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## Book Reviews

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# Book Reviews

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NEW MEXICO PAST AND PRESENT: A HISTORICAL READER. Edited by Richard N. Ellis. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1971. Pp. v, 250. Cloth, \$7.95. Paper, \$4.95.

SINCE it is freely acknowledged that New Mexico possesses a history unequaled among her sister states in length, richness of detail, and poetic drama, and since competent scholars for the past nine decades have labored assiduously to bring forth a stream of well-researched articles and monographs, it appears more than strange that a meritorious work of general history and synthesis is still lacking. This deficiency is sorely felt by the casual reader who seeks an up-to-date introduction to the State's past, by the serious scholar needing a trustworthy summary as a reference, and by the teacher selecting a text for a course in New Mexico history. *New Mexico Past and Present: A Historical Reader*, edited by Richard N. Ellis, will not precisely fill any of these needs, since it is a collection of essays rather than a general narrative. Nonetheless, it is an admirable and useful addition to New Mexicana that may conveniently serve as collateral reading for formal classes in state history.

The selections included in this reader, ranging from Coronado to current Spanish-American activism, focus upon some of the more significant events, themes, and personalities during four turbulent centuries. The topics are, for the most part, well chosen and in their variety highlight important aspects of political, social, economic, military, and religious history. Essays on the Pueblo Revolt and Reconquest, on the use of Pueblo auxiliary soldiers by the colonial government, and on Spanish Indian policy give substantial treatment to Indian-European relations. Articles on land grant problems and the Penitentes cover subjects of perennial interest. Facets of Territorial history are illuminated by Howard R. Lamar's "The Santa Fe Ring," and by two pieces "Populism in New Mexico" and "Statehood" both by Robert W. Larson.

It might be argued that the Mexican period is poorly represented in these selections, and this reviewer would have preferred inclusion of France V. Scholes' seminal article "Civil Government and Society in New Mexico in the Seventeenth Century" over the portion of the same author's "Church and State in New Mexico" that does appear. But in a work of this nature it is impossible that the predilections of the editor should receive unanimous approval.

For students the overall usefulness of the book would have been increased immeasurably had it included an introductory historical summary of substance. The editor's brief preface beginning individual chapters only partially remedies this defect. A more comprehensive listing of titles under "Suggested Readings," where mention of some of the most basic works was omitted, would have proved an added boon. There is no index, map, glossary, or chronological table. In spite of these minor criticisms, the book may be used with profit by those wishing to dip below the surface of New Mexico history and it will serve to introduce some of the best scholarly writing on the State to a wider audience.

*Cerrillos, New Mexico*

MARC SIMMONS

THE NORTH MEXICAN FRONTIER. Edited by Basil C. Hedrick, J. Charles Kelley, Carroll L. Riley. Carbondale and Edwardsville: Southern Illinois University Press, 1971. Pp. xvi, 255. Bibliog., maps. \$10.00.

THOSE actively concerned with the anthropology and history of the ethnic groups of northwestern Mexico, as well as students, should be indebted to the editors of this volume for assembling this collection of previously published, not easily obtained, essays. These papers, representing the results of some of the earliest investigations in this region, include several that have been translated into English for the first time.

The first presentation is a map of the La Quemada area, produced in 1833 by C. de Berghes, a German mining engineer. In addition to locating the archaeological sites identifiable at that time, it delineates a large number of prehistoric roadways linking the sites and leading to other places. More recent studies have shown that these roads, built of rubble, are contained between masonry retaining walls.

The article that follows, "Visit to the Archaeological Remains of La Quemada, Zacatecas, Mexico" by Leopoldo Batres, describes the site at the time of his 1903 visit and a collection of artifacts purportedly from this ruin. Dating between the 800's and 1200's, and possibly extending beyond either end of this range, La Quemada was described as early as 1650 by Fray Antonio Tello.

Donald D. Brand's field work of 1936, reported in his "Notes on the Geography and Archaeology of Zape, Durango," also briefly covers the history of this Tepehuán area, beginning with the founding of the mine of Indé in 1563, and refers to the first account in the early 1600's of the antiquities of this northern Chalchihuites Culture area.

Manuel Gamio's "The Chalchihuites Area, Zacatecas," based on his 1908 excavations at Alta Vista, includes a description of the fortifications of this

locale as well as of caves he interpreted to be refuge sites used in times of war. The caves later were shown to be a part of the mining industry complex pursued by these people between A.D. 300 and 500.

