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Book Reviews

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AMERICAN INDIAN MEDICINE. By Virgil J. Vogel. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1970. Pp. xx, 583. Illus., app., bibliog., index of botanical names, index. \$12.50.

THIS substantial volume is an exhaustive compilation of the recorded data concerning American Indian medical practice, derived entirely from published sources and a few manuscripts and written by a historian who admits that he is "without medical expertise." It is an expansion of his doctoral dissertation in the Department of History at the University of Chicago. The data are essentially confined to the Indians north of Mexico and they deal almost entirely with their use of plants for medicines, and here the citations are mostly limited to those drugs which have been or still are official in the *Pharmacopeia of the United States of America* or the *National Formulary*. There are about 170 of these (and an additional 50 or so which were used by the Indians of Latin America). In view of this, throughout the book expressed either explicitly or implicitly there is recognition of the considerable contribution made to our medicine by the American Indian, a fact which the author feels has been largely ignored or neglected. He says: "Circumstances compelled the adoption of Indian medicine on the frontier, but its influence did not stop there, . . . nor did it end with the passing of the frontier. Acculturation . . . proceeds in more than one direction, although the drama of the conquest and settlement of America has tended to obscure this reality. . . . If the Indian medicine man eventually disappears, he will nevertheless have left to mankind an important store of remedies and curing methods, which, however irrational his notions about them, have often proved useful to the conquerors and will stand as his enduring monument."

The great majority of previous writings on American Indian medicine have dealt with its ceremonial or magical aspects, what Vogel calls its "irrational features," although he admits their value as psychotherapy. This book, on the contrary, is about the Indians' "therapeutic methods" and their influence on white civilization. As background, however, there is a short chapter on Indian theories of disease and "shamanistic practices." Although the purpose of the book necessitates brevity, in the face of the

voluminous literature on Navaho Indian ceremonial medicine it would seem that the latter deserves more than a passing reference in a single sentence to the Navaho mountain chant. In fact the Southwestern tribes, especially the Navaho and the Pueblo, seem to have received less attention throughout the book than those of other sections of the country.

The historical portion of this work is extensive (112 pages), well written, and of considerable interest. It covers early observations by white men on Indian medicine, the services of Indian practitioners to white men, and the influence of Indian medicine on our folk medicine, irregular practitioners, and patent medicines. Ranging from Cartier's experience with scurvy in 1535 to the writings of Heber Youngken in the 1920's, this section presents many interesting and quaint quotations from early writers, organized according to political divisions of North America, the English, Spanish, and French colonies, the Trans-Alleghany Frontier, and the Trans-Mississippi West. Numerous factors contributed to the strong influence of Indian medicine on white folk medicine; poorly trained and equipped colonial medical practitioners, a meager supply of these doctors such as they were, and consequent distrust, even hostility toward the medical profession. This led to the high reputation of Indian remedies, the rise of white "Indian" herb doctors and their patent "Indian" medicines, such as the various "Kickapoo Indian" concoctions, and the medicine shows which, together with the circus and Chautauqua, provided entertainment to small towns before the days of the cinema.

A brief section on Indian health and disease is followed by an extensive treatment of Indian therapeutic methods, classified into the use of specific types of botanical drugs, such as narcotics, cathartics, febrifuges, etc.; drugless therapy, such as cautery, sucking, enemata, massage, etc.; herbal cures for specific diseases and injuries; obstetrical practices, dentistry, diet, and physiotherapy.

A long appendix (148 pages) contains a list with common names, scientific names, and synonyms of official botanical remedies under 145 headings, and six nonbotanical remedies, used by North American Indians north of Mexico, together with references to the *U.S. Pharmacopeia* and/or the *National Formulary* for each one. This comprises a minimum of 161 species which have been or are official drugs. Each one is adequately discussed. In addition a list of some forty-four official drugs used by Latin American Indians is given. Unfortunately the 1337 footnotes to this appendix are ganged at the end, an all too common practice which is very annoying to readers. The entire book is also provided with an index of both common and scientific botanical names, a very useful feature.

