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Book Reviews

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Historic Preservation and the Imagined West: Albuquerque, Denver, and Seattle. By Judy Mattivi Morley. (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2006. x + 204 pp. Halftones, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $29.95 cloth, ISBN 978-0-7006-1477-6.)

During the past two decades, historians have been deconstructing cultural productions, particularly the lure of myths, associated with the "wild" U.S. West. Their insights regarding the imagined aspects of the "frontier" have served to recast certain heroic and persistent narratives of colorful individuals, conflicts, and victories. In *Historic Preservation and the Imagined West*, author Judy Mattivi Morley outlines how various interest groups, cognizant of western mythology, either exaggerated or manufactured unique local histories to distinguish their cities, and more important, to entice tourists.

She examines how historic preservationists transformed five sites—Old Town in Albuquerque, Larimer Square and Lower Downtown in Denver, and Pioneer Square and Pike Place in Seattle—to best fit into the traditional western narrative in order to successfully market their civic identity. Morley chose to select these tourist-driven places because they are currently perceived as commercial successes and continue to serve as models for other cities throughout the West to emulate. Morley, however, goes beyond the invented nature of these places and exposes the intimate relationships that emerged between urban renewal impulses and historical preservation in the quest for revitalization. Her comparative approach allows readers to

observe the evolution of common individual and collective forces as they created tourist attractions through manipulation of a political rhetoric that drove civic agendas in the name and interest of "the people." Most interesting is how Morley outlines various debates that occurred in different places and times, but at their core sound astonishingly similar. All the preservation efforts publicly expressed a commitment to preserving the authentic while consciously working on commodifying a contrived past for leisure and consumption. Unfortunately, the creation of upscale and "safe" environments came at the expense of the poor and ethnic communities. "Skid rows" became gentrified, and, in the case of Old Town Albuquerque, preservationists committed themselves to creating a romanticized Spanish-flavored place based on a fabricated past as they simultaneously displaced and marginalized Hispanics.

Morley's extensive examination speaks to the power of tourist dollars and the link between the manipulation of history and place. No grassroots movements are featured in Morley's well-researched work, but she deliberately identifies the passions and strange bedfellows that initiated and fueled historical preservation in the three cities analyzed in her book. The various individuals she highlights, such as Dana Crawford in Denver, add a compelling factor to this book as readers gain insight into the personal motivations behind various historical preservation crusades. Her work stands as a valuable contribution to the historiography of gentrification, historical preservation, tourism, collective memory, and the creation of the U.S. West, as well as urban development and planning. Morley's must-read *Historic Preservation and the Imagined West* confirms that the history of place is a history of power as it exposes the hidden histories and the constructed nature of landscapes.

Lydia R. Otero
The University of Arizona

Dividing Western Waters: Mark Wilmer and Arizona v. California. By Jack L. August Jr., foreword by John Bouma. (Fort Worth: Texas Christian University Press, 2007. xix + 172 pp. Halftones, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. $32.95 cloth, ISBN 978-0-87565-354-9.)

The title of this thin, elegantly written, and ultimately unilluminating book tells it all. In the title, author Jack L. August Jr. promises to address at

least three related topics: the general interstate division of western waters; the specific division by the Supreme Court of the Colorado River below Lee's Ferry among California, Arizona, and Nevada; and the role of Arizona's last lawyer, Mark Wilmer, in that division. These are all important and huge topics, but August does justice to none of them.

This chronicle does not set the oft-told story against the background of correlative states' rights to shared interstate waters. *Arizona v. California* arose in the mid-twentieth century after fifty years of interstate battles over common surface water sources and a lot of law had developed concerning the relative rights of states to shared rivers. To hear August tell it here, the battle between Arizona and California over the Lower Colorado was unique, and of course it was. But the book does not provide any insight into that uniqueness in terms of the three alternatives for dividing interstate waters: interstate compact; Supreme Court original jurisdiction law suit; and, as recognized by the suit involved here, direct Congressional division. In fact the struggle over the Lower Colorado involved all three possibilities, but in August's hands, the tale fixes only on the lawsuit.

With respect to the lawsuit itself, this book is not very satisfying in the annals of litigation. The narrative treats the first Arizona lawyers in the lawsuit as the villains of the story without explaining why. John Frank, Arizona's lead attorney for most of the suit, was an incredibly accomplished member of the Arizona water bar and a distinguished scholar and student of interstate water disputes. He built Arizona's case on the imprecise doctrine of equitable apportionment. When that approach got expensive and messy, Arizonans got nervous. August here demonstrates no understanding for what Arizona had to show to sustain its claim to an equitable share of the Lower Colorado and how legally and factually complicated that evidence inevitably was.

Instead, August moves into the book's third embedded box, the role of the Arizona lawyer Mark Wilmer in the suit. According to August, Wilmer saved the lawsuit, made the controversial Central Arizona Project possible, and resurrected the dream of Arizona developers to a much-expanded Tucson and Phoenix. In fact Wilmer switched theories late in the lawsuit and offered the Supreme Court's Special Master a third, unheard-of alternative basis for finding that the Lower Colorado already had been apportioned among California, Arizona, and Nevada in the Boulder Canyon Act of 1928. It was a daring move and it worked, but August is no help in deciphering Wilmer's thought process on the subject. This book purports to be the legal biography of a lawyer, but Wilmer flits in and out of this story, a shadowy

figure at best who seems to have struck as arbitrarily and powerfully as a bolt of desert lightning.

