List 13: Latinx Studies with US Spanish Imprints
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**A NOVEL OF IMMIGRANTS IN CALIFORNIA**


Alarcón (La Paz, Bolivia, 1881 - Buenos Aires, 1954) was a writer and educator who fled his native country in 1920 due to political unrest. By 1922, he was in California and soon found a position as a Spanish professor for the College of the Pacific. He was among the faculty who moved to Stockton, California, in 1924, when the college relocated. He stayed in the Central Valley for a decade, and then he returned to Bolivia as a celebrated writer.

Alarcón began writing this novel while in California, and he completed it during a European trip. The novel is set in the 1920s in the Santa Clara Valley of California and its plot revolves around a Mexican immigrant's obsession with the daughter of an Italian immigrant. However, the book is as much philosophical and historical as plot-driven, with large sections devoted to the history of California and ruminations on the culture of the Bay Area.

In his prologue, Ricardo León describes this novel as a "historical and human document of an America both overflowing and overwhelming, still a little naive and barbaric, but full of gold, progress, and a force of will" ["documento histórico y humano de una América desbordante y arrolladora, un poco ingenua y bárbara todavía, pero lleno de oro, de progreso, y de voluntad"].

*First edition (first printing). Bound in Spanish-style leather, perhaps as a presentation binding. This copy is inscribed by Alarcón to the library of the College of the Pacific, where he was teaching. The book is most frequently seen in the second-issue wrappers (dated 1928) depicting a cowboy with a lasso. This copy has what is likely the first issue cover design, which incorporates an American flag.*

*In addition to a library book plate on the front pastedown denoting the gift, there is a pocket and checkout slip mounted on the rear endpaper and pastedown. Only one student checked the book out (in 1929) before the book was recently deaccessioned. (35484) $250*
List 13: Latinx Studies with US Spanish Imprints

A NOVEL OF MEXICAN IMMIGRATION


Alarcón (La Paz, Bolivia, 1881 - Buenos Aires, 1954) was a writer and educator who fled his native country in 1920 due to political unrest. By 1922, he was in California and soon found a position as a Spanish professor for the College of the Pacific. He was among the faculty who moved to Stockton, California, in 1924, when the college relocated. He stayed in the Central Valley for a decade, and then he returned to Bolivia as a celebrated writer.

Alarcón began writing this novel while in California, and he completed it during a European trip. The novel is set in the 1920s in the Santa Clara Valley of California and its plot revolves around a Mexican immigrant's obsession with the daughter of an Italian immigrant. However, the book is as much philosophical and historical as plot-driven, with large sections devoted to the history of California and ruminations on the culture of the Bay Area.

In his prologue, Ricardo León describes this novel as a "historical and human document of an America both overflowing and overwhelming, still a little naive and barbaric, but full of gold, progress, and a force of will" ["documento histórico y humano de una América desbordante y arrolladora, un poco ingenua y bárbara todavía, pero lleno de oro, de progreso, y de voluntad"].

First edition (first printing). A very good copy in wrappers missing a narrow piece along the bottom edge. This copy has the more common cover by Rafael de Penagos, which appears to be dated 1928, suggesting it is a second issue. (306011) $125
List 13: Latinx Studies with US Spanish Imprints

A CUBAN AFRICA MEMOIR FROM NUEVA YORK, 1870


One of the more remarkable US Spanish imprints, an account by a Cuban writer and revolutionary of his forced exile to a small island off the coast of Equatorial Guinea and his subsequent escape.

In 1869, in an effort to quell revolutionary fever in Cuba, the local governor sent 250 troublemakers into exile on the island of Fernando Pó (now called Bioko), off the west coast of Africa. Balmaseda, a popular writer and journalist, was among those transported. He found a few sympathetic Europeans who, within a year, helped him escape to New York, where he joined the pro-independence Cuban community and wrote this memoir of his time in Africa.

The political intent of this book is made clear by the final section, which reprints the 1869 constitution of the Cuban Republic, with a long introduction by Balmaseda. The book was reprinted in Cuba in 1899.

First edition (first printing). A lovely copy in tree calf and a decorated gilt spine. Old ownership signature on title page; stray one-inch red ink mark on front board. (35568) $600

A citizen's guide to rifles and their use, by a Mexican army general, illustrated with plates documenting how to hold a rifle and the basics of ballistics. One plate specifically focuses on the use of a Remington rifle.

In his introduction, Benavides mentions the recent troubles in Mexico, referring to the French invasion and the installation of Emperor Maximillain. Benavides played an important role in that conflict as the commander in charge of the decisive battle, the three-month siege of Veracruz. That experience proved to him that all citizens should become familiar with arms, be prepared to fight for liberty and independence, and be ready to defend the nation's borders.

"Un pueblo situado como el nuestro, bajo tan especiales circunstancias, no puede dejar de comprender la importancia de que todas los ciudadanos, ó al menos la mayor parte, se instruyan en los rudimentos del manejo de las armas, para ponerse en disposición de tomar parte, desde el primer momento y llegado el caso, en defensa de nuestras libertades, nuestras fronteras, y nuestra INDEPENDENCIA" (emphasis in the original).

A very scarce Spanish-language imprint, written and published while Benavides was on a seven-year sabbatical from the army so he could recover from wounds received in the battle of Veracruz. On his return to Mexico, he was sent to the US border, to reduce tensions due to banditry along the frontier (see Smith, General Benavides and the Texas-Mexico Border Crisis of 1877, Southwestern Quarterly, 2009).

OCLC locates two copies of this book (UT and Columbia).

First edition, first printing. Rebound in modern marbled paper and a leather spine stamped in gilt. Interior pages fine and complete. One plate has a marginal tear and is trimmed at the outer edge, removing part of the plate number. An attractive copy overall. (35519) $500
List 13: Latinx Studies with US Spanish Imprints

WITH A SECTION ON TRIBAL WARFARE


An introductory text on building military encampments and large-scale maneuvers by the Mexican general who led the siege of Veracruz during the French occupation of his country.

Following the successful ouster of the French, Benavides was given a long sabbatical to recover from his injuries. He travelled to Europe and observed military operations there and then spent time in New York, where he wrote several military manuals, including this one.

Benavides claims in the preface that one unique feature of this book is the section on tribal warfare ("incursiones de los salvajes"), whose "special character requires the application of completely different principles to those known in regular warfare" (...cuyo carácter especial requiere la aplicación de principios del todo diferentes á los conocidos en la guerra ordinaria).

A very scarce Spanish-language imprint, with two US holdings in OCLC. See Smith, General Benavides and the Texas-Mexico Border Crisis of 1877, Southwestern Quarterly, 2009, for more on the author and his military career.

*First edition, first printing. Rebound in early 20th-century marbled paper and a leather spine stamped in gilt. Interior pages fine and complete. An attractive copy overall.* (306009) $400

Bolaños (1869–1928) was an attorney and public official who left Mexico during the revolution (about 1915) and lived the final years of his life in El Paso and San Diego, California. He wrote a book on Mexican law, many short stories, poems, and a novel or two.

This is a collection of verse written between 1916 and 1918, at the beginning of his time in the US. It includes a four-page biography of the author, a long introductory essay by Bolaños, and more than a hundred poems. Bolaños explains that he was too busy to write for many years, but found time and inspiration in his unwanted exile in the US. He marvels that in exile, and in a country so little conducive to Latino literary idealism (“en el exilio y en un campo tan poco propicio al idealismo literario latino”), so many poems poured out of him.

These are distinctly poems of exile, inspired by feelings of nostalgia, absence, and pride in the Spanish language and written as a counterpart to the foreign land and language that surrounded Bolaños.

This is the first edition. A posthumous edition was published in 1928, shortly after the author's death; the University of Sonora (Mexico) reprinted these poems in 1998.

Bolaños Cacho is included in the Greenwood Encyclopedia of Latino Literature, edited by Nicolás Kanellos; his papers are at the University of Texas at Austin.

