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Book Reviews

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A History of New Mexico. By Susan A. Roberts and Calvin A. Roberts. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1986. xii + 334 pp. Illustrations, maps, index. $30.00.)

History of New Mexico is the latest published survey of the "Land of Enchantment" and includes geography, ecology, anthropology, and especially the state's recorded history. From the earliest hunters and gatherers to the current influx of scientific, manufacturing, and utopia-seeking new residents, New Mexico has seen a continuous flow of interacting cultures arrive, exchange values and ideas, and institute multiple amalgamations of traditions unique to the region.

The authors, both teachers with Albuquerque Public Schools, have written and designed the book to be used at the middle school level in teaching the history of the state and its antecedents. They have divided the book into twelve units that follow a mostly chronological sequence. Emphasis is generally placed on cultural patterns and interactions, especially as each has influenced events and steered the course of future developments.

The style is direct, straightforward, and logical, making the work easy to read. Especially useful are marginal word definitions, maps, timelines, and shaded special interest features that focus on background details and enhance the general text. The illustrations by Betsy James and the cartography by William L. Nelson are delightful. These are complemented by an assortment of old and modern photographs in black and white.

The book should be not only an excellent aid in the teaching of New Mexico's history and cultures at the midschool level but also an asset to the home library. Because of this history's well-planned coverage and its special interest features, adults as well as students will find it interesting, informative, and enlightening.

New Mexicans can use this book.

Ed Perkins
Albuquerque

Rebellion in Río Arriba, 1837. By Janet Lecompte. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press/Historical Society of New Mexico, 1985. xiii + 186 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. $19.95 cloth, $9.95 paper.)

When he arrived in New Mexico in 1835 as newly appointed *comandante principal y jefe superior político*, Albino Pérez believed he was serving his country, and furthering his career, as he had done on many occasions since entering military service at age fifteen. In a little more than two years, however, his government provoked a bloody revolution that revealed a deep-seated anger, class-consciousness, and general bitterness towards Mexico City's callous neglect of New Mexico's needs. Being an appointee of the central government, and intent on enforcing new laws, Pérez became both symbol and catalyst as local frustrations turned into violence.

Janet Lecompte's book is an important study based on a thorough search of Mexican period records. Written in a crisp, no-nonsense style, the narrative traces events of the rebellion from Pérez's arrival to the final battle on January 27, 1838. It offers a dispassionate view of the principal actors, including Pérez, José Gonzales, and Manuel Armijo, and explodes several myths regarding the causes of the rebellion and the possible conspiracy of North American traders. The second half of the book is composed of thirteen translated documents ranging from contemporary recollections to folkloric *décimas*. Extensive and didactic footnotes provide the reader with a window on the author's research and illuminating asides on the lives of the principal characters. Maps and photographs of people and places in the Río Arriba area are located in two separate sections.

Rebellion in Río Arriba is unique and timely. Because it is written from Mexican sources, it reveals the ethnocentrism of early Anglo visitors to New Mexico (Josiah Gregg, George Kendall, W. H. H. Davis) who saw the rebellion from the vantage point of their own prejudices. Additionally, the book provides a better understanding of the provincialism of northern New Mexico and why violence has surfaced in this area in 1680, 1837, 1847, and 1967. Most significant of all, however, is that the author understands how the people of Río Arriba became accustomed to taking care of themselves, surviving in spite of Mexico City's benevolent neglect, and pridefully dealing with hardships under a loose rein from all governmental authority. This was a society of mestizos and Indians who farmed and raised livestock. When an unknown outsider came up from the big city to put new laws in force, while manifesting a life style that appeared elitist and profligate, the hot spirit of independence and rebellion was forged.

Lecompte makes it clear that the attack on Pérez was the result of many factors: that it was not a conspiracy of foreigners; that it was not conceived by ex-governor Manuel Armijo; and that it was not solely the result of Pérez's new tax law, his clothes, or his mistress. But the Rebellion focused on Pérez, because he represented what the mestizo-Indian society of Río Arriba opposed. Because

Governor Pérez was ignorant of local customs, jealousies, and feuds, he made mistakes that allowed him to underestimate the strength of his opposition.