When you take apart the three boxes of what August presents in *Dividing Western Waters*, there is very little there. In the stories of this division of the Colorado River, we already have the detailed accounts of participants, such as the two-volume work of California's John Terrell, who represented the Colorado River Board of California; and the lengthy law review article of the late Charles Meyers, who served as special assistant to Special Master Simon Rifkind and himself took a lot of credit for recognizing Wilmer's theory. August never refers to these contemporaneous documents, which do much more to explain the events. Further, he never acknowledges that in the almost fifty years since the Supreme Court decided *Arizona v. California*, Congress has exercised only once the unique power conferred on it in 1963 and then under totally different circumstances than were present on the Lower Colorado.

Em Hall
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Cricket in the Web: The 1949 Unsolved Murder that Unraveled Politics in New Mexico. By Paula Moore. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2008. xi + 203 pp. 12 halftones, maps, appendixes, bibliography, index. $24.95 cloth, ISBN 978-0-8263-4341-3, $18.95 paper, ISBN 978-0-8263-4342-0.)

Cricket in the Web is a detailed investigation of the unsolved murder of eighteen-year-old Ovida "Cricket" Coogler in Las Cruces, New Mexico, during the mid-twentieth century. Describing the many twists, turns, and theories of Coogler's death, Paula Moore chronicles a case that remains a rich source for documentary films, popular books and articles, and café and barroom gossip across southern New Mexico. Employing multiple sources—including local newspapers, court documents from multiple trials, FBI records, archives of high-ranking state politicians, and nearly two dozen oral interviews—Moore explores how the murder of one teenage girl sent ripples through the political power structure of an entire town and state.

In murder mystery fashion, Moore illuminates the tangle of crime, sex, violence, and political corruption in which the young and risqué "Cricket" Coogler was embroiled. The sordid cast of characters includes the often-abusive yet charismatic sheriff, "Happy" Apodaca; a professional football

player; and a range of powerful state officials and colorful local residents, all of whom crossed paths with the diminutive Coogler in her final days and hours. Moore deftly traces events from the last hours of Coogler's life spent partying and drinking in downtown Las Cruces on 31 March 1949 to when her body turned up in a make-shift grave in the desert four days later to the ensuing cover-up, prison time for Apodaca, and abrupt shift in state party politics. Throughout the book, Moore brings the primary figures to life with vivid characterizations, walks the reader through an abundance of intricate possibilities that may have led to Coogler's murder, and provides a painstakingly close reading of all the available evidence.

Moore ultimately suggests that the case illuminates a critical moment in the economy, social life, and politics of mid-twentieth century New Mexico. In Moore's hands, for example, Coogler's death is intertwined with the notorious political networks of illegal gambling and bribery that shaped state politics; the backdrop for one of the earliest civil rights cases against law enforcement, which stemmed from a black suspect in the case being tortured by local authorities; and a window into the profound ways in which gender and sex shaped life in New Mexico. Despite these tantalizing threads, however, much more may be said about how the case shapes our understanding of the shifting demography of the Southwest, race and ethnic relations in the Borderlands, sexual and gendered performances in the West, and complex political formations in growing mid-century towns. *Cricket in the Web* is thus less a work of broad-ranging scholarship that deeply engages debates in the historical literature on the U.S. West, the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands, or legal history than it is an engrossing and pointed excavation of a slice of regional history in New Mexico.

Luis Alvarez
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Salvation through Slavery: Chiricahua Apaches and Priests on the Spanish Colonial Frontier. By H. Henrietta Stockel. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2008. xii + 179 pp. 20 halftones, maps, chronology, notes, bibliography, index. $27.95 cloth, ISBN 978-0-8263-4325-3.)

After twenty-five years of contact with Chiricahua Apaches in New Mexico and Oklahoma, H. Henrietta Stockel knows who her friends are. They are these "gentle people, tolerant and unassuming" Indians (p. xi). Her villains

in this "painful drama" are the colonial Catholic priests, "guilty of genocide" (p. 137). She writes that "identity theft and enslavement are unmistakable proof of the priests' intent to destroy and prevent the Apaches' continuation as a people" (p. 137).

What did the Jesuits and Franciscans of New Spain do to merit this condemnation? Propelled by "Eurocentrism" and "egocentricity of empire," they had the "arrogant" audacity to claim "dominion 'over all the earth'" and "divine permission to use every means at their disposal" (pp. 1, 3, 4, 132). Hence, with "pathological disregard for the consequences of their actions," they engaged in "baptism and renaming" of Apaches, then sold them into slavery "in order to 'save their souls'" (pp. 1, 5, 132). In Stockel's view, the priests attacked Apaches' cultural identity by baptizing them, selling them into slavery, and thereby promoting "cultural assimilation processes" (p. 133).

Certainly the brutality of Spanish New World colonialism has been infamous since Bartolomé de las Casas created the "Black Legend" in the sixteenth century. Catholic priests played a role in the imperial systems, including encomienda and repartimiento, mechanisms of conquest and forced labor, even as they perceived themselves as spiritualizing forces for good. Missionizing undermined the social cohesion of Native peoples throughout the hemisphere. Nonetheless, Stockel's unrelenting hostility toward the priests clouds her judgment regarding them. Of course Spaniards enslaved Indians. Spanish administrators shipped some Chiricahuas to Cuba for forced labor, where they "caused numerous inconveniences and disruptions" (p. 110). But her book makes explicit indictments regarding priests among the Apaches, and ultimately her work succeeds or fails, depending on the proof she has to offer.

