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Book Reviews

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Book Reviews

- WAGNER, with PARISH, *The Life and Writings of Bartolomé de Las Casas*, by Chavez 320
- LOCKHART, *Spanish Peru, 1532-1560. A Colonial Society*, by Chamberlain 322
- PHELAN, *The Kingdom of Quito in the Seventeenth Century. Bureaucratic Politics in the Spanish Empire*, by TePaske 325
- TAURO, ed., *Diccionario Enciclopédico del Perú, Ilustrado*, by Davies 326
- MOODY, *Stagecoach West*, by Andrews 328
- ROSS, ed., *The West of Alfred Jacob Miller (1837)*, by Bunting 329
- WEBER, ed., *The Extranjeros: Selected Documents from the Mexican Side of the Santa Fe Trail, 1825-1828*, by Murphy 331

THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF BARTOLOMÉ DE LAS CASAS. By Henry Raup Wagner with the collaboration of Helen Rand Parish. Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1967. Pp. xxvi, 310. Illus., bibliog., index. \$12.50.

THIS BOOK reveals two most remarkable men, the subject of this biography and the author himself. Distinctly different and apart in time, geography, and culture, they are very much alike in one point—their tenacity in actively pursuing lifelong ideas until they were nonagenarians. Perhaps this firmness of purpose is what first drew Mr. Wagner to Fray Bartolomé de las Casas. The latter, as we know, is among the most prominent figures of sixteenth-century Spain in her Conquest of the New World; indeed, his writings made him the most heroic Spanish figure in the English-speaking world because they provided Protestant England with a powerful propagandist weapon against Catholic Spain, and later the Spanish-American nations in their struggles against the old Spanish monarchical establishment. And so Wagner ends this biography by comparing Charles V and his hero: "Surely these two were the outstanding Spaniards of the sixteenth century, the Holy Roman Emperor and the Protector of the Indians—and, in my opinion, the greater of the two was Bartolomé de las Casas." He lays the groundwork for this (to him) legitimate statement by writing a concise, exhaustive, up-to-date—and honest—review of the life and times of his hero, plus a similar critical exposition of his writings at the end of the book. As such it is a most valuable capstone to the pyramid of the myriad writings on las Casas down the centuries. But so honest is Wagner in his scholarship and presentation, even when bursting with admiration for his hero, that the reader who is informed on the intricate problems created by the often ruthless Spanish Conquest of Central and South America can readily pick out all the flaws in the character and procedures of las Casas.

Great and admirable though he was in his over-all ideals and in his tenacious pursuit of them, he was both impractical and fanatical. His ideas were indeed centuries ahead of his times, and thus to be justly admired

from modern hindsight, but they were doomed to utter failure if followed in the milieu of unavoidable hard facts and attitudes of his day. And even if they had been practical to some extent, he himself spoiled their adoption with his uncompromising and overriding personal attitude. Wagner, for example, decries the unkind remarks which the famed and much-loved Franciscan missionary, Fray Toribio Motolinia, made to the King against las Casas. But Motolinia and his many pioneer Franciscan confreres, and also the Dominicans if fewer in number, had long been working most intimately night and day with their beloved Indians, often suffering persecution at the hands of certain Spaniards who regarded the poor aborigines as their game; consequently, they knew the situation and its intricate problems from painful firsthand knowledge. Las Casas, on the other hand, a self-asserting secular cleric who had later joined the Dominican Order and was forever emotionally an independent clergyman in Dominican clothing, had never done a lick of real missionary work in the field except as a supervisor. Yet he knew everything, the devoted missionaries knew nothing, and so he rubbed them the wrong way. Motolinia had to complain in the way field missionaries down to our day have had to complain about the high-handed omniscience of lily-palmed supervisors from headquarters. If this unrelenting fanaticism did not set well with saintly and humble missionaries, how could it make a dent in the worldly proud circles of the royal Court, even if his arguments were of the best? But this was las Casas, and if his really great ideas and the decades of his tenacity in pushing them into his nineties are worth mankind's admiration, Wagner has succeeded most admirably—besides deserving our admiration for his own true scholarship as he pursued it in this regard until he reached that same venerable age.

