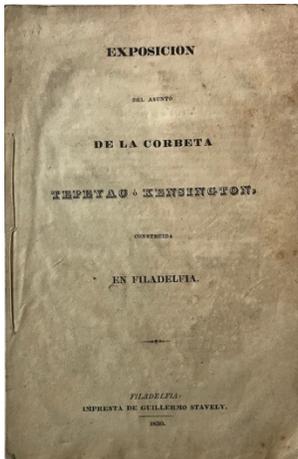


List #7: Latin Americana

All items are guaranteed as described. Any purchase may be returned for a full refund within 10 working days as long as it is returned in the same condition and is packed and shipped correctly. All items subject to prior sale. We accept payment by check, wire transfer, and all major credit cards. Payment by check or wire is preferred.

BUSINESS CONFLICT WITH MEXICO OVER SHIP CONSTRUCTION IN 1820s PHILADELPHIA



1. [Chew, Samuel]. *Exposicion del Asunto de la Corbeta Tepeyac o Kensington, Construda en Filadelfia*. Filadelfia: Imprenta de Guillermo Stavely, 1830. 59pp. Stitched as issued. Some light soiling and foxing. Very good.

On the 16th of May 1826, Don Pablo Obregón, envoy to the United States on behalf of the Republic of Mexico, signed a contract with Samuel Chew for the construction and outfitting of a war ship tentatively named the Tepeyac at the Kensington shipyard in Philadelphia. The initial agreement called for a payment of 2,500 pesos for the build, with provision for additional costs and unexpected overruns. Nothing went right thereafter, as is chronicled here via copies in Spanish and English of original correspondence. As of publication of the present work, a happy settlement had not been achieved, and Chew threatened the Mexican government with taking the matter public in Europe by printing translations into all of the principal languages of the pertinent correspondence, which he was sure would blacken the Mexican reputation and bring a halt to foreign loans and investment.

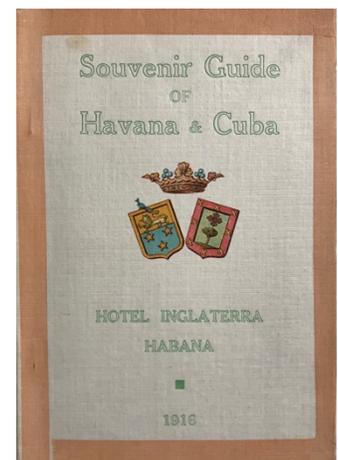
Scarce and interesting. Not in American Imprints. We locate only four copies in OCLC, at New-York Historical, AAS, the Library Company, and University of Texas. \$750

UNRECORDED GUIDE TO WORLD WAR I ERA HAVANA

2. [Cuba]. *Souvenir Guide of Havana & Cuba. Hotel Inglaterra, Habana [cover title]*. [Havana]. 1916. [2],112pp. plus folding map. Original color-printed wrappers. Minor wear and soiling. Near fine.

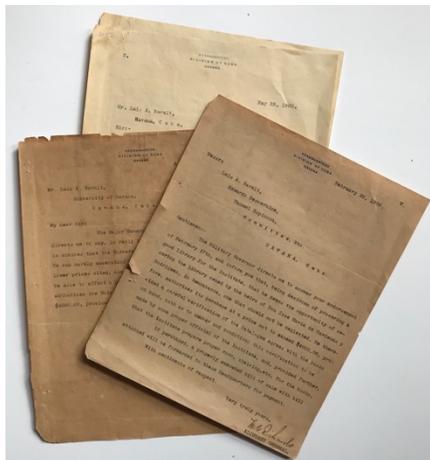
Rare souvenir guide to the city of Havana and parts of the island beyond the city's limits. A bilingual advertisement at the front of the text notifies the public that this guide will be published annually for the benefit of tourists to the island: "The Souvenir Guide of Havana & Cuba is published annually and will assist the American tourists, who will find by examining its pages all the interesting and historical date [sic] with respect to the City of Havana, and the Island, as well as the schedule of trains, railroad and sleeping car fares, automobiles ~ Fords ~ and coaches, cables, telegrams and Post Offices, steamship agencies and wharves from where ships sail, Legations and Consulates, Banks and Bankers, churches Catholic and Protestant, Streets and Parkes [sic], Amusements, public buildings, cafes, shops, etc." In other words, this handy little guide does it all. It is full of advertisements for physicians, cigars, cock fighting, gardens, and other amenities and amusements. The map is a plan of the city.

Despite its claims to ubiquity, we can find no copies located in OCLC for this item, and only one other copy of another guide issued by the Hotel Inglaterra. A wonderful snapshot of tourism history in Cuba. \$1,000



SCURRILOUS BOOK DEALS IN 1900 HAVANA

3. [Cuba]. [Three Letters Documenting an Attempted Book Purchase by the U.S. Military Government of Cuba in 1900]. Havana. 1900. Three typescript letters, [4]pp. total. Previously folded, light chipping at edges. Evenly tanned. Good.

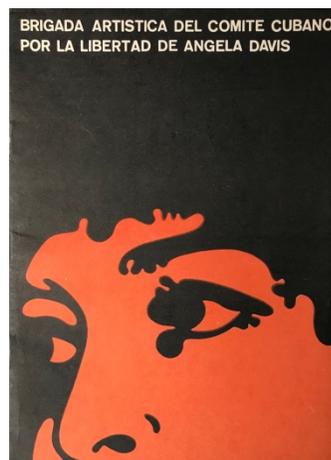


An interesting series of three letters from the Adjutant General W.V. Richards at U.S. Army Headquarters in Havana after the end of the Spanish-American War, during the period of American military government. On February 28, 1900, the military governor herein authorized the purchase of a book collection owned by heirs of a Don José Maria de Cardenas y Rodriguez, from the town of Guanabacoa, for the formation of a library at the university in Havana, "at a price not to exceed \$4,000." In the second letter, dated April 17, the collection seems to have been sold out from under them at a much lower price, which has left the governor wondering why the university could not acquire the books with the allotted funds. In the third letter, dated May 23, the collection seems to be for sale again by a third party, and the governor again states that he is willing to purchase the collection for the previously stated sum, "However to warn you that there has been so much said about the purchase of this Library for the Institute that there is danger that some of the books may have been extracted, or that the property is not as valuable as when it was inspected." A neat record of a book deal gone sideways in 1900 Havana. \$250

CUBAN PROPAGANDA IN SUPPORT OF ANGELA DAVIS

4. [Cuba]. [African-Americana]. *Brigada Artistica del Comité Cubano por la Libertad de Angela Davis Presenta Poesias, Canciones y Danzas Dedicadas a la Lucha del Pueblo Negro Norteamericano*. [Havana. 1971]. [2], 10pp. Original pictorial wrappers. Minor wear. Pencil notation on title page. Near fine.

