



California State University  
**Dominguez Hills**

---

***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. The objectives of the Latin American Rare Book Bibliography Project are 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, introduce students to rare book digitization and cataloging and to create an exhibition in the Library. It is also a pilot project that we hope can be used as a model for books on other subjects.

**Students who produced the bibliographies include Jason Moore, Lori May, Manuel Rodela, Clark Woods and Lucais Hines.**

Most of the books in this project mostly dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century were donated to the Department of Archives and Special Collections by Ludwig Lauerhass Jr. The work of 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.

The grant was completed in June 2012. Five students worked to create bibliographies. Students were introduced to elements of creating annotated bibliographies by Dr. Doris Namala. Dr. Namala has also been assisting 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 has instructed students on the cataloging and digitization of project images and created a listing of books to be included in the project. Greg Williams has 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 to draw up plans for the project,



## PILOT PROJECT

This project was established as a pilot project 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.

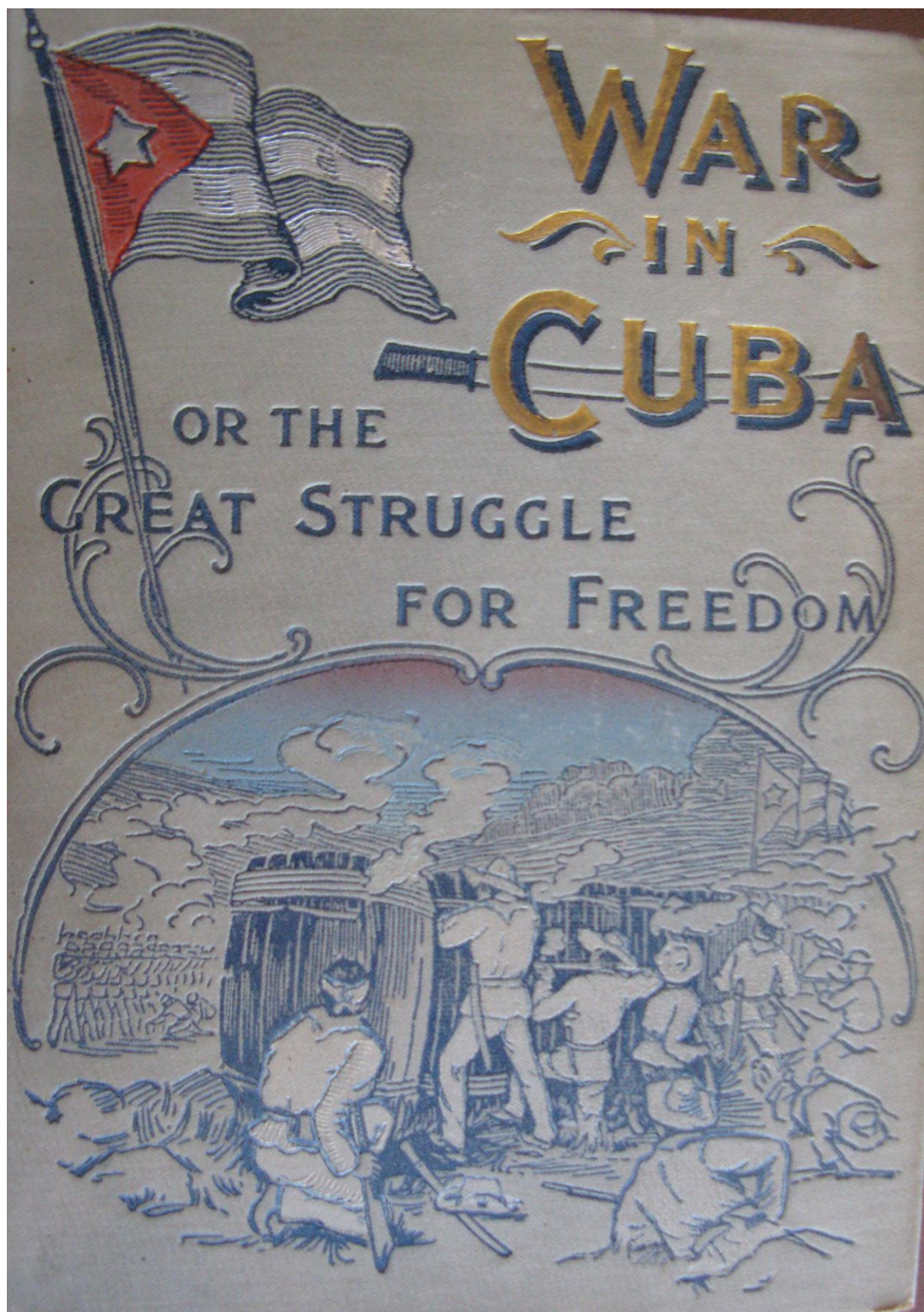
The original project proposal for the Latin American Bibliography Project sought to connect students with unique CSUDH resources. With the goal of getting students to use alternative resources, this project engaged students in the discovery of both the content of selected books, but also the point of 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. The initial project---a bibliography of Latin American titles---was conducted by several advanced students enrolled in History 302 from the CSUDH History Department. They were supervised by history instructor Dr. Doris Namala who supervised the students and created a short report for the creation of future rare book bibliographies (at the end of this report).

