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Book Reviews

- HORGAN, *Lamy of Santa Fe: His Life and Times*, by Ralph H. Vigil. 76
- JOHN, *Storms Brewed in Other Men's Worlds: The Confrontation of Indians, Spanish, and French in the Southwest, 1540-1795*, by A. P. Nasater. 78
- WAGONER, *Early Arizona: Prehistory to Civil War*, by Lawrence R. Murphy. 80
- ELLIS, ED., *New Mexico Historic Documents*, by Robert W. Larson. 81
- SZASZ, *Education and the American Indian: The Road to Self-Determination, 1928-1973*, by Albert W. Vogel. 82
- LARSON, *New Mexico Populism: A Study of Radical Protest in a Western Territory*, by G. L. Seligmann, Jr. 84
- WEBER, *California Catholicism: A Holy Year Tribute*, by Francis F. Guest, O.F.M. 85
- GROVE, BARNETT, AND HANSEN, EDS., *New Mexico Newspapers: A Comprehensive Guide to Bibliographical Entries and Locations*, by Necah Stewart Furman. 87

LAMY OF SANTA FE: HIS LIFE AND TIMES. By Paul Horgan. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, Inc., 1975. Pp. xvi, 523. Illus., notes, bibliog., index. \$15.00.

BOTH the general reader and the professional historian will undoubtedly agree that this biography of John Baptist Lamy, first Bishop and Archbishop of Santa Fe, is a masterly portrait of how a great civilizer and his faithful followers (e.g., Machebeuf, Salpointe, Ussel) won the West. In addition, the majestic prose and unhurried pace of the narrative assures this monumental biography a place next to the works of such writers as William H. Prescott and Francis Parkman. Like Prescott, Horgan is blessed with a fine pictorial imagination and has a clarity of style that is both eloquent and profound. Moreover, Horgan has constructed his history on a solid documentary base. His study includes manuscript sources located in both Europe and the United States, as well as published and unpublished works ranging from Caesar's *Gallic Wars* to Louis H. Warner's *Archbishop Lamy*. Unfortunately, Horgan's bibliographical notes seem to indicate that he does not read the *New Mexico Historical Review*, for example, E. K. Francis's "Padre Martínez: A New Mexico Myth" (1956). Still, unlike his *Great River*, Horgan's latest and best work is, for the most part, historically accurate in matters of fact, and he has attempted to be fair-minded in judging both Lamy and the society he encountered in New Mexico.

Unlike Willa Cather's Lamy, who knew the red hills of New Mexico "never became vermilion, but a more and more intense rose-carnelian," whose spirit was released "into the wind, into the blue and gold, into the morning," Horgan tells us that "Lamy, if he had any capacity to express exalted feeling, left no record of it." Nor could Lamy appreciate the earthen chapels of New Mexico. He and Machebeuf considered them houses of mud, and even the cathedral at Santa Fe was described by Lamy

as "nothing more than an old mud church" without "architectural character." Lamy also considered the Mexican population "almost too primitive" in spirit, and he thought New Mexico's unsettled Indians "barbarous and almost cannibalistic." On the other hand, he was prophetic when he stated in 1881 that "Our Mexican population has quite a sad future."

Although Horgan is clearly on Lamy's side in his struggle with the native clergy and Father Antonio José Martínez, he does acknowledge that Martínez "during the Taos Massacre of 1847 gave refuge in his house to many fleeing its violence," and observes that in Rome Machebeuf declared "we cannot prove anything about the accusation against his morals." Horgan also states that both Lamy and Martínez were supreme egotists and that "beyond theological and cultural differences, the temperaments of the two men inevitably must have clashed."

Some questions concerning the confrontation between Lamy and Martínez are not resolved by Horgan's study. For example, perhaps the central issue was not one of clashing personalities, but Martínez's opposition to Lamy's declaration in 1854 that household heads who refused to pay tithes were to be forbidden the sacrament, and other members of such families were to be charged triple fees for baptisms. As early as the 1820s Father Martínez's concern for the poor led him to advocate that the Mexican Congress remove all civil coercion for the payment of tithes. His protests against the heavy obligations of the poor were backed by others and in July 1833 a federal law ended compulsory collection of tithes. E. K. Francis in 1956 observed that as late as 1850, "Bishop Zubiría, upon the padre's urging, had reminded the clergy that they should not enter into any agreement with the faithful about the payment of church contributions but accept what was offered them voluntarily." Unlike Martínez and Zubiría, Lamy believed in compulsion rather than persuasion, and Horgan himself informs us that in 1842 Lamy wrote Bishop Purcell from Newark, Ohio, whether he might tell his parishioners they had no right to services if they did not contribute to the church. He proposed to scare some of them by refusing once or twice to hear their confessions. In New Mexico it appears that Lamy on occasion secured tithes and first fruits with the help of the alcalde's court. Furthermore, Lamy was an alien in a strange land and Francis is convinced "that the reasons for the clash between the native clergy and the foreign prelate must be sought on quite a different level than that of immorality, sexual or otherwise." Lamy, once in New Mexico, "made the greatest effort to avail himself of 'young and zealous priests' so as to reinforce and eventually to replace the natives."

