transition from a Mexican colony to one of the U.S...” Excluded from the bibliography are works dealing with legal, medical, and scientific works, literature, prose and poetry as numerous lists were readily available at the time. This 1952 edition contains an introduction by Henry R. Wagner, additional notes by Cowan, and the text of John W. Dwinelle’s address on the acquisition of California by the United States. This exhaustive and comprehensive bibliography is listed in alphabetical order by author.
Title: Californian Story of the Files
Author: Cummins, Ella Sterling
Call No: SpCol PS 283 .C2 M5 1893 Zam
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 24)
The *Wasp* had published a series of sketches in November 1891 detailing the history of journals and magazines of California and the writers who wrote for them. The *Wasp* changed hands and discontinued the series, but readers wanted the project completed. Ella Sterling Cummins, was "born in the mines, cradled in a gold-rocker and grew up in a quartz mill," and this in view of many made her a natural to complete the project. She was cajoled into taking on the project and this book was the end product. The goal of the project was to record for the reference of others the writers, magazines and journals who have been or have become identified with the state or coast. The writers and their work are written in an unbiased, impersonal manner. Each person is discussed in a matter of a few sentences, or epigraph, and an extract of their writing is given to show style. No table of contents is given, but each chapter has an epigraph detailing the authors discussed in the chapters. An index is included so that information on specific writers, journals or magazines can be accessed, and a list of the extracts and sketches used is given. Chapters range from specific magazines, women of the *Golden Era*, or writers of humor and travel. This book is an excellent resource for those seeking an overall picture of the evolution of writing and writers of California.

Title: The Ashley-Smith Explorations and the Discovery of a Central Route to the Pacific 1822-1829
Author: Dale, Harrison Clifford. Ed.
Call No: SpCol F592. D13 1918
Publisher: The Arthur H. Clark Company. Cleveland, Ohio, 1918.
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 25)
Harrison Clifford Dale, professor of Political Science at the University of Wyoming edited the journal writings of the Ashley and Smith by adding biographies and placing the entries in historical context as these men, (as most explorers were at the time), lacked scientific and historical training. Ashley a fur-trapper and Smith a devout Methodist strove to record their expedition thoroughly and with the greatest care possible as they hoped that the information would result in a central route to the Pacific by way of the Platte, the Interior Basin, and the Colorado River. The book is divided into three sections, The Fur Trade and the Progress of Discovery to 1822; the Ashley Narrative; the Smith Narrative and Journal of Harrison G. Rogers (a member of the team). A colored physiographic map shows the routes taken by Ashley and Smith, and an additional map gives the locations of Indian tribes.

Title: Two Years Before The Mast A Personal Narrative of Life At Sea  2 Vols.
Author: Dana, Richard Henry Jr.
Call No: SpCol G540. D2 1964
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 26)
Richard Henry Dana Jr.’s epic work of life at sea as a common sailor had been in print since its first publication in 1840 because of its excellent narrative style and sense of adventure. Detailed nautical information is reported on in depth along with his experiences on land. In this 1964 edition, the editor includes the didactic introduction and concluding chapters that had been edited out by the author in the 1869 edition because it had outlived its use. The addition of these chapters give a fuller account of the difficulties and mistreatment experienced by sailors that 20th century readers might be unfamiliar with. Also included are letters by Dana to his family, and letters by Captain Francis A. Thomas, which show the importance of the hide and tallow trade to California economy. To differentiate between the original text and the additional text two colors of ink are used throughout
Title: Sixty Years In California 1831-1889  
Author: Davis, William Heath  
Call No: SpCol F861. D26 1889  
Publisher: A. J. Leary Publisher. San Francisco, Ca. 1889.  
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 27)  
This highly personalized and energetic memoir covers a broad time period, in which California moved from a Mexican province to annexation to the United States of America. The author arrived in California before the discovery of gold and married a woman of a native California family of Spanish extraction. He was an eye witness to the hide and tallow trade, a time when not a single emigrant lived outside a presidio or mission, life during the quasi-military government of the territory and after admission into the union. The author relays eyewitness accounts of events, such as the raising of the American flag at Monterey, the erection of the first brick building, the discovery of gold, but also gives historical context. He also attempts to show the workings of the mission system, life as a Californio, the customs of the people and California's future. It is as its sub-title states, "a history of events and life in California; personal, political, and military..." The book is easy to access for the researcher even though there is not an index, as each chapter has an epigraph and so allows the reader to dip in and out of the book as needed.

Title: Political Conventions in California, 1849-92  
Author: Davis, Winfield J.  
Call No: SpCol JK 2295 C3 D39 1893 Zam  
Publisher: ? Sacramento 1893 State Library  
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 28)  
The California State Library had the stated objective of collecting as much material as possible relating to the history of the California and the Pacific. The group heard that Winfield Davis, an historian of the The Sacramento Society of California Pioneers had a valuable manuscript pertaining to the political conventions of California. They offered to purchase it from him, but he offered instead to transfer the copyright to the library with the caveat that the trustees published the book. They agreed to this and enough copies were published to covers costs. This work is of tremendous importance because no other record of the political conventions has been preserved, other than those found in newspaper reports. The compilation of state official records, newspaper reports and other works took an incredible amount of research and time, and as such is an invaluable research tool for historians and political analysts. The work includes the debates and platforms of traditional parties as well as independents such as the The Workingmen's Movement, biographies of the governors, and a register of the offices of the State of California between 1849-92. The chapters have epigraphs, but finding where chapters begin and end is difficult as a table of contents is not included and chapters may begin half way down a page. However an index is included and so specific people or topics can be found.

Title: Old Block's Sketch Book  
Author: Delano, Alonzo  
Call No: SpCol F865 .D44 1947 Zam  
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 29)
This is a lively account of the love, trials and tribulations of life in a mining community. Alonzo Delano started life in the east coast and was drawn to California when the gold rush began. As a former miner, land speculator, trader, newspaper correspondent and finally a banker he was a trusted member of the community and as such his fellow miners would unburden themselves to him in conversation. He consequently kept a journal of those conversations, which eventually became published as *Old Block's Sketchbook*. The journal is complimented with 15 beautiful illustrations by Charles Nahl, which have such expressive and humorous titles such as, “Heavens & airth! What Kind of a Quagmire Am I In now?” A table of contents is given, but lacks an index so the reader has to browse unguided for specific information.

**Title: A Voyage to California, the Sandwich Islands and Around the World in the Years 1826-29**
**Author: Duhaut-Cilly, August. August Fruge & Neal Harlow translators.**
**Call No: SpCol G440. D85 D85 1999**
**Publisher: University of California Press. California, 1999.**
**Collection: Zamorano (Zam 31)**

This diary is an eye-witness account of Mexican California during the period in which the missions were at the height of their power. Duhaut-Cilly was a sea captain, a veteran of the Napoleonic war, a Catholic, educated, but became the victim of a bad investment. On his travels the author bought goods to trade in California, but unfortunately he brought the wrong goods and it took 2 years to sell the inventory. Consequently, Duhaut-Cilly spent this time interacting with the people of California and came to know the place and its people well. As a captain, he unlike Dana (another journal of a sea voyage) had access to the upper echelons of society and so recounts their viewpoint and reactions to events, but he also gives an insiders view on the life of the padres. In fact the author attended the reading by the Dominican and Franciscan friars of the decree expelling Spaniards from the two California’s in June 1828. The author is passionate and the book is full of his opinions and reactions. For example he has empathy for the Indians of whom he sees as slaves within the mission system and yet he has admiration for the padres as men who seek only the best for the Indians. A contradiction perhaps, but it is this that makes the account more personal. The book contains 23 chapters of which fourteen are concerned with California, four on Mexico and Peru and five with the Sandwich Islands and China. Bancroft himself considered this account the most vivid account of early California.