*First edition (first printing). Very good in somewhat grubby wrappers (paperback).* (35509) $175


A retelling of the story of bandit Vicente Silva who operated near Santa Fe, New Mexico in the 1890s. It is based largely on Manuel C. de Baca’s 1896 account, with additional information from interviews conducted by Carlos C. de Baca with additional information from Cleofas Romero and Nicasio C. de Baca, two members of the Las Vegas Sociedad de Mutua Proteccion who helped break up the Silva gang. Carlos, in his introduction, blames the breakdown in government following the Mexican American war for creating the conditions that allowed gangs of thieves and bandits to form.

Adams Six-Guns, 103; described as "rare" but that's an overstatement.

*First edition (first printing of this retelling). Fine pamphlet in wrappers.* (14045) $75
List 13: Latinx Studies with US Spanish Imprints

**FILADELFIA GUIDE TO CUBA**


A narrative guide to the history and culture of Cuba, extensively illustrated with portraits of the country's leading figures. All of the illustrations, mostly portraits, are described in full in the appendices.

The author was a pro-independence attorney who spent several periods in exile. It is not clear to your cataloguer if this edition was published in exile in the US or if he had the book printed in Philadelphia for economic reasons.

The final twenty pages are advertisements for Cuban businesses, mostly in Havana.

*A very good copy, preserving the decorative front wrapper, and bound in modern blue cloth. This copy bears a few ink stamps from the US Department of Education and a presentation inscription from Cabrera to William Harris, a US Commissioner of Education, dated Havana, Feb. 24, 1893. (35520)*$150


A collection of 15 essays written by Arthur Campa, a leading Southwestern folklorist, for the 400th anniversary of the Coronado expedition to New Mexico. These essays were commissioned by the Spanish-language newspaper El Nuevo Mexicano and ran during 1939. This is their first collected appearance, presented with facing-page English translations. With a bibliography of Campa’s books, monographs and periodical appearances.

*First edition (first printing). Near fine in lightly soiled wrappers. (9863)* $30

**SCARCE 1960S NOVEL**


A novella of the Cristero uprising in Jalisco, Mexico, in the late 1920s. Candelaria, a native of New Mexico, wrote a number of books on New Mexico history. This appears to be his first published work, a little-known Chicano novel pre-dating the "boom" in Latinx literature, which started about 1970.

*First edition (first printing). A fine copy in illustrated wrappers. (35565)* $75
List 13: Latinx Studies with US Spanish Imprints

BILINGUAL NEW MEXICO CONSTITUTION


As "adopted by the constitutional convention held at Santa Fe, N.M., from October 3 to November 21, 1910, and as amended November 6, 1911, and November 5, 1912. The title page is dated April 1914 and this edition was likely issued because further amendments were under consideration during the general election of 1914.

A bit dusty, but very good in wrappers. This copy has a tipped-in leaf at the front printing the amendments (in English) adopted in November 1914. The Spanish section does not include the 1914 amendments. (35493) $50

EARLY PLAY BY LATINA WRITER


A play telling "the love story of the world famous painter and Simonetta, the most noted beauty of the Italian Renaissance"—dust jacket flap.

De Acosta (1893–1968) was just about the only Latinx writer regularly publishing in English in the early twentieth century. She was born in New York, the daughter of two Cuban immigrants. She grew up in aristocratic circles and attended private school in Switzerland. She wrote several volumes of poetry, a few plays, and a couple of novels. She also worked periodically as a screenwriter.

However, she is best remembered today as a very "out" lesbian. She was married from 1920 to 1935 to Abram Poole, but did not take his name and had many affairs with women during this time. According to LGBTQ scholar Robert Schanke, Alice B. Toklas once said of de Acosta, "Say what you will about Mercedes, she's had the most important women of the twentieth century" (quoted in That Furious Lesbian: The Story of Mercedes de Acosta).

This is one of several of de Acosta's plays that were produced during her lifetime. She wrote the part of Simonetta for her lover of many years, Eva Le Gallienne, who performed the role during a 24-show run at the Provincetown Theater in New York, in 1923.

First edition (first printing). A very good copy in a good dust jacket, lacking most of the spine and reinforced in places on the back (verso) with japanese tissue. Uncommon in any sort of jacket. (35495) $200
**EARLY LATINA POETRY**


De Acosta (1893-1968) was just about the only Latinx writer regularly publishing in English in the early twentieth century. She was born in New York, the daughter of two Cuban immigrants. She grew up in aristocratic circles and attended private school in Switzerland. She wrote several volumes of poetry, a few plays, and a couple of novels. She also worked periodically as a screenwriter.

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This collection of poems is typical of her work, mostly short poems conveying the intensity of a moment. Several are dedicated to her mother, who died in 1921, and a few proclaim her devotion to Christ. One hints at a love affair: "You standing against the doorway— / The boyishness of your slender figure / Framed in the arch—... / Creeping to bed— / You coming to my room—saying / 'How wide do you want the window?' / Then bending low—kissing me—..." (p. 9).

Another contrasts an Italian woman giving birth to her fifth child with the choices open to the wealthy: "Up town / A woman trembles in pain from an abortion, / There is haste to get well and it will / never happen again" (p. 27).

*First edition (first printing). A very good copy in a good to very good dust jacket, with some chipping to the edges and some shelfwear. Uncommon in any sort of jacket.* (305986) $200
List 13: Latinx Studies with US Spanish Imprints

LATINA OFFERS 90 PAGES OF TESTIMONY ABOUT HER WRITING


The trial transcript of a little-known incident in de Acosta’s career—her successful lawsuit against *Cosmopolitan* magazine for copyright infringement. In 1940, de Acosta wrote a screenplay called *Angel in Service*, about the life of the nurse Clara Barton, who founded the Red Cross. Two years later, the writer Beth Brown published a similar short story in *Cosmo* about Clara Barton.

De Acosta sued because several of the fictional characters and scenes from her screenplay ended up in Brown’s work. De Acosta won the case; Brown and her publisher appealed; this document compiling the trial transcript and various rulings was printed for use in the appellate courts. This case established important principles for determining copyright infringement and is discussed in a number of books on the subject (see e.g., Wittenberg, *Protection of Literary Property* and Federal Bar Association of New York, *7 Copyright Problems Analyzed*).

This court case has received very little attention in the biographies of de Acosta and it is not known to me if a copy of her screenplay survives. In her testimony, she estimated she made perhaps 20 copies of the final draft (p. 125). If no copy survives, this transcript preserves de Acosta’s description of the screenplay and of her writing process. The transcript of her testimony fills pages 36 to 130.

De Acosta (1893–1968) was just about the only Latinx writer regularly publishing in English in the early twentieth century. She was born in New York, the daughter of two Cuban immigrants. She grew up in aristocratic circles and attended private school in Switzerland. She wrote several volumes of poetry, a few plays, and a couple of novels. She also worked periodically as a screenwriter. She may be best-known today for being a very public lesbian and the lover of many famous actresses.

*Small chip missing from the front cover, else very good in wrappers.* (35567) $850

A very scarce landmark in Latinx historical writing. Francisco de Thomas was the "first Nuevomexicano to narrate New Mexico's Spanish past and to encourage Nuevomexicano pride" and this book was "the first comprehensive Spanish-language history of New Mexico following the American conquest." De Thoma's goal was "to present to our people a true story, as exact as possible, of three centuries of deeds. Its principal objective: to remind the 'neo-mexicanos' of the glorious achievements and painful suffering that their heroic ancestors endured [and] to arouse pride in the souls of [Nuevomexicanos] for being part of one of the most generous, noble, and valiant races of the universe—the Spanish race" (quotation and translation from John M. Nieto-Phillips, *The Language of Blood*, p. 188).

De Thoma was a Spanish immigrant to New Mexico who edited the Albuquerque Spanish-language newspaper, *El Nuevo Mundo*. His *Historia popular* was the only Spanish-language book, other than a couple of elementary readers, adopted by the New Mexico territorial board of education for the 1899 to 1903 term. De Thoma offered the book at 30 cents per copy, against a list price of 75 cents, suggesting either generosity or lots of unsold stock (See *Report of the Governor of New Mexico to the Secretary of the Interior*, 1901).