Chapter 4 is where Stockel presents her new documentary evidence regarding priests and Apaches. Here are brief vignettes of Apaches who were "adopted" by "godfathers" among the Spaniards. Stockel refuses to consider that these Spaniards might have actually "adopted" the Apaches or served as their "godfathers." Without presenting any evidence, she simply presumes that the Spaniards became "owners of the Apaches slaves" (p. 118). She even admits that her conclusion is an "assumption" for which "there is no unassailable proof" (pp. 126, 127). Yet she persists in her claim: soldiers captured Apaches, and priests baptized them and then sold them to Spaniards, who kept them as slaves. Despite the fact that "nothing can be corroborated," she charges, "it is not an improbable situation," and in sum the priests were guilty of "illegal and immoral actions" (pp. 56, 127). She concludes that

"Their efforts at indoctrination and conversion were successful. Many . . . descendants of the survivors, today practice Roman Catholicism" (p. 139). For Stockel, contemporary Apache Catholicism is a symbol of enslavement, identity theft, and genocide. Not everyone will share that view.

Christopher Vecsey
Colgate University

Willard Clark: Printer and Printmaker. By David Farmer, foreword by Pamela Smith. (Santa Fe: Museum of New Mexico Press, 2008. 95 pp. 79 color plates, 47 halftones, notes. $34.95 cloth, ISBN 978-0-89013-511-2.)

The first thing that has to be said about David Farmer's new monograph on Santa Fe artist Willard Clark is that it is a lovely book. Clearly, a lot of effort went into its design and presentation, which can be seen in everything from the quality of paper it is printed on to the number and nature of the illustrations. Surely, this would have appealed to Clark's own habit of lavishing effort on the end result of his printmaking efforts, whether it was a fine art print or one to be used in an advertisement. If only the text were as richly crafted.

Farmer's account of Willard, an artist he clearly admires and one whose style he argues is "closely identified with Santa Fe," is riddled with broad rather than specific facts as well as obscure or "in" references, and it often indulges in long descriptive passages of works that are not included as illustrations in the book (p. 13). These faults make it difficult for the reader to really connect with the subject. When was Clark born, for example? Farmer refers to Clark as "a young man of 19," but never gives a date in the text by which we can fix him (p. 17). (The reader must resort to reading the jacket copy to learn that Clark was born in 1910 and died in 1992.) Other major events, such as the opening of Clarks's El Estudio Press in Santa Fe, are not specifically dated either, although Farmer does describe the address of the studio and lists the model number of the press that Willard used there (pp. 18, 21). Sometimes, the problem in the text is that the information is too specific, leaving uninitiated readers to scratch their heads at jargon-loaded passages referring to technical matters that are not fully explained.

Despite these flaws, Farmer's scholarship lays the foundation for a deeper appreciation of this highly innovative and productive artist. A trained painter, but self-trained printer, Clark was involved in the Santa Fe art scene at its

Modernist high point. He printed some of Gustave Baumann's more complex works and had established himself as "one of the best pressmen in Santa Fe, if not the Southwest" by the late 1930s (p. 50). In an era before mimeograph machines, xeroxing, and digital scanners, Clark was using his woodblock printing skills to provide everything from letter heads to advertising copy to shipping labels to seasonal menus for businesses in the region. His commercial work remains as his most important contribution to the Santa Fe art scene. Using his knowledge of printing technique and fusing it with a deep love for the environment within which he was ensconced, Clark produced simple, elegant, and witty illustrations that remain a lasting tribute to his skills. I join Farmer in celebrating the fact that this artist is finally getting some of the recognition he deserves.

Stephanie L. Taylor
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The Life and Times of Richard Castro: Bridging a Cultural Divide. By Richard Gould. (Denver: Colorado Historical Society, 2007. vi + 279 pp. 22 halftones, notes, bibliography, index. $24.95 paper, ISBN 978-0-942576-50-4.)

Many people were involved in advancing Latino rights during the second half of the twentieth century throughout the Southwest. One of them was Colorado Assemblyman Richard Castro (1946–1991), the focus of Richard Gould's current work. Gould traces Castro's life in thirteen chapters.

In chapter 1, Gould reviews Castro's formative college days during the turbulent 1960s in Denver. Some Mexican American students took a revolutionary approach. Others, like Castro, were moderate reformers. Chapter 2 introduces Castro's wife and reviews her family history. Chapter 3 presents the politics of West Denver during the early 1970s. Using coalition politics, Castro worked unsuccessfully with others to stop a development plan that would wipe out an entire neighborhood. In chapter 4, the author leaves the 1970s and traces the Castro family history from the time of Spanish rule through the labor struggles of the early twentieth century. Chapters 5 and 6 explore East Denver during the 1950s. The struggles of the working class, residential segregation, and Castro's years in Catholic school are highlighted. Chapter 7 returns to West Denver during the early 1970s. The author details the factional in-fighting and turf wars within and between two rival Latino groups: the reform-oriented West Side Coalition and the radical

Crusade for Justice. Castro is shot during a heated confrontation. The role of the FBI in repressing social justice activism is unfortunately understated.

Chapter 8 shows how Castro maneuvered through turbulent West Side politics to emerge as an elected member of the Colorado State Assembly in 1974 at age twenty-eight. Chapter 9 details Castro's experience in the State House and highlights the challenges faced by Latino assemblypersons during the 1970s. Chapter 10 exposes the bitter feud between Colorado governor Richard Lamm and Latino lawmakers. In chapter 11, Castro becomes director of the Commission on Human Rights and Community Relations for the City of Denver after Federico Peña was elected the city's first Latino mayor in 1983. Chapter 12 emphasizes controversial human rights issues Castro took on. These included opposing the U.S. government's war against Nicaragua, supporting gay rights, and defending non-English languages.