**Title: Colonial History of San Francisco**
**Author: Dwinelle, John H.**
**Call No: SpCol F869. S3D9 1867 Zam**
**Publisher: Towne & Bacon, Book & Job Printers. San Francisco, California, 1867.**
**Collection: Zamorano (Zam 32)**

This volume is an excellent resource for anyone studying the history of California as many of the documents in this narrative and addenda have since been destroyed. John Dwinelle was San Francisco’s special counsel and it was his job following the Land Act of 1851 to file a claim on behalf of San Francisco for 4 leagues of pueblo or town lands. Using archival material found in the Spanish archives of California he compiled a history of San Francisco during Spanish and Mexican periods that proved San Francisco had been a pueblo and as such was entitled to the 4 leagues of land. As a result of his investigation Dwinelle successfully argued his case against the federal government of the United States in both district and circuit courts and forever put to rest the argument that a pueblo of San Francisco never existed. The book contains an historical introduction, and serial indexes to both the argument and the addenda presented in court.

**Title: New Mexico and California Notes of a Military Reconnaissance From Fort Leavenworth in Missouri to San Diego in California**
A resolution in the House of Representatives in January 1846 approved a topographical expedition whose purpose was to scout potential routes for military use. Consequently the journals of Emory, Abert, Cooke and Johnston are filled with details of the terrain, water access, co-ordinates, temperatures, meteorological tables, animals, fauna, building materials, and the mood of the Indian tribes they encounter. These descriptions are complimented with over 64 illustrations of fauna, fish, landscape, fossils and indigenous people. As this was a military expedition, the authors detail historical events such as the arrival of Mormons, the Battle of Los Angeles and the surrender of Los Angeles. Cultural information such as the types of clothes worn by different classes of people, and phonetic renditions are given of Cheyene words and numbers, but the authors are unable to see the indigenous people as they really are and resort to stereotypical prejudices of the time. This is evident in the comment regarding the Navajo, “…they ate, drank and slept all the time, noticing nothing but a little cinnamon colored brat...which they gazed at with the eyes of gastronomes.” However, as a topographical resource this volume is excellent.

Franciscan Father Engelhardt spent 40 years writing this detailed 5 volume chronicle of the Franciscan order and its successors the Dominicans in the Californias from 1768 – 1834 in hopes of providing a plain and informative introduction to the missions of Upper California. Using both Spanish primary sources and secondary authors such as Bancroft and Lummis the author gives the history of voyages, discoveries of the Americas; the arrival and expulsion of the Jesuits; the founding of the mission system; the difficulties of language in the conversion process and the purpose of the Pious Fund. Although well researched this is not merely a history book, as the author make recommendations for improvements, comments on the people and their beliefs, medical practices, and customs. Included in this volume are, a table of contents, chapter headings with epigraphs, two fold-out maps, and footnotes which enable the student or researcher to acquire further resources.

In this second of a five-volume chronicle, Father Engelhardt details the founding of the mission San Diego, the expedition to Monterey and the administration of the missions by Friars Junipero Serra, deLasuen & Tapis. An introduction to the volume shows the depth to which the author sought to compile an accurate history as lists are given of the national, local and private archives used, and the types of materials use; annual mission reports, letters of viceroys, governors and diaries and reports of various expeditions. This volume has added importance as the documents of the California Archives used by Engelhardt were destroyed in a 1906 fire and so his work allowed historians such as Bancroft, Hittell and Dwinelle to access material that was no longer in existence. The work is supplemented with facsimiles of decrees, hymns, maps and illustrations.
In this third of a five-volume work, Englehardt chronicles the effects of the Mexican Rebellion in California, the founding of Mission San Rafael, the Emancipation Reglamento, the secularization decree and the position of the missions in California. The analysis of the Emancipation Reglamento and secularization decree is that the Indians did not possess the qualifications for liberty and that it would take time to educate them. In reality the laws actually did little to aid the people, crippled the missions and was ultimately a legal justification for the brutal confiscation of land. A table of contents, chapters with epigraphs and footnotes are given for ease of access to specific material. The volume is complimented with 50 illustrations.

Title: Missions & Missionaries of California Vol. IV
Author: Englehardt, Zephyrin
Call No: SpCol F864. E57 1908-1915 v.4
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 34)

This is the fourth book in a five volume series on the missions and missionaries of California. In this volume the author covers the secularization of the missions, the Bear Flag Revolt, the Treaty of Peace with Mexico, claims brought before the Land Claims Commission. As with previous volumes the author gives a dispassionate, chronological account of events. Fifty illustrations accompany the text, and an appendix is given with additional authorities on the subject, such as Koebel, Lummis, Farnham and Pico.

Title: Travels in the Californias
Author: Farnham, Thomas J.
Call No: SpCol F864. F19 1844 Zam
Publisher: Saxton & Miles. New York, 1844.
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 36)

This volume is a travelogue and is the sequel to Travels in the Great Western Prairies, and details his travels and experiences from the mouth of the Columbia River to his first visual encounter of the Pacific Ocean. The author’s travels to California took place during the era of Mexican rule and so he was in fact traveling to a foreign country. As well as detailing his travels the author gives a vivid description of the geography and botany of the region. He also gives the history of the founding of the missions, and relays the experiences of British and Americans who had been arrested in a Californian attempt to rid themselves of economic competition. This is an eclectic mix of vignettes and history, which although interesting is difficult to access as there is no table of contents or index and the chapters although they have extensive epigraphs are untitled and so the reader has no point of reference in which search for specific information.

Title: Manifesto To The Mexican Republic
Author: Figueroa, Don Jose
Call No: SpCol F864. F463 1855
Publisher: San Francisco Herald Office. San Francisco, 1855.
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 37)

Don Jose Figueroa wrote this manifesto in order to present the facts regarding the colonization of territories of the Californias by Senors Don Jose Maria Hijar and Don Jose Maria Padres, of which he regarded as illegal, and as such he refused them supplies and accused them of treason and treachery. Figueroa states that he is not a politician or rhetorician, but a simple soldier who presents his case against the colonists for judgment by the people. In the manifesto Figueroa argues that the colonists had questionable authority, but the real issue was the threat that the colonists posed to the authority of the elite landholders. Figueroa’s arguments are concerned only with the elite Californios, not the Indians rights. This unknown English translation is accompanied by a memorial pamphlet on
Figueroa who died as the Manifesto was at press. In this memorial three proposals are made; first that a portrait of Figueroa be hung in the Hall of Sessions; second a monument with an inscription be made; and third three copies of the pamphlet to be made and given to the executors of the deceased, one to the widow and children and the third to the printers so that it might be printed with the manifesto. All of the proposals were approved. A copy of the inscription on the monument is included in the manifesto.

