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## Book Reviews

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## Book Reviews

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THE MISSIONS OF NEW MEXICO, 1776: A DESCRIPTION BY FRANCISCO ATANASIO DOMÍNGUEZ WITH OTHER CONTEMPORARY DOCUMENTS. Trans. and annotated by Eleanor B. Adams and Fray Angélico Chávez. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press Reprint, 1975. Pp. xxi, 387. Illus., gloss., index. \$25.00.

AMONG the many lasting contributions to New Mexican and Spanish colonial history made by Fray Angélico Chávez and Eleanor Adams was the translation and annotation of the Fray Francisco Atanasio Domínguez manuscript discovered at the Biblioteca Nacional de México in 1928 by France V. Scholes. Published twenty-two years ago, it became an often-consulted reference for New Mexico's last century of Spanish occupation. It was to its era what the Benavides report was to the early seventeenth century.

The present facsimile reprint of the original work was not only much needed, but timely. It makes Father Domínguez's report available to all who are seriously interested in colonial New Mexico. Furthermore, it comes at an appropriate time to acquaint others with conditions in a part of the United States frequently ignored in the Bicentennial fervor. New Mexico, like its sister states, has an important role in the two hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth.

The narrative of Father Domínguez, partially derived from his four month trek with Fray Silvestre Vélez de Escalante to open a trail between Santa Fe and Alta California, examines all the missions and secular communities of New Mexico thoroughly. Father Domínguez described in painstaking detail the locations of missions, the Third Order, *cofradías*, chapels, convents, regular clergy, and historical matters relating to *villas*, *poblaciones*, and Indian *pueblos*. Also, he provided information on languages, arable lands, waters, agricultural products, and on demographical observations, including classes, families, and numbers of families or persons resid-

ing in Spanish and Pueblo Indian settlements, as well as those of *genízaros*.

Descriptive footnotes added by the translators are as valuable as the text itself. Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco's "Map of the Interior Province of New Mexico" (1779) and Joseph de Urrutía's map of the Villa of Santa Fe (circa 1766-1768) add measurably to the quality of the product, as do the sketches of Horace T. Pierce, miscellaneous letters of Fathers Domínguez and Escalante, lists of Franciscans and settlers, a superb glossary, and an index.

This volume is a monumental account, a classic, an indispensable reference for scholars, libraries, those interested in the Spanish Borderlands, and historians of colonial Latin America. Both the Thirty-first New Mexico State Legislature and the University of New Mexico Press should be commended for making it available for all to enjoy and use in advancing our cultural knowledge of New Mexico during the Bicentennial and for years and generations to come.

*Florida State University*

OAKAH L. JONES

**CRIMSON DESERT: INDIAN WARS OF THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST.** By Odie B. Faulk. New York: Oxford University Press, 1974. Pp. xii, 237. Illus., notes, bibliog., index. \$8.95.

"HEREIN is a history of the wars of the Southwest, a summary and a synthesis of the bloody confrontation between white and red." With this and other prefatory enticements about screams and moans, deeds of daring and dishonor, one expects a chronicle virtually written in blood. The balance of the book doesn't carry off this theme and the reason isn't hard to find; relations with non-Pueblo Indians during the late nineteenth century were typically an uneasy peace, with violent confrontations as the exceptions.

The time frame is primarily 1846-1886; the settings are New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas. On one side are the Navajo, Comanche, and southern Apache, while in opposition stands an intruding white race, understood here to be Anglo-Americans. Two chapters are devoted to the three Indian groups. Faulk follows events in Navajoland from the Doniphan treaty to the return from the Bosque Redondo. Comanche history drops back to the late eighteenth century and continues into 1875; the scene here is Texas except where in pp. 109-22 Faulk simply condenses from Kenner's *A History of New Mexican-Plains Indian Relations* (mainly pp. 120-51 of the latter). The Chiricahuas and Mimbres are the two Apache groups treated, from the time of Juan José's murder to the last surrender of Geronimo.

As a one-volume popular history, this one fails on several points. The

author's geographic knowledge of the Southwest is certainly questionable: he apparently confuses the Kaibab Plateau with Black Mesa; puts Mount Tsikomo on the Continental Divide when it lies a mountain range east of the latter; implies that the Tularosa Agency for the Warm Springs Apache was at Tularosa, New Mexico; and coins the name *Jornada de Muerta* (with Fort Thorn at the northern end). Other inaccuracies include the old assertion that General Carleton had an Indian reservation in mind when he established Fort Sumner at the Bosque Redondo; that Fort Conrad was renamed Fort Thorn or Fort Craig; and that the Uto-Aztecan-speaking Comanche were in some sense "cousins" of the Algonkian-speaking Cheyenne.