*First edition (with seven pages of publisher's ads). A good-only copy with a dampstain in the lower margin of most pages and lacking the rear endpaper. Normally, I would not offer such a copy, but it's the only copy I've found in the wild.* (35481) $650


A very scarce Spanish-language issue of the daily minutes of the New Mexican territorial House of Representatives during the 1907 term. For many decades, the government of New Mexico issued publications in both Spanish and English. The role the Spanish translations played in New Mexican government and legal circles has received very little academic attention. The contract to print Spanish-language documents must have been a significant source of revenue for Spanish-language publishers, particularly the newspapers that often won the jobs.

*Very good or better in original calf with leather labels on the spine.* (35480) $125

This pamphlet explores the influence of indigenous languages and English on the Spanish spoken in New Mexico and Colorado, as well as the impact of Spanish on the English spoken in the same region. The paper concludes with a short survey of New Mexican Spanish folklore.

Espinosa (1880–1958) was probably the most prolific Latinx writer of the first half of the 20th century. He was born in Southern Colorado and grew up speaking Spanish and English. He was a leading expert on Spanish folklore and language in the American Southwest and was a professor at Stanford University.

Very good. Pamphlet.  

*Very good to near fine in wrappers.* (9433) $50


A collection of eight reports from the Virreyes of Nuevo Granada (modern day Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador), compiled by the then-Minister Plenipotentary of Colombia, stationed in Washington, DC. García y García collected these reports in South American and brought them with him to the US. Working with Ignacio Gómez, he prepared them for publication. From the beginning, readers complained that the book was poorly copyedited, with many errors in the names of people and places, which the editor acknowledges on the errata page, noting that the copies of the manuscripts he was working with were full of mistakes.

A good example of a typical Spanish-language imprint from the mid-18th century, when publications by Latin American ministers in the US predominated.

*A very good ex-library copy, with withdrawn stamps on the title page and shelf marks on the spine. Publisher's original purple cloth faded at the spine. This copy is inscribed by García y García on the half-title, "Al Honorable Señor Don Tomás Gadea. Su colega, José Antonio García." The recipient appears to have been a Peruvian politician.* (35492) $125

A "people's history" of Mexico written by a border community activist.

Gutiérrez de Lara was a Mexican labor organizer, writer, and attorney. He led the Cananea copper strike in 1906 against an American-owned mining company, an event widely considered one of the precursors of the Mexican Revolution. He was an officer under Francisco Madero during the Mexican revolution. He went into exile in the US after Madero's assassination in 1913. Despite warnings, in 1918 Gutiérrez returned to Mexico, was captured by the military, and executed.


The edition here includes additional material bringing events up to early 1916. According to an obituary in the Spanish edition of the *El Paso Times* (Feb. 8, 1918), Gutiérrez was a labor "agitator" in Los Angeles and Arizona. A story in the same paper, dated July 10, 1916, reported that he had been in Arizona for a time, organizing Mexican American voters. According to the article, he was about to return to Los Angeles for a vacation. He may have arranged for the printing of this edition at that time.

The audience for the book was almost certainly Mexican exiles and Mexican Americans, as Gutiérrez was living in the US at the time of its likely publication. His efforts in Arizona and California to raise the class consciousness of laborers would have fit well with the themes of *El pueblo mexicano*. The phrase "pueblo mexicano" of the title would have been understood as encompassing people of Mexican descent living in the United States. Editorial INEHRM republished this book in Mexico in 2003.

*First edition (first printing). A good only copy, with stained and worn covers.* (35518) $150


The autobiography of one of the few Hispanic women who published during the middle of the 20th century. Jaramillo was a prominent promoter of Spanish culture in New Mexico and wrote several important books.

Scarce in the first edition; the book has been reprinted a few times and is currently in print from the University of New Mexico Press. Very good in Good dust jacket. Hardcover.

*First edition (first printing). Old dampstain to one corner of the textblock, else a very good or better hardcover; jacket missing the bottom two inches at the spine. A decent copy of an uncommon book.* (12838) $50
List 13: Latinx Studies with US Spanish Imprints

**SCARCE 1930S CHICANO POETRY CHAPBOOK**


The poems are mostly rhyming couplets and are not particularly good. Perhaps the most interesting one is "San Antonio at Sunset", which describes charro cowboys. OCLC locates two copies.

*First edition (first printing). Covers somewhat stained, thus very good in stapled, tape-bound wrappers, as issued. This copy is inscribed, "To my old friends the Perez family. Sincerely, Rubén R. Lozano."*

(35515) $150


A notable artifact of Latinx political power in the early days of New Mexican statehood.

The laws passed during the second session of the first legislature after New Mexico obtained statehood. The state constitution required government documents to be issued in both English and Spanish during the first 20 years of statehood.

Lucero, a native Nuevomexicano from the Las Vegas area, was the first secretary of state for New Mexico. His daughter, Aurora Lucero-White Lea would write a number of books on New Mexican Spanish folklore.

*A very good copy in original legal calf binding. Top of spine chipped, corners wearing. With the 1913 ownership signature of Bartolo Bustos, a notary public in Santa Fé. Bustos may have been a member of the Pueblo tribe, as a person with his name appears on the list of members of the San Juan Pueblo in the Payments to Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, Senate Report 73, 1933. (305983) $125*
"WE CALL EVERYBODY AMERICANS WHO ARE NOT MEXICANS"


A scarce look at nuevomexicano life in the mid-19th century. Very few accounts by Mexican Americans are known from the nineteenth century and much of what survives was written later. However one seldom-tapped resource are the records of the New Mexican contested elections for the House of Representatives, which include testimony from many residents. The purpose of these reports was to gather facts about voting irregularities, but in the process, the attorneys for the candidates elicited much detail about nuevomexicano life, culture, and business. The depositions are just a snapshot in time but they provide details rarely found elsewhere in the contemporary record.

Despite losing the 1883 election to the House of Representatives by more than 1,000 votes, the Democrat Francisco Antonio Manzanares successfully challenged the re-election of the Republican Tranquilino Luna. The investigation took more than a year and by the time the House decided to award the non-voting seat to Manzanares, Luna had served half of his second term. Manzanares held the office for just one year and then declined to run again.

In his effort to overturn the election results, Manzanares was represented by José Francisco Chávez, one of the most prominent 19th century New Mexicans, who had some years earlier won the delegate’s seat in the House by contesting an election.

Much of the testimony reprinted in this volume has to do with connecting voters on the rolls to the people who actually voted. There is a great deal of confusion about names and nicknames. Among the interesting cultural details are the references to "Americans" (Anglos) and "Mexicans" (Latinx New Mexicans), a distinction made by members of both groups. As one witness explained, "We call everybody Americans who are not Mexicans" (p. 151). Another witness, who lived in Valencia County, south of Albuquerque, differentiated between the territory of New Mexico and the rest of the country, testifying, "I have lived [in Valencia] all the time, except about a year and a half while I resided in the States" (p. 234).

Chávez asked another witness about intermarriage: "Q: Is it not a fact that half-breeds raised in a family take the name and appellation of the family in which they are raised...? A: Yes, that is a fact." (p. 105).

One particular source of confusion was the practice of giving the same name to brothers. The judge broke in at one point to ask, "Q: How are these two Francisco Chavez distinguished? A: One is called Francisco Chavez 1st and the other Francisco Chavez 2nd." It is suggested to the witness that naming traditions are apt to cause confusion, to which he replies, "I think not." (p. 110).

A very good copy (paper tanned) in a modern cloth binding, stamped with the title on the spine. (35566) $500

263 pages. The laws enacted by the territorial legislature in 1897 and translated into Spanish. A scarce territorial imprint, especially in the Spanish translation. For many decades, the territorial and then the state government of New Mexico published most government reports in both English and Spanish. As artifacts, they demonstrate the importance of Hispano culture in the area. Relatively little research attention has been given to these publications, their relationship to the English-language versions, the often anonymous translators, and their financial importance to the businesses, often Spanish language newspapers, that printed them.