In chapter 13, the author draws several conclusions. The revolutionaries and reformers formed a "symbiotic relationship," each allowing the other to flourish in the context in which they developed (p. 228). In the end, the reformers had only limited impact because the revolutionaries could not sustain a supportive movement from below. Another conclusion is that Latino nationalism is a reaction that emerges among people who are not fully included and respected. If society wishes to suppress nationalism among Latinos today, it must first learn to tolerate their differences.

The author does a remarkable job depicting Castro not as a heroic individual acting alone, but as an actor embedded within a complex web of historically produced social forces. Castro is influenced by and engages these forces. The author includes a cast of characters that made Castro's political life possible. The book is well written, insightful, and suitable for a general audience. It is a must read for those interested in race relations in the Southwest, Latinos in Colorado, and the political history of Denver. It supplements Rodolfo Rosales's *Illusion of Inclusion: The Untold Political Story of San Antonio* (2000) and Sharon Navarro's *Latina Legislator: Leticia Van De Putte and the Road to Leadership* (2008), both of which analyze the rise of Latino middle-class politics in San Antonio, Texas.

Richard E. Martinez
University of Minnesota

Historic Photos of Albuquerque. By Sandra Fye. Historic Photos Series. (Nashville, Tenn.: Turner Publishing, 2007. x + 206 pp. 206 halftones, select bibliography. $39.95 cloth, ISBN 978-1-5965-2376-0.)

Although history can be remembered and retold in many ways, photography brings history alive in ways that are at once nostalgic yet compelling—a picture is worth a thousand words. Albuquerque has a rich history, a legacy of diverse people and significant events. The collection of photographs assembled by Sandra Fye speaks to our collective fascination with the past through the camera's lens. Photographs are predicated on the snapshot, a glimpse, a moment in time. They are in and of themselves devoid of context. Each photograph holds a piece of history but the photos need to be contextualized to make them useful as historical sources. The photographs in this collection have been contextualized as "historic events and everyday life of two centuries of people building a unique and prosperous city."

Historic Photos of Albuquerque is a chronological and thematic exploration of the history of Albuquerque using photographs from the collections of the Albuquerque Museum, the Center for Southwest Research at the University of New Mexico, and the Library of Congress. The themes/chronology include "The Railroad Boom Years (1880–1899)," "Chief City of a New Empire (1900–1919)," "Tourism Brings Changes and Celebrities (1920–1939)," and "War, Airplanes, and Route 66 (1940–1980)." The view is decidedly narrow for a city with more than three hundred years of history.

Photographs add contextual evidence to narratives, and visual resources contextualize historic moments. This collection has no coherent or sustained narrative that moves the story of Albuquerque from 1880 to 1980. A very short historical sketch prefaces each twenty-year time frame of photographs. Each page is taken up with one photograph and explanatory text but no rhythm or story line is developed to pull you into the history of Albuquerque. "Chief City of a New Empire (1900–1919)" is the longest section and contains seventy-two images that document Old Town and New Town Albuquerque through architecture, business establishments, fairs and civic parades, baseball teams, and militia units. The descriptive text can be informative at times and explicates the image but at other times the text is more imaginative than informative.

The publisher's caveat states: "The focus and clarity of many images is limited to the technology of the day and the skill of the photographer who captured them." I was disappointed in the quality and clarity of many of the

images. I would also have preferred that the photographs be cited on the same page as the image. In addition, no photographer is listed for any of the 206 photographs.

Historic Photos of Albuquerque is flawed in many ways but if you are fascinated with historic photos simply for the nostalgic tug at your heartstrings, this book uses black-and-white photos to depict four distinct eras in Albuquerque's history in a friendly scrapbook rather than scholarly format.

Dennis P. Trujillo
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Colonial Natchitoches: A Creole Community on the Louisiana-Texas Frontier. By H. Sophie Burton and F. Todd Smith. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 2008. xiii + 216 pp. Halftone, maps, 50 tables, notes, bibliography, index. $39.95 cloth, ISBN 978-1-60344-018-9.)

H. Sophie Burton and F. Todd Smith begin their book with an assertion that will surprise most readers: "For most of the colonial era, Natchitoches was the easternmost of three communities—San Antonio and Santa Fe being the others—that served as the focal points for the Europeans, Native Americans, and African peoples who inhabited the area between the Red River and the Rio Grande" (p. ix). Students of the North American Spanish Borderlands in the eighteenth century readily acknowledge the prominence of San Antonio and Santa Fe, but Natchitoches? Few students could place Natchitoches on a map much less make a case for its historical significance.

In this brief monograph based on deep archival research, Burton and Smith reconstruct the history of Natchitoches from its founding as a French outpost in 1714 through its transfer to Spanish rule after the Seven Years' War to its purchase, along with the rest of the Louisiana Territory, by the United States in 1803. Painstakingly tabulating birth, baptismal, marriage, and census data, the authors offer an astonishingly thorough recounting of the town's changing demographic character, as well as of the shifts in its economic and social order. The composite portrait that they recapture is itself surprising, because it goes well beyond the level of aggregate detail that we have come to expect in studies of eighteenth-century Borderland communities. Indeed, in its methods and findings, *Colonial Natchitoches*

seems more like the historical works that were done about New England towns a generation ago.

Colonial Natchitoches also surprises readers by challenging conventional wisdom about French colonial settlements. Although the village, like many other French outposts, was founded as a hub for trade with Indians, Burton and Smith show that its inhabitants quickly moved on to other pursuits. Instead of trade with Indians, the life of Natchitoches came to be dominated by the planting of tobacco. With the development of a planter culture came a far more stratified society with a Creole elite on top and large numbers of slaves, a few Indians and mostly Africans, on the bottom.