If one had a wish list, a good map would be top priority. Except for New Mexico aficionados, readers may have problems with place names. It would also be nice to see the thirteen documents in their original Spanish. But overall, this is a splendid little monograph, fun to read and thoroughly consistent with the high level of scholarship for which its author is well known.

Daniel Tyler
Colorado State University

Phil Sheridan and His Army. By Paul Andrew Hutton. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1985. xvi + 479 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $29.95 cloth, $14.95 paper.)

General Philip H. Sheridan dominated the military activities in the West after the Civil War. From 1867 to 1869 he commanded the Department of the Missouri and until 1883, as lieutenant general, the Division of the Missouri (which stretched from Chicago to the Rockies and from the Rio Grande to the Canadian border). He was responsible for "a larger frontier region for a longer period of time than any other soldier in the history of the Republic" (p. 345). Within his jurisdictions occurred nearly all the major Indian wars of the post-Civil War years.

Paul Hutton, in this gracefully written and attractively published volume, recounts once again the story of these wars. They are seen, of course, from Sheridan's perspective, but the general often disappears into the background, and the action centers on younger officers such as George Armstrong Custer, Ranald S. Mackenzie, or Nelson A. Miles. Compared with his brilliant Civil War record, Sheridan's Indian fighting was insignificant.

The value of this book lies, not in its detailed retelling of the military engagements, but in the vivid picture it displays of Sheridan the man, his policy toward the Indians, and the army he commanded. Although Hutton admires Sheridan for his vigor, his singlemindedness, and his steadfastness, he balances that positive picture with a critical account of the general's ruthlessness in pursuing total war against the Indians, in which there was little concern for separating the innocent from the guilty.

Sheridan's unrelenting pressure on the off-reservation Indians, his winter campaigns, his exultation over the destruction of the buffalo (the Indians' commissary), his active encouragement of railroad building across the West and the exploitation of the West's resources by whites, and his enduring conflict with the humanitarians of the Peace Policy all contribute to the dark picture of Indian-white relations that comes out of Sheridan's years in the West. Hutton accurately catches the general's position: "Sheridan, a man of his era, viewed the Indians as members of an inferior race that embraced a primitive culture. In war he felt them to be inordinately barbarous, and he attributed this to a natural, ingrained savageness. In his official capacity as division commander he saw the tribes as a Stone Age barrier to an inevitable progress resulting from the expansion of white, Christian civilization. Not only did he favor such progress, he proudly saw himself as its instrument" (p. 184).

Hutton is careful to point out other aspects of Sheridan's career: his action in Louisiana Reconstruction, his support of "law and order" in labor crises in Chicago and in the election troubles of 1876, his observation of the Franco-Prussian War, his aggressive fight to establish Yellowstone Park, and his support of ethnological studies by army officers. He notes Sheridan's charming ways with women, his devotion to his family, and his loyalty to army friends. This biography is an even-handed study, supported by thorough documentation and enhanced by well-chosen illustrations and useful maps. Yet one cannot but regret in reading it that a man like Sheridan had so much power for so long a time in the development of the American West.

Francis Paul Prucha
Marquette University

If These Walls Could Speak: Historic Forts of Texas. By J. U. Salvant and Robert M. Utley. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1985. 64 pp. Illustrations, map. $18.95.)

The military played an important and colorful role in Texas history. During the forty-five years following the Mexican War, the federal government established a total of thirty-three forts within the state's sprawling boundaries. From these garrisons, troops guarded frontier settlements against Indian raids, escorted freight wagons and the mails, and patrolled the volatile international border with Mexico. As the Indian threat receded, one by one the army posts were abandoned. With a few striking exceptions, all that remain today of this important chapter in Texas history are mounds of earth or crumbling foundations.