A handsome piece of Cuban propaganda supporting the release of Angela Davis. Printed entirely in Spanish, the work opens with a letter from Angela Davis and is followed by poetry written by Nicolas Guillen, Langston Hughes, and Margaret Walker, as well as songs by Latin American authors Jose Rivero, Daniel Viglietti, and Luis Alberto Garcia. OCLC locates a single copy at the University of Michigan. \$250



SCARCE HONDURAN IMPRINT

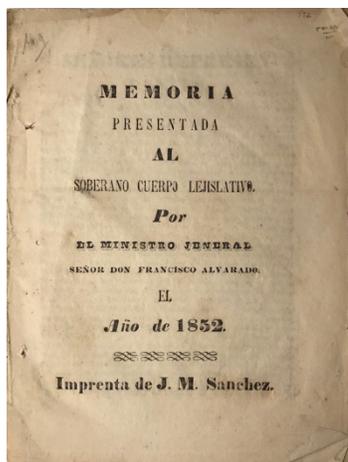
5. [Honduras]. *Memoria Presentada al Soberano Cuerpo Legislativo por el Ministro Jeneral Señor Don Francisco Alvarado el Año de 1852*. [Comayagua]: Imprenta de J.M. Sanchez, 1852. [2], 16pp. Dbd., formerly stitched. Some light wear and soiling. Very good.

Report of the Ministro Jeneral, Francisco Alvarado, to the Honduran legislature. Includes information on foreign relations with other Central American nations, as well as some domestic policy. Rare ~ OCLC locates a single copy of this item, at UC Berkeley. \$300

1898 CUBA IMAGES BY AN UNKNOWN IOWA PHOTOGRAPHER

6. Long, J. T. [Album of Photographs of Cuba from Just Prior to the Spanish-American War]. Des Moines: J.T. Long & Son, [1898]. Twenty-one mounted photographs on twenty leaves; five more loose and unsigned. All but one photo approximately 6 x 8 inches; first photo 4.75 x 4 inches. Loose images approximately 3.75 x 2.75 inches. Oblong quarto. Original green cloth boards, cover gilt; tied with new string. Boards lightly worn at extremities. Printed card mounts with albumen photographs. Mounts a bit chipped; one image defaced, otherwise generally clean. Very good.

Wonderful album of photographs taken in Cuba at the beginning of 1898, just prior to the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. The opening image is the wreck of the U.S.S. Maine, which exploded unexpectedly in Havana harbor on February 15th, killing nearly all her crew. The Maine was in Cuba protecting American interests in the area during the Cuban revolt for





independence, and the sinking of the Maine sparked the start of the Spanish-American War. There is also a photo of the cemetery containing the dead of the Maine. There are also scenes of cathedrals, the city of Matanzas, and military forts. Most of the images, however, depict life in rural Cuba at the turn of the century. One photograph shows a tobacco wagon with farmers; another shows workers building a dam at San Antonio; several others show the countryside. One fascinating image shows a “street scene” in San Antonio, which is little more than a dirt track between two rows of palm-thatched huts; several men lean against the houses, enjoying the shade.

Three images are specifically captioned as being “reconcentrados.” These were ordinary Cuban citizens who were held in centralized locations by the government in order to prevent aid being given to guerillas and revolutionaries who were in revolt against the government. In essence,

early internment camps. Two of the images show groups of people ~ primarily women and children ~ around palm-thatched huts. The first of these is only loosely posed, and seems to have been captured in the midst of a disruption caused by one of the children. The third photo of “reconcentrados” depicts a single woman smiling and looking off-camera at someone on the left. The mounted images are as follows:

- “Wreck of Maine Havana, Cuba”
- “Entrance to Yumari Valley” on a leaf with
- “Harbor of Matanzas or Matanzas Bay”
- “City of Matanzas, Cuba”
- “Dam at San Antonio, Cuba”
- “Entrance to Christobal Colon Cemetery - Havana” (image defaced by washing)
- “Scene in Yumari Valley - Matanzas, Cuba”
- “Church of Montserrat - Yumari Valley Matanzas”
- “Grave of Victims of Maine”
- “El Morro - Havana, Cuba”

- “Tobacco Wagon and Tobacco - San Antonio, Cuba”
- “Cactus Hedge - Cerro”
- “Ruins of Ten Years War - Alacazar, Cuba”
- “Reconcentrados of Matanzas Cuba”
- “Cathedral of Havana - Havana, Cuba”
- “Railroad Bridge at Alacazar, Cuba”
- “Reconcentrados of Matanzas, Cuba”
- “San Antonio, Cuba”
- “Reconcentrado - Matanzas, Cuba”
- “Residence of Matanzas, Cuba”
- “Street of San Antonio, Cuba”

The five loose images depict U.S. Troops and their encampment, a harbor and fort, some ruins, and a funeral procession carrying a coffin. They are unsigned, but are also presumed to be Long’s handiwork.

