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Book Reviews

LOS PAISANOS: SPANISH SETTLERS ON THE NORTHERN FRONTIER OF NEW SPAIN. By Oakah L. Jones, Jr. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1979. Pp. xv, 351. Illus., notes, bibliog., index. \$22.50.

WHEN THE SPANIARDS PUSHED NORTHWARD from Central Mexico to occupy the interior of the continent, they adapted and employed three basic institutions for the purpose—the mission; the presidio, or garrison; and the civil settlement. Since Herbert Eugene Bolton sparked interest in this area of inquiry, scholars over the years have traced the military and religious thrusts more fully than that of the civil settlement. The author of the book under consideration thus provides a much needed study, having, in his words, “chosen to concentrate on the civilian settler—the farmer, laborer, stockman, and artisan—to depict his importance in the frontier expansion of New Spain from the settlement of Culiacán in 1531 to the achievement of Mexican independence from Spain in 1821” (xi). He notes that the missionaries came in tens, the military in hundreds, but the *paisanos*, the countrymen and settlers, came in thousands. In fact, he estimates that the population of the area of his concern approximated 417,000 around 1800 (240).

Basing his work on a wide-ranging use of primary and secondary sources, all discussed most usefully in a bibliographical essay, the author has produced a broad, scholarly synthesis of the history of the *paisanos* on New Spain's northern frontier—where they lived; their origins, usually in the provinces immediately to the south of their locales; what they produced to support themselves; how they provided shelter; their principal concerns, including “barbarous” Indians, health, food supplies, and so forth; and, generally, how they coped with their environment. A most important introduction sets the historical context for the settlements, discussing practices in urban development both in the Iberian Peninsula and New Spain upon which the frontiersmen naturally drew, with necessary adaptations to suit local circumstances. Also explained is the methodological approach to the study.

The geographical area the author examines is immense. He divides it into four regions—Northeastern (Coahuila, Nuevo León, Texas, Nuevo Santander), North Central (Nueva Vizcaya and New Mexico), Northwestern (Sinaloa and Sonora), and the Pacific (Baja and Alta California). His principal concern is social, of course, but he does establish the political and administrative framework in

which the frontier develops. And he does correctly conclude that the Spanish settlers were among the first frontiersmen in America. They brought with them the Spanish blend of Western culture, and they were adapters to a difficult environment on the frontier. They were indeed agents of occupation. The author also includes a useful and thoughtful comparison between the Spanish frontiersman and his American counterpart.

Lastly, the book is finely executed. In addition to the bibliographical essay mentioned above, clear maps and a selection of fresh illustrations give visual dimensions to sites and scenes described in the text. Those not well-acquainted with the history of the Borderlands (and many who are!) will be most grateful for the inclusions of a "Glossary of Spanish terms" and a chronology of important events between 1521 and 1821 in New Spain affecting the area under consideration.

Texas Tech University

DAVID M. VIGNESS

HISPANO FOLKLIFE OF NEW MEXICO: THE LORIN W. BROWN FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT MANUSCRIPTS. By Lorin W. Brown, Charles L. Briggs and Marta Weigle. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1978. Pp. 336. Illus., index, bibliog. \$15.00.

FEW NEW MEXICANS living through the depression would have taken comfort in the dicho "*no hay mal que por bien no venga.*" The depression years were a time of severe poverty in northern New Mexico as elsewhere in the United States. However, true to the dicho, it brought northern New Mexico some good in that it made possible the collection and recording of much of its folklore and ethnohistory. This was made possible through the Federal Writers Project (FWP) which employed writers to do the collecting from 1935-39. Parts of this project continued until 1942 under the WPA.

Through the independent works of Benito Cordova, Lyle Saunders and others in compiling their respective bibliographies, it was known that extensive work had been done by the FWP; however, very little of it was published. Hopefully, the work of collecting and publishing these manuscripts by such scholars as Charles L. Briggs and Martha Weigle will continue. With the publication of *Hispano Folklife of New Mexico*, we have the fruit of labors expended some forty years before.

This book features the work of Lorin W. Brown who was employed by the FWP to go into the field to collect folklore and ethnohistory. Brown was born and raised in Taos and later, after being educated in Kansas, returned to Cordova as a school teacher, holding that post from 1922 through 1931. Later he bought a small store and briefly served as game warden until 1933 when he moved to Santa Fe.

The timing of the FWP project was perfect. The villages had evolved from Spanish colonial days through the early days of statehood into rural self-sufficient enclaves in the mountain valleys. Even through the end of the 1930s

some villagers could still boast that they needed stores only to buy cloth, shoes and sugar. However, by this time many more had to leave the villages and hire out as railroad laborers, miners and shepherders. Rural electrification, home water systems and automobiles were just beginning to creep into the valleys. The post-World War II era was to quicken the pace of modernization and it was fortunate that Brown and his co-workers had done their research when the villages were evolving much more slowly.

Brown's essays presented in this book cover the gamut of village ethnohistory and folklife. He recounts Indian raids, buffalo hunts, tales about the *ricos* and trade. He describes the villages at play through their fiestas, games and riddle exchange. He deals with old age, religion and its rituals and finally with the way the villagers handle death.