For the benefit of students of las Casas, we must conclude by pointing out a grave error when Wagner states that las Casas was undoubtedly ordained a priest in 1510 by the Dominican prior of Española, "who had probably brought faculties from the Pope to perform such a ceremony." This he concludes from a statement that las Casas sang his first new mass with the Dominicans in the Indies. Now, only a bishop can validly ordain, and the Pope had not made this prior a bishop. The fact is that las Casas had been ordained in Spain but, like other secular and religious priests who came to the New World, had not bothered to perform a social custom, that of chanting a first solemn mass assisted by a deacon and subdeacon. This is what the young secular priest did at the priory of Santo Domingo, perhaps at the instance of his kind Dominican hosts when they discovered that he had not complied as yet with that custom.

SPANISH PERU, 1532-1560. A COLONIAL SOCIETY. By James Lockhart. Madison, Wisc.: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1968. Pp. xii, 288. Illus., map, apps., bibliog., index. \$10.00.

IN THIS important book the author reveals and analyzes the spontaneous, undirected, and effective transference to Peru of a relatively complete and basically intact Spanish society amidst the strife and turmoil of conquest, civil wars, and political chaos of the early decades of the colony. He follows the development of this society through the relatively mature administrative period of Viceroy Cañete, 1556-60. Fully documented and excellently synthesized, it is social history with major economic implications. Standing alongside and complementing what has been written on the military, administrative, church, and intellectual aspects of the early history of the colony, it fills an imperative need. The first comprehensive study of Peruvian civil society in the first decades of colonization, it is replete with new information, ideas, and interpretations.

The author tells who the conquerors and settlers were, where they came from, what they did, and the status they held. Concerned with the highly urbanized society of the Spaniards and the Hispanized as such, he does not treat in detail of the great mass of Indians living apart from the Spanish centers relatively untouched by the process of Hispanization in this initial period. The sources exhaustively investigated by the author are wide and deep. The most fundamental are the notarial records in the National Archive and National Library in Lima and those in Arequipa, supplemented by the records of the Archivo General de Indias and the Archivo de Protocolos in Seville.

The book is well organized and lucidly written. Chapters are devoted to the composition, status, and functions of each of the groups constituting the structure of Spanish Peruvian society: *encomenderos* and their *majordomos*; professional people (clergy, lawyers, physicians, notaries); merchants; artisans; sailors and foreigners; transients; Spanish women; Negroes, and Hispanized and semi-aculturated Indians, including those brought from Central America.

The author makes clear that real internal development of the colony began much earlier than generally thought, years before the rule of Viceroy Francisco de Toledo and the 1570's, and that basic social and economic patterns which projected far into the future had appeared by 1550, or even before.

On balance, the Spaniards who entered Peru in these early days "were no ruffianly adventurers lacking in commercial sense; rather they were a good cross-section of Spanish society, perfectly capable of carrying on the generalized commercial capitalism of the Renaissance which then prevailed

in Spain" (p. 222), and capable of creating a cohesive, economically viable, and self-perpetuating Spanish society in the new colony. They came from all strata of the Kingdom of Castile, from courtly noblemen and hidalgos to members of the lowest classes, forming an amalgam of social classes and economic groups in which the representatives of no single region of Castile predominated. Included were important nuclei of professional people, merchants, and artisans. There were more Spanish women, in proportion of one to about seven or eight men, than has been thought, and the Negroes and foreigners with specialized skills played a more important role than formerly realized. Very few of the conquerors were career soldiers. Rather, they were fighters whose position in the colony was defined by their non-military functions. There was no military hierarchy.

