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Book Reviews

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IN PURSUIT OF AMERICAN HISTORY. RESEARCH AND TRAINING IN THE UNITED STATES. By Walter Rundell, Jr., with foreword by James B. Rhoads. University of Oklahoma Press: Norman, 1970. Bibliog., index. Pp. xvi, 445. $7.95.

THIS REPORT which evaluates the training of professional historians in the United States is a valuable contribution to the field. Based largely on 557 interviews at 112 institutions and supplemented by questionnaire data from other universities, libraries, historical societies, public and private archives, the study is an excellent resource document for university history departments that wish to modernize programs and for those who want to re-evaluate training programs of graduate students in historical method. A lengthy chapter on "the methods course," the Ranke tradition, and the need of training young scholars in historical criticism should be read by all professors and by their doctoral candidates. In some cases the classical methods course has been a failure according to those interviewed, but many others feel that lack of instruction in historical method has been a crucial gap in their preparation.

This volume is not a manual for graduate training but rather a suggestive study of how graduate education in history should be organized. Chapters on Social Science tools for the historian, location of source materials, new techniques for collecting and reproduction of data, documentary editing and researcher-custodian relations give a well-rounded explanation of how the historian functions and what his professional needs are. Theory of history and philosophy of history are not treated in any depth by the report.

Tulane University RICHARD E. GREENLEAF

HISTORY AS HIGH ADVENTURE. By Walter Prescott Webb. Edited with an introduction by E. C. Barksdale. Austin: The Pemberton Press, 1969. Pp. xvii, 206. Index. $6.95.

THIS COLLECTION of addresses by Walter Prescott Webb appears, as described on the title page, as a "Publication of the Jenkins Garrett Foundation by the Pemberton Press." In an "Introduction to the Series" the Foundation (whose name appears at the bottom, as author of the Introduction)

refers to a plan to publish "documents and other material in the Foundation's library [not otherwise described] that have never been published or whose publication is not readily available outside the larger libraries" (p. v). According to the editor, Professor E. C. Barksdale of the University of Texas at Arlington, a student of Webb, "Generally . . . the 'pieces' [published here] are found in typewritten or mimeographed form only, or have appeared in publications of limited circulation, mostly are out of print" (p. x). There is no identification of each selection with it or in the table of contents, or in the footnotes collected at the back of the book (apparently Webb's original footnotes, excepting those that go with the editor's "Explanation"). But the editor says that the first selection appeared as an editorial in the *Junior Historian,* and he identifies the second and seventh selections as Webb's presidential addresses before the American Historical Association (1958) and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association (1955, though cited here as 1953) and the fifth as a paper presented at the annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers in 1960; in a footnote, he says that "Hypothesis in History" (apparently the same as "Hypothesis and History," the fourteenth selection) is an undated mimeographed typescript. By internal evidence one can tentatively date the third selection at 1953, the fourth at 1954, the sixth at 1959 or later, the eighth at 1956, the ninth at 1957, the tenth at about 1950, the eleventh at 1954 or 1955, the twelfth at 1958, the thirteenth at 1961, the fourteenth at 1953 or later, the fifteenth at 1961 or later. A Texan might date some more precisely, as by noting when the Texas State Teachers Association met at Houston and San Marcos; he might even know the library of the Jenkins Garrett Foundation, on which I was able to find no information other than the address of a lawyer in Fort Worth. It would have been pleasant and might have been useful to have such information and other information, including (since there are enough minor typographical errors to weaken confidence in the texts as they stand) any places of previous publication and, for that matter, republication, as in *An Honest Preface and Other Essays,* edited by Joe B. Frantz (1959), which includes three of the selections presented here.

Webb was always a pleasure to listen to, and he is a pleasure to read, even when what he wrote was meant for listening rather than reading. He repeated himself, on purpose, and he did it very well. The ideas that he repeated were worth repeating, both because they were significant, thought-provoking ideas and because they were ideas around which Webb had organized much of his thinking and teaching. When Webb appeared before a group of physicists, or geographers, or writers (selection nine), or schoolteachers (selections ten and twelve), it was fitting that he should give them a representative sample of Webb rather than something that might have

fitted more neatly into their program but would have given them less of an idea of how a historian—or at least that historian—worked. His concern for teaching, and his determination to live the life of historian as man thinking about the past (and illuminating it for others), rather than as man accumulating information about the past, make some of these articles seem more timely now, when teachers are recalling—some of them under pressure—that they are hired essentially to teach, than in the past when some of us forgot that colleges can subsidize research for the most part only as an aid to teaching. His theory of the Great Frontier may appeal to the ecology-minded generation of the 1970's more than it has appealed to economic historians.