*Very good in wrappers with slight loss at the top of the spine. This copy is inscribed by George H. Wallace, the secretary of the territory from 1897 to 1901.* (305980) $125


263 pages. The laws enacted by the territorial legislature in 1897 and translated into Spanish. A scarce territorial imprint, especially in the Spanish translation. For many decades, the territorial and then the state government of New Mexico published most government reports in both English and Spanish. As artifacts, they demonstrate the importance of Hispano culture in the area. Relatively little research attention has been given to these publications, their relationship to the English-language versions, the often anonymous translators, and their financial importance to the businesses, often Spanish language newspapers, that printed them.

*Very good in legal calf with blue and red spine labels stamped in gilt. This copy is inscribed by George H. Wallace, the secretary of the territory from 1897 to 1901. Old library perforated stamp on title page; no other library markings.* (305981) $125
List 13: Latinx Studies with US Spanish Imprints

TROUBLES IN YANKILANDIA


A San Antonio imprint from the early years of its flourishing as a center of Spanish-language publishing.

This is a travelogue of a former Mexican minister of foreign affairs, who went into exile in the US following the assassination of president Francisco I. Madero. The book is presented as a series of letters to the author's aunt, written over a year, beginning in August 1914. Soon after the book was published, Moheno returned to Mexico, where he worked as an attorney and held various government posts.

Beyond reluctantly conceding that Americans were industrious, Moheno did not think much of the United States. "El primer derecho del hombre es viajar libremente; y sin embargo aquí se le coarta ese derecho y se le molesta de mil diversas maneras por razones de higiene, por razones de raza, por razones de falsa moralidad, por razones políticas y por otras peores. Así, todos los días se inventa una nueva dolencia que le puede impedir la entrada a este país" (p. 42)

[The principal human right is freedom of movement; nevertheless, here that right is restricted and we are harrassed in a thousand different ways, for reasons of health (or cleanliness?), for reasons of race, for reasons of fake morality, for political reasons, and many others still worse. Everyday the Americans invent a new hassle to block entrance to this country.]

Moheno is also struck by the injustice of the justice system, quoting often from newspaper accounts of trials of wealthy defendants who spend years in court and reports of African Americans arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to death in the space of a few days.

This book was published by a conservative San Antonio Spanish-language newspaper, and it offers a critical look at the United States as a refuge for Mexican exiles. The editor, in his introduction, relishes Moheno's no-holds-barred approach. "Como era de esperarse, sus refinamientos y sus sutilezas de latino no se podían avenir con las costumbres de Yankilandia y su obra resultó una tremenda requisitoria (p. vi)" [As one would expect, Moheno's Latin refinement and subtlety could not be reconciled with the customs of Yankilandia and what results is a tremendous interrogation of American society.]

This book was issued in decorative wrappers with one of the most striking cover designs of any Spanish-language press. The artist, Mariano Martínez Vizuet, was an exiled Mexican caricaturist who regularly contributed to the Revista Mexicana.

First edition (first printing). A very good copy; three leaves somewhat clumsily strengthened with Japanese tissue at the lower corners; pages mostly unopened; minor chipping and soiling to covers. An attractive, and eye-catching copy. (35522) $300
List 13: Latinx Studies with US Spanish Imprints

**UFW STRIKE BENEFIT EVENT**


"Cosmic cars are defined ... as those which are psychedelically painted and representatives of the 'new folk art'" (San Rafael Daily Independent Journal, August 12, 1967). The judges were all well-known poster artists: Stanley Mouse, Wes Wilson, Alton Kelly, and Rick Griffin.

The event also featured bands, including Charlie Musselwhite, whose names make up much of the poster text. Along the bottom, in small type, is the legend: "A benefit for Delano grape strikers." At the time of the event, the United Farm Worker's grape strike had expanded to a nationwide boycott.

A well-known poster, featured in the Art of Rock (a catalog of iconic Sixties posters) as AOR 2.298, but somewhat scarce. Very Good. Trade Paperback.

*Original printing, measuring 17-1/16 by 23-1/16 inches with Bindweed Press imprint in lower left. Typical of silkscreen posters, there is some variation in the density of ink. As with almost all of these posters, the paper shows through at the top, but much less than most. There is a one-inch tear along the right edge, crossing the printed border. It is neatly repaired on the back (verso) with Japanese tissue. With some minor bumping to the edges. A solid B/B+ example.* (4234) $250
List 13: Latinx Studies with US Spanish Imprints

1935 TEJANA NOVEL


A scarce, early novel by a Latina writer. O'Shea's novel is narrated by a mesquite tree growing in South Texas over three-and-a-half centuries, from the first arrival of Spanish explorers in south Texas to the twentieth century. Texas A&M University Press republished the book in 2000, and offered the following background: "Elena Zamora O'Shea tells South Texas political and ethnographic history, filled with details of daily life such as songs, local plants and folk medicines, foods and recipes, peone/patron relations, and the Tejano ranch vocabulary... Using the literary device of the tree's narration, O'Shea raises issues of culture, discrimination, and prejudice she could not have addressed in her own voice in that day and explicitly states the Mexican American ideology of 1930s Texas."

O'Shea's book is certainly all that, while offering an idealized vision of benovolent Spanish settlers. But the book turns unexpectedly sad, as half a century of violence, lawlessness, and social disorder wracks the landscape in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The tall, stately tree (el palo alto of the title), once a place for lovers to meet, becomes a gallows for lynchings and semi-judicial hangings. The book ends (spoiler alert) just before the narrator is cut down to make way for a new road. El Mesquite offers many meanings to unpack.

O'Shea, who took the surname of her British husband, grew up in South Texas in a Spanish land grant family. She was a teacher for two decades as a young woman, and writes in her brief autobiographical introduction, "When I began teaching, it nearly broke my father's heart. The women of his people had always stayed at home and accepted what came to them from their parents, without any protest."

First edition (first printing). Fine in a very near fine dust jacket with some fading at the spine and a bit of edgewear. A nice copy. (35514) $450
List 13: Latinx Studies with US Spanish Imprints

DEFENSE OF A CUBAN TIRANT FROM FILADELFIA

29. Olañeta, José de. *Juicio de residencia del escelentísimo señor Don Miguel Tacón,... ó sea Coleccion de varios escritos ... con un apéndice que contiene las respectivas sentencias*. Filadelfia: Imprenta de A. Walker, 1839. 199 pages.

Miguel Tacón was a controversial governor of Cuba from 1834 to 1838. He initiated many public works, especially in Havana, but he also repressed dissent, encouraged the traffic in slaves, and was seen by many as a despot. At the end of his appointment, according to the Law of the Indies, he (like all senior officials), was subject to a "juicio de residencia" (a judgment of residence). This is a pro-Tacón report, apparently aimed at heading off any problems that might come out of the formal juicio. Several other pamphlets on the subject were also published in Spain.

An attractively printed book; the reason for its publication in the US is not clear.

*Pages somewhat foxed, else a very good copy in the publisher's cloth binding.* (35521) $250

ONE OF 10 DELUXE COPIES


This book has a troubled history with Chicano scholars because class issues. Otero was a well-off New Mexican from a prominent family (her cousin Miguel Antonio Otero was territorial governor) and a writer seemingly comfortable with Anglo culture. Margaret García Davidson notes, writing about both Oteros, "These two writers stand at the margins of Mexican-American literary history, their works ignored, dismissed, or distorted." Yet she argues that by dismissing them, "Chicano literary critics have failed to recover the works on their own terms and have, in effect, dictated Chicano theory."

In addition to her general argument that Old Spain needs to be read on its own terms, Davidson points out that Nina Otero's account of the Penitentes offers one of the earliest Mexican American views on the distinctively Mexican American religious group.

*Very good in the publisher's red morocco binding with red marbled endpapers; with significant surface scuffing to back cover. Opposite the title page is a handwritten note in red ink, "one of ten copies in full red morocco." Obviously, an scarce issue of this book.* (305993) $100
List 13: Latinx Studies with US Spanish Imprints

LATINX POLITICS IN 19TH CENTURY NEW MEXICO


A scarce look at nuevomexicano life in the mid-19th century. Very few accounts by Mexican Americans are known from the nineteenth century and much of what survives was written later. However one seldom tapped resource are the records of the contested elections for the House of Representatives, which include testimony from many residents. The purpose of these reports was to gather facts about voting irregularities, but in the process, the attorneys for the candidates elicited much detail about nuevomexicano life, culture, and business. The depositions are just a snapshot in time but they provide details rarely found elsewhere in the contemporary record.