Agnes M. Howard, an amateur archaeologist active in the Durango area in the 1950's, in her article "Navacoyan: A Preliminary Survey" describes an important Chalchihuites burial site, used between A.D. 550 and 1350, in the Guadiana Valley.

Ales Hrdlicka's "The Region of the Ancient Chichimecs, with Notes on the Tepecanos and the Ruin of La Quemada, Mexico" reports on his reconnaissance of the early 1900's in southern Zacatecas and northern Jalisco. Some of his archaeological data are at variance with later tests at the site of Totoate which he examined.

"Late Archaeological Sites in Durango, Mexico, from Chalchihuites to Zape" by J. Alden Mason formed the basis of his recognition and naming of the Chalchihuites Culture in 1935.

Charles Wilson Hackett's translation of a document, "A Brief and Succinct Account of the Events of the War with the Tepehuanes, Government of Nueva Vizcaya, from November 15, 1616 to May 16, 1618," provides a chronological account of the rebellion that disrupted the northwest provinces.

Jean B. Johnson's "The Oyata: An Inland Tribe of Sonora" draws from historical data to describe the near aboriginal culture of this northern group which underwent rapid acculturation in the 1700's. Paul Kirchoff's "The Hunting-Gathering People of North Mexico" also provides documented data on the "Chichimecs" north of Mexico whom he divides into sub-areas on the basis of regional cultural differences.

Two additional articles by J. Alden Mason, one on "The Fiesta of the Pinole at Azqueltán," a Tepecano village in Jalisco, and the other on "The Tepehuán of Northern Mexico," in which he distinguishes between Northern and Southern Tepehuán and suggests that the Tepecano are an offshoot of the Southern Tepehuán, indicate Mason's wide range of anthropological interests.

In addition to providing a variety of information on northwest Mexico, several of these essays referring to material items and other traits will be of interest to anyone concerned with prehistoric Mexico-Southwest relations. Of particular value are the editorial introductions to each article which include pertinent commentary on differing interpretations developed by more recent research, to which bibliographic reference is made for those interested in pursuing the subject. These readings and the format of presentation should accomplish the purpose of the editors.

*National Park Service*

ALBERT H. SCHROEDER

WAR AND PEACE ON THE NORTH MEXICAN FRONTIER: A DOCUMENTARY RECORD. Volume I, "Crescendo of the Chichimeca War" (1551-1585). Collected and Arranged by Philip Wayne Powell. Paleographic Transcriptions by Maria L. Powell. Madrid: Ediciones José Porrúa Turanzas, 1971. Pp. xxviii, 276. Illus., index. No price.

IT IS NOW two decades since Philip Wayne Powell published *Soldiers, Indians & Silver. The Northward Advance of New Spain, 1550-1600* (University of California Press, 1952; reprinted 1969). Based on vast, painstaking archival research, the book illuminated the murky history of Spanish Indian policy during the sixteenth century northward advance on the Central Plateau. It automatically became indispensable for understanding the formation of northern Mexico and for comparison of frontier history as a world phenomenon. Nevertheless, while scholars were grateful for the addition to human knowledge, they have also been aware of the probable existence of far more information in the thousands of pages of manuscript consulted, information not made available in the monograph because it lay outside the immediate theme—additions, for example, to our scanty knowledge of the languages and ethnography of the nomadic tribes of the central frontier.

Aware of this potential, and perhaps in answer to actual pleas, Professor Powell and his wife, acting as a team, now begin to publish the treasure of manuscript records that formed the basis for the initial study. The plan is for a series of volumes in the *Colección Chimalistac*, of which the volume under review is the first. This volume deals with the planning of Spanish expeditions, policy toward peaceful and hostile Indians (the latter sold for terms of slavery), and the demand of the settlers for harsh measures during the first phase of Spanish policy, *guerra a sangre y fuego*, which lasted to approximately 1585. A second volume is to publish enlistment contracts and records of service of Spanish soldiers and their captains; a third, materials for the years 1580-1583 from the fiscal records of the royal treasury of Zacatecas, which handled the royal expenditure. Other volumes in prospect will publish royal treasury materials of the 1590's, viceregal correspondence on the war and eventual pacification, and the 1700-folio record of the investigation of frontier administration and policy carried out in 1602-1603 by order of the viceroy, the Conde de Monterrey. The plan, at this point, calls for eventual publication of upwards of a dozen volumes. Professor Powell will write short introductions and notes that may be needed; Maria L. Powell is the paleographer. The monograph of 1952 constitutes a lengthy and indispensable introduction to the documents, or alternatively the documents constitute a multi-volume appendix to the monograph.