The better-known encounters and many minor incidents are in the text, but emphasis may occasionally be misplaced or overdrawn. A thoroughly obscure affair which involved some lumbermen and southern Apaches in an ambush-and-retribution trade-off receives almost a page, while the infamous Camp Grant massacre merits ten lines. Alleged Comanche hostility towards New Mexico just prior to and during the Civil War absorbs nine pages, yet on the eve of the Adobe Walls campaign General Carleton himself could only recall rather petty Comanche forays in the 1850s and knew of no attack on settlements since 1861. Ranald Mackenzie indeed chased Kickapoo Indians in 1873; the Kickapoos treated southwestern Texas with all the care that the Comanches gave to northern and western Texas. The Army and a very battered citizenry had to contend with both groups, and at the same time.

More consequential than errors or emphasis is an evident bias, as where in a surprising final chapter the author again asserts the theme of the preface. The elimination of Spanish-speaking Americans from a racial dichotomy, Chapter I characterizations which Indians may read as patronizing, and perhaps the twice-quoted gibe at Santa Fe as a sink of vice and extravagance, all seem to manifest this attitude.

Finally, these pages contain wooden people; Indians, Indian agents, soldiers, and governors have their turn on stage, but their story doesn't come to life here. For an accurate and readable one-volume summary, a better value is Dunn's classic *Massacres of the Mountains* (1886 and various reprints).

Ottawa, Canada

JOHN P. WILSON

INDIAN LAND TENURE: BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS AND A GUIDE TO THE LITERATURE. By Imre Sutton. New York: Clearwater Publishing Co., 1975. Pp. xviii, 290. Illus., map, bibliog., indexes. Cloth \$18.50, Paper \$6.95.

In recent years several books and articles have appeared that reflect the growing interest in the subject of this volume. The activities of the Indian Claims Commission since 1946 have been the principal motivation for research and publication in the area of Indian land tenure. However, of increasing significance is the recognition by both whites and Indians that the tribalism whose values daily are receiving reaffirmation is hardly a tangible concept without a land base.

Sutton comes to this task as a geographer whose doctoral dissertation was a study of Indian land cessions and the establishment of reservations in Southern California. For the book which is the subject of this review he conducted a survey of the literature that was very thorough. It included not only articles and books, but some unpublished theses and dissertations. Several of the theses and dissertations he did not actually see, however, these are clearly identified.

The author chose a classification system with seven principal subdivisions: aboriginal occupancy and territoriality; land cessions and establishment of reservations, land administration and land utilization, aboriginal title and land claims, title clarification and change, tenure and jurisdiction, and tenure and culture change. The relevant literature for each section is discussed, primarily with reference to scope and thesis. Conflicting viewpoints are identified, but Sutton does not usually make a judgment on the quality of the individual items. He does indicate some areas needing investigation.

An unusual feature of this volume, and one adding to its utility, is the inclusion of not one index, but three. In addition to the usual subject index, there are tribal and geographical indexes. Moreover, each chapter is followed by a list of works cited, and there is a general bibliography.

Sutton has included some items, and ignored others, that might have been evaluated differently by another bibliographer. Nevertheless, his grasp of the literature is remarkable and he has produced a very valuable and most convenient research tool. He and the Newberry Library, which provided some financial support for the publication of this volume, are to be congratulated.

*State University of New York, Fredonia*

WILLIAM T. HAGAN

TALES OF THE SUPERSTITIONS: THE ORIGINS OF THE LOST DUTCHMAN LEGEND. By Robert Blair. Tempe: Arizona Historical Foundation, 1975. Pp. viii, 175. Illus., maps, notes, app., index. Cloth \$8.95, paper \$4.95.

FORTY-FIVE years ago this reviewer spent many an extended weekend camping and riding in the tangle of canyons, buttes, and "needles" that are hidden behind the photogenic face of Superstition Mountain in southern Arizona. In those days the Superstitions were known as lovely, wild, and dangerous country; and as we huddled over desert campfires, we talked excitedly about the latest in the many deaths that the Superstitions had brought to visionaries who invaded the mountain fastness in search of the legendary Lost Dutchman mine. The remains of Adolph Ruth, a hopeless greenhorn who allegedly possessed a secret Mexican map, had just been found.