In 1853, the people of the Territory of New Mexico elected José M. Gallegos to represent them as a delegate to the House of Representatives. Gallegos thus became the first Mexican American and second Hispanic (after Joseph Marion Hernández of Florida) to serve in Congress. After his first term, he won a close reelection race with Miguel Antonio Otero, the father of the future territorial governor with the same name.

Otero was more politically connected than Gallegos and would serve a number of roles in New Mexican government. After initially losing the vote count, he appealed Gallegos's election to the House of Representatives, which investigated and awarded the seat to Otero.

Otero argued on somewhat questionable evidence that Gallegos's 99-vote majority was the result of illegal voting by New Mexico residents who, under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, had opted for Mexican citizenship. Many other examples of improper voting on both sides were also alleged, including priests rejecting votes for Otero, bandits stopping election officials and substituting ballots, and much voting of minors.

The election dispute seems to have mostly involved majority nuevomexicano regions of New Mexico. The testimony and evidence presented in this case provide a trove of information about life in New Mexico in the mid-19th century. For example, under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, residents of New Mexico had one year to elect to retain their Mexican citizenship. If they did not opt to retain their Mexican citizenship, they automatically became American citizens. The process for opting out was ill-defined and local county officials seem to have kept their own records.

Otero claimed that many men on these informal lists of Mexican citizens had voted illegally. Gallegos's attorneys solicited testimony that the names of those opting for Mexican citizenship were added to the lists without any formal request.

For example, Miguel Pino testified, "Mr. Ortiz wanted me to make out a list of persons who intended to go to Mexico... We were at that time living under a military government, and it oppressed us so much that we intended to emigrate, and I therefore put their names in a book, and induced some others to do so too."

A fascinating document, worthy of further study. For more about this election, see Fray Angelico
List 13: Latinx Studies with US Spanish Imprints

Chavez's study of Gallegos, Trés Macho—He Said.

A very good copy, attractively bound in quarter-leather and decorated paper. (13391) $1,000

A MONUMENT TO THE LONGEST-SERVING HISPANIC GOVERNOR

32. Otero, Miguel A. Mensaje de Miguel A. Otero, Gobernador de Nuevo Mexico a la Asamblea Legislativa 35ta. Enero 19 de 1903. Santa Fe: J. S. Duncan, Impresor Público, 1903. First edition. Approximately 700 pages with various pagination. The report territorial governor Miguel Otero sent to the legislature as it was about to begin its new session.

The opening section is a 61-page overview of the state of the territory. The message urges the representatives to think about the interests of the entire territory not just their local needs. Otero also laments the recent assassination of President William McKinley, which delayed New Mexico's petition for statehood once again. Following Otero's message are 29 reports (informes) from the various governmental departments and agencies on their activities over the previous two years since the Legislature last convened. Each report is printed and paginated separately, then sewn together and glued into wrappers. A very useful picture of the New Mexican territorial government, printed entirely in Spanish.

Otero was the second of several generations of his family who were successful in business and active in politics. He was also one of a small number of Hispanic New Mexicans educated outside of the Southwest in the 19th century. Otero attended St. Louis University and the University of Notre Dame. He was a well-known Republican and McKinley appointed him governor of the Territory of New Mexico in 1897; Theodore Roosevelt appointed him for a second term. He was easily the highest ranking Latinx political leader in the 19th and early 20th centuries; in fact, his nine years as governor makes him the longest-serving Latinx governor in US history. This message is one of the key artifacts documenting Otero's position as New Mexican governor.

A very good copy, in the original printed wrappers. Some loss to the spine and corners, but an attractive copy of a rare survivor. (10050) $750
List 13: Latinx Studies with US Spanish Imprints


This version of the report is identical to the stand-alone version, except for the page numbering, but lacks the table of contents. This has been extracted from "Annual Reports of the Department of the Interior for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1905. Governors of Territories, Etc."

A detailed survey of the conditions in the Territory of New Mexico, with department-by-department reports from the various government offices, with the most space devoted to mining.

Otero, in office as the territorial governor for nine years, remains the longest-serving Latinx governor in US history. He was part of a New Mexican business and political dynasty, was proud of his Spanish roots, and promoted nuevomexicano culture throughout his career.

*Very good; bound in recent red cloth.* (305984) $75


This version of the report is identical to the stand-alone version, except for the page numbering, but it lacks the table of contents. This has been extracted from "Annual Reports of the Department of the Interior for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1897. Miscellaneous Reports."

A detailed survey of the conditions in the Territory of New Mexico, with department-by-department reports from the various government offices, with the most space devoted to mining.

Otero, in office as the territorial governor for nine years, remains the longest-serving Latinx governor in US history. He was part of a New Mexican business and political dynasty, was proud of his Spanish roots, and promoted nuevomexicano culture throughout his career. This was his first report as governor.

*Very good; bound in recent blue cloth.* (305985) $75
List 13: Latinx Studies with US Spanish Imprints


A detailed survey of the conditions in the Territory of New Mexico, with department-by-department reports from the various government offices, with the most space devoted to mining. The final section includes descriptions of each county in the territory.

Otero, in office as the territorial governor for nine years, remains the longest-serving Latinx governor in US history. He was part of a New Mexican business and political dynasty, was proud of his Spanish roots, and promoted Hispanic New Mexico throughout his career. In Otero's opening summary, which seems to reflect his personal views, he extols (if obliquely) the virtues and the Americanness of hardworking Hispanics in the territory:

"While New Mexico has the lowest average of native paupers and criminals of any State in the Union (there has never been a poor farm in the Territory for the simple reason that no such institution was ever necessary to care for any portion of her population), her people have been too often maligned, and a misinformed public press has often grossly perverted public opinion, yet she has gone steadily forward building upon a firm and conservative basis in all those things which tend to the greatness of an American Commonwealth" (p. 10).

This report also includes contributions from other Hispanic officials, including José Francisco Chavez, Benjamin M. Read, José Sena, Solomon Luna, and others. Very good. Leather bound.

Very good in full calf, wearing at the edges. The table of contents calls for several maps not present here. This copy has a map of the Gallup district, the post route map of the territory, and the map of Pajarito Park. This matches the collation of the previous copy I had twenty years ago, and there is no evidence of map removal. The missing maps may not have been included in the finished volume. (14344) $350
List 13: Latinx Studies with US Spanish Imprints


A detailed survey of the conditions in the Territory of New Mexico, with an overview of the counties and towns (308 pages); industrial development; the doings of federal officials in the territory; and reports of territorial officials.

Otero, in office as the territorial governor for nine years, remains the longest-serving Latinx governor in US history. He was part of a New Mexican business and political dynasty, was proud of his Spanish roots, and promoted nuevomexicano throughout his career. While this report is not appreciably shorter than those of other years, Otero in his opening message says he has attempted to make the reports more concise, per the request of the Secretary of Interior. His own message is limited to two pages, concluding with a call for New Mexican statehood.

This report also includes contributions from other Latinx officials, including José Francisco Chávez and José Sena.

Front wrapper reattached with Japanese tissue; some flaking to the spine wrappers, thus only good. (306012) $150


A report by the third generation of Miguel Antonio Oteros to serve in New Mexican politics. In his introductory message, Otero describes the nineteenth-century-style operations of New Mexico’s fiscal accounting and reports on new electric machines he installed.

First edition (first printing). Very good in wrappers (paperback), as issued. (35508) $50

A collection of reminiscences on the culture and history of Spanish New Mexico written by an early Chicana writer.

This book has a troubled history with Chicano scholars because class issues. Otero was a well-off New Mexican from a prominent family (her cousin Miguel Antonio Otero was territorial governor) and a writer seemingly comfortable with Anglo culture. Margaret Garcia Davidson notes, writing about both Oteros, "These two writers stand at the margins of Mexican-American literary history, their works ignored, dismissed, or distorted." Yet she argues that by dismissing them, "Chicano literary critics have failed to recover the works on their own terms and have, in effect, dictated Chicano theory."