The first volume, then, should be examined as an earnest of far more to come. It is a well-presented, finely printed volume. The short introduction by Professor Powell, explaining the plan of publication of the eventual series and of this volume is in both Spanish and English. (One wonders at the inclusion of the English since any reader able to consult the volume must be fluent in Spanish.) The introduction is informative and succinct. There follow twenty-one documents of varying length within the theme of the first volume. Some more interesting to me give data on prices of materials, wages, the settlers' wishes for all-out war and their concerted testimony that at no time did they molest or mistreat the Indians, the dispute over military jurisdiction between the Viceroy of New Spain and the Audiencia of Guadalajara, and the sale of Indian captives. In general, the documents are remarkably well transcribed. The policy of the editing team thus far is to transcribe the documents in full, without attempt to excise or condense repetition. They have made a defensible choice in a never-ending debate, but the result is to lengthen substantially the material to be published. Archaic forms and spellings are retained as far as possible with a minimum of modernization. The same policy of restraint has led the editors not to annotate the documents beyond the indications in the introduction and monograph of 1952; here one may regret their unwillingness at least to indicate the meaning of a few terms not now in standard dictionaries of Peninsular and Mexican or American Spanish. These are all defensible choices among alternatives still under debate. Perhaps the most painful choice has been publication in the Chimalistac series, in a printing of 250 copies at relatively high price, but again how could such an ambitious project come to publication elsewhere?

There can be no doubt that Professor Powell and his wife with this volume initiate an ambitious and valuable project. It will provide much material on the little known and now largely extinct Indian peoples of the northern Central Plateau as well as the entire history of Spanish penetration and settlement in that region.

*University of California, Berkeley*

WOODROW BORAH

**NORTH AMERICA DIVIDED: THE MEXICAN WAR, 1846-1848.** By Seymour V. Connor and Odie B. Faulk. New York: Oxford University Press, 1971. Pp. ix, 300. Maps, bibliog., index. \$7.95.

PROFESSORS CONNOR AND FAULK have written a concise military history of the United States-Mexican War. After discussing briefly the causes of the war, they conclude that both nations were at fault. The authors take a deterministic approach to history, writing on page three: "This war, fought

in 1846 and 1847, actually began on September 16, 1810." This implies that from the day Mexico moved toward independence, it automatically headed for a clash with the United States. A search into the American and British archives, however, would have indicated that the leaders of these two nations did not believe the war predetermined.

As to the war itself, the authors describe the early battles between Generals Taylor and Arista which culminated in Taylor's capture of Matamoros and Monterrey. When Santa Anna returned to power, he organized an army to drive Taylor out of northern Mexico. The attempt failed because Santa Anna moved north too fast, and on inadequate rations, exhausting his troops. When the two armies met, Santa Anna broke off the engagement and withdrew rather than suffer a defeat.

Skirmishes took place in Chihuahua, and across the border the American forces took the Southwest and California. To the south General Scott easily captured Veracruz, a circumstance the authors ascribe to the low morale of the Mexican troops and the excellence of the American naval guns. There follows the usual tale of the fall of Puebla and Mexico City and the end of the war.

Although the authors include an extensive bibliography, they do not use footnotes. In a very limited sense there is a special bibliographical section devoted to what might be called a pseudo-scholarly apparatus. Under the name Santa Anna, for example, the authors cite ten works they consulted about the man but do not indicate in any way how they used the material.

In short, a reader interested in the military history of the Mexican War will find in Connor and Faulk a good, but journeyman's account.

*University of Missouri*

WALTER V. SCHOLES

**GERONIMO: A BIOGRAPHY.** By Alexander B. Adams. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1971. Pp. 381. Illus., bibliog., index. \$8.95.

THE PUBLICATION of another book on Geronimo or the Apache wars is sure to be greeted with, "Good grief, why?!" Startling revelations and important new sources are no longer expected in an area which has been so thoroughly explored by so many. Adams' new book contains no surprises. Is it, then, worth reading and would it be a useful library acquisition? Yes, on both counts.

The title, *Geronimo: A Biography*, is misleading. However, anything labeled "Geronimo" is sure to sell, and a more precise title might have sounded too stuffy to attract the average reader. Geronimo is treated as one among many symptomatic responses to pressure and environment. His long years after his surrender are scarcely touched, though much material is

available on the Apache captivity. To neglect nearly a quarter-century of a man's life is, of course, inconsistent with the stated purpose of biography.