University of Oregon EARL POMEROY

IN THE DAYS OF VICTORIO: RECOLLECTIONS OF A WARM SPRINGS APACHE. By Eve Ball. James Kaywaykla, narrator. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1970. Pp. xvi, 222. Illus., maps, bibliog., index. $6.50.

AS IS TRUE of most of the Indian wars, accounts of the Victorio campaign have been based on the reports of Indian agents, army officers, and other white men because the Indian viewpoint has not been available. However, the publication of the recollections of James Kaywaykla, a Warm Springs Apache and a member of Victorio's band, will bring some balance to our knowledge of the Warm Springs chief and his people. Certainly Kaywaykla's portraits of Victorio, Nana and other Apache leaders are radically different from those that appeared in New Mexico newspapers in the 1870's and 1880's.

James Kaywaykla was a nephew of Victorio and a grandson of Nana, and his childhood consisted of flight and warfare. Until he was ten years of age, he said, he did not know that people died except by violence. He survived the massacre at Tres Castillos and was acquainted with Geronimo, Juh, Chihuahua, Chato, Naiche and other famous warriors, and in 1886 he was sent to Florida with the other Apache prisoners and eventually was enrolled in Carlisle Institute. His viewpoint is that of an Apache patriot. His story is that of an oppressed people fighting for their freedom from a government known to them for treachery (as in the murder of Mangas Coloradas) and for broken promises. The Warm Springs Apache could not understand how the United States could give them a reservation at their beloved Cañada Alamosa and then take it away from them and order them to the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona. They were familiar with San Carlos and suspected that the government hoped that they would die there

from heat and disease, and they were bewildered when army scouts and non-combatants on the reservation were imprisoned in Florida with the hostiles in 1886.

Kaywaykla's account demonstrates both the strengths and weaknesses of oral history. He was only eight or nine years old when he was sent to Carlisle, and although he was present during many of these events, he learned his history from the tribal elders and from participants in the campaigns. His story, which is something of an official history of the Warm Springs Apache, is based on oral traditions which undoubtedly were modified with endless retelling. It is not surprising, therefore, that there are minor inaccuracies and that occasionally his story does not agree with the written record. Nor is it surprising that it does not always agree with the recollections of another Apache, Jason Betzinez, in *I Fought with Geronimo*. In addition, Kaywaykla was familiar with the white men's accounts of this period, and it is impossible to judge whether he was influenced by what he read.

Oral history can be an invaluable tool for scholars, but must be used with care. In publications such as this, the editor is faced with a difficult task, for the oral tradition must be carefully evaluated and compared with other sources. It is regrettable, therefore, that the annotation is so slight. Kaywaykla's colorful and often dramatic account, which is essential for a balanced picture of the Warm Springs Apache, stands largely on its own merits.

University of New Mexico RICHARD N. ELLIS

CHASING GERONIMO: THE JOURNAL OF LEONARD WOOD, MAY-SEPTEMBER, 1886. Edited, with Introduction and Epilogue by Jack C. Lane. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1970. Pp. xii, 152. Illus., map, bibliog., index. $6.95.

LEONARD WOOD cut a colorful swath in American military history. Born in New Hampshire in 1860, he graduated from Harvard Medical School and entered the Army as an assistant contract surgeon in 1886 and was assigned to Arizona Territory. There he joined the troops chasing Geronimo in the field, after which he did duty at various posts. Then in 1895 he was transferred to Washington, D.C., where he numbered President and Mrs. William McKinley among his patients. Still only a captain in 1898 at the outbreak of the war with Spain, he teamed with Theodore Roosevelt to found the Rough Riders with himself as colonel and Roosevelt the lieutenant colonel. After the war he became the military governor of Cuba with the rank of major general of volunteers, and in 1903 he was transferred to the Philippines in an administrative capacity. That same year he was promoted

to major general in the regular Army, and in 1910 became chief of staff for four years. During World War I he hoped to command the American Expeditionary Force, but the office went to John J. Pershing, much to Wood's chagrin. In 1920 he sought the Republican nomination for the presidency only to fail, but Warren G. Harding named him governor-general of the Philippines, an office he held until 1927, the year of his death.