Our talk, like the contemporary burst of newspaper writing stirred up by the Ruth episode, never got beyond the stage of repeating the often contradictory local legends about the Lost Dutchman mine. Robert Blair, by contrast, has done an infinitely patient job of tracking down each rumor or anecdote, analyzing it, and carefully sorting out the few verifiable facts from the mass of tall tales and outright lies. The result is an historical detective story that any *aficionado* will follow with fascinated interest. If Mr. Blair does not write as fluently as did J. Frank Dobie in *Coronado's Children: Tales of Lost Mines and Buried Treasure*, nevertheless, his narrative is clear, direct, highly informative, and at times downright exciting.

He proves decisively that 99 percent of the legends are—legends, and usually most implausible legends. He carefully digs out the very few definite facts about Jacob Waltz, the unsuccessful German prospector ("Dutchman," if you will), whose supposed deathbed revelations to the woman who looked after him in his old age are the source of the central part of the legend. By the time Mr. Blair has finished, he has destroyed the Lost Dutchman mine as a reality, and yet this reviewer will wager a silver dollar to a tortilla that Mr. Blair's admirable detective work will not persuade the true believers to abandon their hopeless and sometimes dangerous quest.

*California Institute of Technology*

RODMAN W. PAUL

THE BIG BEND: A HISTORY OF THE LAST TEXAS FRONTIER. By Ronnie C. Tyler. Washington: National Park Service, 1975. Pp. xxi, 288. Illus., maps, notes, bibliog., index. No price indicated.

THE Big Bend is fascinating. Driving through it in summer or winter, the

traveler is attracted by the many varieties of sand, soil, rocks, cactus, and other flora and fauna of the desert environment. The total aspect is strangely beautiful and complex. Not a small part of the history of and myths surrounding the area are linked to the existence of the Río Grande, which was able to conquer the Big Bend (and give it its name) when it carved deep canyons through mountains and faults to find its way to the Gulf of Mexico.

The National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, in conjunction with the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art of Fort Worth, has published in this volume an interpretive study of the Big Bend National Park. Written with perception and enthusiasm by Ronnie C. Tyler, curator of history of the Amon Carter Museum, the book describes in well-documented chapters the natural environment of the Big Bend, the Indian cultures, the Spanish and then the Anglo-American approach to it, and the resulting progress of man's "conquest" of the Big Bend. Understandably, the account ends with the long and ultimately successful effort to have the Big Bend designated a National Park.

An additional purpose of the book is that it serves as a companion for the Big Bend Exhibition—a collection of paintings, photographs, and maps assembled by the museum for display at various points in Texas during 1975 and 1976. Most are reproduced in the book and the rich, imaginative, and artistic photographs of mountains and canyons give an evocative, visual element to the book. The reproduction of old photographs of nineteenth and early twentieth century explorers and other types who ventured into the area, along with photographs depicting developing technologies in the physical subjugation of the region, increase the reader's understanding of the evolution of society there.

Included is a helpful list of historic spots in the park with a brief description of each. For serious students a bibliographical essay describes the kinds and nature of historical sources available for a study of the Big Bend. The index is useful, though not exhaustive. Does one quibble with little things in such a satisfactory book as the spelling of a chapter division heading on page 23 where "Las Entradas" appears as "Los Entrados" or the misspelling of two names of explorers on the map on page 27?

*Texas Tech University*

DAVID M. VIGNESS

MR. POLK'S WAR: AMERICAN OPPOSITION AND DISSENT, 1846-1848. By John H. Schroeder. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1973. Pp. xvi, 184. Illus., bibliog., index. \$12.50.

JOHN H. SCHROEDER's study of the opposition to the Mexican War probably should have been titled *An Exercise in Frustration* for that was the effect of the war on its opponents. They could not prevent its outbreak, affect its course, or hasten its end. Even in the states where opposition was strongest—Massachusetts and Ohio—the antiwar forces could not dissuade whole regiments of the war's supporters from marching off to battle; nor could the opponents of the war command enough votes in Congress to force the Polk administration into actions which it did not desire.