The bibliography covering forty-five pages and containing some 595 references would seem to be definitive for the subject of the book. Although it seems gratuitous to criticize such a tremendous undertaking, one is led to wonder how definitive it really is because of the omission of several substantial monographs on the ethnobotany of the Navaho (Elmore, 1943; Vestal, 1951; Wyman and Harris, 1951) and the Hopi (Whiting, 1939). Moreover, the titles are segregated into unpublished material, books and pamphlets, articles, dispensaries, etc., bibliographical aids, and reference books, etc., which makes it much more difficult to use than a continuous list would be when looking up a specific author.

Boston University

LELAND C. WYMAN

APACHE ODYSSEY: A JOURNEY BETWEEN TWO WORLDS. By Morris E. Opler. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1969. Pp. xvi, 301. Illus., maps, bibliog., index. \$3.95 paperback.

THE "journey between two worlds" is that of a particular Chiricahua-Mescalero, "Chris," who was a child during the last Apache wars and was unjustly sent to Florida and Alabama with the prisoners of war in 1886 when he was six years old. Although he was returned to the Mescalero reservation in 1889, he was uprooted again and sent to a federal Indian boarding school when he was seventeen. This five-year exposure to Anglo culture came at a critical period in Chris' life when he had already begun an apprenticeship in the ritual of shamanism.

The conflicting beliefs of students from other tribes and the sneers of the Anglos made him just enough of a skeptic that he was never able to take the final steps necessary to become a shaman:

As a sop to his empirical American education, he sloughs off minor Mescalero items of belief. He is willing to eat during a thunderstorm and dine on the meat of a deer killed by an eagle. Yet he does not challenge the major premises of Mescalero religion. He does not question the existence of supernatural power and witchcraft or the reality of the struggle between the two. His deviations from the Mescalero belief pattern, though they make him feel worldly and critical, go only deep enough to irritate his fellow Apache and move them to gossip. (p. 5)

Fortunately, Chris retained his interest in shamanism and acquired a remarkable knowledge of the art and a mastery of numerous songs and rituals. He also became a rather successful herbalist. Because these beliefs

were, and to some extent still are, inextricable from the Mescalero life pattern, they form the major part of Chris' reminiscences as related to Professor Opler about thirty-five years ago.

Chris' remarks are recorded without embellishment, but the author has added extremely helpful elaborations and explanations when necessary. The whole presentation is exactly the kind of scholarly, readable, and perceptive work one expects from Professor Opler, who is noted for his excellent studies of the Apache. He is able to convey sympathy without the sloppy sentiment so frequent in writings on the conflicts between Indian and Anglo cultures. He explains and describes, but never moralizes. The work as a whole is of such a high quality that it would be petty to quibble over a half-dozen unnecessary exclamation points in the author's comments.

Botanical names are given for all of the numerous plants used in the rituals described. A useful research project would be an analysis of these medicinal plants and an evaluation of their effectiveness as used by the Mescalero.

Apache Odyssey is thoroughly enjoyable for the layman, useful for the student, and essential for those who must work closely with reservation Indians.

Tempe, Arizona

MARJORIE H. WILSON

A HISTORY OF NEW MEXICAN-PLAINS INDIAN RELATIONS. By Charles Kenner. University of Oklahoma Press: Norman, 1969. Pp. ix, 250. Illus., maps, bibliog., index. \$6.95.

CHARLES KENNER'S *A History of New Mexican-Plains Indian Relations* is an addition to the growing list of recent studies reflecting interest in relations between various sovereignties in the Southwest and the Plains Indians. However, since the volume deals almost exclusively with one Plains group, a more appropriate title would have been, *A History of New Mexican-Comanche Indian Relations*.