This book contains Wood's edited journal for that first campaign, the Geronimo outbreak of 1886, yet is a curiously biased account. The Geronimo campaign involved more than chasing thirty-nine renegades in the mountains of Sonora; it pitted the Indian-fighting philosophy of General George Crook against that of General Nelson A. Miles—and Wood came down squarely on the side of the winner, Miles. Crook believed in pressuring the Indians militarily until they negotiated a settlement, while Miles wanted military pressure that resulted in unconditional surrender. Thus when Miles assumed command of the Department of Arizona on April 11, 1886 (not "in May 1886" as the editor states, p. 9), he ordered an elite force to take the field against the renegades led by Geronimo. Captain Henry W. Lawton commanded this detachment, with Leonard Wood accompanying it as surgeon.

Three futile months of pursuit never brought this detachment into contact with the Indians; in fact, by mid-August of 1886 Lawton had no idea where the Indians were. Miles, in fear that Geronimo might surrender to the Mexicans, thereby robbing him of the glory and possible promotion he would achieve as the Apache conqueror, turned to Crook's methods by sending Lieutenant Charles B. Gatewood to negotiate with Geronimo. Gatewood found the Apaches, secured their surrender, and brought them out of Mexico to meet Miles. On the morning of August 26, 1886, after Geronimo surrendered to him, Gatewood introduced the Apache war chief to Lawton and Wood, the first time they ever had met him. After the surrender and the shabby internment of the Apaches that saw them held prisoners of war for twenty-seven years, Miles could not admit he had secured their surrender by diplomacy, for that would be to admit the efficacy of Crook's methods. Thus Lawton was twice promoted within three years, an astonishing rise at that time, while Gatewood was given nothing but obscurity.

Leonard Wood's participation in this campaign was much beyond the call of duty for an assistant contract surgeon. However, he and Lawton were not the only two men to serve during that entire summer of chasing Geronimo, as Lane states in his introduction (p. 19); another participant, Lieutenant H. C. Benson, wrote, "I was present during the entire time," a comment verified by dispatches from the field. Moreover, Benson commented, "there were at least forty enlisted men who were with the com-

mand from start to finish." Benson also pointed out other lies in Lawton's report of the expedition: there was no scarcity of water, they were never without supplies, no soldiers ever became so exhausted as to be ordered back to the barracks, there was only one fight with the Indians, that by only a portion of the troops (Troop B of the 4th Cavalry) at which place Leonard Wood was not present, and Leonard Wood never heard a shot fired in anger. Editor Lane has swallowed whole the Miles' side of this controversy; he either did not search out the other side of the controversy or else chose to ignore facts that contraverted Miles' version. In fact, he does not note that Wood was White House Surgeon to President McKinley when he received the Medal of Honor for the campaign, while Lieutenant Charles B. Gatewood, the man who took the risks and who secured Geronimo's surrender, was refused a medal for his contributions on the grounds that he never had actually come under fire. Finally, Lane exposes his anti-Indian biases by describing the Apaches in terms of "plunder and destruction," "revengeful hostile," and "savagery" (p. 6), while discussing "the notorious Geronimo" as "the wily Indian and his band" (p. 4).

However, *Chasing Geronimo* is a valuable book despite the prejudices of the editor and the biases of Leonard Wood. It contains a graphic account of the difficulties encountered by troops in the field, and—in a way Wood never intended—it shows the lengths to which a heroic band of Indians went to preserve their independence and tribal integrity. The University of New Mexico Press has produced a fine example of the book-maker's art; the design is attractive, the price is modest, and the illustrations are excellent.

Oklahoma State University ODIE B. FAULK

THE LOST TRAPPERS. By David H. Coyner. Edited and with an Introduction by David J. Weber. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1970. Pp. xl, 188. Map, index. $8.50.