One may also question Horgan's idea that "By a simple extension of

his own character, Lamy, in expressing his own faith and carrying out his charge, also created for the old Spanish kingdom a sense of enlightenment through which, for the first time in all her three centuries, her people could advance their condition and so become masters instead of victims of their environment." I disagree. After 1848 the New Mexicans' problems were increased by internal colonialism, and the Mexican-American community became a colony within this national territory. In fact, the ghost of Father Martínez still seeks the redemption of his people, still subject to ills he recognized and for which he proposed sound solutions.

University of Nebraska, Lincoln

RALPH H. VIGIL

STORMS BREWED IN OTHER MEN'S WORLDS: THE CONFRONTATION OF INDIANS, SPANISH, AND FRENCH IN THE SOUTHWEST, 1540-1795. By Elizabeth A. H. John. College Station, Texas: Texas A & M University Press, 1975. Pp. xvi, 805. Illus., maps, bibliog., index. \$18.50.

THIS reviewer is happy to witness that the first publication of the new Texas A & M University Press is a publication of a solid and lengthy historical study. Its title indicates a study of ethnohistory, but in reality it is a history of the relations of the European governments, chiefly the Spanish government, with the Indian tribes of the northern borderland of New Spain. Taking a central theme, the borderland described between the extreme western limits of Spanish Louisiana and extending principally around the Texas and New Mexico areas, Mrs. John has carefully given us a detailed account of the relations of the Spanish government with the various Indian tribes, pointing out chiefly its principal originators, developers, causes and results, and the motives of both the red and white man. Although she begins her account with the commencement of contacts between the white and red man in the Southwest, she quickly covers the ground, summarizing well-known work until the middle of the eighteenth century. The bulk of the volume deals with the eighteenth century.

Shortly after the turn of the twentieth century, Herbert E. Bolton joined the faculty of the University of Texas. Although he taught medieval history, he delved into the archives of Mexico relating to the history of the northern Spanish borderlands. At Texas, and for a much longer period at the University of California, Bolton developed a school of young

scholars who searched out the basic materials of the history of the borderlands in the archives of Spain and Mexico. They published basic materials which have long been known and used by later scholars. Mrs. John, who was trained as an historian by one of the younger or later "Bolton scholars," has performed several services in this large volume. She has supplemented the basic materials with the local documentation chiefly of the Bexar archives, to which she has added some from the New Mexican archives. In doing this she has been able to bring into the forefront the chief work of such great frontier statesmen as Anza, De Mezières, Vial, and has also pinpointed the internal difficulties within the bureaucratic setup of the Spanish colonial regime. She has emphasized the problems with the Indian relations and trade from the standpoint of the grass roots, and her heroes are those who really knew the Indians at first hand, rather than the policy makers who were hundreds and thousands of miles away, issuing orders and making faraway decisions. Thus she has carefully documented the admirable work of such governors of Texas and New Mexico as Ripperdá, Anza, and Cachupín. She carefully depicts the internal fights between the Indian policy of Texas and New Mexico as decreed by the government of Spain, and that of Louisiana also decreed by Spain, whose policies clashed and caused troubles among, and with, the Indians. Her main emphasis is what she wrote for her dissertations both for M.A. and Ph.D. degrees.

Mrs. John has also carefully worked out the problem of identifying some of the tribes, and based upon local records which supplement the general records, she has clearly defined the locations and movement of Indian tribes. She has rightfully claimed that Indian records are nonexistent in the same sense as Spanish documents are; but she has used modern Indian paintings as records, as well as other anthropological evidences. She naturally shows a sympathy towards the Indian, and in an epilogue gives an advance notice of a succeeding volume to carry the narrative beyond 1795 to the present day.