In addition to her general argument that Old Spain needs to be read on its own terms, Davidson points out that Nina Otero's account of the Penitentes offers one of the earliest Mexican American views on the distinctively Mexican American religious group.

First edition (first printing, with no later printings noted). Old review tipped onto a preliminary blank, else very good in a a very good, spine darkened dust wrapper. Despite some loss at the top of the spine, this is one of the nicer copies of this book. (9488) $250


A scarce, Spanish-language issue of this key document in New Mexican history, the proceedings of the state constitutional convention. Many of the delegates to the convention were nuevomexicanos and this and other official documents in Spanish were essential to encouraging their constituents to understand and participate in the process.

Among the proposals put forth were a guarantee of the rights of the people under the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (October 31), a proposal to allow segregated schools for African American children but not for children of "procedencia Española" (November 7), and a law that would make it illegal to bring alcohol into Indian country (November 16).

A very good copy in full legal calf, as issued. An attractive copy. (13974) $450

A curious book, essentially an English translation of the index for the 42-volume set of documents related to the European discovery of the Americas published between 1864 and 1884. However, this work offers insight into Read's work as a historian and promoter of Spanish history. The purpose of the book seems to have been to promote Read's work as a freelance historian. For a fee, he offers other historians certified copies of any document in the index (Read was proud to own the only complete set of the Documentos ineditos in New Mexico), in the original Spanish or in Read's English translation. He also offers the hope that a full history of the "discovery of the New World and the conquest and civilization of ... the American continent" will one day be written by a New Mexican—in other words, by someone who, like Read, was heir to both the Anglo and Spanish cultures and historical traditions. Erlinda González-Berry called it, "an inestimable contribution to the historiographic endeavor" (*Recovering The U.S Hispanic Literary Heritage*, Volume VI).

Benjamin Maurice Read (Las Cruces, NM, 1852 - Santa Fe, NM, 1927) was the leading Latinx historian in New Mexico. His father, Benjamin Franklin Read, arrived in New Mexico as a soldier during the Mexican American war and soon married Maria Ignacia Cano. (The origins of Read's mother is somewhat obscure. In the 1860 and 1870 censuses, her birthplace is given as New Mexico; in Read's *Historia ilustrada de Nuevo Mexico* (p. 456) he says she immigrated with her parents to New Mexico from Sonora [Mexico]. In the 20th century, Read reported her birthplace as Spain to census officials). Benjamin F. and Maria had four boys in quick succession, the last after Benjamin F. died in 1857. Maria soon remarried a nuevomexicano farmer, Meteo Ortiz, who raised the boys.

Read became a lawyer and served in the territorial legislature and as speaker of the New Mexico House of Representatives. In 1910, he began publishing a series of historical works looking at New Mexico history from the viewpoint of its residents of Spanish origin. His view of history, as a story that needed to consider ethnic and cultural viewpoints, was rare at the time. He was implicitly, and sometime explicitly, arguing that most histories of the Southwest were Anglo histories, a viewpoint he intended to counter, in part by writing books on the Southwest first in Spanish and only later in English. Very good. Hardcover.

*First edition (first printing). Very good in tan cloth. This copy, like most, is inscribed by the author, in this case generically, "With my compliments. Benjamin M. Read. Santa Fe, N.M., Jan'y. 1914." (35476) $150
List 13: Latinx Studies with US Spanish Imprints

**A MAJOR WORK OF LATINX HISTORY**


An early and important work of Latinx history and the most substantial effort to that time to present Mexican American view of the Mexican-American war.

The volume of books devoted to the war that defined the American West fill many fat bibliographies, yet virtually all the writing is by Americans or Mexicans and hardly any of it, until recent times, was written by the Mexican citizens who became Americans with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. In fact, six decades after the treaty was signed, when the former-lawyer-turned-historian Benjamin Read sat down to write this book, very few Mexican Americans, outside of a handful of Texans, had ever attempted to write a history of any sort.

Read, having grown up bilingual, chose to write in Spanish for the Mexican American community. A Mexican newspaper noticed that Read wrote in American Spanish: “Es cierto que la redacción [del libro] se reciente un poco de la “sajonización” de nuestro idioma” [It is certain that the writing has a whiff of the Saxonization of our language] (*El Correo*, Chihuahua, Mexico, August 2, 1910).

In the introduction this book, Read declared it to be, “la primera obra de historia escrita por un hijo de Nuevo Mexico, descendiente de ambos raíces, la sajona y la latina” [the first history book written by a son of New Mexico descended from both races, the Anglo Saxon and the Latino]. The book was big news throughout the nuevomexicano community, with the *Revista popular de Nuevo Mexico* devoting an entire page to it on August 19, 1910, and many other Spanish language newspapers offering almost exclusively glowing reviews.

"La historia no está escrito bajo el punto de vista de Washington ni tampoco del de México, sino del aspecto de las colonias que fueron anexadas y suplieron la verdadera causa de la contienda" [This history is not written from the point of view of Washington, instead it presents the view of the people who were annexed and it supplies the true causes of the conflict], offered *El Nuevo Mexicano* (Santa Fe) on July 30, 1910.

Recent scholarship by Erlinda Gonzalez-Berry has cited this book and Read's later history of New Mexico, written deliberately in response to biased English-language histories, as arguments "ostensibly over the veracity of the facts, [but] they really were about a broader issue; namely, who had the authority to write that history." She concludes, "However, once Anglo-American hegemony laid exclusionary claim to the frontier, the question Read raises was rendered moot, his contestory treatises buried in the archival dustbin, virtually erased from the nuevomexicano collective memory."

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This book is scarce. The last copy at auction was in 2005. It is a key book in Latinx history.

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Read became a lawyer and served in the territorial legislature and as speaker of the New Mexico House of Representatives. In 1910, he began publishing a series of historical works looking at New Mexico history from the viewpoint of its residents of Spanish origin. His view of history, as a story that needed to consider ethnic and cultural viewpoints, was rare at the time.

This book is scarce. The last copy at auction was in 2005. It is a key book in Latinx history.

“A near fine copy in the original blue cloth binding. Ownership signature of L. M. Salazar inside. About as nice as they come. (306007) $1,850

“Once Anglo-American hegemony laid exclusionary claim to the frontier, the question Read raises was rendered moot, his contestory treatises buried in the archival dustbin, virtually erased from the nuevomexicano collective memory.”

—Erlinda González-Berry
List 13: Latinx Studies with US Spanish Imprints

**IMPORTANT NUEVOMEXICANO HISTORY**


The second history of New Mexico written from the perspective of its Latinx residents (following De Thoma’s 19th century book) and the first by a native nuevomexicano. This is a very scarce book. The English-language edition, translated by Eleuterio Baca but with significant differences in content (see below), had a 500-copy print run and appears 12 times in RareBookHub’s auction records since 1999. This original Spanish-language edition has no auction history at all.

Of the well-known New Mexican historians, Read, Bradford Prince, Ralph Twitchell, and Hubert Bolton, only Read was a native Spanish speaker. Read was also the only one to invest heavily in obtaining both copies and originals of source documents from the archives in Spain and Mexico (and he published a guide to them in English called “Chronological Digest…”, in which he offered copies and translations to other historians, for a fee). As such, he felt free to openly criticize other historians’ work, especially when it failed to consider Spanish-language sources or relied on faulty translations.

To fund this ambitious history, Read solicited contributions from prominent New Mexicans, who, in exchange, were given a page in the book, with a photograph and a short biography. Eighty-eight nuevomexicanos are profiled, along with nineteen Anglos. The majority of these biographies were not included in the English edition, making this book a key work for both images and historical information about the Latinx leaders of New Mexico in the early 20th century.

Read’s at-times combative approach made him few friends and following his death in 1927, Erlinda González-Berry has documented deliberate efforts by his rival Anglo historians to minimize his contributions to New Mexican historiography (see “Benjamin Read: New Mexico’s Bernal Díaz del Castillo” in Recovering the US Hispanic Literary Heritage, vol. 6). As of early 2020, of Read, Prince, Twitchell, and Bolton, Read is the only one without a Wikipedia entry.