**Title:** California: A History of Upper & Lower California  
**Author:** Forbes, Alexander  
**Call No:** SpCol F 864 F63 1839 Zam  
**Publisher:** Smith, Elder & Cornhill. London, 1839.  
**Collection:** Zamorano (Zam 38)  
The author’s principal objective was to give an account of Upper California, but soon realized that in order to give a true account Lower California had to be addressed because history connects the two. The book is divided into two parts, Lower and Upper California. The first part details the history of California from its discovery, settlement and the progress of the Jesuits, the manner in which they attempted conversion, and the present state of the country. Part II details the settlement by Franciscans, and gives a history of the mission system up until Father Serra. An account is given of the climate, soil, natural products, agriculture, commerce and the political conditions and prospects. The author comments on the condition of the Indians and his opinions show a dichotomy of thinking as he sees them as savages, but laments their enslavement via the mission system, and sees the friars as honest. He asks and answers the question can the Indian be civilized by means other than religion? Yes, education. The author also contemplates the possibility of a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, which would allow for better commerce and emigration to California. The book has an appendix, which includes an article on steam navigation in the Pacific and has several illustrations.

**Title:** Fremont’s First & Second Expeditions 1842-3-4  
**Author:** Fremont, Brevet Captain J. C.  
**Call No:** SpCol F 592. F82 1845  
**Publisher:** Gales & Seaton, Printers. 1845  
**Collection:** Zamorano (Zam 39)  
During 1842-44 Captain J. C. Fremont embarked on two separate expeditions. The first in 1842 was an exploration of the Rocky Mountains and the second in 1843-44, which explored Oregon and Northern California and connected to the first expedition, which ended at the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. The Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America ordered Fremont to publish the reports of both his expeditions in one volume and that 10,000 copies be made. Although this is a government report it is written as a narrative with daily journal entries, which deal with the life of the expedition from the weather, to the preparing of meals, outfitting the expedition, interaction with Indians, the wildlife and botanical sights observed. Consequently the writing is much more enjoyable to read than a modern dry technical report. The first expedition report is followed by, a catalogue by John Torrey on the plants collected on the expedition. The second expedition report is followed by an appendix that includes an article on geological formations by paleontologist James Hall, another catalogue of plants by James Torrey, meteorological observations by G. Engelman, and astronomical observations by an unknown author. Unfortunately, no table of contents or index is given, which makes accessing specific material difficult, but the information found in the text is invaluable because it is the first hand account of Fremont and takes place just prior to the Mexican American War.

**Title:** The Luck of Roaring Camp  
**Author:** Harte, Francis Bret
This is a compilation of sketches that are divided into three parts. The first is titled “Sketches” and depicts the poignant story of “Cherokee Sal,” the only woman in Roaring Camp who dies in childbirth, but whose child survives and becomes the rallying point for the men to clean up not only the camp, but also their lives. The second part is titled “Stories,” and relays three stories, one of which details the endearing relationship between an orphan girl called Milissa and the schoolmaster. The final part is titled Bohemian Papers, which are short vignettes of the author’s memories of Mission Delores, John Chinaman, and Boonder, the family dog. The author writes beautifully and the reader cannot help but become engrossed with the stories, but although each story is filled with hope and expectation, each has a sense of tragedy and sadness.

Title: The Emigrant’s Guide To Oregon & California  
Author: Hastings, Lansford W.  
Call No: SpCol F864 .H345 1932 Zam  
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 41)  
This 1932 facsimile edition of The Emigrant’s Guide To Oregon & California has the bonus of added materials of, a bibliography by Charles Henry Carey, an appraisal of the Hastings book from Bancroft's History of California, and added notes by Medorem Crawford a member of the overland train in 1842. Hastings book is an example of “boon advertising,” a descriptive literature that set out to encourage and promote settlement in the western regions of Oregon and California. In fifteen chapters, the author gives a succinct, brief and practical description of the mountains, rivers, lakes, commerce, population, supplies needed and the different routes that could be taken. Crawford’s notes at times confirm, clarify or dismiss as outright lies or exaggerations Hastings claims. Bancroft states that Hastings comments on settlements are either superficial or absurd, but that his descriptions of places are the best part of his book although these are at times exaggerated. Although Hastings gave advice, and directions on how to reach California to the ill-fated Donner Party, it should be noted that he was an effective agent in convincing many emigrant's to head to Oregon and California.

Title: The Adventures of James Capan Adams Mountaineer and Grizzly Bear Hunter of California  
Author: Hittell, Theodore H.  
Call No: SpCol F 864 . A21 Zam  
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 42)  
In 1850, Hittell met Adams, now better known as “Grizzly Adams, at his Mountain Museum in San Francisco, where the subject gave Hittell two different aliases and his wrong birthdate in order to keep his real identity a secret. This biography is a wonderfully entertaining narrative of the life of a mountain man. Adams, originally a shoemaker from Massachusetts, became a wild animal trainer and showman. He arrived in California in 1849 because of the gold rush, and made and lost a fortune three times. With his last failure in 1852 he resolved to make a life in the wilderness of the Sierra Nevada. His brother William proposed a business deal in which he would finance James in the capture of wild animals of California, Oregon, and Washington. Hittell, gives vivid descriptions of Adams’s interactions with the grizzlies of the west coast, which was filled with awe, admiration and respect of the animals. Detailed descriptions are given of how traps are made, the training of the grizzlies for the museum, interactions with the indigenous people and the Dons of the rancheros, which again are mutually respectful. A table of contents is given and each chapter has an epigraph so that a reader can dip in and out of the book. Twelve beautiful, and titled illustrations by Charles Nahl accompany the text.
Title: History of California Volume I  
Author: Hittell, Theodore H.  
Call No: SpCol F 861 . H68 1898 Zam v.1  
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 43)  
This book is the first of a four-volume set, which details the history of California from its exploration, colonization, missions, Spanish rule, Mexican Independence, California statehood and governorship through 1890s. Volume I is divided into four books, Early Voyages, The Jesuits, The Franciscans, and the Spanish governors. It opens with a report from Sandoval to Emperor Charles V, which tells tales of Amazonian women, and gold and proceeds in a chronological fashion to detail the conquest, conversion of the indigenous people via the mission system, the discovery of San Francisco, the fur trade, and relations with the Indians. The author attempts to give a balanced account and uses a variety of primary and secondary sources, which are footnoted. Chapters are given epigraphs, but the index is located in Volume IV.

Title: The History of California Volume II  
Author: Hittell, Theodore H.  
Call No: SpCol F 861 . H68 1898 Zam v.2.  
Publisher: N. J. Stone & Company. San Francisco, 1897.  
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 43)  
The second in a four-volume work, and continues with the division of the book into three parts and labeled as books V, VI and VII. Book V covers California under Mexican governorship, and the early governors such as Sola, Victoria, Pico, Figueroa and Alvarado. Book VI deals with the last governor, Michetorena and the events involving Pico, Fremont, the Bear Flag Revolution, and the raising of the American Flag in Monterey. Along with historical events the author also gives some ethno history with descriptions of the relationships between the gente de razon and the peon, their dress, feasts, dances and amusements. Although the author holds the attitude that the "Californian" was lazy, ignorant and intoxicated, he reasons that this behavior is a result of their having been part of the military class who saw work as below them and so relied on others to produce. The geology, geography and zoology of California is also described in detail. Book VII addresses California under the U.S. administration of Sloat, Stockton, Kearney etc, the discovery of gold, the Constitutional Convention, land titles, admission into the Union. Once again a diversity of personal accounts of events is given along with footnotes and a chapter index with epigraphs at the beginning so that finding specific information is quite easy. The index can be found in Volume IV.