In twenty-two splendid watercolors, artist J. U. Salvant has recaptured life at ten military installations stretching from Fort Richardson in northcentral Texas to Fort Davis in the remote southwest, and from Fort Brown near the mouth of the Rio Grande to Fort Bliss at El Paso. The remaining subjects include Ringgold Barracks and Forts McIntosh, McKavett, Lancaster, Griffin, and Concho. Working from architectural plans and archival sources, Salvant has produced a series of paintings that are notable for their wealth and accuracy of detail. With a deft brush, she has recreated the Moorish-style hospital and enlisted men's quarters at Ringgold Barracks, the ramshackle picket huts at Fort Richardson, the eclectic wooden officers' houses at Fort Griffin, the elaborate quarried stone hospital at Fort Concho, the commodious commanding officer's home at Fort Davis, and a number of less unique structures. Equally important, the artist has a sharp eye for the human dimension, and subtly evokes day-to-day life and the rare moments of drama on the military frontier. The arrival of camels at Fort Lancaster, Easter Sunday at Fort Concho, the bitter winter at Fort Richardson, the tension of the Flipper court-martial, and the eager anticipation as Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson supervises the unloading of a piano at Fort Davis elevate these watercolors far above cold architectural renderings. By themselves, they more than justify the modest price of the book.

As a bonus, Robert M. Utley, the dean of frontier military historians, contributes a lively and knowledgeable text. In his introduction, Utley offers an overview of the army's role in Texas and outlines the several systems of frontier

defense. Subsequent chapters contain information on the circumstances surrounding the location and establishment of each fort, as well as the purpose or mission of the garrison. Utley traces the physical dimensions of the several posts, and he draws upon the comments of officers or their wives to offer a firsthand feeling of life and conditions. A short narrative history follows, concentrating upon famous persons or colorful and dramatic events associated with the installation. Information on the present condition of the fort and a note on sources conclude each chapter. Even in a work of this brevity, Utley reaffirms his unerring ability to at once entertain and inform, as he effectively conveys the unique features of life at each of the Texas forts portrayed in this volume.

If These Walls Could Speak is the successful collaboration of a talented artist and an accomplished writer-historian. Although directed toward a lay audience, scholars and specialists also will read and view it with pleasure and profit.

Bruce J. Dinges
University of Arizona

"I Stand By Sand Creek": A Defense of Colonel John M. Chivington and the Third Colorado Cavalry. Compiled by William R. Dunn. (Fort Collins, Colorado: Old Army Press, 1985. x + 158 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. $7.95 paper.)

"I stand by Sand Creek," said John M. Chivington in 1884 at a reunion of the command he had led twenty years earlier in one of the bloodiest assaults on Indians in United States history. Chivington, with the entire Third Colorado Cavalry and elements of another regiment, attacked a large village of Cheyennes and Arapahos along the Big Sandy Creek in southeastern Colorado at dawn on November 29, 1864. Acting on the authority of territorial governor John Evans, who hoped to punish the Indians for a multitude of past transgressions against settlers, Chivington gave the warriors and their families no quarter. His performance at Sand Creek provoked controversy and congressional investigation. As the title of this book implies, the controversy has not waned.

The book offers nothing that is new or original in defense of Chivington. The compiler, a retired air force officer, has selected a few previously available accounts of the battle that support his stated purpose: "To present . . . the true events which led up to the battle, the battle itself, something of the Indian and white participants, and the aftermath following the battle" (p. vii). All justify the performance of Chivington, in effect absolving him of blame in the massacre that brought death to more than four hundred Indians, including many women and children. The documents represent the views of white persons variously affected by the outcome of the affair, including Chivington, whose deposition to the Committee on the Conduct of the War is unsurprisingly self-serving.

An analysis by the compiler concludes the volume. This consists of assorted diversions into state history and biography that are required to "effectively evaluate the entire situation concerning the 'battle' or 'massacre.'" The result, part sermon and part would-be polemic, represents ethnocentrism at its best along with a healthy dose of Darwinism that would have done nineteenth-century

Darwinists proud (e.g., the Indians' "sense of values and morals and reasoning were not developed above the barbaric stage of mankind" [p. 113]).