After his stint with the FWP, Brown left New Mexico in pursuit of other endeavors during which time he put aside his notes and thoughts of Hispanic folklife in New Mexico. A trip to northern New Mexico in 1970 re-enchanted memories of his New Mexico past and encouraged by Marta Weigle and others he produced *Echoes of the Flute*. This made him decide to move back to New Mexico where Briggs and Weigle were able to persuade him to prepare some of his manuscripts for publication. The result is a delightful yet scholarly book which can serve as an introductory volume to the general reader or can be a resource to the social scientist investigating the culture.

The value of this publication lies in two other areas. It gives us a good overview of the history of the FWP and (as Weigle has done in her other works on the area) the authors give us the bonus of a very complete bibliography on the subject.

Lorin W. Brown died on January 21, 1978, before this book was published and this volume is a fitting memorial to his work.

College of Santa Fe

ADRIAN H. BUSTAMANTE

HISTORIC ALBUQUERQUE TODAY: AN OVERVIEW SURVEY OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND DISTRICTS. By Susan Dewitt. Historic Landmarks Survey of Albuquerque, 1978. Pp. 128. Illus. \$8.50.

THOUGH NOT WRITTEN primarily for historians, *Historic Albuquerque Today* is a welcome volume for those interested in the social and cultural history of the region. Published by the Historic Landmarks Survey of Albuquerque and funded by the City of Albuquerque and the Historic Preservation Program of New Mexico, this well-written and aptly illustrated volume singles out the Albuquerque that existed "before the War [World War II] changed the city's outlines forever." Modestly described by Survey Director Susan Dewitt as an overview survey and partial sampling of historic local structures, *Historic Albuquerque Today* skillfully addresses several basic concerns of the contemporary preservation movement in the United States. Not the least of these is the need to explicate and justify architectural preservation and restoration to urban taxpayers and public officials and to property owners and potential developers in historic districts.

Besides citing the current economic arguments for preservation, Ms. Dewitt emphasizes the significance of visual variety and architectural diversity for a rapidly expanding urban area such as Albuquerque. Along with aesthetic considerations so often lost in boom town development, she also recognizes the sense of psychological security and well being that historic continuities afford to inhabitants. Besides celebrating the diversity of human material achievement which defines the character of a place, historic artifacts themselves emerge as important social elements in a complex society whose unity is dependent upon widely shared consensual values.

Using a balanced and imaginative array of sources (census data, city registers, diaries, travel accounts, old newspapers, Sanborn insurance maps, historic photographs, etc. plus recent monographs and architectural studies), the author presents a series of finely crafted historical sketches of pre-European settlement, the early development of Old Town and nearby Hispanic villages now engulfed by metropolitan sprawl, and the establishment of New Town and its oldest satellite neighborhoods. Each section also includes a description and partial register of selected structures. Such documentation of architectural and cultural monuments in succeeding historical periods suggests that material evidence can be a useful tool in studying an area undergoing the continual rapid modernization that has so marked the American experience. The material artifacts listed here provide direct links to things of the past and serve as important clues to the structure and functioning of a society experiencing continual change and alteration.

Finally, each section of the book and its final chapter contain a set of reasonable, though far from universally accepted, recommendations for private preservation uses and public policies that might enhance and enliven each area and by extension the city as a whole. We are thus confronted with the present conditions of the historic city and reminded that our response to contemporary concerns can be shaped by an understanding of past experience and human achievement. *Historic Albuquerque Today*, then, demonstrates how material history as an expression of our collective memory provides an important dimension of time to our considerations of the present and the future.

University of New Mexico

CHARLES D. BIEBEL

BORDER BOOM TOWN: CIUDAD JUAREZ SINCE 1848. By Oscar J. Martínez. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1978. Pp. xvi, 231. Illus., notes, index, bibliog. \$12.95.

BORDER BOOM TOWN is a study that has long been needed, and Dr. Martínez is probably the only man who could have written it. Born in central Chihuahua, he came to Juarez as a child with his parents, and although his father was an "un-documented alien," he managed to educate his children in the United States. The son now holds the Ph.D. from UCLA and is an assistant professor at UTEP.

Speaking native Spanish, he is accepted by informants in Mexico and uses documentary and oral resources which would be difficult if not impossible for a scholar with only English to locate and use. The writing is unusually competent and the research is exhaustive. Dr. Martínez's book should not need revision for a long time.

He has avoided a "popular" approach and makes his contribution in strict scholarly form with charts and statistical tables, summaries at the ends of his chapters, appendices, bibliography and full notes. His chief interest is the economic history of the border region, emphasizing trade relations between the two countries and the effect of commerce on the citizens of both. A "central theme" is migration—the movement of people from one country to the other as a result of economic changes. A knowledge of these matters is essential for an understanding of the continuing uproar over "illegal aliens."

When the border was established in 1848, Paso del Norte, now Juarez, was already a center of some importance, while El Paso, Texas, was hardly a village. The situation, however, changed rapidly. On the American side border communities quickly became part of an "advancing agricultural, commercial, and industrial system." Low tariffs and easy transportation gave them an advantage. Then a *zona libre* was established, exempting Mexican merchants from oppressive duties, and it was the turn of the Americans to suffer and complain. The free zone was abolished in 1905, and prosperity shifted back to the American side. Much later in the century *perimetros libres* restored the balance for some border communities, but not for all. Mexicans, Americans, and Mexican-Americans moved back and forth across the boundary, responding to economic fluctuations.