Title: The History of California Volume III  
Author: Hittell, Theodore H.  
Call No: SpCol F 861 . H68 1898 Zam v.3.  
Publisher: N. J. Stone & Company. San Francisco, 1897.  
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 43)  
Volume III of Hittell's History of California, contains books VIII – X titled, Early Mining Times, The progress of San Francisco and State Growth. Book VIII contains descriptions of mining practices and the miners, the struggle for law and order, which resulted in the Mining and Lynch Law of the mines. Book IX details the growth of San Francisco, the great fires, city debts, land sales, the boom and bust of 1853-54 and the Vigilance Committee of 1856. Over have of this book deals with the Vigilance Committee, which would be a great resource for those researching law and order in California. Book X concentrates on the People’s Party reform, the land commission, anti-foreign movements, the discovery of Humboldt Bay and Yosemite, advances in agriculture and horticulture, and the treatment of “Indians.” A table of contents with chapter headings and epigraphs is included, and an index can be found in Volume IV.
Title: Hoffman's Land Cases 1853 -1858
Author: Hoffman, Ogden.
Call No: SpCol KFC 48. A4 H6 1966 Zam
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 44).
This edition is a photo-reproduction of the original copy. It is the opinions delivered by a district judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The cases deal with land ownership during the time of 1853-58. The volume contains a list of all the governors of California, with a brief sketch of the early history of Upper California. A table at the beginning lists the cases in alphabetical order; an appendix contains a table of all the claims presented before the Board of Commissioners, and an index listing the Ranchos.

Title: Who Conquered California? The Conquest of California By The Bear Flag Party.
Author: Ide, Simeon
Call No: SpCol F 864 .123 1967 Zam
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 45)
This volume is a 1967 facsimile of a work that was published in 1880, and comprises two different works put together; Who Conquered California and A Biographical Sketch of the Life of William B. Ide. The author Simeon Ide was brother to William who was the leader of the Bear Flag movement of 1846, and president of California's short-lived (25 days) Republic. The first part of the volume gives the biography of William Ide and includes letters from the Ide family. The second part deals with the history of California and its move from territory to statehood as seen by William Ide. Ide relays his brother made the proclamation creating the Californian Republic, and how William Todd designed the Bear Flag. He also details the events that led to the Bear Flag Revolt and the eventual admission of California into the Union. These accounts were widely used by Bancroft, Hittell, and Josiah Royce in their histories of California. This edition has a forward by the then governor of California Ronald Regan, an index an chapters with epigraphs that allow for easy access of specific information.

Title: Ramona
Author: Jackson, Helen H.
Call No: SpCol PS 2107 .R3 1884 Zam
Publisher: Roberts Brothers. Boston, 1884.
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 46)
Ramona is the highly acclaimed romance novel by Jackson, which follows the love story between Californio's Ramona and Alessandro on an 1850s ranch in California. However, it is much more as it has much in common with the muckraking novels of Upton Sinclair and Frank Norris in that serious issues of "Indian" welfare are tackled. The author attempted to address these issues in an earlier book, A Century of Dishonoring, but it met with little success. With Ramona, the author addresses the same issues via fictional characters set in actual historical events. For example, the destruction of Alessandro's village of Temecula; the eviction notices given to residents in San Diego in 1887; the confiscation of livestock and land, one of the results of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo are actual documented events. Whereas A Century of Dishonoring, moralized and preached, Ramona, wraps the message of indigenous suffering in a captivating love story and allows the reader to reach his or her own judgment on the issues.

Title: Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada
Author: King, Clarence
Call No: SpCol F 868 .S5 K5 1872 Zam
Publisher: James R. Osgood & Company. Boston, 1872.
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 47)
Clarence King was a member of a government sponsored geological survey team headed by Californian state geologist Josiah Dwight Whitney. The team's mission was to survey California. This book is the personal journal of King and it is filled with descriptions of the areas surveyed and the geological traits of sites such as Yosemite, Shasta, and Mount Whitney. However, the geological and meteorological information given is written in such a manner that the layman has a clear understanding of what the author is writing about. Along with the scientific detail King relates interactions with the people he meets, indigenous people, mountain men, Californio's, all of whom he speaks of with the utmost respect and affection. There are moments of humor, and a subject of humor that runs throughout the book is his relationship with his overly temperamental mule, John, who seems determined to be as difficult and obdurate as possible. The author's writing style is very readable and is at times quite poetic, especially when he describes scenery. The book would be of great interest to anyone researching the geology and geography of California in the late 19th century, but it would be of tremendous interest to anyone familiar with California today as the descriptions Mt. Whitney, Lone Pine and Mono Lake in particular are quite different to what can be observed today. The book has a table of contents, but lacks an index, however the chapters have title headings so a reader can read about specific areas of interest easily.

Title: The Visit of the “Rurik” to San Francisco in 1816
Author: Mahr, August Carl
Call No: SpCol F 864 .1724 1932 Zam
Publisher: Stanford University Press. California 1932.
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 48).
The author August Carl Mahr, was a professor of German at Ohio State University and the book is a collective account of the visit of the Russian ship Rurik to San Francisco in 1816. The two major accounts are those of Chamisso, a German scientist and the captain of the ship Kotzebue, who actually financed the trip. The objectives of these two men are vastly different. Chamisso is a member of a scientific team and is interested in all observations relating to science. Kotzebue wants to find a Northeast Passage through the Bering Strait, and exploration of the South Sea to impress the world with the prestige of the Imperial Russian Navy to promote Russian imperialism and his own vanity. As Chamisso spoke Spanish he acted as translator between the Governor of California and Captain von Kotzebue. Having both accounts of the visit is interesting because a comparison can be made between both. Chamisso's account is the more complete and accurate because he doesn't have to worry about politics and he gives details such as the discontent of Spanish soldiers. It also appears by Kotzebue insulting behavior toward the governor that he was trying to create an international incident between Russia and Spain. Many of the Spanish documents used in this volume have since been destroyed and so are of immense importance. A table of contents, index, bibliography and list of illustrations is included for ease of research.

Title: Narrative of the Adventures of Zenas Leonard
Author: Leonard, Zenas. Milo Milton Quaife Ed.
Call No: SpCol F592 .L 363 1934 Zam
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 50)
Zenas Leonard spent 5 ½ years as a trapper for the American Fur Trade in the 1830's, at the end of which he returned to Pennsylvania and wrote his story for a local newspaper. It was later published in 1839, but is incredibly rare and so was reprinted in 1934 by Lakeside Press. His narrative begins with some history and then he tells of his expedition across the Rocky Mountains as a clerk for a mercantile house, which was filled with misfortune. For five years he wandered as a trapper and hunter without any means of communication and so he was presumed dead. Leonard gives lively descriptions of the native peoples, how they live and he appears to have great respect for them.
However, he portrays the Spanish he meets as dishonorable and unlikeable. He describes his hunting techniques, survival in the wilderness and bullbaiting in the towns and ranches. The narrative lacks chapters, but an index is given so specific events, topics can be located. A fold-out map showing Leonard’s route from Fort Osage to Monterey is included.

**Title: Death Valley in 49**  
**Author: Manly, William Lewis**  
**Call No: SpCol F 868 .D2 M27 1894 Zam**  
**Publisher: The Pacific Tree & Vine Company. San Jose, Ca. 1894.**  
**Collection: Zamorano (Zam 51)**

William Lewis Manley spent 40 years of his life as a pioneer, and this narrative is his story. It follows his travels from the Green Mountains to the gold mines of California at time when California did not yet belong to the U.S. Along his route west he encounters his first slave auction in which a young 18 year old boy was sold for $800; meets a Mormon train wagon heading for Salt Lake and experiences Death Valley. Manley gives a long and detailed account of his experience in Death Valley, which was traumatic and resulted in he and some others attempted to reach a settlement and return with supplies. The train’s rescue was done with the aide of some Californians and they exited the valley on November 4th, 1850 and named it Death Valley. Having reached California, Manley describes his interactions with the indigenous people, most of which were positive; his mining experiences in Downieville; and gives many interesting vignettes of life in San Francisco, and the missions of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Los Angeles. The book is comprised of a table of contents with fourteen chapters, which have epigraphs and various small illustrations dotted throughout the work.