This admittedly one-sided account of Sand Creek treats the event from the single perspective of the frontiersmen who had to contend with the reality of an Indian presence. Among other things, the compiler concludes that the encounter was a battle, not a massacre, and that there were not an inordinate number of noncombatants killed. The chief value of the book lies in its presentation of the several original sources. For objectivity—which is neither this book's aim nor its result—Stan Hoig's *The Sand Creek Massacre* should be consulted.

Jerome A. Greene
National Park Service

A Mission in the Desert: Albuquerque District, 1935–1985. By Michael E. Welsh. (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1985. viii + 262 pp. Illustrations, map, notes, bibliography, index. $20.00 cloth, $15.00 paper.)

The achievements of the United States Bureau of Reclamation in the western states are well-known; much less so are those of the United States Army Corps of Engineers. Consequently, this book devoted to the construction programs of the engineers in the Southwest is a welcome addition to the historical literature of the area.

Although the corps was created by Congress in 1803, it did not undertake flood control projects in the Southwest until fifty years ago, when in 1935 it began the construction of the Conchas Dam at the junction of the Conchas River with the Canadian River in northeastern New Mexico. Finished in 1938, the dam is 235 feet high, 1,250 feet long, with a capacity of 550,000 acre-feet. Its construction has been followed by two dams on the Arkansas, one on the Pecos, and four on the Rio Grande, totaling eight. Several of these dams are as imposing as the Conchas. For instance, the Cochiti on the Rio Grande rises 251 feet above the surface of the stream bed, is 5.4 miles long, and contains 60 million cubic yards of earthfill. Commenced in 1967, it was completed six years later, in 1973.

The author, however, devotes more attention to the politics of construction than to the construction itself. He records the disagreements over the location of the dams as well as over their character. Communities within states disagreed, states disagreed, and federal agencies disagreed as well. The primary responsibility of the corps was flood control whereas the major responsibility of the Bureau of Reclamation was irrigation. Yet the dams were needed for both purposes. In fact, the John Martin Project on the Arkansas River was largely a project to store water for irrigation. Texas played a major role in project planning both in the Rio Grande and the Pecos watersheds. Under the provisions of the Rio Grande Compact, New Mexico was obligated to allow a certain amount of water to flow down the stream to Texan users, not to store it. Similarly the two states disagreed over the allocation of the waters of the Pecos River, disagreements that delayed the construction of the Santa Rosa Project. As the number of city dwellers increased after World War II, they demanded that the projects provide recreation as well as flood control and irrigation, a use eventually approved by Congress. In central New Mexico the corps faced opposition to the

Cochiti Project by the Pueblo Indians because it threatened to flood ancestral lands. Politicians played major roles in project development, especially Congressman John Martin in Colorado and Senators Clinton P. Anderson and Dennis Chavez in New Mexico.

The role of the Army Corps of Engineers has not been confined to dam construction but has played a major role in military construction as well. As the nation became involved in World War II, the corps was assigned the construction of air strips, prisoner of war camps, and internment camps for the Japanese who were moved inland from the West Coast. Nevertheless, the corps' major military role came with the national decision to develop the atomic bomb.

When the Roosevelt administration chose Los Alamos and Alamogordo as sites for the development of the atomic weapon, that development was a natural assignment for the engineers with their district headquarters in Albuquerque. When J. Robert Oppenheimer selected the 54,000-acre site at Los Alamos for the highly secret project, the corps moved in, building houses, offices, laboratories, and mess halls for 7,000 people. When this assignment was completed, the corps was directed to ready the Alamogordo Bombing Range for testing of the weapon.

When the agency faces austerity, Welsh provides a frank appraisal of the situation. This is an honest, straightforward account of the role of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the Southwest, based upon primary sources in the archives of the agency.

Robert G. Dunbar
Montana State University

Indian Lives: Essays on Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Native American Leaders. Edited by L. G. Moses and Raymond Wilson. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1985. 227 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. $19.95 cloth, $9.95 paper.)