New developments changed the picture as the years went by. The arrival of the railroads, the completion of Elephant Butte Dam, the Mexican Revolution, Prohibition, the Bracero program—all had their effect, but each made Juarez more "subservient" and "subordinate" to El Paso. In difficult times, one way out for the Mexicans was to supply attractions for tourists—food, drink and entertainment—and as a result Juarez came to be known as "the wickedest city" and even as "the sinkhole of the world." Martínez points out that American demand created the situation.

In the sixties the central government at long last turned its attention to the border areas and conditions improved dramatically. The National Frontier Program, the Border Industrialization Program, the Chamizal development, and measures designed to stimulate buying in Mexico brought progress and prosperity. Problems multiplied as a result of these advances, however, the greatest being the rush for the border by enormous numbers of poor people from the interior. Juarez is now one of the fastest growing cities in the world with a population of well over half a million, and more keep coming, "stimulated by the peso devaluation and the widespread misunderstanding of President Carter's amnesty program for illegals." There are no apparent solutions, but the community struggles to maintain services.

"Integrating the Mexican frontier into the national economy, concludes Martínez, "remains an elusive and complex problem which Mexico will have to continue to grapple with for years to come."

Arizona Historical Society

C. L. SONNICHSEN

MEXICAN AMERICANS IN A DALLAS BARRIO. By Shirley Achor. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1978. Pp. xii, 202. Illus., notes, index. \$12.50.

SHIRLEY ACHOR, researching a thesis, lived in a barrio to gain inhabitants' confidence and accurate information. Her findings showed that barrio's residents were 90 percent native born, 57.5 percent homeowners, and 33 percent below poverty levels despite Dallas bustling prosperity. During the 1960s White flight increased Dallas's percentages of Mexican-Americans 4 to 8 and Blacks 19 to 25. Mexican-Americans' family income (\$8,206) was below city average (\$10,019) but above Blacks (\$6,311). Anglos dominated white-collar jobs (56.1 percent), but Mexican-Americans (35.5 percent) topped Blacks (24.3 percent) despite Blacks' higher education levels. Achor noted barrio tendencies to train children in historic sex roles and family solidarity in caring for aged parents. In poverty areas food prices were higher, schools worse, and inhabitants faced ethnic and socio-economic class prejudices.

The Dallas Citizens' Council held economic and political power, controlling Dallas government through subordinate committees. However, court decisions were increasing minority power in city government. Civil rightists encouraged minority organization to gain improvements through politics and confrontation, the latter a potential danger because of the attitude of Dallas police. Some barrios perceived conditions improving with federal assistance; others saw no change.

Achor observed four types of cultural adaptation among Mexican-Americans: (1) insulation—rejecting Anglo culture and language; (2) accommodation—seeking assimilation; (3) mobilization—activism for improved rights and conditions; (4) alienation—impoverished, involved in crime, and unable to cope with life. Group four gave all Mexican-Americans a bad image. The author concludes "dynamic variation and ongoing culture change characterize the barrio," and there is no "typical" Mexican-American culture. She suggests programs to aid barrio dwellers seek expansion of opportunities in education, employment and health care rather than emphasize the changing of their values.

In appendices Achor presents the questionnaire used and a survey of the literature—mainly limited to sociological and anthropological works with emphasis on the latter. She maintains that her evidence does not sustain the contention of earlier researchers that Mexican-American characteristics included fatalism, present-time orientation, and lower aspiration levels.

The value of this study is lessened by its limited scope and time span and that the author neglects a vast array of historical writing on Mexican-Americans and immigrants which would improve her analysis. Nevertheless, the book is worth reading and holding in your library.

Pan American University

PORTER A. STRATTON

LISTEN CHICANO: AN INFORMAL HISTORY OF THE MEXICAN AMERICAN. By Manuel A. Machado, Jr. Chicago: Nelson Hall Publishers, 1978. Pp. xix, 196. Illus., bibliog. \$15.95.

INTERPRETATIVE HISTORIES of the Mexican American tend to fall prey to one of two problems—or both. The lack of solid monographic literature makes it difficult to synthesize and it is oftentimes difficult for the author to remove his prejudices from the writing. Machado, like Rudolfo Acuña's *Occupied America* before him, falls into both traps.

In no other way, however, does this book resemble Acuña's. In fact it appears to be designed as an antidote to Acuña's rampant *Chicanismo*. Unfortunately, like Acuña, Machado lets his emotion outrun his research.

In his "Introduction" (p. xiv) in talking about the increased role of the Mexican American in the politics of the 70s Machado notes that in New Mexico the Mexican American "received political sops." I have some difficulty with a word like "sops" when the list includes one United States Senator from 1935 to 1975; two governors, Congressmen, and so forth, plus countless sheriffs, assessors and other local but very important offices. In other areas he demonstrates the same sort of political myopia (see especially pp. 124-25). In another area of interest to New Mexico historians, *Las Gorras Blancas*, Machado again seems to have missed the point. To pass them off as a "Hispano Ku Klux Klan" is to gloss over much of the importance of the struggle for Hispano culture survival in 19th century New Mexico.

And yet the book is not without its real strengths. The reading public needs to know that the Mexican American experience does not lend itself well to stereotyping. Acuña and the left has demonstrated the fallacy of stereotyping from their perspective. Machado does it well from the right.

The preface by Senator Goldwater is an excellent example of the "some of my favorite cultures are Mexican American" school of writing. It is mercifully brief. It really is a shame such an obviously decent man lets his political convictions dominate his political career.