IN 1847 David H. Coyner, an ex-Presbyterian minister, became both an author and an authority. The book that he wrote recounted the adventures of Ezekiel Williams and his band of trappers in the Rocky Mountain West between 1807 and 1810. According to Coyner, Williams and twenty followers went up the Missouri in 1807 to return Chief Big White of the Mandans to his people. Big White had accompanied Lewis and Clark back to the States a year earlier to meet with the "Great White Father" in Washington. After reaching the Mandan village, Williams and his men continued on to the Yellowstone, then moved south along the Rockies, where they encountered a series of mishaps with hostiles. Only Williams, James Workman, and Samuel Spencer lived to reach the Arkansas. There the party

separated, Williams setting out for Missouri and Workman and Spencer heading for Santa Fe. Although captured and held prisoner by the Kansas Indians for a time, Williams was able to reach his intended destination in 1809. The other two trappers became lost and eventually ended up spending the winter in California, finally reaching Santa Fe in 1810 where they remained for fifteen years before returning home.

When the book was first published, readers accepted it as fact, but by the turn of the century enough was known about the actual happenings of the period to enable Elliot Coues to state in 1898 that *The Lost Trappers* was "an apocryphal book, never materializing out of fable-land into historical environment," and Hiram Chittenden in 1902 to suggest that "the author, Coyner, was chiefly a coiner of lies." As in so many things, however, the truth lay somewhere in between. Although Coyner was a Virginian who had traveled only as far west as Missouri (where he apparently lived in 1845-1847), he had talked to men who had trapped in the Rockies and lived in Oregon and California. And there is no doubt that Ezekiel Williams was an authentic mountain man who had experienced many of the adventures described in the book, although the dates and particular circumstances were often garbled. Modern scholars have established that Williams may have gone up the Missouri as early as 1809, not, however, as the leader of the party that provided an escort for Big White, but as one of its members. The expedition, which actually numbered three hundred and fifty, was led by Manuel Lisa. Workman and Spencer turn out to be purely fictitious characters, but their adventures are based on the experiences of real-life trappers. Seen in perspective, then, the book is a curious one, often valid in its generalities but often invalid in specificity. It is the kind of book that does not lend itself to citation but is full of insight. Coyner may indeed have written one of the first nonfiction novels.

David J. Weber has done an excellent job of separating fact from fiction in his introduction to the present volume. His essay also traces the evolution of the discovery that Coyner was highly imaginative, and includes new biographical data on the controversial author and his dramatis personae. Footnotes to the text indicate many of the written sources Coyner used in its preparation and prove that the author was not only an avid reader of his contemporaries, particularly Washington Irving, but that he appreciated them so much he often copied them exactly.

Perhaps the greatest contribution an author can make to the civilization in which he lives is to stimulate discussion and challenge others to research his subject. One of the few statements one can safely make about David Coyner is that he made a contribution.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation JOHN D. MCDERMOTT

MISSION OF SORROWS: JESUIT GUEVAVI AND THE PIMAS, 1691-1767. By John L. Kessell, with a Foreword by Ernest J. Burrus, S.J. University of Arizona Press: Tucson, 1970. Illus., bibliog., index. Pp. xvi, 224. $10.00.

IN this well-written, authoritative book John L. Kessell has provided Borderlands historical literature with its first in-depth study of a Jesuit Arizona missionary center: Los Santos Ángeles de Guevavi. As Ernest J. Burrus, S. J. states in his foreword to the book "the story of Guevavi does not represent constant progress, much less an uninterrupted series of triumphant victories over ignorance and poverty. The difficulties to be overcome were staggeringly discouraging, as the reader soon learns: indifferent or hostile natives, unjust and oppressive colonists, marauding savages."

There is no doubt that Kessell's study will become a model for other sound research and, hopefully, good writing on individual missions and their environs in colonial Arizona and New Mexico. He has provided a wealth of interesting data and interpretation based upon meticulous archival research. The account relies upon Guevavi and Tumacácori papers in Archives of the Roman Catholic Diocese in Tucson, Audiencia of Guadalajara and Contratación manuscripts in Sevilla, the ramos of Historia, Misiones, and Temporalidades in the Mexican National Archives; and a host of other documentary collections in the United States, Mexico, and Spain.

The University of Arizona Press has issued Kessell's work in a handsome volume. An excellent mission map of "The Northern Pimería Alta 1691-1767," photographs and facsimile reproductions of Jesuit holographs enhance the work. Kessell's appendices "The Jesuits of Guevavi" and his "Inventory of the Properties of the Church, House and Fields of Guevavi" undergird this important study.