Of the 1,418,195 Indians enumerated in the 1980 U.S. Census, approximately one-half now live off the reservation. *Indian Lives* provides numerous insights into what this transition has meant for Native Americans. In their introduction, editors L. G. Moses and Raymond Wilson rightly declare that American Indians do not live in two worlds but "in a complex world of multiple loyalties" (p. 3). This is carefully documented in eight well-written essays.

Included are profiles on Maris Bryant Pierce (1811–1874), Seneca patriot, by H.A. Vernon; Nampeyo (1860–1942), a remarkable Hopi-Tewa woman potter, by Ronald McCoy; Susan LaFlesche Picotte (1865–1915), the first Indian (Omaha) woman doctor of medicine, by Valerie Sherer Mathes; Henry Chee Dodge (1857–1947), first chairman of the Navajo tribal council, by David M. Brugge; Charles Curtis (1860–1936), mixed blood Kaw-Osage who became vice-president, by William E. Unrau; Luther Standing Bear (1868–1939), Teton Sioux, author and actor, by Richard N. Ellis; Minnie Kellogg (1880–1949), an Iroquois about whom a sobering drama could be written, by Laurence M. Hauptman; and Peterson Zah (1937–), elected Navajo tribal chairman in 1982, by George M. Lubick.

Each essay contains citations and an excellent summary of sources as well as a photograph of the featured individual.

Inevitably *Indian Lives* will be compared with David Edmund's *American Indian Leaders* that appeared in 1980 and that used a similar organization for probing the lives of twelve Native Americans. Each collection's usefulness is greatly enhanced by a cumulative index. The Edmund book, however, ranges from the eighteenth to the twentieth century, while all but one of the personalities in the Moses and Wilson compilation play active roles in this century. While the final chapter of Edmund's work concludes with an essay on the Navajos' remarkable Peter MacDonald, *Indian Lives* ends with Peterson Zah, who in 1982 defeated MacDonald in an astonishing Navajo tribal council election. The contents of the Moses and Wilson study is not only more current, but includes women and, except for Vice-President Charles Curtis, features less familiar faces. The fact that both of these fine collections have appeared so concurrently bodes well for Native American studies.

Indeed, the introductory essay for *Indian Lives* should prove most beneficial for students embarking upon a course dealing either with Indian history or ethnic studies. In questioning what is an Indian, the editors provide qualifications germane to anyone probing ethnicity. Will Pan-Indian enthusiasts be upset when they sample Moses and Wilson's forthrightness? "It is probably impossible . . . to assert absolutely who is an Indian in the United States today. . . . [T]here were no 'Indians' present in 1492 when Columbus arrived in the New World" (p. 7). It was the European invaders who, seeking to destroy the Indian, in fact ultimately transformed warring tribes into "Indians."

There may in some remote corner of the West remain a stereotypical "Injun," but in truth that creation can only rest in the mind of an astonishingly stupid Archie Bunker, white or red.

Ted C. Hinckley
San Jose State University

The Indian Rights Association: The Herbert Welsh Years, 1882–1904. By William T. Hagan. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1985. xi + 301 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $21.95.)

This book provides a thorough description and evaluation of the role of the Indian Rights Association and the efforts of Herbert Welsh to encourage the assimilation of Native Americans while protecting their land and civil rights against the insatiable appetite of the white community for Indian real estate. The IRA was far more successful in protecting Indian civil rights than in guarding real estate, in part because it was Welsh's philosophy that the surrender of large portions of the reservations was inevitable and was also conducive to the goal of assimilation. William T. Hagan attributes the failure of the IRA to make a better record in support of Native Americans to the fact that after 1895, Welsh's energies were diverted to civil service and other reforms at the municipal and state levels through the publication of *City and State*.

Comparison of the contents of this volume with the guide to the microfilm

edition of the Indian Rights Association Papers indicates that the correspondence of Welsh and his associates has been thoroughly analyzed and turned into good prose. That several typographical errors were not caught in the process of editing is unfortunate. Where the date of an event is involved, this is confusing. Regarding the Nelson Act, for example, the commissioners treated with the Chippewas in 1889, not 1899. Also, most readers are likely not acquainted with Mrs. Partington and her legendary broom and will thus miss the significance of Senator Dawes' remark about his efforts to prevent ratification of the bill for the removal of the Southern Utes (p. 132). What was common parlance among readers of the nineteenth century may be lost entirely on those of the twentieth.