**Title: Mountains, Molehills And Or Recollections Of A Burnt Journal**  
**Author: Marryat, Frank**  
**Call No: SpCol F 865 .M3 1855 Zam**  
**Publisher: Harper & Brothers, Publishers. New York 1855.**  
**Collection: Zamorano (Zam 52)**

This is an account of Frank Marryat's travel and time spent in California during the period of April 1850 – May 1852. He acknowledges that his journals of the time had been destroyed by fire and so his account lacks figures and statistics. However, he believed it to be “better to write a little and be true, than much and resort to fiction.” His writing is charming and very readable, but it is evident that he hold the prejudices of his time in that he sees the “Indian” as indolent and untrustworthy; the Californian as hospitable and wonderful riders, but uneducated and their homes filled with fleas. As a tourist he experienced life on a ranch, and went bear and antelope hunting. He also had the dubious experience of landing in San Francisco as it was burning in 1850. The author notes the rapacious growth of San Francisco in the short time that he was there. The volume is illustrated, some of which are quite comical. Also included is a table of contents in which the chapters have epigraphs, a list of engravings, and an appendix detailing the soils of Santa Clara and San Francisco, and the mineral resources of the coastal mountains.

**Title: The History of the Donner Party**  
**Author: McGlashan, C. F.**  
**Call No: SpCol F 868 .N5 M28 1880**  
**Publisher: A. L. Bancroft & Company, Printers. San Francisco, 1880.**  
**Collection: Zamorano (Zam 53)**

In this account of the tragic circumstances of the Donner Party's trek through the Sierra in the winter of 1846-47, the author, McGlashan aims to give an “impartial, truthful and reliable” account. This is achieved with the use of over 1,000 letters of the survivors, personal interviews with those involved, and Bryant's book, *What I Saw In California*. A list is given at the beginning of the book of those members of the party that started out and a comparative list is given at the end of the survivors, which is rather sobering. The author chronicles their route, relays their greatest fear, which was an
Indian attack, and remarks on irony of the kindness of the Indians when they needed food. McGlashan, manages to be both sensitive, and challenging in dealing with some members decision to resort to cannibalism in order to survive. Readers are compelled to ask themselves what would they do in those circumstances. Thirteen illustrations and a memorial poem written by, Margaret Breen, compliment the history. Unfortunately an index is not given so accessing specific information is a little difficult, but both the table of contents and each chapter have an epigraph so the researcher can narrow the information needed to a specific chapter if not page. An excellent though sober read.

Title: Narrative of Edward McGowan
Author: McGowan, Edward
Call No: SpCol F .865. M16 1857 Zam
Publisher: Published by Author. San Francisco, 1857.
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 54)
Edward McGowan a Philadelphian lawyer moved west to California at the beginning of the Gold Rush. He started his Californian career running a roulette wheel in a brothel, but eventually became a judge of the California Court of Quarter Sessions. It was as judge that he fell afoot of the Vigilance Committee of 1856. He was accused of political wrongdoing and being an accessory to the murder of James King. This narrative was written in order to "...lay before the people a true narrative of my adventures, the circumstances which led to them, leaving what the reader's own heart and judgment the task of deducing the moral from the story." The persecution of the committee led to him fleeing San Francisco for fear of his life and life on the run. His social and political contacts facilitated a trial being arranged in the neutral county of Napa, where he received a fair trial and was acquitted. McGowan's story is one of historical importance as it is a first hand account of dealings with the corruption of San Francisco. However, accessing specific information is difficult as no table of contents, chapter headings, or index is given.

Title: Life Amongst the Modocs
Author: Miller, Joaquin.
Call No: SpCol PS 2397 .U52 1968
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 55)
This volume is one in a series published by, The Gregg Press, of socio-economic novels, and in this instance also autobiographical. Originally published in 1874, this book is an indictment against the U.S. for the destruction of the Modocs. The author, although a white man saw the need to an "Indian" perspective of the dealings between indigenous people and the U.S. government, for up to then only the white mans version had been told. Miller married a Modoc squaw and lived with the tribe for 5 years, so new intimately Captain Jack, Chief of the Modocs and the ways of the people. He saw first hand how treaties were made and not honored by the U.S. government. In this work Miller counters the claim by many that a peaceable deal could not be made with the Indians by giving the examples of William Penn and the Mormons. He also shows that the Modocs exhibited the same foibles of mankind, in that "they were the worst and best of men, the tamest and the fiercest of beings." This edition contains an article by Professor Clarence Gold, American novels of muckraking; propaganda and social protest; a short bio of Miller by, F.C.S.; 24 illustrations and table of contents with chapter epigraphs.

Title: The Mountains of California
Author: Muir, John
Call No: SpCol F 866 . M95 1894 Zam
Publisher: The Century Company. New York, 1894.
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 56)
This is a well-written, descriptive account of John Muir's travels in the Coast Range and Sierra Nevada. Each chapter deals with a specific region or topic, which include Sierra Nevada, Glaciers, Snow, Lakes, the Douglas Squirrel and much more. Muir explains the geological history of an area and the animals and fauna of the region. But he also relates indigenous explanations of eruptions of the Sierra's, and details the effect of the plow and sheep farming on the bee population (a pertinent topic for today). It is clearly evident that Muir had a deep love of the Californian mountains as at times his prose is quite poetic and he gives a wonderful description of snow. The book has a table of contents, and fifty-three wood-carved illustrations and photos.

Title: Sixty Years in Southern California 1853 – 1913
Author: Newmark, Harris
Call No: SpCol F869 .L8 N48 1916 Zam
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 57)

Harris Newman spent sixty years of his life in Southern California, and this book is his memoir as edited by Maurice H., and Marco R. Newmark. Every major event of California and especially Southern California's evolution is chronicled. Newmark documents his personal adventures including his travel route west, his experience with the gold rush, and his admission to citizenship in 1859. He includes such historical events as the rumblings of war in 1861, the coming of the railroad, the arrival of electric light and the San Francisco earthquakes of 1906/10 it is in his reflections of the development of Los Angeles that he excels. Charles Lummis (who writes the forward) calls these "conversational memoirs," “...the Pepys's Diary of Los Angeles.” Newmark lived in Santa Monica when there were less than 20 families living there and of those most were living in tents, a sight that cannot be envisioned today. The author knew personally those men who became the movers and shakers of Los Angeles, Banning, and Stearns etc. He details the First Fiesta instituted by the Merchants Association, the first Rose Parade in Pasadena, and the donation of $100,000 for construction of an observatory on Mt. Hollywood. In the retelling of the Chinese Massacre, he relates a vignette in which a sheriff tries to restore order by standing on a cask to get the public's attention and the cask's top breaks swallowing the sheriff. The memoir has an index for ease of finding information and is complimented with 150 titled illustrations. This book is a terrific personal account of the history of Los Angeles's beginnings and a treasure trove for the researcher.