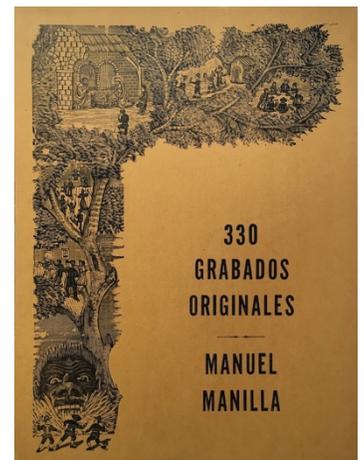
J.T. Long of Des Moines remains a bit of a mystery. Though the search has not been exhaustive, we have not been able to find out anything about Long through standard searching or enquiries made at several institutions. Photographic directories list a J.D. Long in Sanborn, Iowa, in the far northwest corner of the state, active at the beginning of the 20th century, but no clear link can be found to a Long in Des Moines. Given that the images are on printed mounts, one assumes that Long may have run a studio in Des Moines, though we were unable to confirm this. Though it seems strange to find an Iowa photographer in Cuba, the images he has captured reasonably well-composed and capture Cuba at a turning point in its tumultuous history.

\$3,750

WOODCUTS BY A CONTEMPORARY OF POSADA

7. **Manilla, Manuel.** 330 *Grabados Originales*. Mexico City: A. Vanegas Arroyo, 1971. 95 loose sheets, printed on thick paper of various colors. Printed on rectos only. Large folio. Original brown cardboard slipcase and chemise. Light wear to slipcase. Internally clean and fresh. Very good.

Limited edition portfolio of plates, being no. 330 of 375 copies. Manuel Manilla (1830-1895) was a Mexican artist who worked out of the publishing house of Antonio Vanegas Arroyo. A contemporary and colleague of Jose Posada, Manilla was the artist who first caricatured death and skeletons, though Posada became famous for popularizing the festive skeleton as a national

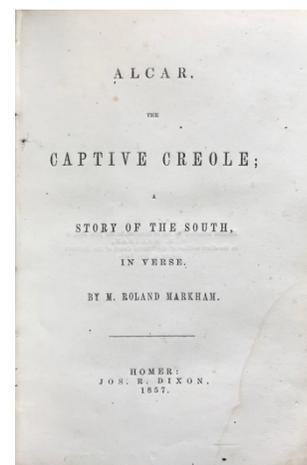


emblem. This portfolio collects Manilla's work together for the first time, displaying 330 of his original engravings. Some of these occupy a single sheet, while others are two or more to a page. Many of these are skeletons or skulls. Other subjects include bullfighting, street scenes, and vignettes which were clearly used as illustrations for various literary works. Relatively scarce in commerce. A handsome example of the work of this important Mexican artist. \$750

LITERARY CONDEMNATION OF SLAVERY IN CUBA AND THE SOUTH

8. Markham, M. Roland. *Alcar, the Captive Creole; a Story of the South, in Verse.* Homer [N.Y.]: Jos. R. Dixon, 1857. 192pp. 12mo. Original green cloth, stamped in blind. Cloth rubbed, corners bumped and worn, some light fraying and soiling. Contemporary ownership inscription on second leaf. Minor dampstaining to lower corner of first few leaves. Minor foxing and soiling. About very good.

A condemnation of slavery, written in verse and published in central New York State in a town named for the Greek poet. The author prefaces his work by saying, "His chief design has been to record a testimony against the Crime of American Slavery. He is aware that he has but faintly shadowed forth the dread realities of the system, believing that to truly paint the horrors and woes which are its immediate and legitimate results, is a task which human genius can not perform." After a few opening stanzas full of lofty verse about heroes and slavery, the author goes on to describe the life of the protagonist, Alcar, a native of Cuba born to a planter father and a slave mother, and now captive in the Carolinas. Alcar is captured by slavers while playing on the beach and freighted to Carolina where he is redeemed by a kindly planter, grows up with the planter's son, and falls in love with another slave, Isabel. The death of the kindly planter throws the world into disarray: "And he was left with no protection, save / The laws which Tyranny throws round the slave." The planter's son returns, Isabel is assaulted by a slave trader, and Alcar and Isabel flee through the swamps, chased by dogs: "And at his call uprose a ruffian band, / Who with their blood-hounds came, / With appetite for human flesh, as keen / As jackal's from the fields of Palestine...." Isabel dies during their flight, Alcar is captured but then freed by a black veteran of the Revolutionary War, and Alcar struggles onward to freedom. He does not, however, make it to freedom, but rather is killed by "a gang of ruffians," and thereby finds freedom from slavery in death.



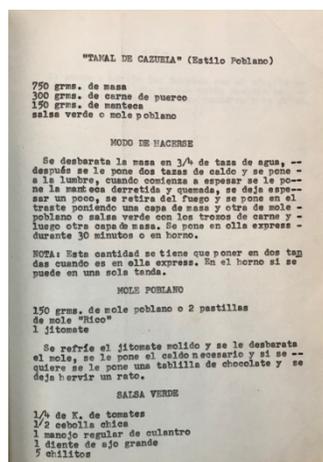
The author makes his final point in a series of verses exhorting the reader to greater humanity: "He hath found repose; he hath reached a goal / Where oppression no more may torture his soul... / ...Weep not for the Creole, but weep for the Slave, / As a Nation weeps for her fallen brave. / O! plead for the Slave, with as eloquent tongue / As a mother pleads for her stolen young!... / ...Oh! plead for the Slave in his agony, / And a voice in Heaven shall plead for thee."

Though not uncommon institutionally, this work is relatively rare in commerce. An epic work on the evils of slavery, touching on both the South and Cuba. \$600

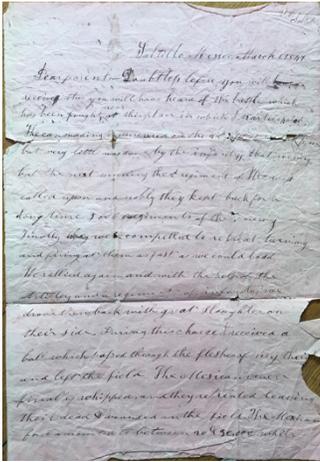
HOMEMADE MEXICAN COOKBOOK

9. [Mexican Cookery]. *Rectario de Cocina [cover title].* [Mexico? ca. 1940]. [28] leaves, printed on rectos only. Small quarto. Original brown card covers. Front cover detached, covers chipped. Minor wear and soiling. Good.