The social distinctions of the homeland were largely preserved. Except for the conquest years, when members of the humbler classes present at the capture of Atahualpa and the taking of Cuzco won positions of lasting prestige and eminence as *encomenderos* and leaders in the community, social mobility was restricted. This was particularly true with respect to acquisition of *encomiendas* and claims to noble status. Nevertheless, the individual could, through personal initiative and ability, improve his economic, and to some degree, his social position.

The author considers that the most important of the true builders of Spanish Peru, that is, "the people who, living on a long-term basis in one city and taking an interest in local affairs, provided continuity and stability, thickening and strengthening the web of social organization," (p. 227) were, along with the Spanish women, the *encomenderos*, the artisans, and the Negroes.

The *encomenderos*, living in a truly seigneurial manner with county-size *encomiendas* and great incomes, constituted the framework for Peru's social and economic activities. Their expenditures and operations provided the basis for the activities of the merchants and artisans, the labor of their Indians was essential for agriculture and mining, and they themselves engaged in many types of entrepreneurial activities.

Working artisans seem to have constituted at least one-tenth of the Spanish population. Most numerous were tailors and shoemakers, followed by iron workers, and these in turn by artisans engaged in construction work. Their training of Negroes and Indians was significant in the process of Hispanization.

Negroes, who may have equaled the Spaniards in numbers on the coast by 1560, are found to have been of prime importance as effective and readily-Hispanized auxiliaries who made colonization much more thorough than it would have been without them. In Peru the Negro slaves counted as individuals, seldom being employed in the classic plantation manner.

Most were household servants, many were used in agriculture, and some in mining. The Spaniards showed little reluctance in freeing individual Negro slaves, and those freed constituted a community within themselves. The Negroes seem to have had a position closer to the Spaniards than to the Indians, with the relationship between Negroes and Indians one of mutual hostility and the Negroes enjoying greater power.

Representatives of the higher nobility of the great Spanish courts, the "Dons," are found to have made no great contribution to early Peru, but members of the provincial nobility and lesser *hidalgos* provided an element of stable leadership. The peasants who entered Peru contributed very little, despite the early introduction of European plants, animals, and agricultural techniques, since working directly with the soil almost ceased as an activity for Spaniards, although skilled agriculturists served as supervisors of Indian and Negro labor.

Even though the great masses of the Indians remained on the margins of the world of the Spaniards in early Peru, the process of Hispanization inevitably touched a certain number, particularly household servants and those who bore the *encomienda* tributes to the municipalities and remained there for relatively long periods performing labor of various kinds. Meanwhile, intermixture of Spaniard and Indian progressed and the Indians provided the labor for agriculture, grazing, the mines—including the great silver mines of Potosí—construction, and transport. The author observes that it appears that no significant numbers of Central Peruvian Indians were ever enslaved; the powerful *encomenderos*, determined not to lose any of their tribute-paying Indians, protected them from enslavement.

In the context of world-wide European colonization, the author characterizes Spanish Peru in essence as a "settlement colony inside a plantation colony inside an administration colony" (p. 231). Five to ten thousand Spaniards strongly concentrated in the municipalities made up of themselves a settlement colony, beneath them was an auxiliary population of slaves assimilated to Spanish culture of about the same number, and beneath this auxiliary population was the great mass of Indians, acted upon by those above them. He compares, in the general sense, "the Spanish Peru of the cities to the English settlements; and other aspects of the Peruvian colony to administrative colonies all over the world" and observes that the "settlers of Peru had much in common with settlers of other times and places" (p. 234).

This book enriches Hispanic studies and points the way toward comparable works on other regions of the Spanish New World.

Alexandria, Virginia

ROBERT S. CHAMBERLAIN

THE KINGDOM OF QUITO IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. BUREAUCRATIC POLITICS IN THE SPANISH EMPIRE. By John Leddy Phelan. Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1967. Pp. xvi, 432. Illus., maps, glossary, bibliog., index. \$10.00.

THE two titles Professor Phelan has given his work are not misleading. He has written two books, complementary and inextricably intertwined, but two books nevertheless. The first is a conventional, well-documented monograph on Ecuador during the presidency of Dr. Antonio Morga, 1615-1636. The second is a thoughtful socio-political analysis of Spanish colonial bureaucratic politics from a comparative, Weberian point of view.