Title: McTeague A Story of San Francisco
Author: Norris, Frank.
Call No: SpCol PS 247. M37
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 58)

Frank Norris a journalist, novelist and muckraker of the progressive era primarily wrote about the greed and corruption of great monopolies. However, in this novel, which was first published in 1899 is a novel of social realism. The novel follows the life of McTeague, a dentist who marries a young miserly and mean woman who wins a lottery. The story portrays the effects of money and greed on the lives of those around the young couple. The novel is a scathing indictment on greed and gave a rude awakening to the general public of the time as to its need to survive in the midst of such greed.

Title: Early Western Travel 1748 – 1846: The Personal Narrative of James O. Pattie of Kentucky
Author: Thwaites, Reuben Gold
Call No: SpCol F 800 .P32 1905 Zam
Publisher: The Arthur H. Clarke Company. Cleveland, Ohio, 1905.
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 60)
This is volume XVIII of the *Early Western Travel 1748 – 1846* travel series, and is a reedited version of the original 1831 narrative of James O. Pattie. In addition to Pattie’s narrative, papers by Doctor Willard, *Inland trade with New Mexico* and *Downfall of the Fredonian Republic*, along with Conrad Malte Brun’s, *Mexico – Some Account of its Inhabitants, Towns, Productions, and Natural Curiosities* are included. Using a vigorous, simple style of writing Pattie recounts his adventures as a frontiersman and fur trader. His exploits range from encounters with grizzly bears, attacks by the Comanche and Apache, imprisonment in San Diego (over passport issues), which resulted in the death of his father and a lifelong bitterness toward the Mexican government. This excitement is balanced with his positive experiences with the Pawnee, and Yuma and he gives some lovely descriptions of their cultural practices, such as the use of flattening boards on babies heads. Pattie also gives a vivid picture of the pastoral life of the neophytes and rancheros as he stopped at each mission and presidio on his way to San Francisco. Pattie was encouraged to write his memoirs by Rev. Timothy Flink who helped edit his work. The narrative was written without the aid of notes and so at times there is some confusion as to specific dates, but this in no way detract from the work. At the end of his memoir, Pattie offers this advice, “…remain at home with parents in peace and privacy... don’t wander away to see the inhabitations, and endure the inhospitality of strangers.” The narrative is on continuous piece of writing without the benefit of chapters, or an index, so difficult to access for research, but worth reading all the same.

**Title:** Afoot And Alone A Walk From Sea To Sea  
**Author:** Powers, Stephen.  
**Call No:** SpCol F 786 .P88 1872 Zam  
**Publisher:** Columbian Book Company. Hartford, Connecticut, 1872.  
**Collection:** Zamorano (Zam 61)  
The author Stephen Powers had two reasons for setting out on New Year’s Day 1868 on a 3,556 mile trek to California that include Texas, Arizona and New Mexico. First, was a love of adventure, and second, he wanted to make a personal study of the diverse people of the republic. The author makes no claim to be learned in the area of ethnology or geology, but wants to give “…some pictures of men and places, with a narrative of the incidents attending the journey.” The author describes events ranging from the taming of a mustang, to the training of cowboys, the workings of plantations, his first view of Mexican rancheros and the life of a vaquero, sheep farming on the central coast and his first experience of an earthquake in Salinas. Along with these personal experiences he also delves into the politics of the time by addressing the question of the annexation of Mexico to the U.S. He asks what would be the benefits to the U.S. in terms of strength and riches? Do Mexicans desire to become part of the U.S? His conclusion is that with the corruption of the political system in Mexico, the U.S. would better off not becoming involved. A table of contents with chapter epigraphs, illustrations and an itinerary of his journey is included.

**Title:** Regulation for Governing the Province of the Californias  
**Author:** Johnson, John Everett translator.  
**Call No:** SpCol KFC 78. N4813 1929 Zam  
**Publisher:** The Grabhorn Press. San Francisco, Ca. 1929.  
**Collection:** Zamorano (Zam 62)  
Translated by John Everett Johnson, from the original Spanish of 1781 this volume contains two royal orders. The first translated order is dated on October 24th, 1781 and details the regulations and instructions for the administration of the presidios, the erection of a new mission, and the promotion of further settlements in Monterey. The second translated order is dated March 21st, 1775 and concentrates on the governance of the Californias, to need to cut costs, to equalize pay and to ensure that pay would be commensurate with the responsibilities and cost of living of the surgeons, officers etc. The order also contains a description of the functions and responsibilities of the officers, the amount of powder, armaments, and uniforms given to each. After the regulations a biographical note is given of the formation of the California Historical Society of 1856, which was formed to preserve historical data concerning California and in particular San Francisco. These documents are of great
importance to the researcher of the mission, presidio system as it documents in detail the workings of both and the Spanish Crown's attempt to regulate and govern its colony to maximize profit.

**Title:** A Tour of Duty in California  
**Author:** Revere, Joseph Warren  
**Call No:** SpCol F 865. R4 1849 Zam  
**Publisher:** C.S. Francis & Company. New York, 1849.  
**Collection:** Zamorano (Zam 63)  
This is the account of a tour of duty made by the author, Lt. Joseph Warren Revere of the U.S. Navy, in California in 1845. Formerly in command of the military district of Sonora, his tour brought him to Monterey at a critical juncture of Californian history as the military junta of Jose Castro was in session and there was great debate as to the future of California. Both Castro and Pio Pico favored annexation to an European nation, but Vallejo was is favor on annexation to the U.S. In twenty-three chapters, the author covers topics such as the indigenous people, a description of the gold coast, the Bear Flag Revolt, land titles and laws, and bios and actions of major figures such as Pico, Fremont, Castro etc. A lithograph of Monterey, and a fold-out map of San Francisco Bay complement the account. An index is not given, but each chapter has an epigraph and so a researcher can access specific information to a particular chapter if not page.

**Title:** Joaquin Murieta, The Brigand Chief Of California  
**Author:** Ridge, John Rollin  
**Call No:** SpCol F 865. M 966 1932 Zam  
**Publisher:** The Grabhorn Press. San Francisco, 1932.  
**Collection:** Zamorano (Zam 64)  
This 1932 publication is a reprint of an extremely rare pamphlet that was published in 1859. It is a biography of the brigand Joaquin Murieta and it sought to be “...a complete history of his life from the age of sixteen to the time of his capture and death in 1853.” The text originally appeared in serial form in the California Police Gazette over the course of 10 consecutive issues (September 3rd – November 5th). It is a highly romanticized, and dramatized version of his life, with conversations between Murieta, his men and those who sought to capture him. Murieta is portrayed as a modern day Robin Hood, who was murdered by Americans because he would not give up his claim. The text is accompanied by wonderful color drawings by Californian artist, Charles Nahl and a replica of Murieta’s wanted poster. Each chapter of the book has an epigraph, and a bibliography is given of other versions of the Joaquin Murieta story.