What also surprises, although in a disappointing way, is the reticence of Burton and Smith to put the history of eighteenth-century Natchitoches in a broader comparative context. In part this reluctance reflects how much more comprehensive their portrait of the demography of Natchitoches is than what we have yet available for neighboring communities, at least those in lower Louisiana and Texas. Still, comparisons with New England towns (and even Virginia counties) could have been forwarded. But the authors keep their eyes close to Natchitoches, so much so that they do not even compose a "conclusion" to summarize their findings and situate them in a larger framework. That omission is unfortunate, for *Colonial Natchitoches* makes a contribution to a bigger and better history of colonial North America.

Stephen Aron
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Autry National Center

Storytelling in Yellowstone: Horse and Buggy Tour Guides. By Lee H. Whittlesey. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2007. xiv + 377 pp. 36 halftones, map, appendixes, notes, bibliographic essay, index. $27.95 cloth, ISBN 978-0-8263-4117-4.)

Over the years, Yellowstone's significance as the first national park has attracted many writers and historians, including Hiram Martin Chittenden, W. Turrentine Jackson, Aubrey L. Haines, and Richard Bartlett. Inevitably, most of them emphasized the evolution of the park itself—the how and why of its founding. Other management histories have since appeared. In this current volume, Lee H. Whittlesey reminds us these histories are but half the

story. What remain are the people of Yellowstone, its remarkable culture, replenished every summer by new workers and visitors. Their interaction, the Yellowstone "experience," is the subject of this insightful volume. More to the point, this is "the history of storytelling," Whittlesey writes, "later called interpretation" (p. 1).

Although the term *interpretation* immediately brings to mind the National Park Service, Whittlesey begins with the opening of the park in the 1870s. More than forty years before the Park Service was established, the Yellowstone experience was already training interpreters. Interpreters handed their traditions down to the Park Service, not the other way around. In addition the Park Service never displaced the original relationships between visitors and concessionaires, whose employees continue to provide interpretation, if now generally under the guidance of the agency.

Drawing on significant amounts of primary material, Whittlesey's singular contribution is to chronicle how the first encounters between guides and park visitors evolved into the formal pursuit of storytelling. Although one can hardly imagine Yellowstone without it, interpretation indeed evolved. A first requirement was the collection of information. Building on the stories of Native Americans, trappers, and explorers, early guidebooks helped point the way. Finally, the inventiveness of the storytellers themselves gave the Yellowstone experience its creative spin.

Inevitably, transportation encouraged the best early storytelling. Tourists spending long hours in the saddle, or riding a stagecoach, expected to be entertained. With Yellowstone's wonders spread far apart, storytelling broke any perceived monotony in between. Unlike Yosemite Valley, which could be seen in a day, the Grand Tour of Yellowstone averaged five days. Thus, while the wonders of Yellowstone assured good material, the park's size motivated the quantity and quality of interpretation. In no park of the period—and few since—were visitors and their guides together for a longer time. The richness of interpretation naturally followed the place and the challenge of so much to see.

Of course it helped that the Northern Pacific Railroad was a major promoter of Yellowstone, arriving at the park in 1883. By the time tourists disembarked at the gateway, their sense of expectation had been highly aroused. Twenty-five years later, the arrival of the Union Pacific Railroad at West Yellowstone added a second major carrier and promoter. Most arriving visitors looked forward to interpretation—and believed in it—having been steeped in the lore of Yellowstone aboard the trains.

Perhaps Whittlesey will tackle the railroads as interpreters next. Meanwhile, the National Park Service, as his employer, is to be commended for supporting this major work. Although we know the critical forces that brought Yellowstone National Park into being, it remains vital to know the culture within the park. For that, and for adding creatively to his previous Yellowstone writings, Whittlesey is entitled to take a bow.

Alfred Runte
Seattle, Washington

American Indians and State Law: Sovereignty, Race and Citizenship, 1790–1880. By Deborah A. Rosen. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2007. xvii + 340 pp. Tables, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. $55.00 cloth, ISBN 978-0-8032-3968-5.)

Deborah A. Rosen explores a component of Indian history, law, and policy often overlooked and misunderstood by those working in the field. Legal scholars and historians have written extensively regarding the parameters of the federal-tribal relationship and the primacy of federal law, but there have been few works to carefully document the exercise of state jurisdiction (lawful or not) during the period before 1880. Rosen's ambitious book is divided into three sections and provides a wealth of information for legal scholars and historians. Its primary value lies in the empirical work cataloguing many state court decisions and statutes regarding Indians. There is some tendency throughout the book to make sweeping conclusions based on a few well-developed studies in sample states and much more limited evidence from other states. This point is not to say that all of the conclusions are wrong, but simply that they would have benefited from further documentation. Others have noted internal contradictions. For example, see Bethany Berger's "Red: Racism and the American Indian," in the *UCLA Law Review* (2009).

The first section of Rosen's work reviews the assertion of state jurisdiction over Indians by states in the criminal and civil contexts. Consistent with the approach in the remainder of the book, Rosen uses carefully documented anecdotal case studies to make her point that states generally asserted power over Indians regardless of federal jurisdictional rules that theoretically precluded such authority. She focuses on cases involving the Seneca in New York and the Cherokees in Georgia to support her view that in New York, for example, Indians were fully incorporated into the state's

jurisdiction. In *Worcester v. Georgia*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Georgia had no civil or criminal jurisdiction within the Cherokee Reservation. She presents evidence that, notwithstanding the Supreme Court's ruling, state assertions of civil and criminal jurisdiction contributed to the eventual removal of the Cherokees (and tribes in other southern states) to the Indian Territory—now Oklahoma.