The work is of mixed quality. The first half concerning developments during the Spanish and Mexican periods prior to U.S. occupation in 1846 is very disappointing. The narrative consists of a paraphrasing of the information found in the publications of such scholars as A. B. Thomas, C. W. Hackett, George P. Hammond, Donald Worcester and others. To these, the author has added little that is new. On the other hand, the book was obviously completed some years before publication, since neither text nor

bibliography reveal that recent definitive studies were consulted. Conspicuous by their absence are the Schroeder-Matson and Hammond-Rey annotated translations of the Castaño de Sosa expedition, Oakah Jones' *Pueblo Warriors and Spanish Conquest* and Max L. Moorhead's chapter on the Comanche in *The Apache Frontier*, to cite but a few. The sum total of Spanish and Mexican archives listed in the bibliography consists of one typescript translation, one typescript copy from the Archivo General de la Nación, Mexico, Historia, and two photostatic collections. One of these, "New Mexico Archives, 1787-1841," is incorrectly cited since these copies at the University of New Mexico are actually a part of the Mexican Archives of New Mexico in the custody of the State Records Center. Throughout the text, the author relies on the unreliable summaries of the Spanish Archives of New Mexico, prepared by Ralph Emerson Twitchell in 1914, rather than on the originals, also in the custody of the State Records Center.

Unfortunately, the section concerning Spanish policy contains a large number of factual errors and some rather dubious generalizations, typical of which is the emphasis placed upon the economic advantages to New Mexico from the *modus vivendi* developed between Comanche and government as a result of the 1786 treaty. There was an increase in Plains trade, to be sure, and some military security attained by using the Comanche allies against the Navajo, Apache, and Ute, but that a "period of unprecedented prosperity" resulted is dubious.

It is indeed a relief to turn to the period after U.S. occupation where the author is much more at home with basic documentation. The thesis that the definite trade pattern of New Mexico Hispano resident and Pueblo Indian with the Comanche which evolved throughout the middle of the nineteenth century was of mutual benefit to both groups is well taken. Unfortunately for both groups, this economic accommodation was shattered by the harsh realities of U.S. frontier military strategy. In the process, the character of the genuine *cibolero* (buffalo hunter) and the *Comanchero* trader emerge, rather than the all too frequent depiction of these groups as a scruffy lot of frontier villains. However, the peculiar use of ethnic terms in this period is confusing. *American* is synonymous with *Anglo*, while *New Mexican* and *Mexican* appear to be interchangeable. But the reader is really mystified at the introduction of "a half-blood New Mexican scout named Johnson" (pp. 206-207).

State Records Center, Santa Fe

MYRA ELLEN JENKINS

ALONG THE EARLY TRAILS OF THE SOUTHWEST. By Wayne Gard, Dean Krakel, Joe B. Frantz, Dorman Winfrey, H. Gordon Frost, Donald Barbar. Austin: The Pemberton Press, 1969. Pp. 175. Illus. \$14.50.

DERBY'S REPORT ON OPENING THE COLORADO, 1850-1851. FROM THE ORIGINAL REPORT OF LT. GEORGE HORATIO DERBY. Edited and with an Introduction by Odie B. Faulk. Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1969. Pp. 60. Illus., maps. \$7.00.

THE GREAT PLATTE RIVER ROAD: THE COVERED WAGON MAINLINE VIA FORT KEARNY TO FORT LARAMIE. By Merrill J. Mattes. Omaha: Nebraska State Historical Society, 1969. Pp. xv, 583. Illus., maps, bibliog., index. \$7.95.

EACH of the books under consideration deals with the topic of exploration and travel, but they are quite different in purpose and technique and will appeal to a variety of readers. *Along the Early Trails of the Southwest* is popular history; *Derby's Report on Opening the Colorado* is a newly edited government document on a rather restricted subject; the third and most useful, *The Great Platte River Road*, is an in-depth study of that portion of the famous western highway between the Missouri River and Fort Laramie.