North Texas State University

G. L. SELIGMANN, JR.

ANARCHISM AND THE MEXICAN WORKING CLASS, 1860-1931. By John M. Hart. Austin: University of Texas, 1978. Pp. x, 249. Illus., notes, bibliog., index. \$14.95.

NOT CLIO BUT CARROLL'S RED QUEEN reigns as the muse of history. Or so it seems after reading the conclusion of John Hart's excellent analysis of the anarchist movement from 1860 to 1931 in Mexico. He says: "In spite of increased national productivity, the Mexican working classes continue to experience a legacy of mass poverty. Their past struggles and present conditions indicate future unrest" (p. 183). Through the Díaz dictatorship (1876-1911), the revolution's destruction (1910-1920), and the revolution's bureaucratic stabilization, for workers the more things changed, the more things remained the same.

Hart understates what he has accomplished. Although he has not written a history of the Mexican working class, he has done more than evaluate Mexican anarchism; he has identified precedents, organizers, organizations, and yearnings fundamental to both urban and rural workers. Here is essential reading for anyone concerned with the Mexico of these years.

Hart focuses on the anarchist movement as the product of the unique political, social, and economic conditions of Mexico and the nearly continuous influence of European anarchists. Native and foreign anarchists hoped to achieve an equalitarian, classless society composed of voluntary associations for workers at each factory and for *campesinos* at each *municipio*. They failed.

But in their failure, the anarchists indelibly marked the working class. To a considerable extent they politicized the workers in the factories and in the fields; they achieved success in elevating women workers' rights; and they created a powerful organization, the Casa del Obrero, that won constitutional recognition of workers' rights despite its suppression in 1916.

The author's conclusions have emerged from research in Mexico's major national archives (including the rarely accessible Archivo Histórico de la Defensa Nacional), the state archives of Querétaro, and the Díaz archivo in Cholula, as well as investigations in the Nettlau Archive in the International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam, and the Biblioteca Arus, Barcelona. He also compiled a definitive listing of anarchist and radical working-class newspapers. As impressive as the research is, the book's significance results from the author's perceptive, careful analysis of his data and his facile description of the anarchist movement.

Perhaps the Red Queen is not such a poor mistress. Many readers have read and reread her story—and John Hart's book deserves the same by historians of Mexico.

North Carolina State University

WILLIAM H. BEEZLEY

GUADALUPE VICTORIA: HIS ROLE IN MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE. By Arthur L. DeVolder. Albuquerque: Arctcraft Studies, 1978. Illus., notes, bibliog., index. Pp. xii, 143. \$4.95.

GUADALUPE VICTORIA is an admirable piece of scholarly work. The author, Arthur L. DeVolder, was Director of the Meem Collection in the University of New Mexico Library until his retirement in 1978. DeVolder exhibits his passion for historical detail and complexity. The study is a biography in the classical style of German historicism. It is a monograph which details the period from 1810, the beginning of the Mexican liberation movement, through Victoria's term of office (1821-24) as the first President of the Republic of México.

DeVolder must be commended for his recognition of the significance of the Mexican independence movement, its limitations, and the characters who provided leadership or failed to do so. Especially, his recognition of Victoria's role is important. Unlike many Anglo-American historians who study this period of Mexican history, DeVolder respects the actors and the population. Only on occasion does he generalize stereotypes, as when he refers to the alleged "rape, murder, and religious fanaticism practiced by the insurgent army" of Hidalgo (p. 8).

DeVolder, seemingly through instinct rather than conscious analysis, reveals the fundamental class conflict present in the liberation movement. He clearly favors Victoria as a leader, for his alliance with the oppressed masses, rather than with other self-serving leaders from the *criollo* class. However, DeVolder seems to empathize with the *criollo* fear of the masses. His lack of lucid class perspective is the major weakness of the book.

Though the author apparently tried to resist the tendency, he does fall into the trap of attributing "failures" to personality differences, such as the cause of conflict between Victoria and Mier y Terán (p. 11). On the whole, though, the book is a valuable addition to Mexican historiography. It is remarkably compact and careful in analysis, and is readable, useful for the scholar, and palatable for a general reading audience.

University of New Mexico

ROXANNE DUNBAR ORTIZ

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE BORDER: THE OTIS A. AULTMAN COLLECTION. By Mary S. Sarber. El Paso: El Paso Public Library Association, 1977. Pp. xiv, 101. Illus. \$15.00.

AMONG THE THRONG OF NEWCOMERS who invaded El Paso on the eve of the modern Mexican Revolution was Otis A. Aultman, a photographer endowed with extraordinary talent for capturing on film historic encounters and scenes of impressive dramatic quality. A Missourian by birth (born in 1874), Aultman

learned the skills of photography from his brother Oliver in Trinidad, Colorado. For reasons stemming from an unhappy marriage, in 1909 Otis Aultman relocated to El Paso, where he promptly found employment with the Scott Photo Company.

When events of the Mexican Revolution radiated northward to the border, Aultman and his camera preserved for posterity many of the diversified aspects of conflict and concord. As a creative photographer of first rank, Aultman was not content to wait for the action to come to him. Rather, he often pursued remnants of insurgent groups into Mexico in search of the drama he examined through the lens of the camera. In the course of photographing candid closeups of the Revolution, Aultman met many of the *caudillos* who personified Mexico's internal struggle—Francisco I. Madero, Pascual Orozco, Jr., Francisco "Pancho" Villa, and Fidel Ávila—as well as the anonymous soldiers who faithfully defended the fortunes of their leaders.