Mrs. John's work is a good basic beginning work for students and will prove useful to scholars as well. She has included in this well-printed volume a good index, a satisfactory bibliography, and has reproduced sixteen twentieth-century Indian painters' works, and four maps. In this work she has given a segment of the American Indian experience; in a future volume she hopes to trace the impact on the Indian world.

EARLY ARIZONA: PREHISTORY TO CIVIL WAR, By Jay J. Wagoner. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1975. Pp. xvi, 547. Illus., maps, notes, bibliog., index. \$14.95.

HISTORIANS HAVE too seldom devoted their energies to preparing comprehensive state histories summarizing previous studies for the convenient use of researchers, teachers, students, and the general public. The only readily available, detailed, multivolume study of New Mexico, for example, is Ralph E. Twitchell's monumental *Leading Facts* published in 1912. Until now Arizonans have had to rely on the outdated works of Thomas Farish or Rufus K. Wyllys. With the publication of this, the second in a series of massive, detailed studies, East Phoenix High School instructor Jay J. Wagoner has completed a history of Arizona from the earliest times through 1912. It is hoped that a third volume completing the story will soon be forthcoming. His books are valuable for anyone interested in the Southwest and should find a place on the bookshelves of all serious students of the region. They may also encourage writers and publishers in other states to produce parallel histories.

The history of early Arizona is similar in many ways to the development of New Mexico. Enriched by geographical features which vary from high Alpine mountains to hot, arid Sonoran deserts, the region was already inhabited by a variety of Indian groups when the first Europeans crossed its boundaries in the sixteenth century. Early Spanish explorers who penetrated Arizona were often enroute to the Río Grande Valley farther east; missions and presidios erected later comprised part of a larger system extending north from Sonora, west to California, and east toward Texas. In the nineteenth century Anglos crossed through Arizona while traversing the Southwest: fur trappers, explorers, Mormons, Civil War armies, and railroad surveyors recorded their impressions of the region. Not until the 1850s (an era to which almost one-half the present volume is devoted) did significant numbers of permanent English-speaking settlers begin to establish homes in the region which by then had become part of New Mexico territory. The rapid development of mines, land grants, forts, and small towns soon helped persuade Congress to create a separate Territory of Arizona.

Inevitably such an encyclopedic work as this relies heavily on the more detailed studies of other scholars; to a large extent its strengths and weaknesses reflect the adequacies and limitations of the literature. Wagoner's best chapters focus on the Spanish colonial period, where he could rely on the classic studies of Herbert E. Bolton and his students, plus recent monographs by such younger scholars as John Kessell. Unfortunately,

even here, better use could have been made of recent journal articles, theses, and dissertations on the development of the Hispanic Southwest. In Arizona, as in New Mexico, the Mexican period has received scant attention from scholars, and Wagoner devotes little space to this critical era. Especially disappointing is his long, fragmented chapter on land grants. Familiarity with the work of Dr. Myra Ellen Jenkins and Dr. Ward Alan Minge in New Mexico would have helped him put this subject in better perspective. His discussions of the post-Mexican War era (where the literature is abundant) focus almost entirely on Anglos to the virtual exclusion of the Spanish-speaking and Indian populations. Few citations to Mexican archives or Spanish-language publications appear in the notes, and we learn little of the social and cultural life of individual residents.

In spite of these unfortunate but perhaps unavoidable limitations, Wagoner has provided a comprehensive synthesis of impressive proportions. He writes well, and the story is told in clear, sometimes vivid, style. A series of superb maps by Tucson cartographer Don Bufkin add immeasurably to the book, as do the more than one hundred illustrations (many previously unpublished) which appear throughout the volume. A lengthy chapter-by-chapter bibliography further enhances this generally successful and important book.

Western Illinois University

LAWRENCE R. MURPHY

NEW MEXICO HISTORIC DOCUMENTS. Edited by Richard N. Ellis. Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1975. Pp x, 140. Cloth \$7.50, paper \$3.95.