Phelan's discussion of early seventeenth-century Ecuador, long neglected by historians and chroniclers, is divided into three sections. The first, "The Three Quitos," develops a number of themes—the abortive Spanish attempts to conquer the zambo republic of Esmeraldas along the coast, the Dutch threat to Quito, the Jesuit thrust to the Amazon, and Indian life in the sierra. In the second and third sections, "Judges, the Law, and Society" and "The Judges Judged," he narrows his focus somewhat to describe the activities of the *audiencia* and its two *visitadores*. Morga and his judges faced the usual problems. They had to administer justice and colonial affairs in a way to please their constituents in Ecuador and their superiors in Madrid and Lima. They had to balance the various powerful elements in colonial society, particularly the regular and secular clergy, and to prevent fraud or cover it up, depending upon how they personally were involved. They also had to look to their own well-being and social life (attending mass, playing cards, and making love). On balance, Morga and the *audiencia* fared no better or no worse than similar bodies in other parts of the Indies, but unfortunately they were not spared the rigors of a *visita general*, "those occasional gusts of wind encountered in the streets and squares which accomplish nothing but to raise the dust and refuse and to cause everyone to cover his head." Carried on initially by the irascible, arbitrary Lic. Juan de Mañozca, the visitation finally fell to the more cautious, conciliatory Dr. Juan García Galdós de Valencia, who quieted the uproar created by Mañozca and brought peace back to the presidency. One of the most perceptive parts of the book, the description of the *visita* provides insights into both the operation and ramifications of this method of imperial control and into the nature of colonial society. Phelan would argue that the *visita* was a failure—costly, disruptive, and polarizing.

Phelan's second book analyzing Spanish bureaucratic politics is both thought provoking and frustrating. Building on Max Weber and his contemporary neo-Weberian theorists, Richard Morse, S. N. Eisenstadt, and Magali Sarfatti, the author has made a number of significant contributions.

He has explained Spanish colonial administration in a way that most scholars only understand it intuitively from immersing themselves in the documents. Going beyond structural legalistic descriptions of imperial institutions, he explains *why* they functioned as they did. He has also compared the Spanish colonial bureaucracy with that of the English in India. In his efforts to invoke Weber, however, Phelan seems less successful. He takes issue with Morse's and Sarfatti's model of the Spanish Empire as a decentralized patrimonial society and brings in a welter of other elements, particularly Max Weber's charismatic, traditional, and legal authority in a mixed bag. Phelan is also attracted by S. N. Eisenstadt's concept of "historical bureaucratic politics" but does not make it clear, at least for this reviewer, how one could apply the concept to Ecuador or the Spanish Empire in America. In the end the author puts the reader amidst a labyrinth of conceptual schemes and points of departure—all intriguing—but does not lead him out of the maze. But perhaps this is his purpose; he admits the need for further studies of this sort.

In sum, this is a thoughtful, provocative book which may well constitute a breakthrough in the study of Spanish colonial administration. From another point of view, even if one rejects all the theorizing (and I most emphatically would not), this narrative of early seventeenth-century Ecuador is a significant contribution. The book deserves a careful reading.

Duke University

JOHN J. TEPASKE

DICCIONARIO ENCICLOPÉDICO DEL PERU, ILUSTRADO. Preparado bajo la dirección de Alberto Tauro. Lima, Perú: Editorial Juan Mejía Baca, 1966. 3 vols.: I(A-F), pp. xv, 557; II(G-P), pp. 606; III(Q-Z), pp. 434. Illus., maps, diagrams, charts, tables. About \$60.00.

TO PREPARE an encyclopedia for any country is an exhausting and formidable task, but to attempt it for a country such as Perú is to challenge the impossible. For Perú is not one country with one history and one culture, but rather several countries with many cultures and many histories which both complement and conflict with each other. Not only must one treat almost four and one-half centuries of history, but also delve into the centuries of Incan and pre-Incan civilizations, relying on the uncertain reconstructions of archaeologists and anthropologists.