The fault lies in the title. The author omitted Geronimo's later years for the simple reason that they are irrelevant to his theme. The main character in the book is not Geronimo, but the land itself. It is Adams' superb understanding of the land and of its historical meaning that gives the book its greatest value. A second major asset is Adams' ability to regard each of his colorful participants as a complex human being. He does not label heroes and villains in the superficial fashion of too many writers of Indian history. He also gives a thoughtful presentation of the impersonal social and political forces. In addition, his understanding of Indian warfare and organization is excellent.

A basic premise of the book is the seamlessness of history—the relevance of the Apache campaign to other times. Adams argues convincingly that if we truly understood this portion of our past we might have avoided a number of unpleasant predicaments since then.

*Geronimo* is well-organized and unusually well-written. The text is illustrated with familiar pictures of the principal characters and sites. The end map is convenient and adequate. The bibliography is sufficiently comprehensive for this type of work. However, it is impossible to understand how "important sources" could include Paré's extremely poor juvenile history of Arizona and Faulk's unscholarly potboiler on Geronimo.

*Tempe, Arizona*

MARJORIE H. WILSON

**MEDICINE ON THE SANTA FE TRAIL.** By Thomas B. Hall, M.D. Dayton, Ohio: Morningside Bookshop, 1971. Pp. viii, 164. Illus., maps, bibliog., index. \$12.50.

IT IS A DIFFICULT ASSIGNMENT to make a meaningful assessment of a study such as this. Given the title and the brevity and the cost of the book it might be expected to contain a terse discourse on what Trail users experienced in the way of medical services and perhaps some idea of the health hazards of travel on the Trail. According to the author, the book is "an effort to present the importance of disease and trauma."

What the book does contain is a heavy dose of military history, principally of an Illinois regiment, including a twenty-one-page roster of assorted statistics and information, and a diary of similar length of one of its medical officers which is a sketchy record of the regiment's 1847 march over the Trail. Diseases, health conditions, medicines, medical treatment, and re-

lated matters are scattered throughout the volume but in no systematic pattern. There is also a miscellany of other materials.

Altogether the contents do not add up to the author's title or purpose. The Santa Fe Trail itself is almost incidental. Most of the medical matters are related to the Trail only by inference. A more accurate title would concern Santa Fe during the Mexican War with emphasis on the army and its medically related concerns.

The book is very difficult to read. It suffers organizational defects. The only semblance of organization is a descriptive catalogue presentation of some diseases. The rest is seemingly without planned order. Frequent use of initials and abbreviations and the inclusion of unnecessary data and information clutter rather than contribute. Inconsistency of forms of citation and documentation add to the reader's difficulties. Only heavy-handed editing can salvage whatever contribution the author has made. This should have been accomplished before the book was published.

A much more satisfactory history of the same Illinois regiment is published in the January 1972 issue of the *New Mexico Historical Review*, and a substantive study of medicine on the Santa Fe Trail still remains to be done.

*Miami University*

DWIGHT L. SMITH

**BIG BROTHER'S INDIAN PROGRAMS—WITH RESERVATIONS.** By Sar A. Levitan and Barbara Hetrick. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1971. Pp. xii, 228. Illus., index. \$8.95.

**DURING THE PAST DECADE** it has become increasingly commonplace to identify the Indian Americans as the most deprived minority in the United States. By virtually any standard of comparison the "Native Americans"—especially those who reside on or adjacent to reservations—are underhoused, underfed, undereducated, underemployed, and victimized by grossly inadequate health and community services. For an affluent nation presumably committed to justice and equality for all, this situation is, of course, shameful; more incredible, perhaps, is the annual expenditure of nearly half a billion dollars on behalf of this deprived minority, but with only the modest improvement as the consequence.

Obviously, then, the sensitive and concerned citizen is prompted to scrutinize Big Brother's programs, with the hope that such investigation might indicate why and under what circumstances this assistance has been compromised. With the aid of a grant from the Ford Foundation, administered through George Washington University's Center for Manpower

Studies, this was the central question Professor Levitan and Miss Hetrick have sought to answer. A secondary aspect of their study was to "assist policy shapers in determining needed priorities in the [future] allocation of resources," and, in the fashion of our time, to report their findings in non-technical language, so that some of Big Brother's handiwork would be on display for all to see.