Contrary to initial impressions, *Photographs from the Border* is not exclusively a pictorial essay of the Mexican Revolution. When Aultman died at the advent of World War II, his extensive collection included nearly six thousand prints and negatives, many of which reflected El Paso's architectural evolution. Some of the structures Aultman photographed (such as the county courthouse and the Carnegie Library), unfortunately, no longer stand as monuments of local pride and achievement. However, numerous examples of El Paso landmarks survived the march of progress that today, in the aftermath of the Bicentennial, are pointable objects of exultation. Aultman's photographs also depicted streets, businesses, residences, and people.

At the height of active craftsmanship, Aultman occasionally expressed the desire to donate the collection to an appropriate museum or library, but he never completed such arrangement. To prevent ardent devotees from depleting the collection in the period following his death, an officer of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce obtained an option on the negatives from the executor of Aultman's estate and removed them to a secure depository. Interest in an exhibit of Aultman's photographs continued during the intervening years, with several individuals at various times assuming responsibility for different tasks. In the final stages, in one way or another, Clarence Leland Sonnichsen, Millard G. McKinney, Charles H. Binion, and Mary A. Sarber shared the honor of guiding the project to its ultimate conclusion. *Photographs from the Border* is the result of their effort, bearing the distinctive imprimatur of Carl Hertzog, incomparable book designer of the Southwest.

As a fitting epitaph to the memory of Otis A. Aultman, the El Paso Public Library Association appended a succinct anecdote: "This edition of 3,000 copies was completed in 1977 and the plates destroyed." Undoubtedly, like the material resources that contributed to its contents, this book will become a collector's item.

THE MILITARY PRESENCE ON THE GULF COAST. By William S. Coker, ed. Pensacola: Gulf Coast History and Humanities Conference, 1978. Pp. xvi, 1978. Illus., maps, index.

ONE OF THE GREATEST CHALLENGES facing the organizers of scholarly symposia is choosing an attractive and significant theme and then selecting papers which ensure a coherent program. Professor William S. Coker and his colleagues at the University of West Florida succeeded admirably in their 1977 Conference. As a result, the papers not only make individual contributions to our knowledge of the military history of the Gulf Coast but they fit together to give us a basic narrative of that history.

The papers are organized into three groups—the Foreign Military which treats the colonial period; the United States Military which summarizes the activities of the services in the area during the past 175 years; and Military Education on the Gulf Coast, a trio of accounts delineating the present training activities of the services with emphasis on the installations in the Gulf region.

The colonial papers include David Hardcastle's "The Military Organization of French Colonial Louisiana," which graphically recounts the difficulties of French administrators in maintaining a semblance of French military power in the great western preserve in the face of constant shortages of men and funds. Robert Rae treats the equally great difficulties of the British Army in Florida between 1763 and 1781 from the standpoint of the soldiers unfortunate enough to be stationed there, while W. James Miller gives a brighter story in his account of the Spanish militia system in Louisiana and its successes against the British in 1779-81.

The five papers forming the second section are more disparate in their interests. General Edwin H. Simmons presents an overview of the service of the Marine Corps in the Gulf Coast since 1777 while John K. Mahon focuses his attention more narrowly in describing the activities of the Army in the period between 1789 and 1860. Professor Mahon further narrows his topic by concentrating on the Mobile-Pensacola area. The result is a very successful summary. George F. Pearce traces the history of the Navy's presence at Pensacola from 1825 until 1914 after which Rear Admiral Fran McKee's banquet address, "A Historical Sketch of the Naval Air Station Pensacola and Some Firsts in Naval Aviation on the Gulf Coast," carries the story down to the present. The final paper in the section is Robert Frank Futrell's account of training and operational testing at Eglin Field during World War II, an interesting and valuable contribution to institutional and local history.

The final section of three papers depicting the present training activities of the armed services in the area are by professional educationists. They are frightening for they demonstrate the continuing drive of educational managers to substitute training for education and gimmicks for teaching. Nevertheless, the book is a worthy contribution to our knowledge of the military in the great crescent sweeping from Key West to Point Isabel.

QUICHE CONQUEST: CENTRALISM AND REGIONALISM IN HIGHLAND GUATEMALAN STATE DEVELOPMENT. By John W. Fox. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1978. Pp. xii, 322. Illus., references, bibliog., index. \$12.95.

QUICHE CONQUEST deals with the development of the Quiche conquest state in the Late Postclassic and seeks "to correlate various forms of Quiche political domination known from ethnohistory—enclaves of aristocratic administrators, large Quiche colonies, and tributary relationships in material goods or military service—with various kinds of Quiche influence evident in the settlement record" (p. 8). Since there is good ethnohistoric data available on the Quiche (due in large part to the efforts of Dr. Robert Carmack) and because the Postclassic archaeological record is relatively well-preserved, the Quiche should offer an excellent test case for closely examining the growth of a conquest state. The specific strategy here is to archaeologically identify the sites that were controlled by the Quiche and mentioned in ethnohistoric documents, and then to examine the patterns of the ceremonial precincts before and after Quiche conquest and estimate the "control" that the Quiche administration exerted.