The pilot part of this project has been completed and the goal now is to make its results available to the university community. It is hoped that this 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. 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.





## Latin American Rare Book Bibliography Project Spring, 2012

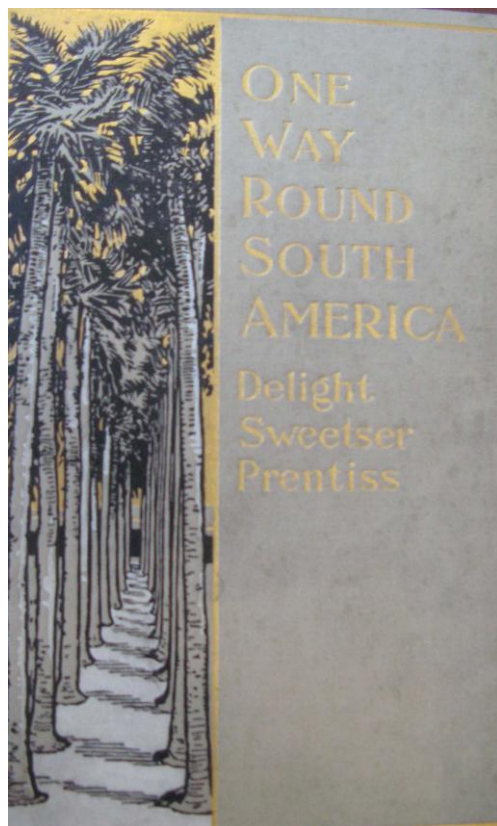
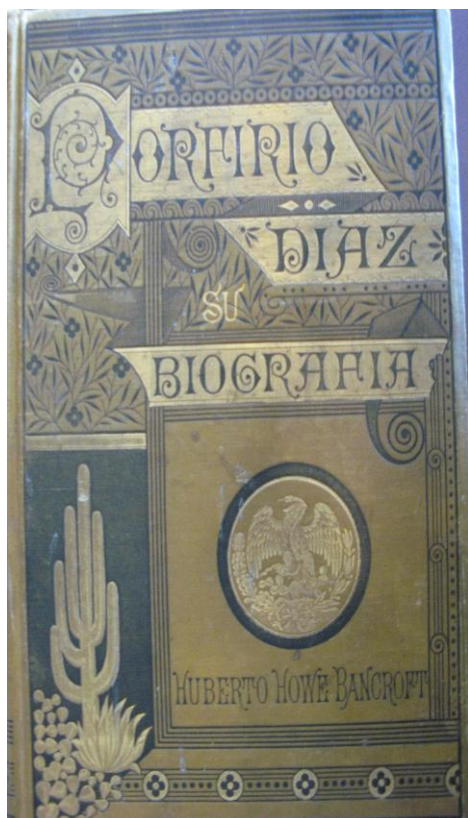
### Doris Namala, Remarks

The Ludwig Lauerhass Collection is an extensive collection of books focused on Latin America and authored primarily in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. 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 19<sup>th</sup> century liberal dictator, Porfirio Diaz, and the Mexican Revolution of 1910. Other emphases of the collection include the Mexican Conquest (including some core primary sources as Bernal Diaz' "True History" and Gomara's bibliography of Cortes) as well as a sizeable collection of travellogues that cover just about any country of Central and South America.

At least partially because of the timing of the project towards the end of the spring semester and then stretching throughout the month of June, the greatest challenge has been to recruit and maintain students. Still, those students who stuck with it walked away not only with strong skills as regards the composition of annotated bibliographies, but also with a solid understanding of and appreciation for archival research. They developed a keen sense for literature produced in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and were increasingly able to tell apart historical fact from fiction, or propaganda. No doubt, they also learned the names of some key authors, Latin American, European, and American, and perhaps even more importantly, they learned to differentiate between Latin American, European, and American perspectives on Latin America.