Tulane University RICHARD E. GREENLEAF

ARIZONA TERRITORY, 1863-1912: A POLITICAL HISTORY. By Jay J. Wagoner. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1970. Pp. xii, 587. Illus., maps, bibliog., index. $12.00.

STUDENTS of Western America have witnessed a renewed interest in territorial history during the past decade. A field almost abandoned after the publication of Earl Pomeroy's classic study gained new prominence with the completion of Howard Lamar's major study and the more limited contributions of Lewis Gould, Calvin Horn, Robert Larson, and others. Jay J. Wagoner's *Arizona Territory* is, however, the first full-length study of territorial government in the Southwest. Providing much more detail than Lamar could have in his *Far Southwest*, Wagoner has made a major contribution to the study of frontier politics.

This massive volume approaches Arizona government through the administrations of sixteen men who served as territorial executives. Defeated Congressmen, friends of influential politicians, and deserving bureaucrats received appointments in the desert territory. All of the early appointees were easterners who knew little about the area or its problems. Later governors tended to be more familiar with Arizona, although many still showed a greater interest in personal remuneration than public service. In an era when the fortunes of the Democratic Party were at a low ebb, all but two administrations were Republican.

An essential contradiction in the theory of territorial government is evident from Wagoner's study. On the one hand, federal appointees sent into the West were expected to teach the residents of the area the fine art of self-government. Not until these lessons had been fully learned would they be admitted to statehood. But at the same time, few governors were sufficiently well-informed about current conditions, and political machinations, or the policies of their predecessors, to make meaningful contributions. Good intentions and political experience in the east could not compensate for ignorance about the territory. By the time an executive learned his way around, a change in Washington administrations or receipt of a barrage of letters from his opponents led to the removal of the governor and the selection of another equally uninformed politician for the post.

As a result of these persistent problems, one may question whether territorial politics can best be observed through the office of the governor. While one executive followed another in rapid succession, the most significant political activities in Arizona occurred not in the executive offices but in the legislature, where representatives of special interests such as mining and railroads saw to it that needed laws were enacted. These same groups continued to control Arizona long after it achieved statehood. Similarly, the territorial courts developed legal precedents which reflected the special situation in the area, especially regarding water rights and irrigation controversies. The emergence of political parties and regional factions also contributed in an important way to the maturation of Arizona politics. Because the instructional aspect of territorial government evidently failed to work in Arizona and most governors were rather weak, it is unfortunate that Wagoner chose to devote so much attention to the personalities and policies of the executives that he relegated other political activities to minor positions.

Other weaknesses in this study make it something less than a perfect model for other territorial studies. The author somewhat naively used the appointment papers in the National Archives without evaluating who wrote the letters or why. Accepting the judgments expressed in this correspondence at face value is questionable. Greater use of the massive files

of correspondence in the State and Interior department archives as well as the many theses and dissertations written on Arizona politics could have added depth to the study. Moreover, the author seems to have been reluctant to draw conclusions or undertake the kind of analysis which has made Lamar's book so important. Too often he lists an act passed by a legislature or paraphrases the messages of a governor without examining their significance to the development of the territory. Readers may have difficulty in determining which executives Wagoner considered the most effective and which the least.

The University of Arizona Press deserves special praise for the excellent design of the volume. The insertions of illustrations at appropriate points in the text rather than in a single photograph section is a good practice which other publishers might well adopt. It is similarly refreshing to find footnotes at the bottom of the page. Lengthy appendices listing territorial officials and members of the assemblies further add to the reference value of this important book. Hopefully its successes will stimulate some New Mexico historian to undertake a similar project for Arizona's neighbor to the east.

Western Illinois University LAWRENCE R. MURPHY

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY: A STUDY OF A FOREIGN-OWNED RANCH IN TEXAS. By William Curry Holden, with foreword by Joe B. Frantz. Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1970. Pp. xxii, 268. Illus., maps, index. $9.00.