Mimeographed cookbook containing twenty-four recipes, arranged in no discernable order. Recipes include "Tamal de Cazuela" and several other tamale recipes, "Sopa de Elote," "Espaguetti" (which simply involves spaghetti noodles covered in cream and cheese), "Pie de Limon," "Calabacitas Rellenas," "Sopa de Bolitas de Carne y Papa," and "Robalo Relleno" among others. Each recipe includes a section of ingredients, followed by "Modo de hacerse." A charming production. \$550



“...WE DROVE THEM BACK WITH GREAT SLAUGHTER...”



10. [Mexican-American War]. Hill, E.D. [Autograph Letter, Signed, Describing the Battle of Saltillo]. Saltillo. March 1, 1847. 2pp. on a folded folio sheet of pink paper. Heavily worn at folds, some loss at folds and edges. About good.

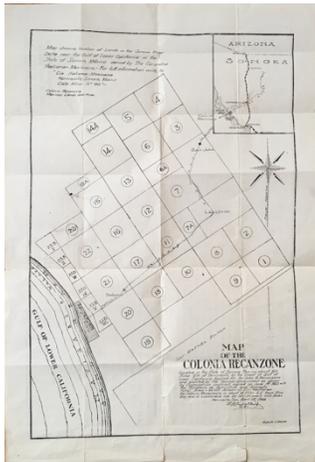
Letter written to Edmund Hill in Kennebunk, Maine, by his son. Dated Saltillo, March 1847, it describes the battle there with a compelling if simple immediacy, including a description of his being wounded in battle. The author writes:

“Dear parent, Doubtless before you will have received this you will have heard of the battle which has been fought near this place in which I participated. The canonading [sic] commenced on the 22d inst at 4 o'clock p.m. but very little was done by the infantry that evening but the next morning the 2d regiment of Ills. was called upon and nobly they kept back for a long time 5 or 6 regiments of the enemy. Finally they were compelled to retreat turning and firing at them as fast as we could load. We rallied again and with the help of the Artillery and a regiment of infantry we drove them back with great slaughter on their side. During this charge I received a ball which

passed through the fleshes of my thigh and left the field. The Mexicans were finally whipped, and they retreated leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The Mexican force amounted to between 20 & 30,000 while ours amounted to about 5000. Seven thousand Mexicans are reported to have been missing after the battle. I am now in the hospital in this place and am rapidly recovering. A[s] writing is attended with considerable inconvenience I will close hoping that at some time I may be able to give you a detailed account of the battle. From your son, E.P. Hill.”

A wonderful letter from the rank and file during the Mexican-American War, with good battle content.

\$750



SCARCE SONORA LAND PROMOTIONAL AND MAP

11. [Mexico]. Information Concerning Colonia Recanzone. Puebla Recanzone and Sonora River Land. Hermosillo, Mexico: "El Modelo" Printing Shop, 1924. Broadsheet, 20 x 13.25 inches. Old folds, light wear, a few small separations at folds. Very good.

A rare and ephemeral land promotional issued by the short-lived Compania-Italiana-Mexicana. This company that published the present prospectus was soon bought out by another company, Agricola de Sonora Delta, which at the lower right of the text area has struck the original company's name in red crayon while typing in its own. On one side the broadsheet promotes settlement in the Sonora River Valley, south of Nogales, touting the climate, water, transportation, and other benefits. The text notes that, “The murders robberies and holdups which have disgraced other lands since the great war have been absent here,” and that, “The people are not revolutionary nor are the laws dictated by spirit of bolshevism.” The other side contains a map of the Colonia Recanzone grant, detailing available parcels of land in the Sonora River delta, west of Hermosillo and south of Bahia Kino, near

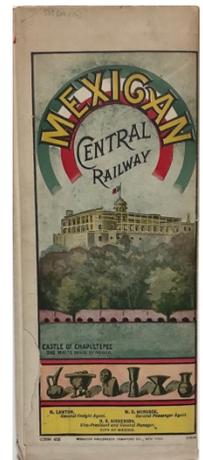
the Gulf of Lower California. OCLC locates one copy, at the University of Arizona.

\$650

SCARCE MAP OF THE MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY

12. [Mexico]. Mexico. Mapa de las Lineas de la Compañia Limitada del Ferrocarril Central Mexicano y Conexiones [caption title]. New York. 1904. Folding map, 29 x 26.5 inches. Some splitting at folds, small chip at lower left corner. Good.

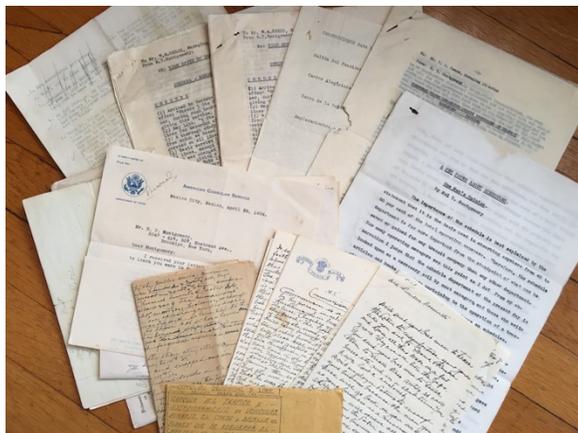
Scarce color printed map of rail lines with extensive timetables of the Mexican Central Railway, built during the Central American rail boom of the late 19th century. After the completion of the Transcontinental Railway in the United States, major railroad barons turned their attention to Mexico and Central America. The Mexican Central was funded by the principal investors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad in an endeavor to connect their lines in the western United States with Latin America, and was part of a larger interest in constructing a Pan-American Railroad. This map shows the extent of the Mexican Central lines in



1904, two years before the railroad was nationalized by the Mexican government, as well as its connections to American rail and steamer lines. At the head of the map are three photographic illustrations of tourist sites, as well as a short promotional text. The verso prints extensive timetables, additional tourist travel information, and short descriptions of towns and points of interest along the routes. OCLC locates one copy of this edition, at the University of Texas at Arlington. \$300

STUDYING THE TRAFFIC IN SOUTH AMERICA

13. **Montgomery, Mal. T.** [*Archive of Notes and Ephemera Relating to the Traffic and Transit of Lima and Santiago*]. [Various places]. 1925-1932. Seventy-five items, plus six small notebooks and one folio scrapbook. Some wear and soiling to a few items, but condition generally clean and quite good. Very good.