The second section of the book reviews the subject of Indians and racial discrimination. Rosen describes how the political status of tribes led to sometimes different treatment from African Americans, but asserts that Indians and the latter were generally subjected to similar discriminatory treatment. She carefully documents racial discrimination in a few states and includes brief reviews of debates in Minnesota and Michigan regarding the treatment of Indians in state constitutions and legislation in the mid-nineteenth century.

The book closes with a review of various approaches made by states toward granting citizenship to individual Indians. Several states, from Massachusetts to New Mexico, are included. The reader gets a flavor for the mix of altruistic motives on the part of whites, along with the fact that citizenship was often a tool for exploitation of tribal lands and natural resources.

The book is heavily footnoted and contains a fine bibliography. Rosen makes an important contribution to the field and provides information useful not only to serious scholars, but also to anyone interested in history.

Robert T. Anderson
University of Washington

A Sweet, Separate Intimacy: Women Writers of the American Frontier, 1800–1922. Edited by Susan Cummins Miller. Voice in the American West series. (Lubbock: Texas Tech University Press, 2008. xvii + 447 pp. Suggested readings, notes, bibliographies, index. $59.95 cloth, ISBN 978-0-87480-637-3, $26.95 paper, ISBN 978-0-89672-618-5.)

First published by the University of Utah Press in 2000, *A Sweet, Separate Intimacy* is a rich collection of writings by women who lived or traveled in the American West during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Out of print since 2004, this volume is now available from Texas Tech University Press.

The materials in this collection provide a vivid portrait of nineteenth-century frontier life. *A Sweet, Separate Intimacy* highlights women's

experiences on diverse frontiers stretching from the Dakotas to Texas, the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean. Susan Cummins Miller draws on a wide range of writing styles, including American Indian origin tales and Anglo American personal correspondence, poetry and political speeches, and ethnographic studies and individual memoirs. While the majority of its selections reflect the social dominance of educated white women, the book also includes several contributions by or about women of color.

Miller introduces each author with a brief essay that includes her educational, ethnic, and social class background, and summarizes the author's writing career. Each introductory essay also includes a few paragraphs on the historical context of that author's life and writings. While these introductions help to place each author in time and space, they also emphasize the limitations of the editor's reliance on a chronological organization for this collection. Placing these varied materials in strict chronological order—based on the year of each author's birth—reduces the potential impact of these historical works by separating closely related materials, such as those focused on the California gold rush. Grouping the essays geographically would encourage readers to compare different authors' perspectives on similar places, and would emphasize how ethnic and class relations shifted over time in a single locale. Alternately, grouping the writings thematically (such as descriptions of women's arrivals on newly opened frontiers) would highlight similarities in the frontier experience across space and time. More editorial commentary might also reveal what, if anything, was unique about women's experiences or perspectives on the frontier.

Taken together, the pieces of writing in *A Sweet, Separate Intimacy* create a vivid portrait of life in the nineteenth-century American West. This volume will be particularly valuable for teachers and students of western literature. It should also encourage scholars of western and women's history to utilize fiction writing as a primary source. Texas Tech University Press should be commended for once more making this collection available to students of the American frontier.

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The Chouteaus: First Family of the Fur Trade. By Stan Hoig. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2008. xi + 337 pp. 24 halftones, maps, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. $29.95 cloth, ISBN 978-0-8263-4347-5.)

The large and well-connected Chouteau family was one of the most important entities operating in the St. Louis, Missouri-based fur trade during the nineteenth century. Indeed, Auguste Chouteau (1749–1829) was present with Pierre de Laclède Liguest at the founding of St. Louis in 1764, and for the next century the city's history would be closely linked with the fortunes of his heirs. A good deal of research and publication has been directed toward defining and refining this family's role in the development of the early West. This new book by Stan Hoig, a distinguished historian who has produced numerous books and articles on the American West, adds substantially to that growing body of literature.

Based largely on published primary and secondary sources, this book does a good job of describing the story of Auguste Pierre Chouteau, who developed several trading posts in the Kansas region, and his longtime, multifaceted relationships with the Osage nation. His four trading posts comprised what was called the "Osage Outfit," one of a number of subsets of the vast fur trade enterprise built by Berthold, Pratte and Company, which in time became Pierre Chouteau Jr. and Company, the western agent for John Astor's American Fur Company. Chouteau's various dealings with Indians, other traders, and the federal government receive considerable attention. Auguste Pierre Chouteau's trade career intersected with the beginning of the Indian removal era, and Hoig weaves a complex tale of tribal affairs, land deals, and government annuity and other contracts, all of which were important elements of the family's deep engagement in the fur and Indian trades.

Hoig covers a lot of ground in this book—so much, in fact, that the attention paid to any single member of the large Chouteau clan is relatively brief. The book also reiterates a good deal of what is already known about these traders. Much of the research material in the bibliography is somewhat dated, and a number of recent studies that might have aided are not cited. This problem is especially obvious when the book treats the Upper Missouri Outfit. Familiar vignettes are presented about the smallpox epidemic in 1837, Kenneth McKenzie's liquor distillery at Fort Union, and the troubles that Pierre Chouteau Jr. and his son Charles faced in the 1860s when accusations of Confederate sympathies ultimately led to the denial of

their license to trade, thus ending their long tenure in the Upper Missouri region. On the other hand, the interpretation of these events is a bit thin. Closer attention to archival sources and reference to recent scholarship might have offered a more robust analysis. Nevertheless, *The Chouteaus: First Family of the Fur Trade* offers much information and makes a worthy contribution to the literature about this singularly important family.