THIRTY-SIX years ago, William C. Holden published *The Spur Ranch,* a detailed operational history of the Espuela Land and Cattle Company, Limited, a British firm which between 1885 and 1907 ran a spread of half a million acres lying just beyond the Caprock escarpment on the High Plains east of Lubbock. Based almost entirely on the records of the Spur Ranch in the Southwest Collection at Texas Technological College, that book focused topically on various aspects of cattle ranching as seen through the eyes of various managers of this particular enterprise, and included chapters on the genesis of the Spur, its Texas management, a variety of problems connected with cattle sales, horses, drought, water, fencing, and the natural enemies of livestock, not to mention ranch neighbors, hired hands and their work routines and amusements. It was a solid work, an excellent portrayal of the mechanics of cattle ranching.

The Espuela Land and Cattle Company is the 1934 study, its basic corpus unchanged, to which a number of chapters have been added. Brief but new introductory sections now describe the land, the flora and fauna,

and the history of the region before 1885. A new chapter describes the problem of buying out nesters settled on school sections blocked within range land owned by the ranch; others are concerned with cattle rustling, the ranch's experiments with agriculture, and its controversies with other parties. Chapters of the original work are changed only slightly or not at all. Nor are the sources broadened appreciably to work in the vast literature of recent years, except in the introductory chapters before the British company took over. The Spur Ranch records remain the chief source of information—an excellent source, to be sure, but one-dimensional. All Spur correspondence is outgoing, written by devoted company servants. One wonders if the chapter on "Controversies"—the ranch's disputes, legal and otherwise—for example, would have the same slant if newspapers, court records, and outside correspondence had been used to augment the Spur materials.

A dozen photographs and several appendices add interest, but the book is marred by excessive and overlong quotes, not to mention a prose style which is at times repetitious and awkward. The book badly needs a map to give the Spur Ranch some relationship with its general setting, and after more than three and a half decades, Ogallala should be properly located in Nebraska, rather than Montana (pp. 143, 144). It is disappointing that this revision has not broadened the context. Still lacking is any analysis of the corporate side of the enterprise. Who were the stockholders? What was the capital of the company, nominal and actual? Were there reorganizations to raise additional funds, when the ranch lost money? Were the problems of the Espuela similar to those described in W. Turrentine Jackson's admirable *The Enterprising Scot*? How would the concern fit into the framework of the western cattle industry as depicted in Gene Gressley's *Bankers and Cattlemen*? Unfortunately, *The Espuela Land and Cattle Company* does not take advantage of the work of these and other recent scholars and a book that is basically sound remains dated.

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign CLARK C. SPENCE

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF EARLY DAYS IN CALIFORNIA. By Stephen J. Field. New York: Da Capo Press, 1968. Pp. vi, 406. $14.50.

STEPHEN J. FIELD, prior to his elevation to U.S. Supreme Court Justice, had ample opportunity to view American California. Arriving in San Francisco late in 1849, he was soon in the placers, making his headquarters at Marysville on the Feather River. There he entered business, practiced law, and was elected by a nine-vote margin to the position of alcalde, a hispanic institutional holdover into the military occupation period. Sub-

sequent public service took the transplanted New Yorker to the state legislature and the state supreme court. As is customary in reminiscences, Field's participation was crucial and he was unfailingly on the side of right. As the acknowledged center of frequent controversy, it is not surprising that his views were frequently accepted. It would have been unlikely had a man of his later distinction suffered many rebuffs, and doubly so had he told of them.

The first half of the book was written in 1877, many years after most of the events transpired. At the request of his friends, Field was giving his account of personal participation. His story is buttressed by copious, well-selected documentation presented as exhibits in support of his "proposed findings of fact," to wit, that he had played a significant and unique role as a builder of California. It is a tale seasoned by pardonable pride and marinated by frequent retelling.

A second section, written by a judicial associate, George C. Gorham, recounts the story of an attempt on the life of the aging jurist. This 1889 attempt was motivated by charges of prejudice in a case involving inheritance by Miss Sarah Hill of the estate of Comstock tycoon and Nevada Senator William Sharon, her alleged husband. Miss Hill subsequently married the hot-tempered David S. Terry, erstwhile Chief Justice of California and slayer of U.S. Senator David C. Broderick. From his federal bench Field had rendered an adverse decision. This subsequently resulted in an attempt on the jurist's life by Terry, an act which caused the shooting of the would-be assassin by an alert federal marshal.

This book, written for a different audience, seems at times too unsophisticated. The modern reader may find the price of this expensive facsimile reprint too great for the quality of the edition or the value of the story.