**Title:** Life in California  
**Author:** Robinson, Alfred  
**Call No:** SpCol F 864 .R625 1846 Zam  
**Publisher:** Wiley & Putnam. New York, 1846.  
**Collection:** Zamorano (Zam 65)  
This volume is both a history and travelogue. Originally the work was to be an introduction to the author’s translation of Father Boscano’s Historical Account of the Indians of California, but evolved into a work in its own right. As a tourist Robinson traveled the region staying at the ranches of various dons, and gives both a description of the country, the missions, and his interactions with the people. A historical account of the origins, customs and traditions of the Indians of Alta California is given and for this the work of Padre Miguel Vanegas was used. Although the author exhibits the standard opinion of his time that the indigenous people were indolent and dishonest, and his attitude at times is one of disdain, the depth of research into their culture and the recording of it is invaluable. All manner of traditions have been recorded, ranging from herbal remedies used, creation myths, funeral customs and religious beliefs, much of which he gained from his interactions with the people. Unfortunately an index is not included, but the table of contents and each chapter has an epigraph so specific information can be narrowed to a particular chapter.
Title: American Commonwealth California – A Study of America California From Conquest in 1846 to the Second Vigilante Committee in San Francisco
Author: Royce, Josiah. Horace E. Souder ed.
Call No: SpCol F 865 .R83 1886 Zam
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 66)
In writing this book the author had a two-fold purpose: first to give an understanding of the modern state of California and second to “show the national character as displayed in that land.” Consequently, emphasis is given to the time of American California between 1840 -1856, although a brief history of California under Spanish and Mexican rule is given to give context. Primary sources were used in writing the history of American California, and the author made use of the large collections of original documents of Hubert Howard Bancroft, who subsequently published his own much more extensive work several years later. The author also used documents from the Department of Archives in Washington and the Department of War and Navy. Along with these testimonies of pioneers, and newspaper reports were also used giving a broad range of outlooks. The period of 1840 – 56 was one of tremendous transformation in California and the author endeavors to show both the success and failures of the American people. The author concludes that although Americans failed in regard to the rights of foreigner, on the whole they are “positive, cheerful, energetic, courageous and teachable.” An index is not included, but a table of contents is given and each chapter has an outline so specific information can be accessed. Footnotes are also included so the source of the information is known.

Title: Kit Carson Days Adventure in the Path of Empire
Author: Sabin, Edwin Legrand
Call No: SpCol F 592 .C412 1935 Zam v.1 v.2
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 67)
This is a revised two-volume edition of the original 1914 edition and was amended because new research had been done that necessitated an almost entire re-write. The same format was used as in the first edition with the use of primary documents and narratives. Kit Carson’s life spanned an incredible time in history and included fur-trapping, trading-posts and forts; a broad spectrum of people including missionaries, explorers, immigrants, soldiers, gold seekers and soldiers. Carson experienced the Santa Fe, Oregon and Californian Trails, and saw the acquisition of Texas, California, New Mexico and Oregon by the United States of America. The scope and magnitude of Carson’s life caused his accomplishments to be one of mythic proportions. As such the author sought to sift truth from fiction. In using personal letters of key families of the state, state letters, expedition reports, court-martial proceedings and the works of established authors such as Bancroft, Fremont, Clyman and Dana a fuller and more accurate account is given of the time of Kit Carson. A table of contents, index, notes, and bibliography are given. The work is complimented by 20 full page drawings by Howard Simo.

Title: Mining Camps A Study In American Frontier Government
Author: Shinn, Charles Howard
Call No: SpCol F 864. S58 1885 Zam
Publisher: Charles Scribners Sons. New York, 1885.
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 68)
This is a very interesting study on the evolution of the laws and governance of the mining camps of the American frontier and the difference between these and mines of the Atlantic. Shinn examines the laws and customs of mining in the west and how these are derived from practices established during the Spanish and Mexican periods. It also explores the impact of people such as Padre Serra, Governor Portola, Anglo-Saxon trappers, farmers and miners in organizing and establishing rules that created the legal system attached to mining and ultimately saw the building of state society and government. A table of contents, index, and bibliography is given, and footnotes are included throughout the text.
The author used an array of established and renowned authors such as Bancroft, Acosta, Heroditus, the California Journal of the Senate and Assembly, Humboldt and Mexican law, to name but a few.

**Title:** The Shirley Letters From California Mines  
**Author:** Knapp, Louise Amelia  
**Call No:** SpCol F865 .C58 1922 Zam  
**Publisher:** Thomas C. Russell. San Francisco, 1922.  
**Collection:** Zamorano (Zam 69)

This is the highly entertaining series of letters written by Louise Amelia Knapp Smith, a well educated, New England wife of a physician to her sister on the east coast. The 23 letters detail her migration, arrival and life in California. The letters were originally written under the pseudonym Dame Shirley and published in *Pioneer* magazine during 1854-55, but in this edition, T.C. Russell, writes a brief synopsis of each letter as an introduction to the original letter. Also included in this edition is an appreciation paper written on Dame Shirley by Mrs. Mary Viola Tingley Laurence, a forward by Russell, and eight illustrations. These letters are light-hearted, have no political commentary, but give a beautiful picture of life in a mine community, a description of the activities of the Vigilance Committee, and her attendance of the Californian convention as the wife of a delegate. A table of contents with extensive epigraphs of each letter, and a list of illustrations is included.

**Title:** The Arrivals of San Francisco  
**Author:** Soule, Frank, John H. Gihon M.D., & James Nisbet  
**Call No:** SpCol F 869 .S3 S7 1855 Zam  
**Publisher:** D. Appleton & Company. New York, 1855.  
**Collection:** Zamorano (Zam 70)

Although this volume is primarily the history of the founding and growth of San Francisco, the authors deemed it necessary to give a full history of California so that the growth of San Francisco might be better understood. The book is divided into three parts; the first part deals with the history of California up until the founding of gold; the second with the progress of San Francisco once it was ceded to the U.S.; the third deals with matters of interest in regard to San Francisco, such as memoirs of the Vigilance Committee, but has no particular chronological order. A table of contents complete with chapters and epigraphs, a list of engravings, maps and an appendix is given. The appendix lists the pioneers of San Francisco, a charter of San Francisco, the Constitution of California, and the memoirs of prominent citizens such as Geary, Larkin and others. This volume is of tremendous value in documenting San Francisco and its growth from the village of Yerba Buena to the city of San Francisco.

**Title:** The Silverado Squatters  
**Author:** Stevenson, Robert Louis  
**Call No:** SpCol F866 .584 1883 Zam  
**Publisher:** Chatto & Windus. London, 1883.  
**Collection:** Zamorano (Zam 71)

This is the travel memoir of the renowned author Robert Louis Stevenson's two-month honeymoon trip with his bride and her son Lloyd to Napa Valley in 1880. The travels are divided into nine episodes, with titles such as "In the Valley," "Act of Squatting," and "With the Children of Israel," which does not adequately indicate what the episode is about. However, Stevenson does give a beautiful picture in his descriptions of the wine country and details with great enthusiasm the experimental period of wine making in the valley, and his visit to the oldest winery in the region (18 years). He gives a vivid description of the robbery of a dentist in Mendocino City and compares it and traveling in the region, to the days of highwaymen in England one hundred years ago. Personal vignettes such as the description of his first use of a telephone at the Toll House Hotel are quite charming. Overall, the book is a variation on the theme of a travelogue.
Title: The Early Day and Men of California  
Author: Swasey, Captain W.F.  
Call No: SpCol F864 .58 1891  
Publisher: Pacific Press Publishing Company. Oakland, California, 1891.  
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 72)  
Originally this book was intended to be exclusively a biography of the men of California, but because “perversions, distortions, and also malicious and malignant aspersions…” had appeared in the historical documentation of events, Captain W.F. Swasey felt compelled as the oldest continuous resident of San Francisco to set the record straight. At the beginning of the book the author includes his autobiography, which establishes his credentials as an active and prominent player in California. His adventures started with his capture by the Arapahoes, continued with his arrival at Sutter’s Fort, his interactions with people such as Larkin and Fremont. Swasey also gives his account of taking the first large amount of gold from the mines to San Francisco, and finishes with his presence at the Constitutional Convention and membership of the San Francisco District Legislature. It is clear that Swasey was not an admirer of Bancroft’s histories as he denounces his description of the Bear Flag Party as being made up of “reckless, daring and unprincipled men.” He was also incensed at Bancroft for stating that Larkin did not receive a letter from the then Secretary of State Buchanan ordering Fremont to stay in California because war with Mexico was imminent. Swasey, claims that Larkin destroyed the letter on the orders of Buchanan. This work is invaluable because it gives another first hand look at the early years of California and the men who shaped it after it was ceded to the United States.