Following a passing glance at history and a summary of the socio-economic and legal status of the Indian, there flows a steady stream of mostly contemporary data (including nearly three dozen statistical tables) dealing with education, medical care, community organization and awareness, and efforts to develop natural, economic, and human resources. The generalizations that emerge are not unexpected. "Native Americans" will (and should) not be cast in the melting pot; effective educational reform simply has not been achieved; medical services have improved, but not enough; a native sense of community is viable, but needs to be encouraged; reservation Indians are still denied the right to guide and control a variety of resources that in fact are theirs; the proliferation of government programs without effective Indian involvement is regrettable; and the bureaucratic snarl is astounding. Above all, inquire the authors, why should not a culturally unique people be allowed the same voice in their destiny as has been granted to many other minority groups?

Appropriately, the reader is reminded that unlike most ghetto residents, reservation Indians have a special legal status, and are geographically isolated from the mainstream of American life. In short, they are not where the action is. Consequently, Big Brother must be more flexible in strengthening native institutions, promoting independence, and guarding against the "cataclysmic impact" of inevitable change. And since "multiple benefits are likely to flow from economic development," the highest priority should be given to improving the Indians' standard of living.

These conclusions are completely sensible and deserve the most careful consideration. But assuming the resources can be made available, how will they be administered? On this point the authors fail to rock the boat. While all government agencies are encouraged to "play a more active role," we are told that the Bureau of Indian Affairs hierarchy should remain intact, for the simple reason that any radical redistribution of its functions would "result in greater waste rather than improved services." Perhaps—but the authors provide no close analysis to support this conclusion. Indeed, by being presented with remedies drawn largely from a contemporary perspective, the reader is denied the historical background to reasonable decision-making—and is thus encouraged to wish away a problem of immense and long-standing significance.

*Big Brother's Indian Programs* is a readable description of the present dilemma, but future policy-makers will need to supplement it with such studies as Wilcomb E. Washburn's *Red Man's Land-White Man's Law* (1971) and the *Report on the Commission on the rights, Liberties, and Responsibilities of the American Indian* (1966).

Wichita State University

WILLIAM E. UNRAU

THE TALL CANDLE: THE PERSONAL CHRONICLE OF A YAQUI INDIAN. By Rosalio Moisés, Jane Holden Kelley, and William Curry Holden. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1971. Pp. lx, 251. Illus., bibliog., index, map. \$7.50.

"LIFE'S BUT A WALKING SHADOW, a poor player that struts and frets his hour upon the stage and then is heard no more: it is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

It is almost as if Shakespeare had the Yaqui Indian anti-hero in mind whose story is told in this melancholy narrative when he penned these lines into *Macbeth*. Rosalio Moisés, a pseudonym used to conceal his real identity, emerges as walking shadow, a kind of itinerant apparition who floats through the pages of the book, almost always as observer and rarely as participant.

Rosalio Moisés was born in 1896 at the Colorada Mine in Sonora, Mexico. From then until his death in Texas in 1969, he moved from place to place in Sonora and in the United States, growing up at a time when the Mexican government came literally to have the power of life and death over the thousands of Yaquis who remained in Mexico. It was a period when *torocoyoris*, the Yaqui equivalent of Benedict Arnold or Vidkun Quisling, were the almost accepted exception, if not the rule. Kinsmen informed on kinsmen; desperate parents were left devoid of feeling for their children, as if love were a luxury one dared not afford; and marriages were often little more than cheerless liaisons. Life was ground down to a mere effort to survive, chilled, formless and with little meaning.

Not that Rosalio Moisés is Everyman Yaqui. There were, in his lifetime, untold numbers of his fellow tribesmen who managed to remain anchored to a viable culture; who took part in a meaningful way in the richness of Yaqui ceremonial life; and who successfully resisted the oppression of the Mexican government. What is depressing, of course, is that he was not unique in his passionless, detached wanderings, in his resigned acceptance of the terrors of living. To the extent that his story is that of other human beings stripped of native dignity by the ever-present threat of death, it is a

powerful chronicle. We are indebted to William Curry Holden and to his daughter, Jane, for getting this version of his autobiography into print. It deserves an important place in the annals of American Indian oral history and literature.

*Arizona State Museum*

BERNARD L. FONTANA

THE BLACK WEST. By William Loren Katz. Garden City: Doubleday & Company, 1971. Pp. xvi, 336. Illus., apps., bibliog., index. \$10.00.