Along the Early Trails of the Southwest is a collection of readable essays about six important routes in that region. The Chisholm and Dodge City cattle trails and the Old San Antonio Road were of primary importance to Texas but the Santa Fe Trail, Goodnight-Loving Trail and Butterfield Overland Mail Road were of greater regional significance. Authors include Joe B. Frantz, well-known Texas historian and director of the University of Texas Oral History Project, and Wayne Gard whose essay on the Chisholm Trail is basically a summary of an earlier book on the same topic. The book is well illustrated by drawings and paintings by Melvin Warren, and it would appear that the publisher was interested in publicizing the artist as well as presenting popular accounts of southwestern trails.

Derby's Report on Opening the Colorado is one of many recent works dealing with Colorado River exploration which have been stimulated by the recent centennial of John Wesley Powell's famous journey of 1869. Derby explored the lower river in 1850-1851, examining its potential for water transportation, and his work was of considerable importance for the inauguration of navigation of that segment of the Colorado. Although Derby is not one of the more prominent explorers in American history, Professor Odie B. Faulk believes that Derby ranks as one of the founding fathers of Arizona and has added an informative introduction to a brief government report which first appeared as a Senate Document in 1852.

The Great Platte River Road is quite different from the above books. It is a thorough and massive study of the wagon road between the Missouri River and Fort Laramie and includes also descriptions of all the feeder trails that converged in the vicinity of Fort Kearny. An unusual volume, which at times becomes somewhat encyclopedic, it is a distillation of some seven hundred travel accounts and letter collections by individuals who traversed this portion of the Oregon and California Trails.

Merrill J. Mattes, a National Park Service historian who served in Nebraska for over thirty years, has written widely about various aspects of the Platte Road, and it is perhaps appropriate that he is the author of the most recent volume in a long series of publications by the Nebraska State Historical Society. It is perhaps appropriate, too, that the first volume in eleven years is devoted to the "super highway" which carried over 350,000 emigrants to the West. Mattes describes the various segments of the road and provides capsule histories of the jumping-off-places along the Missouri River. He presents a useful view of the difficulties emigrants encountered and the geographical features such as Chimney Rock and Court House Rock which they observed. Included also is a composite picture of travel across the Plains, including descriptions of the character of emigrants, organization of the trains and techniques of early western travel. Continuity and perspective are provided by fitting this aspect of westward migration into the general history of the fur trade and Indian-white relations.

The mass of material used for this study is indeed awesome, and Mattes has compiled the most accurate description of this aspect of the westward movement yet available. Of great value also is the fine bibliography. Although travel across the Plains does make a convenient unit, many readers may well regret that Mattes limited his attention to the section of road between the Missouri River and Fort Laramie. The inclusion of the remainder of the California and Oregon Trails would have resulted in a more beneficial and significant study although the author clearly states that this was not his purpose. As it is, the abundance of detail and innumerable repetitive descriptions of the terrain often obscure the significant points. Despite these limitations, *The Great Platte River Road* will be a valuable guide and reference work for years to come. Certainly it is the definitive treatment of emigrant travel along this highway.

The University of New Mexico

RICHARD N. ELLIS



THE MEXICAN INQUISITION OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. By Richard E. Greenleaf. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1969, Pp. x, 242. Illus., bibliog., index. \$8.95.

IN THIS WORK, based on research in hitherto unexploited sources in the Mexican Archivo General de la Nación, Professor Greenleaf carries forward his studies on the Mexican Inquisition and adds new dimensions to knowledge and understanding of that institution. In the series of essays that compose the book, he provides an interpretive account of the several aspects of the Mexican Inquisition from its earliest years to 1601: the Monastic Inquisition, soon controlled by Dominicans, 1522-1532; the Episcopal Inquisition under bishops Juan de Zumárraga* and Alonso de Montúfar, 1535-1571; and the formal Tribunal of the Holy Office, representative of the Supreme Tribunal in Spain and directly responsible to that body and the King, established in Mexico in 1571 after the Episcopal Inquisition proved unsatisfactory in the eyes of Spanish officialdom and the Church. These essays, knit together by introductory sections, form an analytic,

* Professor Greenleaf deals at length with Zumárraga's work as inquisitor in his *Zumárraga and the Mexican Inquisition, 1536-1543*. Washington, D.C., 1962.

well-rounded, objectively presented whole that places the Mexican Inquisition in the complex and turbulent historical setting created by the Reformation and Counter Reformation and relates its mission and activities to the changing religious, intellectual, social, and political currents of the period.