To further compound the problem, one must face and deal with the existence of various distinct regions, each with its own development pattern and its own customs, history, and language peculiarities. In addition, it is

necessary to include a myriad of indigenous words and phrases from Quechua, Aymara, and hundreds of other dialects from the sierra and the selva which have been incorporated into the everyday language of Perú.

The historiography of Perú is replete with various attempts to accomplish this task. Manuel de Mendiburu's multi-volume *Diccionario histórico-biográfico del Perú* and Mariano Felipe Paz Soldán's *Diccionario geográfico estadístico del Perú* immediately come to mind. The fact remains, however, that no author and no work has ever approached the thoroughness and comprehensiveness of the work under consideration. Alberto Tauro, well-known Peruvian historian and bibliographer, and his team of compilers have accomplished the near impossible. Their three-volume work not only includes biographical sketches of most of the major and minor figures in Peruvian history, but also includes geographical place names, explanations of regional fiestas and customs, etymology of aboriginal and regional words and phrases, objective treatments of writers and their works, and a host of other topics too numerous to mention in a short review. In addition, there are thousands of black-and-white and color photographs and drawings, maps, charts, diagrams, and tables which further enhance the work.

No one, including the editor himself, would assert that this encyclopedia is definitive. Specialists from varied disciplines will take exception to some interpretations, and others will bemoan the exclusion of some person or event. Such criticisms, however, should not and cannot detract from the importance or the value of this work. It fills a huge gap in the literature of Perú, and every student of Perú, regardless of his field of interest, owes a profound debt of gratitude to Dr. Tauro. This is not to say, however, that the work is flawless, and one would hope that both Dr. Tauro and the Editorial Juan Mejía Baca, which did such a superb job of printing the volumes, will see fit to issue a corrected and augmented second edition in the coming years.

Finally, in a more general sense, there has long been a need in Latin American countries for comprehensive national encyclopedias. Scholars are continually faced with the tedious task of searching for hours to find some obscure name or event or place. In the opinion of this reviewer, this has long hampered scholarly investigation in every field. Thus, it is to be hoped that Dr. Tauro's work will serve as both an example and as an impetus to other Latin American scholars, and that we might look forward to seeing other works of this nature in the not too distant future.

San Diego State College

THOMAS M. DAVIES, JR.

STAGECOACH WEST. By Ralph Moody. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1967. Pp. x, 341. Illus., maps, bibliog., index. \$6.95.

IN THE short span of four years Ralph Moody has joined the ranks of the talented history buffs and energetic literary men who periodically dip their pen into the wellsprings of Western American history and folklore. The author, raised on a Colorado ranch, has channeled his natural boyhood curiosity into professional creativity with an initial volume on *The Old Trails West* (1963) and his latest offering on the frontier express lines that linked the nation together in the post-Civil War era. *Stagecoach West* thus follows in the tradition set by the earlier writings of Bernard De Voto (1943), Jay Monaghan (1947), Robert O'Brien (1951), Irving Stone (1963), and Oscar Lewis (1966). These writers have served the trained historian well by bringing to the general reading audience an important group of well-written narratives on the American West, soundly based upon secondary sources, though occasionally lacking in such academic obstructions as the footnote.

In this volume Moody's "western" sun shines first, interestingly enough, over the Stone Age and its modes of transportation. It then quickly moves on to illuminate travel in the Roman World, Great Britain, Colonial America and the Old Northwest before reaching its apogee above the trans-Mississippi frontier. Once firmly located in the land of William Russell and Ben Holladay, Moody is selective in his treatment of stagecoach operations. He chooses to focus upon overland express lines between the Missouri and the Pacific to the neglect of local stage operations, and to emphasize in particular those operations in California to the neglect of stagecoaching in the Pacific Northwest, for example. The more serious devotee of the Concord Coach can readily redress this minor imbalance (selection is, of course, one of the author's prerogatives) by turning to the works of Oscar Winther. The main weakness in the book, from the historian's viewpoint, is the author's failure to relate overland stagecoach operations to the larger historical questions of western growth and development.