Particularly valuable are the evaluations of secretaries of the interior, commissioners of Indian affairs, powerful senators who influenced legislation, and Washington agents for the IRA, Charles C. Painter and Samuel M. Brosius. These summaries are presented mostly from the perspective of Welsh, but Hagan occasionally indicates concurrence. Most significant is the portrait of Senator Henry L. Dawes who is often found assisting other powerful senators in divesting the Indians of their land and lumber. Hagan gives Welsh most of the credit for resisting approval of the Ute agreement, not Dawes. He also points out quite significantly that statehood for Utah depended upon Colorado Senator Henry M. Teller, who introduced the Ute Bill.

Another interesting feature is that the IRA won the fight to extend civil service regulations to all positions under control of the BIA except agents and inspectors at the very time that most of Welsh's energies were beginning to be diverted to civil-service reform and the publication of *City and State*. Hagan implies that even greater success would have resulted had Welsh been single-minded about Indian reform. A major deterrent, however, was his strong commitment to anti-imperialism which caused friction with the administration of Theodore Roosevelt during American occupation of the Philippines. Welsh thought of United States policy toward Indians in the context of imperialism and anti-imperalism. This lends credence to the thesis of Frederick Hoxie's *A Final Promise* (1984).

A shortcoming of the book is that it does not evaluate the role of the IRA in the formulation and passage of the Dawes Land-in-Severalty Act of 1887. This contrasts with the excellent and full treatment of the IRA position on the Sioux Bill which became law in 1888.

Henry E. Fritz
St. Olaf College

Havasupai Habitat: A. F. Whiting's Ethnography of a Traditional Indian Culture. Edited by Steven A. Weber and P. David Seaman. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1985. xxii + 228 pp. Illustrations, map, charts, tables, bibliography, index. $21.95.)

Alfred E. Whiting was an ethnobotanist who studied the Havasupai tribe of Arizona's Grand Canyon country in the years just prior to World War II. During that period he completed extensive field work on the subject of the Havasupai and their relationship with the environment. The research was intended to form the basis of his doctoral dissertation, but various events precluded completion

of the project. Whiting died in 1978 with his manuscript uncompleted. Steven A. Weber and P. David Seaman, both professional anthropologists working in Northern Arizona, have now edited Whiting's work on the Havasupai.

This small volume is a study in ethnography. Divided into two parts, it presents a detailed study of how a desert people survived in the basically inhospitable climate of the Southwest. The first section of the book reviews Havasupai lifeways, concentrating on the people and their means of living: their methods of gathering and preparing food; modes of warfare; courtship, marriage, and death; and religion. The second part of the book deals with Havasupai knowledge of the natural world and provides a description of the words and meanings used by these people to classify the world surrounding them. A great wealth of rich cultural material is presented in this section. Still, the study was never designed to be a comprehensive ethnohistory of the Havasupai people. Rather, it was meant primarily to supplement Leslie Spier's 1928 classic work on the Havasupai. As a result, the coverage is limited to only those subjects that involved Whiting's particular interest.

It also needs to be emphasized that *Havasupai Habitat* is not for the casual reader. In recent years this tribe, which lives at the bottom of the Grand Canyon, has received considerable attention, its small remote village being visited by thousands of hikers and tourists annually. These visitors and others caught up in the current enthusiasm for information on traditional native cultures might ordinarily be expected to provide a wide audience. But this book is much too specialized and technical to appeal to those interested in a general account of these unique people. It will be much more useful to scholars or people specifically concerned with ethnobotany and the practical uses of the environment. This does not mean that the book is not significant. It is a valuable contribution to the preservation of the diverse cultural traditions of the desert peoples of the Southwest.

Robert A. Trennert
Arizona State University

Working the Range: Essays on the History of Western Land Management and the Environment. Edited by John R. Wunder. (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1985. xv + 241 pp. Notes, bibliographical essay, index. $29.95.)