## BIBLIOGRAPHIES

**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 #** 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> and as such has value to the student or scholar wishing to gain an understanding of Mexican- U.S. relations.

**AUTHOR** Gruening, Ernest, 1887-1974.  
**TITLE** *Mexico and its heritage / by Ernest Gruening.*  
**PUB INFO** New York : Appleton-Century, 1942.  
**CALL #** SpCol F1208 .G88 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 #** 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 #** 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

**PUB INFO** Washington, D.C. [Press of B.S. Adams] 1911.

**CALL #** 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.*

**PUB INFO** New York : G.P. Putnam, 1898.

**CALL #** 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.*

**PUB INFO** New York : N.L. Brown, 1924.

**CALL #** SpCol F1208 .S36 1924.

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 #** 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** Conkling, Alfred Ronald, 1830-1917.

**TITLE** Appletons' guide to Mexico, including a chapter of Guatamala, and a complete English-Spanish vocabulary. By Alfred R. Conkling ...

**PUB INFO** New York, D. Appleton & Co., [1884]  
**CALL #** SpCol F1209 .C75 1884

The author a former minister to Mexico under President Filmore, 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 #** 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 #** 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.

**AUTHOR** Calderón de la Barca, Madame (Frances Erskine Inglis)  
**TITLE** Life in Mexico / Frances Calderón de la Barca ; introduction by Manuel Romero de Terreros.  
**PUB INFO** London : J.M. Dent & Sons; New York : E.P. Dutton & Co., 1954.  
**CALL #** SpCol F1213 .C144 1954.



This book is comprised of a series of 54 letters written by Calderon de la Barca in mid 19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 #** 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** Carr, Harry  
**TITLE** OLD MOTHER MEXICO.  
**PUB INFO** Boston & New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1931  
**CALL #** 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.  
**PUB INFO** New York : Macmillan, 1910, c1909.  
**CALL #** 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.  
**PUB INFO** New York : Macmillan, c1931, 1960.  
**CALL #** 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 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 #** 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 #** 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** Romero, Matías, 1837-1898.  
**TITLE** Geographical and statistical notes on Mexico by Matias Romero.  
**PUB INFO** New York, London, G.P. Putnam's sons, 1898.  
**CALL #** SpCol F1215 .R77 1898.

Matias 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.  
**PUB INFO** Boston : Houghton, Mifflin and Co. ; Cambridge [Mass.] : Riverside Press, 1896, c1889.  
**CALL #** 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 19<sup>th</sup> century traveler as it is a reflection of the places and people of Mexico.

**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 #** 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."

**AUTHOR** Spinden, Herbert Joseph, 1879-1967.  
**TITLE** Mexican calendars and the solar year / by Herbert J. Spinden.  
**PUB INFO** Washington : Smithsonian Institution, 1949.  
**CALL #** 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 #** SpCol F1220 .S793 1902.

This second of two books by Dr. Starr, professor of anthropology, is an account of eight tribes, the Aztecs, Huastecs, Mayas, Zapotecs, Zoques, Tzotzils, Tzentals 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.  
**PUB INFO** New York : E. P. Dutton & Co., inc., [c1939]  
**CALL #** F1221 .S43 C7

Inspired by reports on the Seris written by W.J. McGee (Bureau of Ethnology) and Dr. A.L. Kroeber (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 ...  
**PUB INFO** New York : G.P. Putnam & Son, 1869.  
**CALL #** 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].  
**PUB INFO** San Francisco : A.L. Bancroft, 1883-1888.  
**CALL #** SpCol F1226 .B2 1883.

This is the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 #    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 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> 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.**

**PUB INFO   New York : John Day, 1926.**

**CALL #    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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. He is particularly critical of the political figures of the early 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

**AUTHOR    Noll, Arthur Howard, 1855-**

**TITLE      A short history of Mexico, by Arthur Howard Noll.**

**PUB INFO   Chicago, A.C. McClurg & Co., 1903.**

**CALL #    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 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

**AUTHOR** Parkes, Henry Bamford, 1904-  
**TITLE** A history of Mexico.  
**PUB INFO** Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1950.  
**CALL #** SpCol F1226 .P27 1950.

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 20<sup>th</sup> century. Parke's 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 debasements by Mexico's "white dominion" will be removed from the social, political, and cultural sphere of influence that impedes its flourishing as a nation.