Barton H. Barbour
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Pancho Villa and Black Jack Pershing: The Punitive Expedition in Mexico. By James W. Hurst. (Westport, Conn.: Praeger Publishers, 2008. xxi + 198 pp. 17 halftones, maps, appendixes, bibliography, index. $39.95 cloth, ISBN 978-0-313-35004-7.)

On 9 March 1916, Mexican revolutionary/bandit Francisco "Pancho" Villa led approximately five hundred followers across the U.S.-Mexico border to attack Columbus, New Mexico. The United States did not hesitate to respond, sending Gen. John J. Pershing and troops of the U.S. Army south of the international border to eliminate Villa as a threat to the American Southwest. This so-called Punitive Expedition remained in Mexico almost a year, scouring the deserts and mountains of northern Mexico in search of Villa and his band. Although troopers of Pershing's force fought Villistas, killing several, Villa narrowly escaped into the mountains only to reappear later along the border. Pres. Woodrow Wilson recalled the expedition early in 1917, as it became clear that the United States would enter World War I, raging in Europe since 1914.

James W. Hurst focuses on the activities of Villa and the Punitive Expedition, arguing that Pershing's orders were only to disperse the Villistas and force them deeper into Mexico far from the U.S.-Mexico border. Hurst believes that Pershing succeeded in his mission, despite the opinion of some historians who have suggested that the expedition was a failure because it did not end with the capture or killing of Villa. It is difficult to determine precisely what Wilson told Sec. of War Newton D. Baker in respect to sending the army into Mexico. Baker relayed to Gen. Hugh L. Scott, army chief of staff, that Wilson was contemplating ordering troops south of the border in "pursuit" of Villa. Shortly thereafter, Wilson took this significant step, but only after extensive discussion with Baker and Scott. Hurst correctly

argues that in preliminary communications, Wilson, Scott, and Baker told Pershing only to disperse the Villistas. However, according to several accounts of the events, when the precise orders were sent to Pershing, they also included capturing the illusive revolutionary/bandit.

The larger question is whether the argument about Pershing's orders is significant. When the event is set within the context of the Mexican Revolution and defense of the United States, it seems trivial. Hurst carefully crafts his thesis, and therefore within his definition of success, the Pershing expedition succeeded admirably. To substantiate his interpretation, Hurst researched U.S. archival sources thoroughly. He includes material from the Pershing Papers in the Library of Congress, Department of State documents, and several record groups pertaining to army matters that are in the National Archives and Records Service. Despite Hurst's extensive use of these documents, professional historians will find nothing new in this book. Hurst's work is interestingly written and best suited for history buffs.

Joseph A. Stout Jr.
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Charles M. Russell: A Catalogue Raisonné. Edited by B. Byron Price, foreword by Anne Morand. The Charles M. Russell Center Series on Art and Photography of the American West, vol. 1. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, in association with the Charles M. Russell Center for the Study of the Art of the American West and the C. M. Russell Museum, Great Falls, Mont., 2007. xviii + 348 pp. 170 color plates, 65 halftones, chronology, exhibition history, selected bibliography, index. $125.00 cloth, ISBN 978-0-8061-3836-7.)

For more than a century, Charles M. Russell (1864–1926) has remained the nation's most beloved chronicler of the American West. Russell's enduring legacy is now comprehensively documented for the first time in this handsome catalogue of all the artist's known works of art—a publication that will engage both Russell scholars and his legions of devoted fans. A collaborative effort of the C. M. Russell Museum in Great Falls, Montana, and the Charles M. Russell Center for the Study of the Art of the American West at the University of Oklahoma (OU), the project is the result of ten years of research and compilation under the supervision of B. Byron Price, director of the Russell Center, Charles M. Russell Chair of Art History at OU, and director of the University of Oklahoma Press.

A surprisingly slender volume compared to most catalogues raisonnés, the book features more than two hundred beautifully produced color and black-and-white reproductions of Russell's significant paintings, watercolors, sculpture, and wax models, as well as six essays by the leading experts on the man and his art. The majority of artworks that Russell created during his lifetime—approximately four thousand—are accessed only through a private online catalogue, which purchasers of the book can log onto using the unique key code located inside the book. Original owners of the book have unlimited access to the catalogue once they have established an account.

By assigning the research data on Russell's oeuvre to an online site, the catalogue follows the trend of the last decade in the production of catalogues raisonnés to augment the traditional printed format with electronic media. Historically, printed catalogues raisonnés have been expensive multivolumed tomes that can become obsolete almost immediately upon publication. The Russell catalogue, on the other hand, is reasonably priced, and with its database online, it is infinitely updatable as new information comes to light.

The website also provides in PDF format the six excellent essays on Russell's life, career, and artistic development that appear in the printed book. The essays by Brian W. Dippie, Peter H. Hassrick, Rick Stewart, Raphael James Cristy, Ginger K. Renner, and Price provide an elegant encapsulation of Russell scholarship. Dippie writes about the business side of Russell's art making, especially through the marketing efforts of his wife, Nancy. Hassrick discusses the stylistic and thematic development of the artist's paintings. Stewart's and Cristy's essays cover aspects of Russell's career that are less familiar to most readers: the artist's brilliant abilities in clay, plaster, and wax modeling, and his remarkable storytelling. Renner describes the contributions to Russell scholarship by her husband, Frederic G. Renner, whose seventy-five years of collecting and recording information on Russell's artistic output formed the foundation of this catalogue raisonné. Lastly, Price reviews the scholarship on the cowboy artist.

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Joslyn Art Museum
Omaha, Nebraska

Art and Architecture of Viceregal Latin America, 1521–1821. By Kelly Donahue-Wallace. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2008. xxvii + 276 pp. 32 color plates, 104 halftones, glossary, notes, bibliography, index. $29.95 paper, ISBN 978-0-8263-3459-6.)