STUDENTS AND SCHOLARS of New Mexico and Southwestern history will welcome this helpful compilation of historical documents. Selections such as the Organic Act, which established the Territory of New Mexico in 1850, and the state's 1911 constitution, including amendments added through 1974, will also make *New Mexico Historic Documents* useful to political scientists. A total of twenty documents are incorporated, from the 1821 proclamation announcing independence from Spain to the 1941 declaration by Governor John E. Miles that a state of emergency existed because of the attack on Pearl Harbor. An effort is made to include the "most useful" documents, a difficult task because of the varied interests of New Mexico historians and the diversity of the state's historical and cultural legacy. The selections, nevertheless, show a laudable determination to include the major documents and those that are representative of the divergent aspects of New Mexico's heritage. In the latter category are

Wallace's amnesty proclamation to end the Lincoln County War, symbolic of the state's history of violent conflict, and the Navajo treaty of 1868, characteristic of New Mexico's cultural diversity.

Historians of the territorial period will be particularly gratified by this publication. If one adds to the list of territorial selections the documents connected with Kearny's conquest and his unauthorized grant of territorial status to New Mexico in 1846, seventeen of the twenty documents are relevant to this period. Hopefully a companion to *New Mexico Historic Documents* dealing with the Spanish period will follow; Ellis expresses the need for such a volume in his introduction.

Each selection is preceded by a concise and helpful historical sketch prepared by the editor. He has also written a general introduction in which he discusses the sources for the selections included in this volume. Evident from his introduction is the cooperative effort that went into the preparation of *New Mexico Historic Documents*. State institutions were involved as well as New Mexico scholars. Dr. Myra Ellen Jenkins and J. Richard Salazar of the State Records Center and Archives, for instance, supplied the English translation for Alejo García Conde's *bando* announcing to the people of New Mexico the independence of Mexico from Spain. William Morgan, Sr., and Professor Robert Young, director of the Dictionary Project, Navajo Reading Study, at the University of New Mexico, provided the Navajo text for the 1868 treaty concluded at Ft. Sumner.

A distinctive feature of New Mexico is its bilingualism. Three of the selections appropriately enough are in Spanish and English, including the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Gadsden Treaty.

University of Northern Colorado

ROBERT W. LARSON

EDUCATION AND THE AMERICAN INDIAN: THE ROAD TO SELF-DETERMINATION, 1928-1973. By Margaret Szasz. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1974. Pp. xx, 251. Illus., maps, bibliog., index. \$10.00.

By 1900 Americans recognized that Federal Indian policy had failed and that the Indian Schools—usually boarding schools—were inadequate. A period of reform developed between World War I and 1928, the year of the publication of the Brookings Institution's *The Problem of Indian Administration*, commonly known as the Meriam Report. This report formed the basis for educational policy until the end of World War II.

The Meriam Report suggested that education should be the primary function of the Indian Bureau. It also said that education should be geared to all ages and community based, thereby encouraging community rather

than boarding schools. And it recognized Native-American culture as the basis for education.

The recommendations of the report were consistent with the Progressive and Community Education movements growing elsewhere around the country. So, it is not surprising that the popularity of the Progressive Education Movement among educators should influence the work of Will Carson Ryan, Jr., and Willard Walcott Beatty, professional educators, who served concurrently as directors of education from 1930 until 1952. In many ways the period 1930 to 1941 was the best for Indian education. While no miracles were wrought, both the Bureau of Indian Affairs under John Collier and the Division of Education were unified philosophically, and a genuine effort was made to fulfill the hopes of the Meriam Report. World War II brought an end to that period of achievement.

The postwar period saw a change in policy. The administration and Congress again sought to assimilate Native-Americans. This time it was called "Termination," and Beatty found himself driven in directions he could not tolerate. He was replaced by Hildegard Thompson, director from 1952 until 1965. She emerges as the villain of the piece. A professional bureaucrat, she was fully aware of the philosophy of Ryan and Beatty. However, she was willing to set that philosophy aside and to participate—through passivity if nothing else—in the policy of Termination.

It was not until 1965 that Congress again awakened to the educational problems of Native-Americans. Action this time led to the publication of *Indian Education: A National Tragedy—A National Challenge*, published in 1969 and known as the Kennedy Report. The Kennedy Report reiterates the findings of the Meriam Report in many ways. Again, it holds that education should be community based and that Native-Americans should have a much greater voice in their own affairs. Additionally, it acknowledges that Native-American culture should be the "tap room" of the curriculum.

As indicated above, this book is a history of BIA educational policy from a national viewpoint. Readers looking for the feel and feelings of the school room will not find them here. This book is built around a very neat model of educational policy and should be just as useful for a student of government as for an historian or educator. It is also a storehouse of historical-educational questions. A more detailed study of the relationship between the Progressive movement and the Indian education policy and practice might prove interesting reading. There are others.