The greater part of the book is simply descriptions of the sites that fell within the realm of the Quiche. Starting with Utatlan (the final Quiche administrative center), Fox works out from the original Quiche heartland and describes in separate sections the ceremonial-administrative centers of the main areas of the Quiche expansion. His archaeological information is based either on SUNY-Albany's recent surface surveys and testing or on earlier surveys and excavations (such as Smith, Shook, and Guillemin). This information is presented in the form of topographic and ecological highlights of the region, general site descriptions and plans, the artifacts recovered or sampled (mainly ceramics), and architecture and settlement pattern descriptions. Here I must emphasize that by settlement pattern, Fox is dealing only with the arrangement of architecture in the administrative-ceremonial precincts. Although the site plans are sometimes lacking in detail and accuracy, Fox is able to add to this archaeological information with materials from surface surveys and the added resource of ethnohistoric data provided by Carmack, Recinos, and Goetz. When he is able to utilize the different emphases of the archaeology and the ethnohistory (and note respective distortions in both sets of data) is where the potential of such a large scale settlement study is best realized.

The study (as the subtitle implies) assesses in its conclusions the degree to which an area maintained its own regional patterns and the degree to which ceremonial architecture and layout were determined by the Quiche. Doing this site by site is not as easy as it might sound for one must separate out all of the "noise" of each individual site. The "demands" of the landform that the site is located on, the past cultural influences—whether they be regional or Episonal-Toltec, the availability of various building materials, and the economic diversity/prosperity of the region are only a few of the factors one must separate out before "seeing" the Quiche influences. Until someone devises a measure for these factors, Fox's book will be useful for its comparisons of site to site and region to region.

The book's potential is not always realized. Fox's notion of the state is a rudimentary version of Service's definition (footnote 9, p. 13), and the "urbanism" seems to refer to a ceremonial-political center rather than an economic center area of population density. The two clearly cannot be entirely separated, but the picture is one of an incipient theocratic chiefdom rather than the more complex secular state that is often associated with the appearance of "cities." Service's "Law of Evolutionary Potential" is used uncritically, and possibly inaccurately (p. 9). Centralization is "measured" by presence of fortifications, social differentiation as an aspect of growth, and territorial organization. Only the last is indisputably linked to centralization in the general sense posed by Fox (p. 8).

On the practical side, the maps (made with a Brunton compass) and sampling data (usually undefined) may be sufficient for Fox's arguments here, but may well be insufficient for future hypotheses. The book's potential of throwing the Quiche data into the middle of the current "state" debates is weakened because the data are not clear as to what kind of a state we are dealing with and whether, therefore, we can accept the author's assertions concerning the highly organized conquest states. It may be that it is simply premature, on the basis of archaeological evidence, to attempt this kind of synthesis.

RICHARD WILSHUSEN AND
RICHARD N. ADAMS

University of Texas at Austin

ACROSS THE CHICHIMEC SEA: PAPERS IN HONOR OF J. CHARLES KELLEY. Ed. by Carroll L. Riley and Basil C. Hedrick. Carbondale, Ill.: Southern Illinois University Press, 1978. Pp. xviii, 318. Illus., notes, index. \$15.00.

SOME HISTORIANS and anthropologists retain the misconception that in the past there was a cultural dichotomy between Mexico and the southwestern United States. If the fact that Mexicans continue to refer to that latter region as "the Northwest" has not dispelled that notion, reading *Across the Chichimec Sea* should.

The book, whose metaphorical title describes much of northern Mexico and the American Southwest, consists of 18 papers delivered at a symposium honoring the retirement of one exemplary anthropological scholar of the region, Dr. J. Charles Kelley. While many of the papers are purely archaeological, others should hold more interest for historians.

The work is divided into three sections. Those essays grouped in "The Upper Southwest" relate to possible Mesoamerican influences on the classic and now well known ceramics of the Mimbres culture of southwestern New Mexico, to broader regional relationships between the Southwest and Mesoamerica, to the Spanish-Mexican presence in the Cochiti-Bandelier area, and to the role the now abandoned pueblo of Pecos played in trade, especially to the south.

Part II, "The North Mexican Frontier," includes eight papers, all dealing with the prehistory of north Mexican states of Sonora, Durango, Jalisco, Zacatecas

and the West Coast. These range from examinations of paleoepidemiology, salvage archaeology and ceremonial sites to current assessments of cultural change and development in those regions. Historians interested in the region, as much as archaeologists, can benefit from these proposals of development sequences; especially important are those by Beatriz Braniff C. and Richard Pailes, both of whom are working in Sonora.

In the final section, entitled "Mesoamericans and Spaniards in the Greater Southwest," are five presentations, two of which are concerned solely with history and the correct locations of three sixteenth century towns in Nueva España—Corazones in the Rio Yaqui drainage and Compostela and Culiacán south of there. The other papers deal with some exciting archaeological discoveries that relate "our" Southwest to Mexico. Several "high status" burials that may be the remains of ancient Mesoamerican *puchteca* traders who died in tenth and eleventh century Indian ruins are described, as are the now clear cut Mexican influences in Chaco Canyon.

The "Chichimec Sea" has not in the past received the cultural treatment it has deserved, except from a few dedicated Mexican and American scholars, most of whom have contributed to this work. Thus, it is an important one and, in spite of some unevenness of organization and weaknesses of a few papers (of which I am sure those authors are aware), is a good contribution. All of us who are interested in the area can benefit from the information it presents. It is well designed and printed in a most readable type.