As the author states at the beginning of the text, *Art and Architecture of Viceregal Latin America* was written to fill a longstanding gap in the area of Latin American studies. Interest in the art of colonial Latin America has been steadily gathering momentum in the field of western art history, but a useable textbook for college-level courses was still nowhere to be found. Kelly Donahue-Wallace has provided us with an up-to-date textbook ideal for teaching survey courses in colonial Latin American art. Rather than presenting students with a litany of colonial monuments organized by style, Donahue-Wallace analyzes selected examples of colonial architecture, sculpture, and painting as case studies in the context of colonial Latin American culture. Thematic approaches to art historical material are becoming increasingly common in textbooks written according to current academic teaching agendas, but they can be frustratingly difficult to fit into a standard survey-course format in which cultural objects are studied in chronological order. Donahue-Wallace's book avoids this common pitfall in textbooks organized by theme, presenting her material as part of an overall historical process, an approach better suited for survey courses in art history.

Beginning with the Spanish conquest of Mexico, Donahue-Wallace examines the complex (and highly eclectic) architecture and sculpture of the early colonial mission churches. Next the reader is introduced to painting in sixteenth-century New Spain and Peru, followed by a discussion of the development of early colonial town planning. Religious architecture and altarpieces of the early Baroque cathedrals of Latin America are examined in turn, closing with a discussion of secular painting in the colonies and art at the end of the colonial period. The text is amply supported by clear halftone illustrations, with a fine set of color plates illustrating particularly interesting monuments in the middle of the book. Throughout the book, sidebars with translations of actual colonial documents are inserted in the text. The primary source material is relevant and well chosen, and makes for some interesting reading as well.

Donahue-Wallace's book incorporates exciting new research on early colonial *conventos* (convents) as models for the New Jerusalem in Spanish America. Many of the architectural elements unique to early colonial

churches can be related to descriptions of the Temple of Solomon and the heavenly Jerusalem, at least as they were understood by educated sixteenth-century Europeans. *Art and Architecture of Viceregal Latin America* also introduces the reader to early colonial churchbuilding and painting in Peru, areas that are still understudied and have been opened to readers in English only recently by Valerie Fraser and Carol Damian. Especially interesting is the suggestion that the planning of colonial conventos in Mexico may have had pre-Columbian antecedents as well. The quadripartite form of the conventual courtyard or *atrio*, for example, echoes indigenous views of the four quarters of the world, models of which are still made as outdoor altars by the Maya in the Yucatan. This aspect of early colonial architecture might have been explored in greater depth in this work, although it should be noted that scholarship in this particular area is still in its infancy.

Throughout the book, the author emphasizes the development of the arts in colonial Spanish America as a process of accommodation and adaptation, rather than simply the imposition of a new culture by the Spaniards. This approach seems timely and will appeal to readers attuned to an increasingly global culture. *Art and Architecture of Viceregal Latin America* will be a valuable and useful textbook for college-level students taking upper-division courses in Latin American art.

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Book Notes

Healing the West: Voices of Culture and Habitat. By Jack Loeffler. (Santa Fe: Museum of New Mexico Press, 2008. 175 pp. CD. $34.95 cloth, ISBN 978-0-89013-520-4.)

Adobe Odes. By Pat Mora. Camino del Sol Series. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2006. 111 pp. Line drawings. $25.00 cloth, ISBN 978-0-81652-609-3, $15.95 paper, ISBN 978-0-81652-610-9.)

In the Canyon of Ancient Dreams. By Connie M. Srote. (San Marcos, Tex.: Minuteman Press, 2006. 208 pp. 82 halftones, maps, notes. $15.00 paper [no ISBN].)

Forgotten Fights: Little-Known Raids and Skirmishes on the Frontier, 1823 to 1890. By Gregory F. Michno and Susan J. Michno. (Missoula, Mont.: Mountain Press, 2008. xxviii + 384 pp. 37 halftones, 16 maps, notes, bibliography, index. $28.00 cloth, ISBN 978-087842549-5.)

A Remarkable Curiosity: Dispatches from a New York City Journalist's 1873 Railroad Trip across the American West. By Amos Jay Cummings, edited and compiled by Jerald T. Milanich. (Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 2008. x + 371 pp. Halftones, 19 line drawings, map, bibliography, index. $26.95 cloth, ISBN 978-0-87081-926-1.)

A Tenderfoot in Colorado. By R. B. Townshend, foreword by Thomas J. Noel. (Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 2008. xv + 282 pp. $24.95 paper, ISBN 978-0-87081-938-4.)

Why Sacagawea Deserves the Day Off and Other Lessons from the Lewis and Clark Trail. By Stephenie Ambrose Tubbs. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2008. xiii + 130 pp. Notes, bibliography. $17.95 paper, ISBN 978-0-8032-1585-6.)

A *Description of New Netherland.* By Adriaen van der Donck, edited by Charles T. Gehring and William A. Starna, translated by Diederik Willem Goedhuys, foreword by Russell Shorto. The Iroquoians and Their World series. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2008. xxii + 176 pp. Map, appendix, notes, index. $40.00 cloth, ISBN 978-0-8032-1088-2.)

Roswell. By John LeMay. Images of America series. (San Francisco, Calif.: Arcadia Publishing, 2008. 127 pp. 201 halftones, bibliography, index. $21.99 paper, ISBN 978-0-7385-5854-7.)

Hobbs and Lea County. By Max A. Clampitt. Images of America series. (San Francisco, Calif.: Arcadia Publishing, 2008. 127 pp. 199 halftones. $21.99 paper, ISBN 978-0-7385-5856-1.)