Dr. Schroeder writes with an evenness of hand and a detachment which is hard to find in studies of the antiwar movement. Therein lies the strength of the book. The opposition to the Mexican War is so widely known and has been so heavily investigated that little in the book is new. It is in his ability to place the well known in perspective that Dr. Schroeder makes his contribution. The study is especially effective in describing the abolitionists and other radicals within the broader context of mid-nineteenth century American political life. Thus it makes abundantly clear what a small fraction of the populace they represented. Even so, the question remains as to why the opposition accomplished so little. There had been no strong national consensus of the necessity of the war, and the quick victory which the American psyche seems to demand had not occurred. Had Dr. Schroeder, with his comprehension and balanced view, undertaken to answer that question, we would have had a major contribution to our understanding both of the Mexican War and to the formation of public opinion.

As it is, *Mr. Polk's War* is probably most valuable as a study of the internal divisions of the two major political parties during the period 1846 to 1848. It depicts the start of the shattering of the Whig coalition which would come in the next decade. Its treatment of the Democrats, while less thorough than that of the Whigs, throws light on the problems of a strong president attempting to formulate policies that would be acceptable to a majority of his party when that party was split into several, largely personally-oriented, factions.

The book is a well-drawn description of the opposition to the Mexican War, scrupulously documented as befits the doctoral dissertation it once was. Because of its evenness of treatment *Mr. Polk's War* should remain for many years a standard study of the domestic political aspects of the war.

THE WAY TO RAINY MOUNTAIN. By N. Scott Momaday. Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1969. Pp. 88. Illus. \$4.95.

N. SCOTT MOMADAY, Kiowa Indian, grew up in Jemez Pueblo, New Mexico, but he has nostalgia for the Medicine Mound country, the country of Rainy Mountain in Oklahoma, where his people ended their long migration from the Northwest (Montana, Wyoming, Colorado). Like his grandmother, he has a kind of racial memory, not only of this land but of all that land which his people moved through in some three hundred years: "Although my grandmother lived out her long life in the shadow of Rainy Mountain, the immense landscape of the continental interior lay like memory in her blood. She could tell of the Crows, whom she had never seen, and of the Black Hills, where she had never been." So Momaday took a pilgrimage back over all this land: "I wanted to see in reality what she had seen more perfectly in the mind's eye." The mind's eye, with him, is perceptive, acute, sensitive, and highly imaginative. It evokes the feel of the land and of the people and adds also the search for, and almost certainly the discovery of, the self—the self through the whole people, and the people against the background of the land: "From the beginning the migration of the Kiowas was an expression of the human spirit, and that expression is most truly made in terms of wonder and delight: 'There were many people, and oh, it was beautiful. That was the beginning of the Sun Dance. It was all for Tai-me, and it was a long time ago.'"

So there is first the land, and then the legends and the history of the people, and a few vivid memories and remembrances to place the self. This is the logic of the organization of this very brief book—land subtly evoked all through, with some twenty-four sections divided into three parts each, the legend, then the history, then the self. Throughout, these three parts of each section are set apart typographically, with design by Bruce Gentry, which is superb, and illustrations by Al Momaday, the author's father, which are also superb.

You can get the beautifully nostalgic, poetic quality of the whole from one section about as well as from another. Section XXIV will do as well as any. First the legend about the woman buried in a beautiful dress, "east of my grandmother's house," but now nobody knows exactly where. The legend continued: "her grave is unmarked. She was buried in a cabinet, and she wore a beautiful dress. How beautiful it was! It was one of those fine buckskin dresses, and it was decorated with elk's teeth and beadwork. That dress is still there, under the ground." Second, the high moccasins of the grandmother, Aho, "made of softest, cream-colored skins," with "a bright disc of beadwork—an eight-pointed star, red and pale blue on a

white field." Third and finally, Scott Momaday the person, a very real and a very profound person, stating plainly and clearly how he thinks one finds himself, what it is one ought to have feelings about, back through the person to the people to the land:

East of my grandmother's house the sun rises out of the plain. Once in his life a man ought to concentrate his mind upon the remembered earth, I believe. He ought to give himself up to a particular landscape in his experience, to look at it from as many angles as he can, to wonder about it, to dwell upon it. He ought to imagine that he touches it with his hands at every season and listens to the sounds that are made upon it. He ought to imagine the creatures there and all the faintest motions of the wind. He ought to recollect the glare of noon and all the colors of the dawn and dusk.