Although Moody's volume is a convenient, well-written summary of the familiar, it has much to recommend it. In his superb chapter on "Yankee Ingenuity" the author deepens our understanding for the subtleties of handling a six-horse team, especially where the artistry of loose-rein driving is concerned. He skillfully weaves the leading roles played by John Butterfield, Russell and Holladay into the drama that is *Stagecoach West*. Equally important, he avoids the pitfall of becoming overly involved in the current controversy (Waddell F. Smith vs. W. Turrentine Jackson) concerning the operation of a California stageline by Wells, Fargo & Company (p. 204). Moody writes in a clear and pleasing manner and, without straining,

has captured much of the excitement and flavor of Western stagecoaching. His treatment of the subject is accurate and judicious. More solidly based than his earlier work, *Stagecoach West* is the most distinguished publication to come from the pen of the citizen of Burlingame, California.

The volume is tastefully printed, the index is adequate, and the bibliography quite complete.

Pasadena College

THOMAS F. ANDREWS

THE WEST OF ALFRED JACOB MILLER (1837). From the Notes and Water Colors in the Walters Art Gallery. Ed. by Marvin C. Ross. Rev. ed. Norman: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1968. Pp. lxxxiii, 416. Illus., app., bibliog., index. \$15.00.

THIS handsome volume reproduces a portfolio of two hundred water colors recording persons, places, and incidents observed by Alfred Miller on a trip through western United States in 1837. Now a part of the rich and varied holdings of the Walters Art Gallery, the series was commissioned in 1858 by Mr. William T. Walters of Baltimore. Eight of the Walters pictures are reproduced in color, and the book contains seven other water colors formerly in the Powers collection in England but now distributed among various American collections. Each Walters picture is accompanied by an explanatory note of from fifteen to thirty lines written by the artist. The reproductions are of good quality, and the typography of the book is uncrowded and pleasing.

Such a book requires comment on two planes: one concerning the pictures and artist's explanations of 1858, the other related to the editorial notes accompanying the 1951 and 1968 editions. Actually, one could say that the Walters portfolio sheds more light on the interests and attitudes of eastern audiences of the 1850's than on the frontier. And beyond a documentation of Miller's work, the editorial notes fail to provide an adequate historical or aesthetic frame of reference for the painting.

Alfred Jacob Miller (1810-1874) was a reasonably competent artist who had studied abroad and who enjoyed moderate success in his home city of Baltimore. In 1837 he was retained by Sir William Drummond Stewart as artist and chronicler on an expedition to Oregon. In the field for almost seven months, the artist painted a large number of water color sketches, probably more than two hundred, though the exact number is not known. For this initial field work and the stream of subsequent revisions that stemmed from it the editor claims unique historical importance, but he fails to discuss the matter adequately.

The Walters pictures are not the original on-the-spot sketches. These were retained by the artist who used them as models for frequent copies. Commissioned more than twenty years after the western trip and bearing clear evidence of much "editorial" work, the Walters pictures are richer in detail and more finished in execution than the field notes. Gestures and the sense of activity in figures is considerably less vivid in copies, but landscape settings have a firmer spatial organization. In a number of landscapes the planar recession is impressive, and atmospheric effects are skillfully indicated. Except for an occasional portrait or particular landscape, however, the scenes are generalized. Instead of recording specific events relating to the Stewart expedition, scenes appear to portray typical pursuits and customs of the Indians and frontiersmen. Combined with the explanations which accompany them, the pictures seem directed to a "cultivated" audience interested in gaining some notion of frontier life. Didactic and literary in tone rather than factual or scientific, the artist's text is larded with snatches of poetry and tasteful foreign phrases. Today's reader is more aware of the romantic tastes of Eastern audiences of 1858 which looked at the portfolio than actual frontier scenes the artist had once observed in his youth. Consequently, a person looking for documentation about a vanished frontier will be disappointed.