Professor Greenleaf makes clear the manner in which the Mexican Inquisition, successively conducted by friars, bishops, and the professional Tribunal, reflected evolving Catholic doctrines, eventually determined by the Council of Trent, and changes in Church and governmental policies and attitudes. He analyzes not only regular Inquisition activities in fulfillment of the fundamental mission of defense of Spanish Catholic orthodoxy and everything that this mission implied with respect to extirpation of heresy and dissenting thought and action of any nature; problems arising from the continuing clash between Christianity and native religions; the question of Judaizantes; preservation of morality among colonists and clergy; and protection from contamination by foreigners representing dissenting ideas, including captured English and French interlopers, but also deals with significant special aspects. Among these are the success of the Episcopal Inquisition in asserting its authority to determine orthodoxy and exercise inquisitorial powers when challenged by the Orders, and involvement of the Inquisition in political matters, a situation that arose in the earliest phase when the Monastic Inquisition was used against Cortés by his opponents, and persisted throughout the period. Despite its efforts to remain aloof, the Mexican Tribunal inevitably became involved in political crosscurrents since, as a powerful arm directly responsible to the Supreme Tribunal in Spain and the King, it was regarded by the Mexican official and ecclesiastical establishments as an institution that upset the hitherto existing power structure.

From his intimate knowledge of Inquisition records, Professor Greenleaf points out their potential for investigators in other fields; for intellectual and social historians and for ethnohistorians and ethnologists, since taken as a whole these documents provide a view of aspects of Spanish colonial life and mentality and of Indian culture not available through other sources.

Professor Greenleaf finds that over-all the administration of the Mexican Tribunal was orderly and the procedures of its judges were conscientious and meticulous within the mission and structure of the Inquisition, and very cogently observes that its activities are to be judged in the context of the judicial structure and ideology of sixteenth-century Catholicism. His research leads him to suspect that there were many more Protestants and Jews in Mexico than commonly supposed, only a small proportion of whom

were ever brought before the Inquisition. In conclusion, he observes that it can be argued that the practical circumstance of time and place and shifting trends in doctrine, thought, and policies "made the Mexican Holy Office less of a repressive institution in the sixteenth century than many scholars have imagined." (P. 213).

Alexandria, Virginia

ROBERT S. CHAMBERLAIN

THE MOVEMENT FOR THE ACQUISITION OF ALL MEXICO 1846-1848. By John D. P. Fuller. New York: Da Capo Press, 1969. Pp. 174. Bibliog., index. \$12.50.

PROFESSOR FULLER wrote in the introduction to this slim volume that "a study of the demand for all Mexico is psychologically illuminating for a better understanding of American expansionism in general." He further asserted that his would be a study of public opinion and how it affected the war effort, the question of the extension of slavery into new territories, and the events leading to the end of the war and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848.

Using newspapers from all sections of the United States, private paper collections in the Library of Congress, published documents, Congressional records, and various secondary sources, Fuller traces in detail the growth and demise of the movement to incorporate Mexico into the United States. He also notes how this movement provoked deep divisions within the President's Cabinet, the Congress, and the two major political parties.

Fuller's principal thesis, however, is that the slave-holding states of the South have been unjustly accused of plotting to annex Mexico so as to provide for the expansion of slavery. Moreover, he rejects the claim that the anti-slavery North opposed the acquisition of Mexican territory. On the contrary, Fuller seeks to prove that it was the Northeast and the West who sought portions of Mexico while the South, led by John C. Calhoun, bitterly opposed both the war and expansion. Although Fuller cites numerous newspaper editorials and political speeches to buttress this thesis, he clearly overdraws his case. For example, very few New Englanders clamored for annexation while slaveholders in the Southwest were among the most ardent proponents of the dismemberment of Mexico.