Scott Momaday is a fine artist and so he does not overtly moralize; he has no invidious comparisons, stated or implied. But doesn't the passage just quoted make one wish to moralize? How does the person find oneself except through the people and in relation to the land? The stance, the attitudes of reverence and joy, the poetry are what are important, not the noise or the things or the fake prosperity or the power. Raping the land and forgetting the people is not the way. And so what sometimes appears today to be a terrible discontinuity between the generations of our people—couldn't it perhaps have in it something of a rediscovery, like Momaday's, of what is real and enduring and beautiful?

*University of New Mexico*

DUDLEY WYNN

HANS P. KRAUS COLLECTION OF HISPANIC AMERICAN MANUSCRIPTS. By J. Benedict Warren. Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress, 1974. Pp. x, 187. Illus., bibliog., indexes. \$17.50.

THIS is a superb catalog of the approximately 3000 manuscript leaves of an unusually valuable and interesting predominately sixteenth century collection of Hispanic-American materials presented to the Library of Congress in 1969 by the well-known bibliophile Hans P. Kraus. All details necessary to a scholar are given here in the greatest detail—date, place of origin, from whom to whom, purpose of the writer, content of document, endorsements, length of document, when indicated its provenance, and when known, where it can be found in print. Indeed the content of each of the 162 items described is so complete that many scholars will find it unnecessary to consult the original manuscript. This will be especially true for those 100 items of only one leaf each and for the 31 other items of from two to three leaves.

One hundred forty-six items were produced in the sixteenth century,

eight in the seventeenth, and two in the nineteenth. Forty-one of them have appeared in print.

The majority of the items pertain to Mexico. Most of the first 116 originated in the archives of Bishop Juan de Zumárraga and of his successors to the See of Mexico and relate largely to the Church. Another significant group reflects the development and impact of the New Laws of 1542 and touches upon the career of Fray Bartolomé de las Casas. Among the six pertaining to the inquisition in New Spain is one with information on the Flemish artist Simón Perenis in Mexico from 1566 to 1603 and on other artists active there during those years. Other Mexican items deal with general civil administration, such as the viceregal order of Luis de Velasco, the elder, and of Antonio de Mendoza and the reports of Juan Ruiz de Apodaca. Another important Mexican item is the manuscript of the *Crónica Mexicana* of Fernando Alvarado Tezozomoc.

Also in the collection are the royal instructions of Diego Benavides y de la Cueva, as viceroy to Peru, the instructions of Viceroy Pedro Mendinueta y Múzquiz of New Granada to his successor, four items relating to Spanish Florida, and several items dealing with explorers of America, namely Amerigo Vespucci, Giovanni da Verrazano, Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, Pedro de Ursúa, and Lope de Aguirre.

All Spanish-American colonial scholars will bless the compiler, the Library of Congress and Hans P. Kraus for opening to them this mine of historical information. This impeccable guide is a credit to the Hans P. Kraus Collection of Hispanic American Manuscripts which it describes.

*Austin, Texas*

NETTIE LEE BENSON

**THE PRESIDIO: BASTION OF THE SPANISH BORDERLANDS.** by Max Moorhead.

Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1975. Pp. xiv, 290. Illus., maps, bibliog., index. \$9.95.

WITH this work veteran Borderlands historian Max Moorhead of University of Oklahoma culminates years of study and research on the Spanish frontier military. Focusing on the internal frontier military unit which served as a bastion of Hispanic control, this work is divided between sections on historical evolution of this key institution and on a descriptive analysis of just how the military performed its functions. An additional section consists of twenty-one maps of individual presidios as drawn between the years 1766 and 1768 by military draftsman José Urrutía who accompanied the Marqués de Rubí on his well-known presidial inspection tour. A study of these maps, reproduced from originals in the British Museum, could provide considerable insight into colonial life as it de-

veloped around the fortification. For example, presidial town limits, transportation routes, and areas dedicated to agriculture are depicted on almost all of Urrutía's *planos*.

Moorhead's early chapters show the steps in transformation of the presidio "from a simple garrisoned fort with a purely military mission into the nucleus of a civilian town." The military post, called a presidio in Spanish overseas possessions, came into being in the sixteenth century to protect the highway between Mexico City and the Zacatecas mines from depredations by wild northern Indian tribes (Chichimecos). These early strong points had only a handful of troops. As the frontier fanned out northward, the presidios grew in size and in total number, while the role played expanded to include that of advance agent of European civilization amidst native Americans.