**AUTHOR** Priestley, Herbert Ingram, 1875-1944.  
**TITLE** The Mexican nation, a history, by Herbert Ingram Priestley.  
**PUB INFO** New York, Macmillan Co., 1926, [c1923]  
**CALL #** 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 20<sup>th</sup>-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 16<sup>th</sup> through 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and the revolutionary figures and political leaders of the early 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup>-century research on Mexican history.

**AUTHOR** Russell, Thomas Herbert, 1862-1947.  
**TITLE** 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 #** 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 20<sup>th</sup>-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.

**AUTHOR** Simpson, Lesley Byrd, 1891-  
**TITLE** Many Mexicos / by Lesley Byrd Simpson.  
**PUB INFO** Berkeley : University of California Press, 1957.  
**CALL #** 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.

**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  
Díaz 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 #** SpCol F1230 .D5434 1979.

In this book, Díaz provides a narrative, eye witness account of the Spanish conquest of Mexico in the early 16<sup>th</sup> 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. Díaz, 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 Díaz' apparent lack of wealth, status, and entitlement that continued after the conquest of Mexico. Despite its limitations, Díaz' 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.  
**PUB INFO** New York : Harper & Bros., 1849.  
**CALL #** SpCol F1230 .P937 1849 GSI.

(1892 edition!) This multi-volume work of Prescott entails an intensive analysis of the early 16<sup>th</sup>-century conquest of Mexico by the Spanish. One of the most significant U.S. historians of the early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

**AUTHOR** Powell, Philip Wayne.  
**TITLE** Soldiers, Indians, and silver; the northward advance of New Spain, 1550-1600.  
**PUB INFO** Berkeley : University of California Press, 1952.  
**CALL #** SpCol SpCol F1231 .P885 S6

This book began as part of the author's dissertation under Professors Lesley Byrd 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 #** 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.

**AUTHOR** Noll, Arthur Howard, 1855-1930.  
**TITLE** The life and times of Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, by Arthur Howard Noll and A. Philip McMahon.  
**PUB INFO** Chicago, A.C. McClurg & Co., 1910.  
**CALL #** SpCol F1232 .H63 1910.

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.  
**PUB INFO** London : G. Richards Ltd., 1921.  
**CALL #** F1233 .M545

The goal of the author was to correct the misrepresentation of Maximilian 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 Maximilian 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 Maximilian 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 Messervy succeeds in writing a very readable and lifelike account of the Emperor Maximilian.

**AUTHOR** Beals, Carleton, 1893-1979.  
**TITLE** Porfirio Diaz, dictator of Mexico, by Carleton Beals ... 126 illustrations.  
**PUB INFO** Philadelphia and London, J.B. Lippincott Co. [c1932]  
**CALL #** SpCol F1234 .D5163 1932.

This book is a biography of Porfirio Diaz 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 Diaz'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.

**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.  
**PUB INFO** Philadelphia : J.B. Lippincott ; London : Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., 1914.  
**CALL #** 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.  
**PUB INFO** New York, McBride, Nast & Co., 1914.  
**CALL #** 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.

**AUTHOR** Bulnes, Francisco, 1847-1924.  
**TITLE** The whole truth about Mexico; President Wilson's responsibility, by Francisco Bulnes; authorized translation by Dora Scott.  
**PUB INFO** New York, M Bulnes Book Co., 1916.  
**CALL #** 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.

**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 #** 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** New York : A. A. Knopf, 1919.  
**CALL #** 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 #** 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 her on several occasions to clarify events in his life. 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.

**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.  
**PUB INFO** New York and London, G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1910.  
**CALL #** 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**      **Ethics in action. Porfirio Diaz and his work, by a soldier of the old guard.**

**PUB INFO**   **Mexico, Impr. de Hull, 1907.**

**CALL #**      **SpCol F1234 .D5462 1907.**

A biography about Porfirio Diaz written by one of his soldiers who chose not to publish his name. The book praises Diaz 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 Diaz's character and the second about his work. The book is propaganda driven to help create the ideal Mexican citizen under the Diaz 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**      **Creelman, James, 1859-1915.**

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

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

**CALL #**      **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** Hannay, David, 1853-1934.  
**TITLE** Diaz, by David Hannay.  
**PUB INFO** New York, Holt, 1917.  
**CALL #** SpCol F1234 .D5443 1917.

As part of series that focuses on individuals who shaped the 19<sup>th</sup> century, this book focuses on the life and achievements of Mexican president Porfirio Diaz. 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 Diaz's career, 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.