Title: Eldorado or Adventures in the Path of Empire  
Author: Taylor, Bayard  
Call No: SpCol F865 .T23 1850 Zam v.1 v.2  
Publisher: George P. Putnam. New York, 1850.  
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 73)  
The author had not planned on writing a book of his travels and experiences but circumstance necessitated it as when he returned so many people wanted to hear about California. Over the course of the two volumes Taylor, gives his impressions of Panama, which he thought picturesque; the presidios; the wage rates of servants, laborers, white collar workers in San Francisco; the price of rental property; and the speed at which fortunes could be made in the gold mines. The author gives many personal anecdotes, but the following two give the flavor of the times. One was his exuberance at making a 4000% profit by selling his newspaper that he had used as packing material for $10. It would seem that a vibrant newspaper had not yet been established and the people were desperate for news. The second reports on the exhibition of justice when three drunken “negroes” entered the tent of a Chilean, and then attempted to violate the female. The complaint was put before the alcade and the principal offender was given 50 lashes, the other two were told to leave within 48 hours. A table of contents with chapter epigraphs is included and an appendix is given in the second volume, which includes a Report of Hon. T. Butler King to John M. Clayton, secretary of state on California, its population, the gold rush, growth of the cities, courts, climate, soil, products and commercial resources of California.

Title: Oregon & California in 1848  
Author: Thornton, J. Quinn  
Call No: SpCol F880 .T51 1849 Zam v.1 v.2  
Publisher: Harper Brothers. New York, 1849.  
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 74)  
This two-volume work by Thornton, a judge of the Supreme Court of Oregon although a travelogue of his journey across the continent in a wagon train in the years 1846-48, covers much more than most. Wonderful vignettes are given such as: the making of jerky from an ox, the birth of twins, and the introduction of new foods by Indians such as the prairie root; but more importantly he gives an
understanding of the social dynamics of traveling in a wagon train. Details are given of the hardships of supplying food, making decisions for a large and varied group of people, but he acknowledges the feeling of community that is bred in traveling together, despite the eventual division of his train over which route to take. The author gives details on the geography, zoology, fauna, soil, and geological production of the regions of Oregon and California. A comparison is made of the commercial merits of San Francisco and Monterey, and suggestions to the Federal government as to how the welfare and interests of the people of Oregon can best be met. Suggestions include “a line of steam packets from Monterey, San Francisco, and the Columbia River; a line of stockade posts,” to name a few.

Comments are made on historical episodes such as the misfortune of the Donner Party, which had been part of the wagon train the author had been a part of. Also his opinion of the indigenous people, which is typical of the time, is made very clear. Tables of content are included, a list of illustrations, and an appendix, which has letters from Larkin and Colton and newspaper reports, but unfortunately no index; although the chapter headings give a clear indication of the information covered.

Title: A Concise History of the Mormon Battalion in the Mexican War
Author: Tyler, Sgt. Daniel
Call No: SpCol E 409.5 .I72 T9 2012 Zam
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 75)
This 2012 edition is a facsimile reprint of the original 1881 book. The author strives to give “a plain statement of facts and give due credit” to the men of the Mormon battalion, who fought in the Mexican War. A history of their exploits is recreated with the use of diaries, letters and statements from survivors of the corp. Included in the volume is a long introduction by President John Taylor titled, The Martyrdom of Joseph Smith and the Mormons, and a transcript of the discourse delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, by Thomas L. Kane, which aims to dispel the prejudices and misinformation regarding who the Mormons are. The Mormon battalion was made up of volunteers, and there expeditions were instrumental in determining routes into the Salt Lake Valley, California and Oregon. Lists are given of the men who made up the four Mormon battalions, and of the survivors. Also included are the lyrics of the Mormon Battalion Battle Song by Thomas Morris, a poem by E.R. Snow honoring the men and letters to the battalion from Brigham Young. This volume is a vital resource on a specific group of men that are often overlooked in both the war and the development of the west.

Title: Scenes in El Dorado In the Years 1849-50
Author: Upham, S.C.
Call No: SpCol F 865 .U67 1878 Zam
Publisher: Published by author, 1878.
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 76)
This is a wonderful example of the travelogue. The author originally worked in the counting-house of a mercantile firm in Philadelphia, but quit and began his travels as soon as news of gold in California reached him. Diary style entries are made and begin with his voyage around Cape Horn. Vivid descriptions are given of Rio de Janeiro and a charming story is relayed regarding the expense of a meal. The meal cost $7.80 and upon inquiry it was found that a discrepancy had been made in the conversion of money (every tourist’s nightmare) and that the meal actually cost 67¢! An interesting article of agreement is reported between himself and six others as they formed a joint stock company, the Perseverance Mining Company, to trade upon arrival in San Francisco. However, as was typical of many companies, it vanished into thin air once they reached San Francisco. With the author’s arrival in San Francisco, the diary entries are replaced by a single narrative, which continues to relay a wealth of information on his attempt to stake a claim, which lasted three weeks, his interactions with the Digger Indians and the growth of San Francisco, and its social climate. A table of contents complete with chapters and epigraphs, a list of 45 illustrations, and an appendix is included.
Title: F.P. Wierzbicki’s California As It Is and As It May Be or a Guide to the Gold Regions
Author: Wierzbicki, F.P.
Call No: SpCol F865. W643 1933 Zam.
Publisher: The Grabhorn Press. San Francisco, 1933.
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 79)
This title is number 8 in the Grabhorn Press, Rare Americana Series and is an expanded version of a 76 page pamphlet written by a Polish doctor in 1833. This rare pamphlet was the first English work to be published in California. The Americana title has an introduction by George D. Lyman, and is beautifully illustrated by the simple line drawings of Valenti Angelo. In clear, simple prose the author, a keen observer details California’s resources, climate and health potential. A concise and brief history is given of California’s mission era, secularization and gold mining phase. Advice is given to miners as to the equipment needed, but more importantly, the author gives an account of the medical practices of the time and his opinion on them.

Title: Sixteen Months of Gold Digging
Author: Woods, Daniel B.
Call No: SpCol F865. W88 1851 Zam
Collection: Zamorano (Zam 80)
Before Daniel Woods left his home to go prospecting for gold in California, his friends encouraged him to keep a journal of his experiences good and bad in the mines, with a view to publishing an account when he returned home. Woods took his friends advice and this volume is the result. The book gives an honest account of life in a mining town and is filled with vignettes of people who come and go in the mining towns. A picture is given of the rampant use of alcohol and gambling, the lack of religion, and the successes and failures of the miners. Along with the personal account the author also writes a brief history of California and its geography. Perhaps, most importantly for the readers of the time he gives advice for those who endeavor to mine for themselves. He strongly advises that only single men attempt to mine, that they avoid making companies before arriving in the mining districts, and that they be careful with their health. The volume lacks an index, or table of contents, but each of the seven chapters has an epigraph so specific information can be found. An appendix is included that contains the letters that Woods received.