The University of New Mexico DONALD C. CUTTER

RECONSTRUCTING PREHISTORIC PUEBLO SOCIETIES. Ed. by William A. Longacre. School of American Research Advanced Seminar Series, Douglas W. Schwartz, Gen. Ed. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1970. Pp. xii, 247. Illus., bibliog., index. $8.50.

A RECENT TREND in Southwestern archaeology has been to offer bold inferences and hypotheses regarding prehistoric social organization. This contrasts with forty or fifty years of avoidance of such speculations and concentration on distribution of material traits in space and time. The papers in this volume exemplify well this development. Six were given at a School of American Research seminar in Santa Fe in April 1968 and have been revised for publication; three others comment on these. There is particular

emphasis on the matters of research design and testing of hypotheses. The intention is to achieve anthropological study of cultural processes, in the hope of discovering regularities and formulating laws of cultural dynamics. Along with this anthropological approach there is also greater emphasis on ecology.

The first paper is a brief historical review by Longacre of trends in Southwestern archaeology. The second is "Prehistoric social organization in the American Southwest: theory and method," by James N. Hill, and is concerned with the questions that should be asked and the kinds of evidence that might be sought, with formulation of testable hypotheses.

Next, a paper by R. Gwinn Vivian, "An inquiry into prehistoric social organization in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico," combines a general summary of Chaco sites and a description of the prehistoric water-control systems with a hypothesis as to social organization and a list of items which might be found to support it.

A paper by William D. Lipe on "Anasazi communities in the Red Rock Plateau, southeastern Utah" summarizes, after describing the area, four successive prehistoric occupations (separated by time gaps), discussing settlement patterns and ecological aspects of each and probable reasons for each withdrawal. Lipe concludes, among other things, that "something resembling, in size and probably in composition, the modern western Pueblo extended-family-based household" was normal throughout.

Jeffrey S. Dean's paper is on "Aspects of Tsegi phase social organization: a trial reconstruction." It is concerned primarily with the great cliff-dwellings of 1250-1300, Betatakin and Keet Seel, of which Dean has made intensive dendrochronological studies. The environmental setting is described and the cultural-historical background is summarized. Settlement patterns are discussed, with room clusters the basic units of site communities. Dean has determined that Betatakin developed gradually between 1267 and 1286, but was founded originally by a single organized group. Keet Seel, however, grew by accretion from around 1250 until 1286. There is no indication that a single functioning community, already organized as a social unit, moved in as at Betatakin. The basic unit for the people of the Tsegi phase appears to have been the household of extended family type; Dean suggests that clans may have been present, and that kiva societies might also have been.

The sixth paper is "The postmigration culture: a base for archaeological inference," by Douglas W. Schwartz. It reviews various aspects of known migrations in the ethnographic literature, finding a number of cultural regularities of change, and then attempts to apply these to a Southwestern population shift observed archaeologically in the Grand Canyon area.

The first of the papers commenting on the seminar is by Paul S. Martin, "Explanation as an afterthought and as a goal," and includes a little general discussion as well as comments (favorable) on the preceding six papers. Most of the young men who have initiated the new approach in Southwestern archaeology are former students in Martin's field school at Vernon, Arizona.

A contribution by Edward P. Dozier, "Making inferences from the present to the past," offers insights from the standpoint of an ethnologist, including several cautions, and also summarizes Pueblo social organization concisely, together with a statement regarding sources of information.

Finally, there is a paper by another ethnologist, David F. Aberle, headed simply "Comments." Agreeing heartily with the general approach, Aberle criticizes the use of the word "theory" to mean "hypothesis" or "assumption," and points out the inevitable dependence of the archaeologist on the ethnographic record. He discusses in some detail the question of clans like those of the modern Hopi in the Tsegi phase, and questions the applicability of the generalizations regarding migrations to a Southwestern case.

Essential for the specialist, this book will be stimulating and revealing for anyone genuinely interested in Pueblo Indians and Southwestern archaeology.

Southern Methodist University ERIK K. REED

MODERN TRANSFORMATIONS OF MOENKOPI PUEBLO. By Shuichi Nagata. Illinois Studies in Anthropology, Number 6, with Foreword by Fred Eggan. Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1970. Bibliog., maps, illus., index. Pp. xviii, 336. $10.95.