**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 #** 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** King, Rosa E. (Rosa Eleanor), 1865-  
**TITLE** Tempest over Mexico; a personal chronicle [by] Rosa E. King.  
Illus. by Carroll Bill.  
**PUB INFO** Boston : Little, Brown, 1935.  
**CALL #** 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 #** 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.  
**PUB INFO** New York : Harper and Bros. Publishers, 1916.  
**CALL #** SpCol F1234 .O83 1970.

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 8<sup>th</sup>, 1913 to the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the U.S. on April 23<sup>rd</sup>, 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 #** 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 #** 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.

**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 #** SpCol F1234 .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.

**AUTHOR** Thompson, Wallace, 1883-1936.  
**TITLE** The people of Mexico; who they are and how they live, by Wallace Thompson.  
**PUB INFO** New York, London, Harper & brothers [c1921]  
**CALL #** 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 #** SpCol F1234 .T96

The book covers the down fall 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 gentlemen.

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 #** 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 ...  
**PUB INFO** Mexico [Agencia editora mexicana] 1941.  
**CALL #** SpCol F1234 .V137 1941.

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 #** 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 Obregon, 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.

**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 #**      **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.

**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 #**      **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.

**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 #**      **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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 #** 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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** New York : Baker & Taylor Co., 1910.

**CALL #** F1246 .N85

North records his travels throughout Baja California in 1909 and explains the geography and its people in detail in this book. The book seems to start off right where his last book, *The Mother of California*, ended. The author splits the book into three major parts. Part I, Terra Incognita, details interactions with Indians and mountain lands. Part II covers the author's travels from San Ignacio to Magdalena Bay. The final Part ends back at the U.S.-Mexican border. The book gives a perspective of Baja California through American eyes, which helps English readers relate and understand what the author is explaining.

**AUTHOR** Schwatka, Frederick, 1849-1892.  
**TITLE** In the land of cave and cliffdwellers, by Frederick Schwatka.  
**PUB INFO** Boston : Educational Publishing Co., [c1899]  
**CALL #** 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.  
**PUB INFO** New York : The Cheltenham press, 1906.  
**CALL #** 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.

**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.  
**PUB INFO** Glendale, Calif : A. H. Clark Co., 1967.  
**CALL #** 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**     **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 #**     **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 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**AUTHOR**     **International Bureau of the American Republics.**  
**TITLE**     **Uruguay [a handbook].**  
**PUB INFO**   **[Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1893]**  
**CALL #**     **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 #**     **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.  
**PUB INFO** [Washington : U.S. Government Printing Office], 1892.  
**CALL #** 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.

**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  
**PUB INFO** Garden City, N.Y., Doubleday, Page & Co., 1914.  
**CALL #** 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 #** 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 19<sup>th</sup> and into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**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 #** 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.  
**PUB INFO** New York, C. Scribner's Sons; London, J.M. Dent & Sons, 1922.  
**CALL #** 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 19<sup>th</sup> and into the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 #** 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 #** 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.

**AUTHOR** James, Preston E. (Preston Everett), 1899-1986.  
**TITLE** Latin America.  
**PUB INFO** London, Cassell & Co., 1950.  
**CALL #** SpCol F1408 .J28 1950.

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 #** 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.

**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 #** 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].  
**CALL #** SpCol F1408 .W668 1947.

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 #** 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, 1898-1965, compiled and edited by Howard F. Cline.  
**PUB INFO** Austin, Published for the Conference on Latin American History by the University of Texas Press [1967]  
**CALL #** SpCol F1409.9 .C54 1967.

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.

**AUTHOR** Chapman, Charles Edward, 1880-1941.  
**TITLE** Republican Hispanic America: a history, by Charles Edward Chapman.  
**PUB INFO** New York, Macmillan Co., 1937.  
**CALL #** SpCol F1410 .C438 1937.

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.

**AUTHOR** Robertson, William Spence, 1872-1955.  
**TITLE** History of the Latin-American nations, by William Spence  
Robertson ...  
**PUB INFO** New York, London, D. Appleton and Co., 1922.  
**CALL #** SpCol F1410 .R53 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*.

**AUTHOR** Shepherd, William R. (William Robert), 1871-1934.  
**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 #** 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.

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

**AUTHOR** Webster, Hutton, 1875-1955.  
**TITLE** History of Latin America, by Hutton Webster.  
**PUB INFO** Boston, New York [etc.] D.C. Heath & Co. [c1924]  
**CALL #** SpCol F1410 .W38 1924.

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.

**AUTHOR** Webster, Hutton, 1875-1955.  
**TITLE** History of Latin America, by Hutton Webster.  
**PUB INFO** Boston, D.C. Heath & Co. [c1941]  
**CALL #** SpCol F1410 .W38 1941.