Grand Canyon National Park

ROBERT C. EULER

FORT BOWIE MATERIAL CULTURE. By Robert M. Herskovitz. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1978. Anthropology Papers Number 31. Pp. ix, 161. Illus., notes, references, index. \$5.95.

STUDIES OF U.S. ARMY MATERIAL CULTURE during the Indian Wars usually fall into two categories, poorly researched collector/relic hunter handbooks and reprints or studies of idealistic army specifications. The notable exceptions are the Arizona Historical Society's excellent monograph series and "Fort Bowie Material Culture."

In the latter, Robert Herskovitz extensively describes, illustrates and identifies materials surface collected from Ft. Bowie, Arizona, by the National Park Service in 1967 and 1968. Artifacts are divided into groupings of glass, leather, ceramics, faunal remains and miscellaneous materials and analyzed in minute detail. The illustrations and bibliography would justify the publication without the statistical tabulations and concise histories of manufacturers. The single source of data which the author failed to study is the army records at the National Archives. Correlation between Quartermaster Department supply records

and actual artifacts would have proven enlightening. However, the rising cost of obtaining access to these records on microfilm or visiting the National Archives would tend to excuse this omission.

Now that the National Park Service has commissioned a commendable historical study of the post ("Historical Report on Ft. Bowie, Arizona, 1962," by Robert Utley) and a superb study of surface collections, it is hoped that they will complete their efforts and invest in a detailed archaeological investigation of the site and provide archaeologists and historians with a thorough analysis of a key Indian Wars post.

Museum of Albuquerque

BYRON A. JOHNSON

GLITTERING MISERY: DEPENDENTS OF THE INDIAN FIGHTING ARMY. By Patricia Stallard. San Rafael, Ca.: Presidio Press, 1978. Pp. x, 159. Illus., notes, bibliog., index. \$10.95.

THE BOOK UNDER REVIEW is a synthesis of the twenty-five or so memoirs and reminiscences written by wives and children of the Old Army. In six chapters Ms. Stallard chronicles the routine and not-so-routine lives of the officers' ladies, enlisted men's wives, post laundresses, assorted other womenfolk occupying a military camp, plus their children. There is also a chapter recounting the experience of eight Army dependents in a series of flamboyant courts-martials involving various charges of insult, incest, robbery and seduction.

Glittering Misery is a step in the right direction for both military and women's history. It is well researched in archival and published primary sources, it is readably written, and it is exactly what Ms. Stallard promises it to be in her preface: ". . . a glimpse of the lives of these 'camp followers' [and] a starting point for future research."

A criticism of the book is that the chapters are not only of irregular length but also of uneven quality. The problem lies in the availability of source material, admittedly a factor not controllable by Ms. Stallard. Where there are a multitude of sources, as in the case of the officers' wives, the chapter is strong. The treatment of female household servants, daughters and wives of civilian employees, Indian women and prostitutes is, however, limited because of a paucity of source documents. Yet, one can wonder, inasmuch the memoirs of at least four army wives, the Mmes. Baldwin, Alexander, Barnitz and Viele are oversights in the bibliography.

In summary, *Glittering Misery* fills a need in frontier military history for a substantive book on family members of the Indian fighting Army. Ms. Stallard does not consider her work definitive, and it is not, but it is certainly the best book of its kind on the market today.

Gonzaga University

ROBERT C. CARRIKER

WOMEN IN EDUCATION. By Virginia K. Whitney and Josephine Koogler. Wichita Falls, Tx.: Nortex Press, 1977. Pp. viii, 234. Illus., index. \$9.95.

THIS IS THE FIRST ATTEMPT to examine a long-neglected aspect New Mexico history. Although public education (or a lack of it) in the territory had a great deal to do with the statehood movement, and although there have been many notable women involved in education in New Mexico, this field has been largely ignored.

Whitney and Koogler have assumed a large task in their rather slim volume. *Women in Education* is arranged in a loosely chronological order, which outlines each period in the history of education, then profiles outstanding women during those periods. Unfortunately, this method creates an uneven presentation. The condition is aggravated by the presence of two authors, with two obviously different writing styles. Further problems arise with the inconsistent length and quality of the profiles. Although some women receive adequate treatment, most profiles are too sketchy, and leave this reader wishing that the subjects had been more clearly portrayed.

At various points throughout the book, a footnote would have been desirable. But there are neither footnotes nor a bibliography. Photographs likewise show no citations. The index is limited primarily to names; no cross-referencing has been attempted. The authors, thus, seem little concerned with the possible usefulness of their work for future research.

Inadequacies are evident in other places as well. As examples, on pages 14 and 18, one notes a discrepancy between the twice-mentioned dates of the archbishopric of J. B. Salpointe. (In fact, the name is misspelled on page 14.) Although Erna Fergusson died in 1964, page 216 finds her spoken of in the present tense. And wouldn't State Archivist Dr. Myra Ellen Jenkins be surprised to learn that her tenure in that position ended in 1976 (page 49)?

New Mexico historians have long needed a comprehensive work on education, carefully researched and written, which is both useful and enjoyable. We still need that history.