Extensive archive of transit information for the cities of Lima, Peru, and Santiago, Chile, compiled by traffic expert M.T. Montgomery of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Based near Lima, Montgomery gathered information on bus, rail, chauffeur, and rail-less trolley travel. Included here are manuscript notes and recommendations, typed reports, his pocket notebooks, travel ephemera, printed tracts and booklets, and more. A repurposed ledger serves as a scrapbook, holding 120 pages of Spanish-language newspaper clippings documenting traffic conditions and issues. The archive contains about thirty-five pieces of travel-related ephemera - bus tickets, calling cards, transit passes - from Montgomery's time in South America. There is a large broadsheet advertising the fiestas for Carnival, complete with a map of the festivities on the back. Also present is a blueprint plan of Lima showing the omnibus service routes in 1927, and a mimeographed study on the bus service between Santiago and San Bernardo.

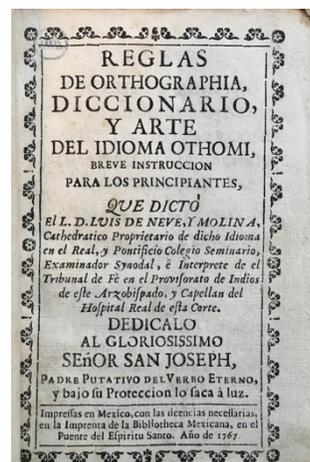
In his work, Montgomery points out the traffic chaos in the region and the associated difficulty of making profit under the current rate for fares. He provides a list of recommendations for ameliorating the situation, including "All taxis until further notice will work only 20 days per month which will reduce the vehicles on the streets $\frac{1}{3}$." Other memos include "High Spots of Improvements Made in Tramway Service in Cordoba - Mendoza - Santa Fe - Tucuman & Parana"; "Personal Views Regarding Points Discussed at Tramway Managers Meeting"; and "A Few Facts about Schedules: One Man's Opinion." He also recommends that businesses building factories in South America not hire Latin American managers, lest they lose control of their customer base. Montgomery appears to have been worried about the threat of Communism, as well, as there are a handful of manuscripts and pamphlets documenting the dangers of that political bent. A wonderful trove of information on an unusual subject, giving the perspective of an American specialist on the issues of traffic and transportation in South America. \$850

RARE DICTIONARY IN OTOMI

14. **Neve y Molina, Luis de.** *Reglas de Orthographia, Diccionario, y Arte del Idioma Othomi...*Mexico: En la Imprenta de la Bibliotheca Mexicana, 1767. [24],160pp., plus engraved errata leaf. Short octavo. Contemporary marbled wrappers. Lacking frontispiece portrait, as usual. Light wear at edges of wraps. Errata leaf trimmed at fore-edge, slightly affecting text. Occasional light foxing. Good plus.

A foundational 18th-century dictionary and orthography for the native Mexican Otomi language. Neve y Molina, who may have been Otomi himself, was the first to set out standard orthographical rules for spellings of words in the Mexican tongue. The work is split into three parts. The first contains Molina's orthography; the second provides Otomi equivalents for over two thousand Spanish words and a list of numbers from one to one thousand; and the third section consists of a grammar of the language in Spanish with examples of Otomi phrases. "The author was the first to establish a proper system of characters, which has been since retained" -Sabin. "Muy rara" - Palau. Lacking the frontispiece, as quite often, but otherwise a nice copy in wrappers of this important work on the central Mexican language.

García Icazbalceta, *Lenguas* 55. Medina, Mexico 5174. Palau 190159. Pilling, *Proof-sheets* 2738. Sabin 52413. \$2,750



SCOUTING A CANAL ROUTE IN 1930s NICARAGUA

15. [Nicaragua]. [Panama]. [Costa Rica]. [Photo Diary of a 1939 Trip from New York to Central America, Containing over 360 Original Photographs]. [Various places, including Panama, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. 1939]. 364 original photographs, most 2 x 2.5 inches, several larger, on forty-eight leaves. Bound in a half cloth and card stock office folder. Spine perishing, rear board detached. Album leaves slightly curled. Photos fine, and extensively captioned. Very good.



A comprehensive photo diary of an August to October 1939 voyage to Nicaragua and several other countries in Central America by way of Haiti, with almost 375 original images, likely as part of an effort to scout a new route for an oft-contemplated canal across Nicaragua. The traveling group departed from New York City after visiting the World's Fair at the beginning of August, 1939, and briefly debarked at Port-au-Prince on their way to Colon, Panama. The first short series of photos contains images of several men of the party on board and of their stop in Haiti. The group arrived in Colon on August 16, the following group of approximately twenty-five images depict scenes there and in Panama City, including several of the Canal and the ruins of Old Panama.

On August 21, the party flew from Albrook Airfield in the Canal Zone to Managua in Nicaragua. The vast majority of photos in the album chronicle time the group spent in Nicaragua from late August to early October. The first set of photos document their experience in Managua and several

neighboring cities and towns, including Diriamba, Leon, and Granada. For most of September, the group traveled along sections of the San Juan River, which runs from Lake Cocibolca to the Atlantic Ocean, forming part of the border with Costa Rica. They began their journey at Castillo, just east of the lake and traveled to the mouth of the river at Greytown on the Atlantic coast. The trip seems to have taken approximately a week, and the photographs document not only the natural sights and native activities along the route, but also dredging and canal building activities of American companies once they arrived in Greytown.

Indeed, the group was surely a part of some kind of canal survey, as a second trip at the end of September took the group through Brito and San Juan Del Sur, in the region between the Lake and the Pacific Ocean, with repeated references to the "Western section of the canal route" and the "canal party" in the extensive captions. This series of images includes a particularly lively group of images documenting the unorthodox unloading of cattle in the harbor of San Juan, and a number of photos of the group's horseback journey thence to Brito.