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.

**AUTHOR** Wilgus, A. Curtis (Alva Curtis), 1897-1981.  
**TITLE** The development of Hispanic America / A. Curtis Wilgus.  
**PUB INFO** New York : Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., [c1941]  
**CALL #** SpCol F1410 .W55 1941.

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.

**AUTHOR** Hawthorne, Julian, 1846-1934.  
**TITLE** Spanish America, from the earliest period to the present time, by Julian Hawthorne.  
**PUB INFO** New York : P. F. Collier & Son, 1899.  
**CALL #** SpCol F1411 .H39 1899.

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 #** 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.

**AUTHOR** Busey, James L.  
**TITLE** Latin American political guide.  
**PUB INFO** Boulder, Colo., c1962.  
**CALL #** 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** Beman, Lamar T. (Lamar Taney), b. 1877, comp.  
**TITLE** Selected articles on intervention in Latin America, compiled by  
Lamar T. Beman.  
**PUB INFO** New York, H.W. Wilson Co., 1928.  
**CALL #** 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 American.

**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 #** 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.  
**PUB INFO** Washington, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of International Law, 1945.  
**CALL #** SpCol F1418 .C285 1945.

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.

**AUTHOR** Koebel, W. H. (William Henry), 1872-1923.  
**TITLE** Central America, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, and Salvador, by W.H. Koebel ... With 25 illustrations and a map.  
**PUB INFO** London, T. Fisher-Unwin [1919, c1917]  
**CALL #** SpCol F1428 .K77 1919.

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.

**AUTHOR** Thompson, Wallace, 1883-1936.  
**TITLE** Rainbow countries of Central America / by Wallace Thompson.  
**PUB INFO** Chautauqua, N.Y. : Chautauqua Press, 1927.  
**CALL #** SpCol F1432 .T47 1927.

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.

**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 #** 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 #** 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.  
**PUB INFO** Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1905.  
**CALL #** 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 #** 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.  
**PUB INFO** Chicago, Franklin Square Bible House [c1898]  
**CALL #** SpCol F1776 .H19 1898.

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.

**PUB INFO** [S.L.] : Liberty Pub., c1896.

**CALL #** 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 #** 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.  
**PUB INFO** New York, The Macmillan Company, 1927.  
**CALL #** SpCol F1787 .C45 1927.

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.

**AUTHOR** Fowles, George Milton.  
**TITLE** Down in Porto Rico, by George Milton Fowles.  
**PUB INFO** New York, Eaton & Mains: Cincinnati, Jennings & Graham [c1910]  
**CALL #** 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.  
**PUB INFO** New York, London, Harper, 1923.  
**CALL #** 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 #** 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.

**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.  
**PUB INFO** New York : Macmillan Co., 1920.  
**CALL #** 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.

**AUTHOR** Southworth, Gertrude Van Duyn, b. 1874.  
**TITLE** Our South American neighbors, by Gertrude Van Duyn Southworth ...  
**PUB INFO** Syracuse, N.Y., Iroquois Pub. Co. [c1924]  
**CALL #** 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 #** 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.

**AUTHOR** Koebel, W. H. (William Henry), 1872-1923.  
**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 #** 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.  
**PUB INFO** New York, London, D. Appleton and Co., 1916.  
**CALL #** 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 #** 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.  
**PUB INFO** Washington : Carnegie Endowment, 1915.  
**CALL #** 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 / by James Bryce.  
**PUB INFO** New York : Macmillan, 1920, 1917.  
**CALL #** SpCol F2223 .B91 1920.

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, by James Bryce ...  
**PUB INFO** New York, Macmillan Co., 1912.  
**CALL #** 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 #** 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.

**AUTHOR** Carpenter, Frank G. (Frank George), 1855-1924.  
**TITLE** South America, social, industrial, and political : a twenty-five-thousand-mile journey in search of information ... / by Frank G. Carpenter.  
**PUB INFO** Akron, Ohio : Saalfeld, 1903, c1900.  
**CALL #** 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 #** 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.

**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 #** 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.

**AUTHOR** Ray, George Whitfield, 1868-  
**TITLE** Through five republics on horseback; being an account of many wanderings in South America.  
**PUB INFO** Cleveland, O., Evangelical Press [1928]  
**CALL #** SpCol F2223 .R26 1928.

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 #** 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.