The twenty-odd pages of editorial comment and background are only partially adequate. Between 1951, the first edition of the Walters portfolio, and the present one, an important group of Miller pictures was discovered in a private English collection. Deriving from Sir William Stewart, Miller's patron, this group contained field sketches plus water colors executed immediately after the artist returned from the frontier. Mr. Ross performs excellent editorial service in comparing the early creations with Walters' commission, but he loses his reader in the detective work through which he was able to assign the two collections (and others) to relative positions in the artist's chronology. The confusion, unfortunately, is more a matter of exposition than complexity of material.

The attempt to place Miller in a historical frame of reference is also uneven. Though it is informative to have Stewart's sponsorship of Miller related to the Count Mornay's retention of Delacroix on his trip to Algiers in 1831, one is dismayed to find no significant comparison of Miller as a chronicler of Indians to George Catlin or other American painters. Nor does Mr. Ross discuss Miller's artistic antecedents. Although he mentions that Miller had traveled and studied in Europe, he fails to consider the extent to which our artist was influenced by English water colorists of the early nineteenth century or by academic landscapes of artists like Claude. The editor also omits discussion of the degree to which Miller's version of

the frontier was shaped by current Romantic preconceptions. In like manner, when pointing out the differences between the frontier sketches and the later Walters portfolio, he fails to discuss the changes that had occurred in American taste during the intervening twenty years.

The University of New Mexico

BAINBRIDGE BUNTING

THE EXTRANJEROS: SELECTED DOCUMENTS FROM THE MEXICAN SIDE OF THE SANTA FE TRAIL, 1825-1828. Ed. and trans. by David J. Weber. Santa Fe: Stagecoach Press, 1967. Pp. 43. Limited ed. \$4.95.

ASK ANY American historian, even a Southwestern specialist, to list the best sources on the Santa Fe trail, and the chances are he will begin with Josiah Gregg and probably include James J. Webb, Matt Field, and Susan Magoffin as later entries. Among secondary studies, R. L. Duffus and Stanley Vestal always appear first. But all of these are United States studies, based on English sources and generally giving only one view of the important trans-cultural commerce. Except for Max Moorhead's superb study and the lesser known works of William Manning, Ward Minge, and William Bork, the Mexican archival materials have been largely neglected.

In this slight but important volume, Professor David J. Weber of San Diego State College has made many of the more significant Mexican sources available. Collected from the New Mexico State Records Center, the Archivo General de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, and the Henry E. Huntington Library, these documents provide important new data on trading during the 1820's. Here are lists of the men who paid customs duties, received trade permits, or took up residence in the Southwest. The accompanying annotations provide valuable, if all too brief, glimpses into the difficulties facing Mexican officials.

In addition to providing new information for students of the Santa Fe trade, Weber's book will hopefully stimulate others to dig further into these materials. With the Spanish and Mexican archives of New Mexico becoming available on microfilm, it will be much more convenient to use this great storehouse to supplement the more traditional works. The pleasing format and excellent printing of this volume are in the best tradition of the Stagecoach Press, but for a book so full of names, it might have been helpful to include an index.

Western Illinois University

LAWRENCE R. MURPHY

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL REVIEW. Back issues are priced at \$5 per volume or \$1.25 per issue, except for issues in short supply at \$3 each. At present, virtually all issues are in print from 1928 through the current volume. Reprints of selected articles are available at fifty cents each. Volumes out of print may be obtained from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

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 PUBLISHED IN HISTORY

Albert Franklin Banta: Arizona Pioneer, edited by Frank D. Reeve. 149 pp., illus., index. Vol. XIV, Sept. 1953. \$2.25
Bishop Tamarón's Visitation of New Mexico, 1760, edited by Eleanor B. Adams. 117 pp., index. Vol. XV, Feb. 1954. \$2.50

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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