The author asserts that the zenith of annexation sentiment came in January and February of 1848 and that had the war lasted but a few more months, opposition to annexation would have evaporated. Fuller maintains

that Nicholas P. Trist's success in securing a treaty actually thwarted the expansionists' designs on Mexico. Once again, however, one wonders whether the passage of such a short time would indeed have produced such drastic results.

The book is copiously footnoted, but the reader is struck by the total absence of Mexican sources as well as British and French records which would have demonstrated how foreign diplomats and the Mexicans themselves viewed possible annexation. The scope of this study is simply too narrow. Fuller has failed to place his subject in proper historical perspective, thereby running the risk of distorting and exaggerating the importance of the movement to absorb Mexico.

This work, originally published in 1936, has long been out of print. Historians will welcome its reissue but not its exorbitant price (\$12.50), a price unfortunately characteristic of recent reprints.

San Diego State College

THOMAS M. DAVIES, JR.

WITH BEAUREGARD IN MEXICO: THE MEXICAN WAR REMINISCENCES OF P. G. T. BEAUREGARD, ed. by T. Harry Williams with illustrations by M. Ethel Buvens. New York: Da Capo Press, 1969. Pp. ix, 116. Illus., maps, app., index. \$10.00.

FIRST published in 1956, P. G. T. Beauregard's personal recollections of the campaign from Vera Cruz to the capture of Mexico City is an important document of the Mexican War. Beauregard, a lieutenant in the Army Engineer Corps, took part in every major engagement and describes in detail his own role, asserting time and again that he was not given just recognition in official reports.

Beauregard claims credit for selecting three of the five battery sites for the siege of Vera Cruz and also for discovering and mapping the route which enabled General Winfield Scott to outflank the Mexican army at Cerro Gordo. He felt he should have received special commendation and a promotion for either one of these battles and notes with some bitterness that Captain Robert E. Lee received credit for the victory at Cerro Gordo.

In one of the more interesting chapters, Beauregard recounts how he single-handedly caused the assault plans for Mexico City to be altered. The question was whether to attack the city from the south or the west. Scott initially favored attacking the western gates, but was convinced by other officers to attack the south. Beauregard rose and presented a thorough analysis of both approaches, arguing that the unfavorable terrain and the extensive Mexican fortifications on the south would result in heavy United

States casualties while an attack on the western gates had a far greater chance for success. Scott was impressed and ordered an attack on Chapultepec Castle, but Beauregard complained that even here Scott denied him proper recognition.

Beauregard concludes his reminiscences with accounts of his role in the Battle of Chapultepec, the battle at the Belén Garita, and the final push into the center of Mexico City. The appendix is composed of an interesting series of letters by United States generals recommending Beauregard for service in General William Walker's Nicaraguan army. Also included are letters from Generals Persifor F. Smith and Scott begging Beauregard not to resign his commission.

Professor T. Harry Williams has written a superb introduction placing the manuscript and Beauregard in proper historical perspective. He further demonstrates that it was the younger officers, such as Beauregard, who provided much of the military expertise which the higher ranking officers lacked. William's careful editing and explanatory footnotes further enhance the value of the book.

San Diego State College

THOMAS M. DAVIES, JR.

WESTERN WORDS: A DICTIONARY OF THE AMERICAN WEST. By Ramon F. Adams. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1968. Pp. xviii, 355. \$7.95.

THIS is an expanded edition of the author's previous publication on the same subject, *Western Words: A Dictionary of the Range* (Norman, 1944). Both of these excellent works, particularly the revised edition, show a first-hand, thorough acquaintance with the subject.

This latest lexicographical contribution by Mr. Adams lists words as isolated items and, at the same time, enters into its alphabetical framework whole phrases and idiomatic expressions as they are used or have been used in the great American Southwest. All items appear cross-indexed by specific topics.