**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 #** SpCol F2508 .D433 1919.

Written by a Brazilian traveler and author, this work reads much like a travel brochure for early 20<sup>th</sup> 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** 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 #** SpCol F2668 .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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.  
**TITLE** In Jesuit land : the Jesuit missions of Paraguay / by W. H. Koebel. With an introd. by R. B. Cunninghame Graham. Fifty-two illustrations in halftone.  
**PUB INFO** London : Stanley Paul, [um 1912].  
**CALL #** SpCol F2684 .K77 1912.

This travel account traces the impact of the Jesuits in Paraguay and focuses in particular on the after effects 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 #** SpCol F2708 .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** Hirst, William Alfred, 1870-  
**TITLE** Argentina / by W.A. Hirst ; with an introduction by Martin Hume, with a map and sixty-four illustrations.  
**PUB INFO** New York : C. Scribner's ; London : T. Fisher Unwin, 1910.  
**CALL #** 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 19<sup>th</sup> century economic development.

**AUTHOR** Bureau of the American Republics.  
**TITLE** Argentine Republic.  
**PUB INFO** Washington : [Government Printing Office] 1892.  
**CALL #** 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.

**AUTHOR** Koebel, W. H. (William Henry), 1872-1923.  
**TITLE** Argentina past and present, by W.H. Koebel ; containing 96 illustrations... & 32 in colour from paintings by E.W. Christmas.  
**PUB INFO** London, A. and C. Black, 1914.  
**CALL #** 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** Times (London, England)  
**TITLE** The Times book on Argentina.  
**PUB INFO** London, Times Pub. Co., 1927.  
**CALL #** 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 financiers, 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 #** 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.  
**PUB INFO** New York, London, G.P. Putnam's sons, 1911.  
**CALL #** 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 #** 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.

**AUTHOR** Koebel, W. H. (William Henry), 1872-1923.  
**TITLE** Modern Argentina, the El Dorado of to-day : with notes on Uruguay and Chile.  
**PUB INFO** London : Bell & Sons, 1907.  
**CALL #** 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.

**AUTHOR** Koebel, W. H. (William Henry), 1872-1923.  
**TITLE** The new Argentina, by W.H. Koebel ...  
**PUB INFO** New York, Dodd, Mead and Co., 1923.  
**CALL #** SpCol F2846 .K77 1923.

This updated version from Koebel's previous work highlights early 20<sup>th</sup> 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 #** 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.  
**PUB INFO** London : T. Fisher Unwin, [1913]  
**CALL #** SpCol F3058 .E466 1913.

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.  
**PUB INFO** New York, Neale Pub. Co., 1913.  
**CALL #** 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 #** 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.  
**PUB INFO** London : T. Fisher Unwin, 1910.  
**CALL #** 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 #** 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 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 #** 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.

**AUTHOR** Bancroft, Hubert Howe.  
**TITLE** History of Central America, Vol. 1 1501 - 1530.  
**PUB INFO** San Francisco : A.L. Bancroft, 1882.  
**CALL #** SpCol F851 .B215 1882.

See below

**AUTHOR** Bancroft, Hubert Howe.  
**TITLE** History of Central America, Vol. 2 1530 - 1800.  
**PUB INFO** San Francisco : A.L. Bancroft, 1883.  
**CALL #** SpCol F851 .B215 1883.

See below

**AUTHOR** Bancroft, Hubert Howe.  
**TITLE** History of Central America, Vol. 3 1801 - 1887.  
**PUB INFO** San Francisco : A.L. Bancroft, 1887.  
**CALL #** SpCol F851 .B215 1887.

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 15<sup>th</sup> 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.

Additional titles :

**De Kay, John W. The Men of Mexico And The Land They Love. Syracuse, New York: Mason-Perry Press, c. 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.

**Winter, N. O. Mexico and Her People of Today. Boston: L.C. Page & Company, 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.

**Bishop, William Henry. Old Mexico and Her Lost Provinces: A Journey in Mexico, Southern California, and Arizona by way of Cuba. New \*\*: Harper & Brothers, 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.

**D' Harvoncourt, Rene. *Mexicana*. Norwood, Massachusetts: Plimpton Press, 1931.**

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 a read

**Stanford, Edward. *The Republic of Uruguay*. London, 1883.**

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.

**Belmont, William. *Hispanic Notes and Monographs*. New York: The Hispanic Society of America, 1920.**

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.

**J. Grant and Sons. *The Argentine Year Book*, 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.

**J. Grant and Sons. *The Argentine Year Book 1915-16*.**

???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. ???

**Decoud, Jose, and Dr. Hampden Porter. *Paraguay*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 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.

**Rees, Thomas. *Spain's Lost Jewels Cuba and Mexico*. Springfield, Illinois: Illinois State Register, 1906.**

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.