Since frontier posts were far distant from viceregal headquarters in Mexico City, inconsistencies, anachronisms and excesses occurred in administration. Even site locations bore slight relationship to the intended mission of the presidio. Occasional attempts to remedy shortcomings resulted in intensive investigation of frontier presidios followed by promulgation of new regulations. Such was the case in the 1720s with Brigadier Pedro de Rivera's inspection and the consequent Reglamento of 1729, and again with the Marqués de Rubí's visitation of the 1760s followed by the important Reglamento of 1772.

Physically "as a defensive edifice, the presidio . . . was centuries behind . . . in basic architectural design," and would have theoretically been easy prey to a competent rival, but was suited to its primary purpose. Max Moorhead's most novel interpretation is that the presidio made one of its most substantial contributions in "the role of an agency for an Indian reservation," thereby leading to pacification and Europeanization of the hostile tribes. The evidence substantiates such an assertion in that Indian POWs, volunteer auxiliaries, peace-seeking hostiles and detribalized native Americans all became part of this "reservation." This, combined with its attractiveness for civil settlers, permitted many presidios later to become important cities and towns.

This book is both basic and comprehensive. Rooted in the documents and as the fruit of lengthy and productive research, the only shortcoming is its neglect of those presidios that had coastal defense functions combined with the more traditional role. Nevertheless, this is a genuine contribution to regional history and a top level addition to Borderlands scholarship.

## BOOK NOTES

THOSE interested in a concise chronological outline of United States history might look at John Clements' *CHRONOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1975). Priced at \$14.00, this illustrated volume devotes one or two pages to each year from 1789 through 1974. It lists important events, includes vital statistics on presidents, statistical information on the Congress and also on the economy. While it lacks the detail of Richard Morris' *Encyclopedia of American History*, this is a handy reference volume that should be particularly useful for high school students.

*THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST: ITS PEOPLE AND CULTURES*, by Lynn I. Perrigo has been a widely used text since its publication in 1971. It is now available from the University of New Mexico Press. Perrigo, professor emeritus of history at New Mexico Highlands University, deals with the region of Spanish occupation—the states of California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. He provides good balance between the Spanish and Anglo periods, covering subjects ranging from precontact Indian cultures to the decade of the 1960s. The bibliography of approximately thirty-five pages is an excellent guide for further reading.

First published in 1947, *THE HORSE OF THE AMERICAS*, by Robert M. Denhardt, has been a standard work on that topic. It has been described as the most comprehensive account of the arrival, spread, and development of the horse in the New World; and because of continued demand, it has recently been revised and enlarged (University of Oklahoma Press, 1975, \$9.95). Denhardt provides an historical narrative and a discussion of horse lore, various breeds, types, strains and colors on both continents, and the evolution of the western saddle, as well as brands, the rodeo, and other related topics.

*SEVEN FAMILIES IN PUEBLO POTTERY* by the staff of the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico (University of New Mexico Press, 1974, \$4.95) is an attractive and profusely illustrated paperback volume on the Chino and Lewis families of Acoma, the Nampeyo family from Hopi, the Gutiérrez and Tafoya families of Santa Clara, and the Gonzales and Martínez families of San Ildefonso. This volume is a tribute to the great skill of the numerous members of these Pueblo families. *NAVAHO PICTORIAL WEAVING* by Chalene Cerny (Santa Fe: Museum of New Mexico Foundation, 1975) is also an illustrated paperback volume. The collection of pictorial tapestries provides excellent examples of an often forgotten tradition in Navajo weaving.

*ANCIENT INDIANS OF THE SOUTHWEST* by Alfred Tamarin and Shirley

Glubok (New York: Doubleday & Co., 1975, \$5.95) is a brief popular account of precontact Indian cultures in the Southwest. More than ninety illustrations complement some eighty pages of text with chapters on the Mogollón, Hohokam, Anasazi, and other cultures.

Another recent reprint of a standard work is *THE PIMA INDIANS* by Frank Russell (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1975, \$5.95). First published as an annual report of the Bureau of American Ethnology in 1905, it presents a large body of information on Piman life, culture, history, and linguistics. Russell did extensive field work with Pima elders at the turn of the century. A new introduction and an updated bibliography by Bernard Fontana provide information on more recent scholarship regarding Pima people.

*THE SOUTHWEST: SOUTH OR WEST?* by Frank E. Vandiver (College Station: Texas A & M University Press, 1975, \$4.00), is an expanded version of an address delivered to the Southern Historical Association in 1974. In this little volume Vandiver touches on a wide range of southern and western influences on people in the Southwest.