One last note—printing the Meriam Report and the Kennedy Report would have been difficult because of their combined length. However,

this book would have benefited from a point by point comparison of the two reports, perhaps as an appendix. This is especially true since the reports are the Lares and Penates upon which the theory of the book is built.

University of New Mexico

ALBERT W. VOGEL

NEW MEXICO POPULISM: A STUDY OF RADICAL PROTEST IN A WESTERN TERRITORY. By Robert W. Larson. Boulder: Colorado Associated University Press, 1974. Pp. xiv, 239. Notes, bibliog., index. \$10.00.

AS EVERY practicing historian—that is to say anyone who has tried to make sense out of the past—knows, models, stereotypes, and broad interpretations are very useful tools. As anyone who has tried to use these useful tools also knows they must be used carefully. For example, when I was working on New Mexico progressives I kept trying to fit them into either George Mowry's progressive profile or Richard Hofstadter's status revolt framework. The New Mexico crowd refused to be compressed into either mold. Since I was young, insecure, and respectful, and they were, after all, Mowry and Hofstadter, this caused me a great deal of anguish and forced me to dig deeper than I had intended. The deeper I dug the more frustrated I became. They just did not fit. Eventually I realized Mowry's work was based on California, and Hofstadter's work was not built on New Mexico. The relief was immense and the experience invaluable.

Studies on Populism (the real, i.e., nineteenth century variety) must also come to grips with several major models and/or "grand" interpretations. These broad views range in time and scope from John D. Hicks's view of the movement as the free silver precursors of Progressivism and by inference New Deal reform, to Richard Hofstadter's concept of well-meaning, antisemitic kooks, to Norman Pollack's interpretation of the movement as the vanguard of twentieth-century radical reformers. All of these views can be partially documented and all of them have some validity. Some even have validity in New Mexico.

The major benefit of Professor Larson's (University of Northern Colorado) study is to relate these broad trends to the specific and local issues which characterized Populism and most other major political movements on the New Mexico scene. Heaven only knows how many people, including me, have blithely assumed that free silver was the one and only force behind New Mexico Populists. Anyone continuing that argument will simply prove that (a) he has not read this book, or (b) he has not understood it. Larson effectively demolishes this single cause interpretation.

This is not to say that he feels silver was an unimportant factor. It is to say that there were other factors. In Lincoln County the major issue was the presence of large monopolistic ranching interests. In San Miguel County the struggles over the Las Vegas Communal Land Grant which led to the formation of the *Las Gorras Blancas* were the key. In Sierra County it was silver. In Colfax County it was the fear and the power of the Maxwell Land Grant and Railroad Company. In San Juan County it was low farm prices and high interest rates coupled with the decline of the silver camps in Colorado where San Juan crops were marketed. In other counties it was men out of office seeking office. In short, it was a disparate movement of different men upset about different things. But it failed everywhere. Superior political leadership by both Democrats and Republicans coupled with McKinley prosperity destroyed Populism in New Mexico and elsewhere. Its legacy was a memory of what might have been done which, in turn, has led to some of the most sprightly current historical debate extant.

Professor Larson's contribution to this debate is significant. He has amply demonstrated that the movement in New Mexico was different than the movement in Nebraska or Georgia. He has demonstrated that Populists in New Mexico did not exist in a vacuum. They were part of a larger movement and they knew it. New Mexico Populists may have marched to the beat of a different drum, but they were going in the same general direction.

The book is a well-written and at times even sprightly volume. Several of the anecdotes, particularly those on pages 62, 78-79, and 108 are marvelous. No lecture notes should be without them. At the risk of using a tired and overused phrase, this book is must reading. The author and the press are to be commended. We are in their debt.

North Texas State University

G. L. SELIGMANN, JR.

CALIFORNIA CATHOLICISM: A HOLY YEAR TRIBUTE. By Francis J. Weber.

Los Angeles: Dawson's Book Shop, 1975. Pp. xvi, 208. Index. \$12.00.

As the author notes in his preface, this book is a collection of 120 essays previously published in various journals and newspapers. The sketches average two or three pages in length. Although the material treated extends from the Carmelite cosmographer who accompanied Sebastián Vizcaíno in 1602 to Msgr. Justin Rigali presently serving in the Roman Curia, the author unifies his offerings by presenting them in groups under general headings. Bishops are discussed in the first section, diocesan priests in the second, then Franciscan missionaries, prominent lay people, etc.