**Turner, John Kenneth. *Barbarous Mexico*. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Company, 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.



**Cleland, Robert Glass, Ph.D., editor. The Mexican Year Book -The Standard Authority on Mexico, 1920-21. Los Angeles: Mexican Year Book Publishing Company, 1922.**

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.

**Cleland, Robert Glass, Ph.D. editor. The Mexican Year Book – The Standard Authority on Mexico, 1922-24. Los Angeles: Times Mirror Press, 1924.**

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.

**Rippy, James Fred. Latin America in World Politics, 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.

## Latin American Rare Book Bibliography Project Spring, 2012

### Annotated Bibliography Guidelines

(adopted from the Reference Department ,  
Instruction, Research and Information Services (IRIS),  
Cornell University Library:

<http://www.library.cornell.edu/okuref/research/skill28.htm>

and from the

Cal State L.A. University Library website  
[calstatela.libguides.com/content.php?pid=147626&sid=1254673](http://calstatela.libguides.com/content.php?pid=147626&sid=1254673)

### What is an annotated bibliography?

→ **a list of book citations each followed by** a brief descriptive and evaluative paragraph, **the annotation**, that in addition to some basic information about the contents also and in particular informs the reader about the relevance, accuracy, and quality of the sources cited.

### 1. Citations using the Chicago Manual of Style-Citation Examples (adopted from the on-line Chicago-Style Citation Quick Guide)

#### One author

Pollan, Michael. *The Omnivore's Dilemma: A Natural History of Four Meals*. New York: Penguin, 2006.

#### Two or more authors

Ward, Geoffrey C., and Ken Burns. *The War: An Intimate History, 1941–1945*. New York: Knopf, 2007.

#### Editor, translator, or compiler instead of author

Lattimore, Richmond, trans. *The Iliad of Homer*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951.

#### Editor, translator, or compiler in addition to author

García Márquez, Gabriel. *Love in the Time of Cholera*. Translated by Edith Grossman. London: Cape, 1988.

### 2. The annotation:

#### How to go about composing an annotated bibliography?

The annotation is a short critical review of the work and its author. The annotation may include:

- \*a concise summary of the content addressing the central theme/general scope of the book
- \*comments on the background and, if possible, the authority of the author
- \*comments on the intended audience
- \*an evaluation of the research methods used
- \*points of comparison/contrast with other works in the bibliography
- \*comments on the contributions of the individual book to the bibliography as a whole

→ The length of the annotation depends on the assignment or on the purpose of the annotated bibliography.

### **How to write an Annotated Bibliography without reading the whole book?**

To write an effective annotation, you need not necessarily read the entire work. For a book, you should read the introduction and the conclusion. You should also read any notes provided by the author and look carefully at the table of contents and index to see what topics the author covers. Read the author's credentials and any notes he or she provides about the work. Look also at the sources the author uses to draw conclusions.

### **Questions to ask when writing an annotation:**

The following questions can help you with your writing process. Answer as many of the questions as you can.

- What is the focus and scope of the book? Is it generalized or does it focus on a specific topic or idea? Are any important ideas missing?
- Who is the author and why should I pay attention to what he/she has to say? What are the author's credentials? Is the author biased in any way?
- What is the author's thesis statement? What are the author's main ideas?
- For whom is the book intended? College students? Scholars? Popular readers? Children?
- How does this work contribute to Latin American/Mexican/... history in general? Is it an important work, a classic? Or is it rather obscure? Is it a U.S. or a Latin American publication?

### **Sample Annotation:**

Ehrenreich, B. *Nickel and dimed: On (not) getting by in America*. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 2001.

In this book of nonfiction based on the journalist's experiential research, Ehrenreich attempts to ascertain whether it is currently possible for an individual to live on a minimum-wage in America. Taking jobs as a waitress, a maid in a cleaning service, and a Wal-Mart sales employee, the author summarizes and reflects on her work, her relationships with fellow workers, and her financial struggles in each situation. An experienced journalist, Ehrenreich is aware of the limitations of her experiment and the ethical implications of her experiential research tactics and reflects on these issues in the text. The author is forthcoming about her methods and supplements her experiences with scholarly research on her places of employment, the economy, and the rising cost of living in America. Ehrenreich's project is timely, descriptive, and well-researched.



→The annotation above both summarizes and assesses the book in the citation. The first few sentences provide a brief summary of the author's project in the book, covering the main points of the work. About the second half points out the project's strengths and evaluates its methods and presentation.