Each letter of the alphabet is preceded by a humorous saying in the manner of a proverb (not "Faint heart never won fair lady," but rather, "Faint heart never filled a flush!").

The present edition of *Western Words* is preceded by the excellent introduction to the first edition—a succinct appreciation of the development of Western American lingo. Mr. Adams laments the fact that much of the cowboy vocabulary should be going into oblivion owing to the passing away

of the customs of the range with which this vocabulary has been identified.

Western Words, revised, is a wonderful contribution to the field of Southwestern Americana. Let us hope that in a future revised edition of this work Mr. Adams will give us the etimologies and pronounciation at least of the numerous entries he has from the Spanish language (*alforja*, *anquera*, *sombre?-jalma*, etc.).

The University of New Mexico

RUBÉN COBOS

NORTHERN ARIZONA AND FLAGSTAFF IN 1887: THE PEOPLE AND RESOURCES. By George H. Tinker, with foreword, illustrations, and index added by Ben H. Tinker. Glendale: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1969. Pp. xiii, 62. \$8.75.

THERE is at least one person alive in Flagstaff today who was here when Tinker wrote this tract in 1887; indeed, who was here before Flagstaff as a community really existed. But our ties with the past are fast disappearing, and it is appropriate that Flagstaff remember its history by reading the Tinker document.

Tinker was editor of the *Arizona Champion* when he wrote this piece, which first appeared in a New Year's edition (1887) of the newspaper, then later bound in book form under the title, "A Land of Sunshine," for more permanent use. It was the usual come-on which every editor of that day wrote, designed to sell the community to capitalists and immigrants, and to declare to the whole world that Flagstaff (or Yuma, or Tucson, or Prescott, or Phoenix) was simply the grandest place there ever was. There is information here for the historian, but more likely Tinker's praises will titillate the antiquarians and ancestor worshippers.

Periodically, Flagstaff goes through a controversy over where and when the famous flagstaff was located, and who stripped the tree to make it. Much heat is generated over this issue, and Tinker, who heard it from contemporaries, does not help us resolve it. He says the tree was stripped in 1855 by the Beale party, which is interesting, since that is the wrong date for the Beale reconnaissance. It would have helped if the editor had footnoted matters of this kind. His Foreword contains some inaccurate information. It also would have helped if the publisher had not charged the outrageous price of \$8.75 for this slender volume.

Northern Arizona University

WILLIAM H. LYON

NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL REVIEW

A quarterly journal for the publication of legitimate historical material of New Mexican and regional interest, including scholarly articles, documents, bibliographies, and book reviews. Geographically, the region comprises the area of the Spanish Colonial Viceroyalty of New Spain north from Mexico City. This does not exclude the publication of material deemed relevant to the general background and understanding of this region even though not dealing specifically with it.

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OLD SANTA FE. Published quarterly, 1913-16. The file contains articles of historical interest. The following issues are available at \$1 each: Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3; Vol. II, No. 6; Vol. III, No. 12.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO PUBLICATIONS IN HISTORY

Albert Franklin Banta: Arizona Pioneer, edited by Frank D. Reeve. 149 pp., illus., index. Vol. XIV, Sept. 1953. \$2.25

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO PAPERS

Colonel José Francisco Chaves 1833-1924, by Paul A. F. Walter, Frank W. Clancy, and M. A. Otero. 18 pp., illus. No. 31, 1926. English edition, \$1.00. Spanish edition (1927), \$1.00

Early Vaccination in New Mexico, by Lansing B. Bloom. 12 pp. No. 27, 1924. \$1.00

In Memory of L. Bradford Prince, President of the Society, by Frank W. Clancy. 15 pp. No. 25, 1923. \$1.00

Journal of New Mexico Convention Delegates to Recommend a Plan of Civil Government, September, 1849. 22 pp. No. 10, 1907. \$1.00

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