Chaves County Historical Museum

MARTHA DURANT MEAD

BOOK NOTES

A spate of books has appeared recently concerning New Mexico reminiscences and bringing back some hard-to-obtain research material. Among them are Elliott S. Barker's *Beatty's Cabin: Adventures in the Pecos High Country* (Santa Fe: William Gannon, 1977), priced at \$6.95; *Mogollon Diary* (El Paso: Rio Bravo Press, 1977, \$8.00), compiled and edited by William Rakocy and Rosamond Shannon Jones; *Roundup on the Pecos*, reminiscences of the Pecos Valley edited by Elvis Fleming and Minor Huffman, published by the Chaves County Historical Society (Roswell, 1978); and William Gannon's reprinting of *The Resources of New Mexico*, from the edition prepared by the Bureau of Immigration for the Albuquerque Territorial Fair held in 1881 (Santa Fe, 1973). Folklore has also received attention with the issuance of Alice Bullock's *The Squaw Tree: Ghosts, Mysteries, and Miracles of New Mexico* (Santa Fe: The Lightning Tree, 1978, \$9.95 cloth, \$4.95 paper); and with the reprinting of Fray Angelico Chavez's *When the Santos Talked: A Retablo of New Mexico Tales* (Santa Fe: William Gannon, 1977), which first appeared in 1943 and includes the original edition's Peter Hurd illustrations. Gannon has also issued a handsome reprint of Paul Horgan's *The Saintmaker's Christmas Eve* (Santa Fe, 1978, \$12.50).

Reprints have also aided the study of Western history generally in recent months, witness the reappearance of Philip Ashton Rollins's *The Cowboy: An Unconventional History of Civilization on the Old-Time Cattle Range* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1979, \$7.50). Rollins's study first appeared in 1922. Dan L. Thrapp has compiled, edited, annotated, and written an introduction for the dispatches of Charles Fletcher Lummis to the *Los Angeles Times* concerning one of the wars on Geronimo in *Dateline Fort Bowie: Charles Fletcher Lummis Reports on an Apache War* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1979, \$10.95). Robin Higham continues to "spin off" publications from issues of his revived *Journal of the West*, in this case, *Railroads of the West* edited by Don L. Hofsommer (Sunflower University Press, 1978, \$8.00). Higham is to be commended for producing theme issues which can be easily turned into handsomely illustrated softcover collections, appropriate for secondary schools, buffs, and professionals.

Scholars, especially teachers, interested in urban history will welcome the appearance in paperback of John and LaRee Caughey's *Los Angeles: Biography of a City* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1977, \$6.95). This comprehensive history received a warm welcome when it first appeared a year earlier. Skipping from the center of everything to the middle of nowhere, historians have also been exposed to the Nevada outback in the reminiscences of Sarah E. Olds, *Twenty Miles from a Match: Homesteading in Western Nevada* (Reno: University of Nevada Press, 1978, \$5.50).

Arnoldo De Leon, Assistant Professor of History at Angelo State University, has recently published *Apuntes Tejanos: An Index of Items Related to Mexican*

Americans in Nineteenth Century Texas (University Microfilms International, 1978, \$14.25), the result of research sponsored by the Texas State Historical Association. This is the first volume of a projected series, and indexes the San Antonio *Express* (1869-1900) and the San Antonio *Herald* (1855-1878).

Those historians interested in the Borderlands will be aided through the appearance of several new works on subjects which transcend the international boundary. Loyola University Press, in connection with the Institutum Historicum S.I. at the Vatican has published Charles E. Ronan's biography of *Francisco Javier Clavigero, S.J. (1731-1787), Figure of the Mexican Enlightenment: His Life and Works* (Chicago, 1977). Carlos B. Gil has edited and introduced *The Age of Porfirio Diaz: Selected Readings* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1977, \$4.95), which gives a more rounded view of the years of "Diazpotismo." Texas Tech's William Curry Holden has analyzed the life, times, and impact of a late nineteenth century spiritualist and healer, Teresa Urrea, who had a following on both sides of the border, in *Teresita* (Owings Mills, Md.: Stemmer House, 1978, \$8.95). The illustrations of José Cisneros help bring to life the surroundings of another phenomenon of the age of Díaz. Finally, those interested in things cultural will be attracted to Anthony John Campos's *Mexican Folk Tales* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1977, \$8.50 cloth, \$3.95 paper).

New appearances of work in allied disciplines should also interest readers. Susan Flader's professional biography of a pioneer conservationist, *Thinking Like a Mountain: Aldo Leopold and the Evolution of an Ecological Attitude toward Deer, Wolves, and Forests* appeared in paperback for the first time in 1978 (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, \$4.50). Likewise, Florence and Robert Lister's appraisal of *Earl Morris and Southwestern Archaeology* was reprinted nine years after its first appearance by the University of New Mexico Press (Albuquerque, 1977, \$3.95), in cooperation with the Southwest Parks and Monuments Association.

Proposals to develop historically oriented recreational facilities have resulted in the publication of *A Study of an Historical Trail through Tijeras Canyon*, done for the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Planning Department in 1978 by Eleanor A. Mitchell. The study, available from the Planning Department, assesses both the physical and social environment of the proposed trail.

A recent book on Pueblo Indian arts will also stimulate readers. The Museum of New Mexico Press in 1978 issued its guidebook on *Pueblo Weaving and Textile Arts* written by the curator of the museum's Laboratory of Anthropology, Nancy Fox. Like all of the museum's guidebook series, *Pueblo Weaving* is well produced and illustrated.