INTERDISCIPLINARY studies between the social sciences and history have become increasingly common. Indeed, anthropologists have formally recognized two interdisciplinary subfields, ethnohistory and historic archaeology, which specialize in such studies. The length of time covered by ethnographic research alone now makes it possible for the modern ethnologist to introduce historical perspective into his work that was unattainable by his predecessors utilizing only ethnographic data, discrediting the rather sterile concept of the "ethnographic present" and encouraging the use of historical documentation as well. Professor Nagata's book is not billed as "ethnohistory," but it is as ably handled as ethnohistory as it is as ethnology. In particular his reliance on the old agency letterbooks has helped him produce a report that will be of interest to historians as well as anthropologists. The

knowledge of Moenkopi and of the Hopis generally that he gained through his field work contributed materially to his interpretation of the historical data.

With a firm control of the cultural and historical variables, he has described in fine detail the changes through time at the Hopi village of Moenkopi from 1875 to 1962. Within this short span the village has progressed from a seasonally occupied farming settlement to a colony or "daughter" village of Old Oraibi to a nearly independent Hopi pueblo to a suburb of Tuba City. The most significant change has been a process of modernization influenced by geographic, economic, and political factors, but these in turn have caused profound changes in demography, social organization, and religion. Many of the changes are comparable to transformations by modernization of societies in other parts of the world, for example, the domination of the economy by money obtained primarily through wage work and the decline of the traditional social structure, here clan and lineage, with increasing importance of the nuclear family. Those who would make hasty value judgments should beware, for the Moenkopi people are far from participating in the culture of poverty as a cost of their progress, and the new family structure is less conducive to divorce than was the old. Moenkopi enjoys many of the advantages of the modern world while remaining uniquely Hopi. A careful reading of the book further reveals that a good deal of the credit for this happy situation can be given to the much maligned Federal programs for administering Indian affairs.

The progress made in modernization has not been without costs. The outward-looking village has lost much of its local community spirit. It remains so deeply divided by factionalism that it is in effect two villages, anti-council, traditional Lower Moenkopi and pro-council, progressive Upper Moenkopi. This same factional split is to be found throughout the Hopi country, however. Integration into the national economy has brought problems of indebtedness along with cars and refrigerators, while the trust status of the land has limited access to capital for more ambitious types of investment. Actions by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Hopi Tribal Council on behalf of the people of Moenkopi have sometimes strained relations with their Navajo neighbors, and the Navajo Tribal Council also has made decisions that affected the Moenkopi people without considering their views. While continuing economic progress and population growth seem assured, the unresolved political problem of defining Navajo and Hopi rights within the area remains a major issue that becomes more critical as the years pass, particularly with increasing transfer of power to the tribes. In the long run, the ability of the two tribes to settle the matter between them may well be the answer, providing that power should ever be delegated to them. An equitable solution that will be really binding is not likely until the

conflicting claims of the Hopi Tribal Council and the traditional chiefs are settled. Perhaps these can only be accomodated within a single functioning system by turning the contending parties loose to work the matter out themselves. A need to reach agreement with the Navajos might well supply the motivation, for the anti-council faction has long enjoyed a rapport with the Navajos that the Council has lacked. Nagata suggests no solutions himself, but clarifies the Hopi view of the problem in a manner that may contribute to its eventual resolution.

Nagata, with the thoroughness for which Japanese anthropologists are noted, has accumulated and organized data that elucidate many of the processes of modernization, as well as presenting information of value to students, administrators, and others interested in local matters. Detailed as his research has been, completeness inevitably diminishes as temporal, spatial, and cultural distance increases. At the risk of quibbling I will cite two examples. The Hopi dry farms in the area called the *nahaaldzis* or "hollow" by the Navajos (I do not know the Hopi name) about seven miles southeast of Moenkopi were not mentioned in the section on agriculture. They may well have lain fallow in 1962 and 1963 and thus escaped notice. Stores operated by Hopis are listed and contrasted with the apparent failure of Navajos to open stores. At least four Navajo-operated stores have existed nearby, but knowledge of them would have required an exceptional familiarity with the Navajos on the author's part. Such omissions do not detract from the excellence of the work and do not alter any of the conclusions reached. I am far more critical of the price, which is very high for a paperback and will unduly limit its audience.

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