A final substantial series of photos in Nicaragua chronicle a trip made to the eastern coastal towns of Puerto Cabezas, Prinzapolka, and Bluefields. These images include photographs of the area around the La Luz mine near Alamicamba, and fruit shipping activities of the United Fruit Company in several of these eastern port cities. The very last section of the album documents a trip to Costa Rica, where they visited the volcanoes at Irazu and Poas, and also journeyed between San Jose and Punta Arenas.

The possibility of a canal across Nicaragua has been much pondered since colonial times. Many prospective routes were planned in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and indeed, and a study for a proposed barge canal was commissioned in 1939 and 1940, the period from which these photos date. The concept of such a canal still fascinates today, as within the past five years the Nicaraguan government in conjunction with the support of a Chinese multi-billionaire proposed and then abandoned another proposal for a cross-country waterway. An outstanding and comprehensive album with detailed captions, filled with engaging images. \$1,750

VOYAGE TO THE CANAL ZONE IN 1913

16. [Panama]. [Photograph Album Containing Over 160 Photographs of a Journey to Jamaica, Panama and the Canal Zone in 1913]. Panama; Jamaica; New York. 1913. 165 original silver gelatin photographs, each 3 x 4 inches. Quarto. Black cloth album, lettered in silver. Leaves brittle; approximately first half of leaves detached, others with tears and chips. Light yellowing to a few photographs, but images over all clear and sharp. Many photos captioned in pencil in the margin, almost all captioned in pen on the reverse. Good plus.

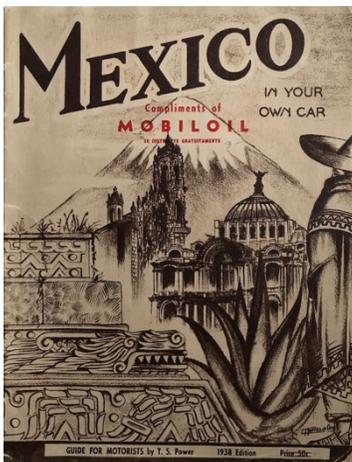


A large and attractive collection of photographs documenting a voyage from New York to Panama, with a stop in Jamaica, in 1913. The first twelve photos show the ship journey from New York to Jamaica, and the next twenty-one document a short time spent in Jamaica, with images of the coast and a car trip into the interior, including several shots of locals and villages. Over 130 photographs document the trip through Panama. The travelers arrived in Colon while the Canal was in the final phases of its construction. As a result, the first portion of the Panama photos show nearly completed locks and dams, as well as dredging and other construction equipment. The group travelled across the Canal Zone to Panama City, and a second part of the photographs comprise well-composed images of street scenes, architecture, native Panamanians, and the surrounding setting. The final significant series of photographs documents their travel in the interior, with many shots of natives and their villages, and a number of photographs of the Culebra Cut and the construction surrounding it. The final half dozen images show the group on board the ship returning to New York. A comprehensive photo document of a voyage to Panama just prior to the opening of the Canal. \$650

MEXICAN NEWSHEET WITH A POSADA WOODCUT

17. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. *El Cometa "Daniel" de 1907* [caption title]. Mexico City: Imprenta de Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, 1907. Broadsheet, 11 x 7.75 inches. Minor wear. Near fine.

Handsome broadsheet commemorating the passage of the Comet Daniel in 1907, with a large, unsigned woodcut by Posada depicting a crowd of people peering at the comet as it passes overhead. The same cut was reused on a 1910 broadsheet, "El Cometa del Centenario de la Independencia, 1810-1910." \$500



ATTRACTIVE GUIDE TO TOURING MEXICO BY CAR

18. Power, T.S., editor. *Mexico in Your Own Car* [cover title]. Laredo, Tx.: Pan American Tourist Bureau, 1938. 66pp. Folio. Original pictorial wrappers, stapled. Light wear and chipping to covers. Several leaves with small chips or tears. Good.

Motorist's guide to Mexico, sponsored by Mobil Oil. Extensively illustrated with images of local scenery, as well as numerous route maps specifying elevation and roads. The index notes a slew of useful travel information such as costs, customs info, highway regulations, metric conversions, regulations on parrots, useful Spanish phrases, and telegraph rates. It also notes places of interest in the country, as well as a specific section detailing Mexico City. \$125

TYPESCRIPT NARRATIVE OF A PACIFIC AND CENTRAL AMERICAN VOYAGE

19. Preston, Frank W. *A Winter Cruise in the Tropics from Frisco to N.Y.* [manuscript cover title]. [Paterson, N.J. 1905]. [48]pp. typescript leaves, plus two leaves of manuscript illustration. Oblong quarto. Original half cloth and plain boards. Typescript in half cloth and paper boards. Light wear to edges. Light tanning internally. Very good.

An engaging, if rather racist, typescript account of a 1905 steamer journey from San Francisco to New York by one Frank W. Preston. Preston, from Paterson, New Jersey, traveled with his friend Edward Taylor aboard the City of Panama from the Bay Area to Central America, and after docking in several countries, including Honduras, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, and an overland journey across Panama made the rest of his journey to New York on the steamer Alliance. By way of introduction, Paterson states:

"This log contains a true account of all that passed my way from January 21st, 1905 to February 22nd, 1905 while aboard the PMSS Co's steamer, City of Panama. My friend (Edward Taylor) and myself had the best of everything throughout the voyage on the Pacific Coast. We worked in with the officers and stewards, and discoursed music to the passengers every evening, and by so doing, we got in with the good graces of everybody. By traveling as we did (steerage) the passenger has to contend with a good

many unpleasant things, such as sleeping in poor quarters, and being jolted around in general. I advise everybody contemplating such a journey to take a stock of cream of tartar [sic]; salts and pulverized willow charcoal to keep the stomach in good order, and the less baggage a person takes, the better he will fare...."

His account of the voyage is filled with off-color references to their traveling companions, such as "the Jew," the "four Chinese," and the crew of "Mexicans and Swedes:"

"The sea is calm and smooth as a mill pond. The Chinamen sit huddled up in a corner on the lower, I told them to go wherever they please and enjoy themselves with the rest of us. They think they have to sit in one place all day.... Somebody is teasing the Jew down stairs, as the stream of profanity that he is vomiting into the silence seems to denote that. He has a choice collection of cuss words, and they are his own original manufacture. Somebody just hit him with a wet rag, and that accounts for the Sunday School talk that he is exploding."