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*First edition (first printing). A bit of chipping to the cloth at the top of the spine, else a very good copy in the publisher's original plum-colored cloth.* (35482) $2,250
List 13: Latinx Studies with US Spanish Imprints

EARLY LATINX HISTORY FOR SCHOOLS

44. Read, Benjamin M. *Popular Elementary History of New Mexico*. Santa Fe: Benjamin M. Read, 1914. First edition. 186 pages, including one double-page map, an index, and appendices listing government officials. Illustrated with black and white photographs.

An important history of New Mexico from the perspective of the Spanish American founders of the state. Read, a historian and politician, was born to an Anglo father and a Mexican mother. He spoke and frequently wrote in Spanish and was an enthusiastic promoter of Spanish culture in New Mexico. In this book, he writes in the preface, "My chief purpose in the preparation of this brief popular history has been to enable the poor and the children of our State, especially those who are the descendants of the first explorers and conquerors, to partake of the interest and enthusiasm one experiences when reading of the marvelous deeds, the wonderful foresight, the peerless valor, and the sublime faith of the men who first visited, conquered, settled, and christianized this land of ours."

This book is a condensation of his previous English- and Spanish-language histories of the state.

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*Spine somewhat faded, else very good in the publisher's red cloth binding.* (13503) $150

The American representative of the Comisión Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen [Regulatory Commission of the Sisal Fiber Market] narrates his actions in the US, from 1915 to 1917. The Mexican Revolution broke the US monopoly on sisal fiber cultivation in Yucatán, Mexico, and that led to great wealth in the Mexican state as fiber prices soared during the First World War. The increase in prices led to great concern in the United States, with extensive hearings in Congress.

An uncommon Spanish-language imprint, with six holdings in OCLC, three in the US and three in Mexico.

*First edition (first printing). Good only, in stained and creased wrappers.* (35516) $65


The Old Guide is one of the earliest memoirs by a Mexican immigrant and it is particularly interesting for Rodriguez’s first-hand accounts of early Texas state history and for his religious work, for which there is no comparable account of Mexican American protestantism in the 19th century.

Rodriguez was born in Zaragoza, Mexico, in 1829, and moved to San Antonio twelve years later, when it was part of the Texas Republic. As an adult, he became a surveyor, and then he served as a scout for the US Army for more than a decade. During the Civil War he turned to ranching. He converted to Methodism and became a minister in 1878. In later life, he was a well-known horseback preacher active in the Mexican American communities around San Antonio.

The book is quite scarce and there are no auction records on RareBookHub. Howes US-Iana (R-399) and other sources give the publication date as 1897 or 1898, based on the dates in the introduction. However, a 1907 article in the Christian Advocate, an organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, describes the book as having "recently c[o]me from the presses" (Vol. 68, no. 19, May 10, 1907).

*Corners rounded, some staining to pages. Recently respined with paper matching the original covers. In a chemise and slipcase.* (306014) $2,750
SCARCE SAN FRANCISCO SPANISH IMPRINT

47. Trigo, Jose M. Moral teórico-práctica y educación para el uso de las escuelas y de las familias. San Francisco de California: The History Company, 1891. First Edition. 208 pages. A very scarce San Francisco Spanish imprint, with four copies located in OCLC.

Trigo’s Moral teórico-práctica, the title of which translates to something like, “General Instruction and Theoretical and Practical Morals for Schools and Families”, is a curious work, approaching the modern self-help book. In his dedication, Trigo explains that his goal is to offer “some teachings that I find useful to guide you on the path to the good life, which can only be reached with a healthy body and a tranquil soul” (“algunas enseñanzas que considero útiles para guiaros por el camino del bien en la vida; único por el que podreis alcanzar la salud del cuerpo y la tranquilidad del alma”).

Trigo addresses a wide range of topics, from the notion of liberty to physical development to citizen obligations during war. There are sections, with portrait illustrations, of the heroes of independence, George Washington and Simón de Bolívar. He ends the book with a strong statement of equality, arguing that “all men, regardless of race, color, or religious belief, are our brothers” and that modern science has proven that there is no difference between the races (“Todos los hombres, cualquiera que sea su raza, color, ó creencia religiosa, son nuestros hermanos...La ciencia moderna no admite diferencia esencial entre las facultades de los hombres de cualquiera raza que sean...”. (p. 186)).

Trigo was an immigrant from Spain who arrived in the US about 1883 (see St. Louis Dispatch, April 20, 1900). In the early 1890s, he wrote a number of educational books in Spanish for Hubert Howe Bancroft’s History Company, with the intent of distributing them throughout California and Latin America. Within two years, Trigo had filed suit against Bancroft, alleging that he had never received any royalties and that late in 1891, the company stopped selling the books. According to newspaper accounts of the lawsuit, “a good many thousand copies were sold in California and the Spanish countries of the south” (San Francisco Examiner, Feb. 3, 1893).

In 1895, Trigo was in St. Louis operating the Spanish-American Educational Company, which reprinted several of his History Company titles. He was appointed as honorary consul to Spain in St. Louis in 1900 and lived in that city until 1915, when he and two of his sons set out for South America to run the Latin American offices of a midwest barber supply company.

First edition (first printing). In the publisher’s decorated cloth binding. An ex-library copy, with call numbers on the spine, a decorative bookplate on the front pastedown, and a pocket affixed to the rear pastedown. Very scarce. (35483) $250

A very scarce and little-known San Francisco Spanish imprint.

This is the first of four beginning readers for Spanish-speakers, illustrated with engravings likely made for other publications. Trigo’s text, which relies on rhyme and repetitive sounds, name-checks many Spanish-speaking countries and cities, from Barcelona to Washington, DC, where the book was written.

Trigo, a native of Spain, arrived in the US about 1883, moved to California in the late 1880s and became a key part of Hubert Howe Bancroft’s History Company’s plan to publish Spanish-language educational materials, which are advertised on the back cover of this book. Within two years, Trigo had filed suit against Bancroft, alleging that he had never received any royalties and that late in 1891, the company stopped selling his books. According to newspaper accounts of the lawsuit, “a good many thousand copies were sold in California and the Spanish countries of the south” (San Francisco Examiner, Feb. 3, 1893).

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*First edition (first printing). In the publisher's printed paper-over-boards binding which shows some surface wear.*

(306008) $125

**WITH HANDWRITTEN CORRECTIONS**

49. Trujillo, Josué. La penitencia a través de la civilización. Santa Fe, NM: (the author), 1947. First Edition. 16 pages, including ads for businesses in Santa Fe. 4 by 7 inches.

A pamphlet, in Spanish, in support of the New Mexico penitentes, a group of lay Catholics who practice self-flagellation during pilgrimage walks. Trujillo offers an explanation of the practice, defines terms, and gives a history of the group in New Mexico. Uncommon, with six copies recorded in WorldCat.

*A fine copy in wrappers. With handwritten corrections on three pages, including a three-line insert concerning Taos, New Mexico.* (35479) $50
List 13: Latinx Studies with US Spanish Imprints

A MEXICAN AMERICAN'S GUIDE TO THE SPANISH LANGUAGE

50. Velázquez de la Cadena, Mariano; L. Hargous; and Manuel de Torres. Dufief's Nature Displayed in her Mode of Teaching Language to Man; Being a new and infallible method of acquiring languages with unparallelled rapidity; deduced from the analysis of the human mind, and consequently suited to every capacity: Adapted to the Spanish. New-York: Printed for, and Sold by the Authors, 1825. First Edition. With a second title page, in Spanish: La naturaleza descubierta por N. G. Dufief, en el modo con que ella enseña el lenguaje a los hombres... Nueva-York: En la Imprenta de Tompkins & Floyd, 1825.

Two volumes: [iii], xlvi, [viii], 413, 78 pages; [xi], [2], 243, 310 pages. Each volume offers instruction in the Spanish language written in English followed by a separately paginated selection of readings in Spanish.