Although the author devotes considerable space to significant people in the history of the Church in California, he takes obvious delight in drawing the reader's attention to remote, curious, and little known facts: Bishop Amat's body, when moved from St. Vibiana's Cathedral to Calvary Mausoleum in Los Angeles, was found incorrupt; Junípero Serra, before coming as a missionary to California, published novenas in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary; the first California Indian to visit Mexico City went with Serra in 1772-73; the first wedding of a Spanish-American couple in California was witnessed by Serra at Mission San Gabriel in 1774.

Each narrative has some amusing tale to relate, some singular fact to disclose, about the Church in California. With contagious enthusiasm the author tells us about the first diocesan priest ordained in California, the first citizen of the state to become a priest, the first citizen of Los Angeles to take holy orders, the career of a priest who was a California Indian, the experiences of a number of Irish clergy who trod the gold dust trails or served in urban or country parishes along the coast. Junípero Serra, who founded the first nine missions in California, and José Sadoc Alemany, the first Archbishop of San Francisco, merit several sketches each. Among significant lay people portrayed in these pages are William Richardson, who established the settlement at Yerba Buena in 1835; Zachariah Montgomery, an advocate of educational reform in early San Francisco; James D. Phelan, mayor of San Francisco from 1897 to 1902; Alice Stevens, editor of *The Tidings* (the official organ of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles) from 1908 to 1913; and Joseph Scott, the attorney who was known, in his day, as Mr. Los Angeles.

Quite obviously, the dominant note in this collection of articles is human interest. The author endeavors, as he says in his preface, to "revivify the historical chronicle and thereby provide contemporary Catholics in California with a means for answering that all-important question: 'How can one be certain of what is really Christian?'" The author's stated objective is pious, sober, even solemn. It is to edify, to instruct, to provide evidence of true Christianity. But the methods Msgr. Weber chooses to attain his objective are anything but dull. He has an unerring eye for the arresting fact, the colorful personality, the diverting anecdote. Revivify the historical chronicle is precisely what he does, although he presents no systematic treatment, interpretation, or overview of the history of the Catholic Church in California.

Both bibliography and footnotes are omitted. The book is intended, not

for the scholar, but for the general reader with an interest in the history of the Catholic Church in California.

The Graduate Theological Union

FRANCIS F. GUEST, O.F.M.

NEW MEXICO NEWSPAPERS: A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE TO BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ENTRIES AND LOCATIONS. Edited by Pearce S. Grove, Becky J. Barnett, and Sandra J. Hansen. Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1975. Pp. xxxvi, 641. Illus., maps, index. \$10.00.

IN 1912 public officials of the new state of New Mexico drafted a statute making the county clerkship responsible for the preservation of newspapers. According to New Mexico State Statute 15-39-8 and 9, county clerks were charged with the responsibility of subscribing for and preserving a copy of each newspaper published in their respective counties, eventually to be bound in volumes of convenient size. Despite these good intentions, this method of historical preservation proved to be sadly deficient, and an alternate approach was deemed necessary. The editors of this bibliography of New Mexico newspapers thus advocate that a central collection system be established to microfilm and reproduce copies of newspapers for the state.

With this ultimate objective in mind, Pearce Grove, Becky Barnett, and Sandra Hansen began a project to locate and identify all New Mexico newspapers—a project resulting in a comprehensive guide to papers from 1835 “to the latest possible date before publication,” namely, 1975. Excluded in this compilation are school and collegiate newspapers, business publications, and underground circulations. In the introduction the editors give detailed explanation of methods and research procedures utilized in the development of this work, including recommendations for changes. This information will be of great benefit to others interested in undertaking similar worthwhile projects.

The volume is structured to facilitate easy reference. Entries are grouped alphabetically by counties, then by cities. Locations of copies as well as originals and microfilm collections, including some outside the state, are cited. In addition to providing information on institutional depositories, the book also provides information on private newspaper collections. Cartographic renderings of each county with cities pinpointed serve as a useful aid. The volume is further enriched by the inclusion of interest-

ing photos showing how newspaper offices and printing presses have changed through the years.

The utility of the book is enhanced by three different indexes: one alphabetical listing by town, one alphabetical listing by title, and one chronological listing by date of origin. *New Mexico Newspapers* represents a research effort of magnitude and a compendium of great value to historians, writers, and journalists alike.

University of New Mexico

NECAH STEWART FURMAN