Nevertheless, the diary provides a vivid account of Preston's experiences in Central America, as the ship docks at several points along its western coast. Upon their arrival in Acapulco, he writes:

"The city is located right in the midst of the mountains, and certainly looks a picturesque sight from the steamer. We asked the natives how much they wanted to take us ashore, and they want 50 cts. gold for the round trip. Gold means any American money, and "Mex" means Mexican money.... The natives are very slow down here; they haven't sense enough to progress or improve their conditions. The only mode of conveyance here is by the few half-starved 'burros' they have. They load the little burros with about 500 lbs. and then they climb on top of the load and ride along half asleep. It is a comical sight to see a lazy native sitting astride a burro with his feet touching the ground."

Despite Preston's misgivings about the local population, he still had copious and discursive praise for many of their ports of call, as when they made their way into Amapala, Honduras:

"The scenery and beautiful tropical climate is [sic] so nice that I cannot explain its grandure [sic]. The small tropical islands are clustered together about 200 ft. apart, and as we silently glide amongst them, sometimes going through very narrow places, it makes me think that Paradise could not be any prettier. One of these islands would be an ideal spot for a modern Robinson Crusoe to spend the remainder of his days. There is plenty of vegetation, game and everything essential to make life worth living."

The majority of the account is occupied by the trip from San Francisco through Central America. The final several leaves recount the ocean voyage from the Atlantic side of Panama to New York. With a photograph portrait of the author affixed to the inside front board, and two leaves with multiple pen and ink caricatures of shipboard acquaintances and locals. A detailed account that does not spare the author's true feelings about his shipmates and native encounters. \$1,450



18th-CENTURY CATECHISM IN NAHUATL

20. Ripalda, Geronimo. Paredes, Ignacio, trans. *Catecismo Mexicano....* : *Christianoyotl Mexicanemachtiloni....* Mexico: En la Imprenta de la Bibliotheca Mexicana, 1758. [34],170,[6]pp. Small quarto. Contemporary limp vellum, printed waste endpapers. Light wear, wrinkling to vellum. Frontispiece and leaf Z1 in facsimile. Dual title-pages in Spanish and Nahuatl; two leaves from gathering I duplicated at rear before index leaf. Small areas of worming at gutter margin and fore-edge of initial leaves, affecting a couple of letters near the gutter. Intermittent light dampstaining along fore-edge, occasional light foxing. Good plus.

First edition of Spanish Jesuit Geronimo Ripalda's Spanish catechism translated into Nahuatl, by Ignacio Paredes, the renowned 18th-century scholar of Mexican languages. Ripalda was prominent as a Jesuit scholar in the late 16th and early 17th centuries in Spain. Paredes was born in Puebla at the

beginning of the 18th century, and after his entrance into the Society of Jesuits was the author and translator of a number of religious works in native languages; he died the year this text was published. The present work contains two title-pages, one in Spanish and one in Nahuatl, and nearly the entirety of the text, apart from some Latin phrases, is in Nahuatl as well. An important work, and one widely-used by priests and natives alike. A good copy in a contemporary binding, with the frontispiece, often lacking, in facsimile. An attractive and significant example of mid 18th-century Mexican printing.

Garcia Icazbalceta, *Lenguas* 56. Medina, Mexico 4500. Palau 269110. Pilling, Proof-sheets 2891. Sabin 71488. \$1,950

GRAND TOUR OF SOUTH AMERICA IN THE 1920s

21. [South American Photographica]. [*Vernacular Photograph Album of a 1923 Tour Through South America, Including Stops in Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, As Well As Cuba*]. [Various places in South America]. 1923. 116 original photographs, most 2.75 x 4.5 or 2 x 3 inches. Oblong octavo. Black leatherette covers, string tied, gilt lettered. Light wear to covers. A few images faded, but most clear and sharp, with manuscript captions. Photos mounted directly to album leaves, a couple loose. Very good.



An attractive album of nearly 120 original photographs that documents a tour through South America in the early 1920s. The album is inscribed to "Mermo - From Hazel, Max, and John," the participants in the journey. The album begins with the group's departure from New York, and several shipboard images, before they arrived in Rio de Janeiro, where they ascended Sugarloaf via cable car, and took many images of street scenes and the Botanical Gardens. From Rio, they travelled south to Santos, of which there are a half dozen images of the town and the "largest coffee port in the world."

Thence they travelled to Argentina, with a brief stop in Buenos Aires, before heading west across the Argentine plains to Mendoza and into the Andes Mountains. The images show a town still full of ranching character, with gauchos on horseback, livestock pens, dirt streets, and low-slung wood and stone buildings. From Mendoza, the travelers endured an arduous narrow-gauge rail journey across the Andes to Santiago, and were halted numerous times by snow before crossing the highest mountain pass at 12,00 feet elevation before descending into Chile. There they stayed in Santiago, before travelling through several other towns including Valparaiso, Antofagasta, and Iquique, and finally to Callao and Lima in Peru. From Lima, they sailed home via the Panama Canal and Cuba, of which there are several images in the final series of the album. A neat photo diary of a South American grand tour.

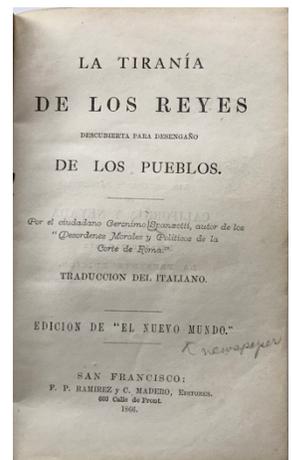
\$850

DENOUNCING FRENCH TYRANNY IN MEXICO FROM THE SAFETY OF SAN FRANCISCO

22. Spanzotti, Geronimo. *La Tirania de los Reyes Descubierta para Desengaño de los Pueblos*. San Francisco: F.P. Ramirez y C. Madero, 1866. 254,ii pp. Original blue publisher's cloth, stamped in blind, spine gilt. Spine ends and corners worn, lower corner a bit gnawed, not affecting text. Contemporary bookplate of Juan Rivas on front pastedown. Minor internal wear, text clean. About very good.