Nicolas Gouin Dufief wrote a very successful guide to learning French that was first published in 1804 and went through many editions. In 1811, Lewis Hargous, a professor of French and Spanish (later at Princeton) and Manuel de Trujillo de Torres (ca. 1764–1822), a diplomat and Spanish teacher, made an authorized adaptation of Dufief's book to Spanish. Torres, a native of Spain, emigrated to Colombia in 1778; participated in an independence uprising in 1794; and fled to the US in 1796, where he lived until his death at age 58. Following Colombian independence, Torres was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the US.

This is a revised second edition, published after Torres's death with a significant contribution from the New York Spanish teacher, Mariano Velázquez. The introduction, perhaps written by Dufief, credits Velázquez "for the perfection which the work has obtained" and it describes him as "the Principal of an extensive Seminary, where the natives of Spanish America receive a complete education." Velázquez (1778–1860) was born in Mexico and emigrated in the early 19th century to New York, where he lived the rest of his life as an American citizen. He published many books on language and a Spanish-English Dictionary that remained in print for 150 years.

Velázquez was the first and the most prolific Mexican American writer of the 19th century. On the first page of the Spanish readings section (Lector español) in volume II, Velázquez contributes an original poem, one of the first to be published by a Mexican American. To date, Velázquez has received very little critical attention in the United States. His contributions to the Spanish language have been reviewed by Spanish academics. See for example, Maria del Mar Vilar García's El español, segunda lengua en los Estados Unidos (Universidad de Murcia, 2008, third edition). She concludes that Velázquez was one of the great pillars of Spanish teaching in the US during the 19th century [unos de los "grandes pilares de la enseñanza del español en los Estados Unidos durante el siglo XIX" (p. 350)]. Cecilio Garriga Escribano and Raquel Gállego Paz, at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, consider his dictionary in their paper, "Velázquez de la Cadena y la lexicografía bilingüe inglés / español" (2008). Rafael Nevado Gómez explores another of his books in "Mariano Velázquez de la Cadena (1778–1860) y la adaptación del Manual Ollendorff para la enseñanza de lenguas extranjeras" (Boletín de la Sociedad Española de Historiografía, 2017).

For more on Torres and his connection to Latin American independence movements, see Raúl Coronado's A World Not to Come, pp. 152ff.

First edition (first printing). A pleasant set, bound in the late 19th century in brown pebbled morocco and decorated paper-covered boards. Previous owner's name and bookplate on preliminaries.

(35564) $1,250
“La escacez que hay de Gramaticas Inglesa para uso de los Españoles, en los Estados Unidos, ha sido lo unico que me ha movido á presentar éstos Elementos, y no el desea de paracer Autor”

My only motivation for publishing Elementos is the scarcity of English Grammars for Hispanics in the United States, not a desire to look like an Author.

The first book printed in Spanish in New York (according to the author on p. 310, and your cataloguer has not located an earlier book). *Elementos* is also arguably the first book by a Mexican American writer, and one of the first books written specifically for Hispanics in the US.

Velázquez is perhaps most recognized as the author of the Velázquez English-Spanish dictionary, first published in 1852 and in print for 150 years. He was born in Mexico in 1778, most likely in the capital, where his wealthy family had lived for more than a hundred years. He apparently came to the US to study in the late 18th century and held various Spanish government posts in Europe until 1809, when he returned to the US for good. He married, raised a family, worked as a Spanish professor at Columbia University, and then died in New York in 1860. In 1852, he published the first of many editions on two continents of his English-Spanish dictionary.

Little, if any, critical attention has been paid to Velázquez in the US and as best I can determine, he has not been subject to any of the "recovery" efforts to identify and recognize early Hispanic writers in the US. He has, however, received recent critical attention in Spain.

Maria del Mar Vilar García devotes some 20 pages to Velázquez in her *El español, segunda lengua en los Estado Unidos* (Universidad de Murcia, 2008, third edition). She concludes that he was one of the great pillars of Spanish teaching in the US during the 19th century [unos de los "grandes pilares de la enseñanza del español en los Estados Unidos durante el siglo XIX" (p. 350)]. Cecilio Garriga Escribano and Raquel Gállego Paz, at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, consider his dictionary in their paper, "Velázquez de la Cadena y la lexicografía bilingüe inglés / español" (2008). Rafael Nevado Gómez explores another of his books in "Mariano Velázquez de la Cadena (1778–1860) y la adaptación del Manual Ollendorff para la enseñanza de lenguas extranjeras" (*Boletín de la Sociedad Española de Historiografía*, 2017).

With *Elementos*, Velázquez inaugurated a robust century of Spanish-language publishing in New York. Prior to 1810, most US Spanish imprints originated in Philadelphia which, while briefly the capital of the US, was the American base of Spanish diplomats from the peninsula, as well as present-day Mexico and South America. But with revolution shaking the Hispanic world, expatriates, exiles, and immigrants were settling in New York in ever greater numbers. These first Hispanic immigrants were Velázquez’s audience.

In his prologue, he explains his motivations for this book, "La escasez que hay de Gramaticas Inglesa para uso de los Españoles, en los Estados Unidos, ha sido lo unico que me ha movido á presentar éstos Elementos, y no el desea de paracer Autor" (capitalization and diacritical marks from the original). [My only motivation for publishing *Elementos* is the scarcity of English Grammars for Spaniards in the United States, not a desire to look like an Author]. At the time this book was written, the term "españoles" would have encompassed all of Spanish-speaking Latin America as well as Spain.

*Elementos* is a landmark book in American Spanish publishing, New York publishing history, Spanish-English philology, and Mexican American studies. OCLC locates 14 copies, but the book is scarce in commerce.
Bound in contemporary sheep, with a red calf spine label. Covers somewhat scuffed, but generally a solid copy. (35513) $4,500

ESSAYS ON THE MEXICAN CONSTITUTION FROM LA


A collection of essays critical of the Mexican constitution, originally published in the Revista mexicana, a Spanish-language weekly in San Antonio, Texas.

Vera Estañol was for a time an education minister in Mexico, during the Huerta administration. He went into exile in Los Angeles for a number of years, publishing several anti-Carranza works, including this one. By the 1930s, he was back in Mexico and president of the national bar association.

This is an example of the literature of the Mexican Revolution published by writers in exile in the United States. Most revolutionarily material was published in Texas, and this book, having first appeared there, suggests the influence the Spanish-language publishers had even as far west as Los Angeles.

First edition (first printing). Pages foxed, else very good in green cloth (no dust jacket). This copy is inscribed by the author to his daughter on the anniversary of Mexican independence: “Los Angeles, 16 de septiembre de 1920. A mi muy amada hija Enriqueta. Jorge Vera Estañol.” (35517) $125

This is one of two Spanish translations of Webb’s Masonic Monitor published in the US in 1822. This one appeared in New York on November 21; the other was issued in Philadelphia. These two books are the two earliest guides to Freemasonry published in Spanish anywhere in the Americas.

Guillermo de los Reyes Heredia discusses the importance of Freemasonry to Mexican independence—the first two political parties in Mexico were essentially competing groups of Masons—in “Translating, Smuggling, and Recovering Books in Nineteenth Century Mexico: Thomas Smith Webb...,,” included in the sixth volume of the Recovering the Hispanic Literary Heritage series.

The Philadelphia edition is a straightforward translation of the 1818 edition of Webb’s Monitor. This New York edition is, according to Reyes, “not presented in its literal form” but has been rewritten to introduce the ideas of masonry to a new audience. This edition also has a unique, unattributed preface by the editors or perhaps the unnamed translator. The preface describes masonry as a universal order in which “all men were born brothers” and that the “whole world is just a replica, in which each nation is like a family, and each individual is like a son” (translations quoted from Reyes). This seems intended to place freemasonry in the mainstream of independence and “Rights of Man” movements flourishing in Europe and the Americas at the time.

Very scarce, with just a few institutional holdings.

A good-only copy, rather poorly bound soon after publication. One gathering is out of order and the sheets are not trimmed at right angles; one leaf missing a quarter-sized piece, affecting a few words. The binding was blue paper-covered boards with a sheepskin spine. The blue paper has been almost completely removed from the front board. Old dampstains inside. Not pretty, but the best copy I have been able to locate. (35563)