IN his *Black West* William Katz makes an attempt to inform the American reading public that black Americans did indeed play an important role in the exploration, settlement, and development of the American West. The fact that this has not been generally known heretofore can perhaps be attributed to successive generations of historians of the American West who chose to pass over, disregard, shunt aside, or take for granted those blacks who were important to the maturation of the nation's western frontiers.

Too few Americans are aware of the fact that Estevanico or Stephen Dorantes, an African black, was an integral part of the ill-fated Narvaez expedition; that he was one of the leaders of the expedition which sought the mythical Seven Cities of Cibola; and that blacks accompanied Cortez when he conquered the Aztecs in 1519. Others are totally unaware that a West Indian black, Jean Baptiste Pointe du Sable, founded the present-day city of Chicago in 1779 and that a slave named York, who belonged to William Clark, one of the leaders of the famed Lewis and Clark expedition, not only accompanied his master during the course of the expedition but also contributed significantly to its inordinate success.

In a chapter entitled "The Fur Traders" Katz emphasizes the fact that blacks were engaged in the fur trade almost from its inception; and that five blacks were with Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette when they dared to venture down the Mississippi River in 1763. Although these five black men will perhaps remain nameless to us, this does not detract from their importance. Though historians of the fur trade such as Kenneth Porter, Hiram Chittenden, and W. Sherman Savage have mentioned briefly such trappers as James P. Beckwourth, and Stephen and George Bonga, these black trappers and others like them have never been given their just due in American history. For instance some members of the Bonga (Bonza) family trapped with the North West Company and American Fur Company; another member of the family, George Bonga, spoke English, French, and several Indian languages and his linguistic talents were utilized by Governor Lewis Cass of the Michigan Territory when negotiating with certain tribes in and around the Great Lakes.

Blacks who were found among the early settlers of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois discovered that they were not only unwelcomed by whites in these areas but also were unwanted and rejected by the white American frontiersmen in Nebraska, Iowa, Michigan, Oregon, Washington, and California. In fact, slavery was practiced on a small scale in certain areas where it was legally prohibited. Quite naturally, it necessarily follows that blacks in all frontier regions found themselves severely circumscribed whenever they attempted to exercise political, economic and social freedoms. In spite of these many encumbrances a few were able to accrue a reasonable amount of wealth and realize a modicum of success in politics. There were always present those blacks who used their limited means to lobby against the unfair treatment to which they were too often subjected.

This unfair treatment was particularly frustrating to black "Exodusters" who made their way to Kansas in 1879 from areas of the lower South. Some of these persons homesteaded in some of the middlewestern states and a significant number of Southern migrants settled in Oklahoma where they established several all black towns in an attempt to escape the wrath of whites who opposed their presence.

Generations of Americans are unaware of the role played by black cowboys on the cattle frontier following the Civil War. It has been estimated that 5,000 of these black cowpunchers participated in the annual cattle drives from Texas to various railheads in the middle west such as Abilene, Kansas. These men lived the life of typical cowboys but one could never glean this fact from viewing a typical Hollywood movie or watching a typical "western" made for television audiences. The same holds true for readers of fiction and non-fiction. That the contributions of the black vaquero could be ignored, if not totally obliterated from American literature, can be attributed to the marvel of human machination.

In a chapter entitled "Black Cowboys" the author simply reiterates in a cursory fashion the importance of the research which has been done on this particular subject by Philip Durham and Everett L. Jones in their pioneering study *The Negro Cowboys*, published in 1965, and a sequel *The Adventures of the Negro Cowboys*, published in 1966.

The chapter that is entitled "Black Infantry and Cavalry" is a summary treatment of what has already been recounted in the research of William Leckie in *The Buffalo Soldiers*, published in 1967. These black troopers rendered a tremendous service to the frontier. They fought Indians, escorted wagon trains, protected surveyors, captured outlaws, gave protection to frontier settlements, fought in the Spanish American War, and helped chase Pancho Villa. Their loyalty, bravery, and dedication to duty have been attested to by a host of American citizenry, both military and civilian.

*The Black West* contains some 265 rare photographs and drawings of mostly blacks. These pictures, both illuminating and revealing, tell a story in themselves; however, the book itself reveals there is still much research to be done in this area. Occasionally, the reader finds typographical errors and might from time to time disagree with some of the author's conclusions; nevertheless, it is a good beginning.

*Texas Southern University*

CALVIN L. REESE