A rare and unusual Spanish-language imprint from San Francisco. The work comprises an essay by Geronimo Spanzotti that first appeared serially in the San Francisco Spanish newspaper *El Nuevo Mundo*. The text denounces tyranny and the oppression of constitutional democracy and free peoples in the content of the French rule of Mexico under Emperor Maximilian at that time. The author and the contemporary owner of this copy, Juan Rivas, were prominent members of a pro-Juarez group of Mexicans living in self-imposed exile in San Francisco during the reign of the French emperor, which ended the year after the present work was published. Benito Juarez, himself in exile during this period, was reinstalled as the President of Mexico after the fall of Maximilian in 1867. OCLC records copies at the British Library, Yale, and the San Francisco Public Library.

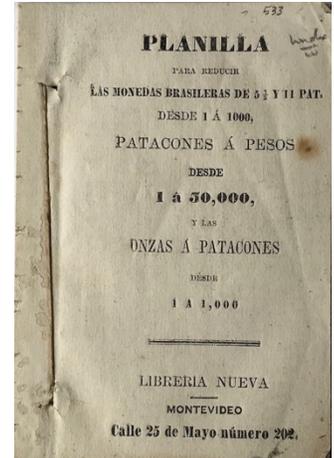
\$875



UNRECORDED URUGUAYAN IMPRINT

23. [Uruguay]. *Planilla para Reducir las Monedas Brasileiras de 5 1/2 y 11 Pat. desde 1 a 1000, Patacones a Pesos desde 1 a 50,000, y las Onzas a Patacones desde 1 a 1,000.* Montevideo: Libreria Nueva, [ca. 1856]. 38pp. plus final blank. 16mo. Stitched as issued. Minor wear and soiling. Very good plus.

Unrecorded Uruguayan currency converter designed to assist with the revaluation of gold which was passed in 1856. Under the new legislation, the onza de oro was revalued from 16,000 to 15,360, and the patacon to 960 centesimos. The present work is a series of tables converting patacones to pesos, with overall relative values indicated on the final page. Rare and ephemeral, designed for use and eventual discard when the monetary system changed again less than ten years later. OCLC locates only two other works by this publisher. \$350



BUILDING A POWER PLANT IN COASTAL VENEZUELA

24. [Venezuela]. *[Album of Nearly 100 Photographs Depicting the Construction of a Venezuelan Power Plant]*. [Venezuela]. 1937-1938. 97 silver gelatin photographs measuring 6.75 x 4.5 and 5.5 x 3.5 inches. Oblong quarto. Original red half cloth and boards, manuscript label on front cover. Photos affixed at corners to thin paper leaves. Photo captions printed on versos of images, visible through mounting leaf. Very good.

An interesting album, depicting the construction of a power plant in Pueblo Viejo, Venezuela, accomplished by the J.G. White Engineering Corp of New York, whose stamp appears on the back of each photograph, along with a description of the image and an image number. Pueblo Viejo is on the northern border of Venezuela, near the Caribbean Sea. The Venezuelan Oil Concession was originally a British firm, but by the 1920s the majority of the company stock was owned by Royal Dutch Shell. The photographs sequentially illustrate the construction from surveying the initial lot to laying the foundations and building construction. In addition to the buildings, there are also images of the construction of the electrical grid and the turbines to produce the electricity. A wonderfully detailed series of images. \$875

TEXACO DEVELOPS THE VENEZUELAN OIL INDUSTRY DURING WORLD WAR II

25. [Venezuela]. [Oil]. *"Oil to the Sea." Picture Story of the Mercedes Pipeline. Photographs Taken During Construction.* [Venezuela. 1943]. 48 original photographs, each 8 x 10 inches. Quarto. Plain leather boards, twin-bolt binding. Some photos detached from mounts, some wear to covers, but images generally fine, with typed captions affixed beneath each photo. Very good.

A rare photographic document of Venezuelan oil production in the early 20th century. This album contains nearly fifty large-format original images that depict the construction of a 157-mile crude oil pipeline from Las Mercedes Del Llano, Guanico, to a deep-sea terminal at Pamatacual in 1943 by the Sociedad Anonima Petrolera las Mercedes, owned jointly by the Texas Company (later Texaco) and British-controlled Caracas Petroleum S. A.

Venezuelan oil reserves attracted foreign investment as early as 1908: "In 1908 General Juan Vicente Gomez took power to become the strongest dictator of the 20th century with 27 years in office. He opened the gate to foreign oil investors...World War I was the trigger introducing Venezuela into the world oil market. After 1919, the investment and the exportation of Venezuelan oil increased tremendously. By 1922, Venezuela became an



important supplier of oil in the world, and biggest reserves of oil were discovered in the Lake of Maracaibo. During World War II Venezuela was the most secure provider of oil to the United States.” ~ Johannes Alvarez and James Fiorito, Venezuelan Oil Unifying Latin-America. Venezuela increased its production 42 percent in 1943 and 1944 to satisfy the Allied demand for wartime oil.

The images contained in the present album show various features of the pipeline, oil wells, and storage facilities at the inland stations, as well as the path of the pipeline through the jungle to the sea. Several photos depict groups of men at work on the line in several locations. Another series of images depict views of the terminal station and the construction of its structures, as well as its shipping facilities and the operations surrounding the loading of tankers there. From a research perspective, this album is a fascinating look into the development of the now-critical oil industry in a lesser known region of mid-20th century Venezuela, the involvement of American, in this case Texan, companies in South American industrial growth, as well as the importance of South American resources to the United States war effort during World War II.

We were unable to find any examples of large format photographs from the Venezuelan oil industry from this period in auction records or on the market. Photographs of Venezuelan oil production from outside of the Lake Maracaibo region, where the bulk of early oil development occurred, are equally difficult to locate. The printed title page suggests that more than one of these albums was produced, but we are unable to uncover another example in OCLC or archived sales records. \$2,750