In his brief lifetime, Charles Wood, agricultural historian at Texas Tech University, sought deeper meaning in the relationship between people and their environment. Appropriately, his former students, colleagues, and friends have produced an anthology. Ably edited by John Wunder, *Working the Range* has followed Wood's tradition by presenting chapters concerning four important topics: native Americans and their land; land speculation; land policy and entrepreneurship; and environment and land management.

Readers of New Mexican history will appreciate the Native American section. Willard Rollings traces the Pueblos' quest for land and water rights to the Pueblo Lands Act of 1924. David Lanehart reveals the significance of the Indian Peace Commission of 1868 for the Navajo. Yet the most sophisticated contribution is

by John Wunder, who puts the Resolution of 1871 clearly in historical perspective regarding its meaning for Indian land ownership.

Readers will appreciate the scholarship of Benjamin Newcomb's contribution, but be surprised to learn of politics and land policies in colonial New York and New Jersey, a chapter that seems out of place. The remaining chapters about ranching clearly relate to the West. David Murrah thoughtfully analyzes Charles Warren's survival during the difficult 1910s. Donald Abbe presents a nice case study of ranching and speculation in Lynn County, Texas. Yet this section needs a chapter about urban land speculation and its impact upon the western environment or a chapter with a broader focus to include a wider region of the West.

In the section about land policy and entrepreneurship, the topics are diverse. Rita Napier examines the Town Site Preemption Act, the first land law that recognized western urbanization and encouraged towns to be developed on the public lands. Homer Socolofsky provides another glimpse of William Scully and how he used land policies in accumulating his fortune. Paul Carlson combines entrepreneurship, focusing on William L. Black, and agriculture with land use in his chapter about the Angora goat industry in Texas. Disappointingly, Carlson fails to show the significant impact of agricultural scientists—men like John McKinley Jones—in the relationship between ranchers and the land.

The last section, environment and land management, concerns Utah, California, and Texas. Dan Flores examines Mormon land and environment policies and actions. He raises valid questions as to whether Mormon policies made Utah unique and protected from the abuses associated with other western communities. In a well researched chapter, Flores explains that Utah today is less receptive to environmental concerns than any other mountain western state. Stephen Sayles provides a glimpse of political fighting as the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers conflicted over policies for California's Central Valley. Delmar Hayter concludes the section with a chapter about rainmaking in Texas, including the HIPLEX project that was to run through 1982. Yet in 1985, the author has reached no significant conclusions. The book concludes with a useful bibliographical essay on the major topics.

Good anthologies—like good symposium proceedings—are difficult to produce. Most books of this nature are uneven and this book is no exception. It could have been strengthened by a strong overall essay at the end that tied the various threads together. Yet these criticisms do not seriously mar the book's value. Charles Wood would have been pleased and so will most readers.

Irvin M. May, Jr.
Blinn College

American Rodeo: From Buffalo Bill to Big Business. By Kristine Fredricksson. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1985. xiii + 255 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, appendixes, index. $18.95.)

Not an inclusive study of rodeo in its widest sense, this book focuses strictly on the development of American rodeo as an organized, professional sport. It is essentially a history of rodeo contestants themselves and of their struggle to

legitimize their sport and secure their own place within it. The author demonstrates that before rodeo could become an important national sport, the contestants had to change their early unfavorable image in society and attain a status of respect. They also had to learn to cooperate and form a resolute group structure that would empower them to fight against exploitation by management and guarantee their rights to fair treatment as professional sport participants. Rodeo cowboys overcame many obstacles in order to be finally credited by the public as true athletes. Once known as America's "least recognized and understood sport," rodeo needed understanding by the media in order to obtain appropriate coverage before national recognition could be assured. The book makes clear the ways in which these goals were achieved, and documents the important effects of such influences as World War II and the evolution of rodeo's "national finals" on the sport. The change in rodeo participants is traced from the early days when they were virtually all ranch workers to contemporary times in which half the contestants may be arena-trained.

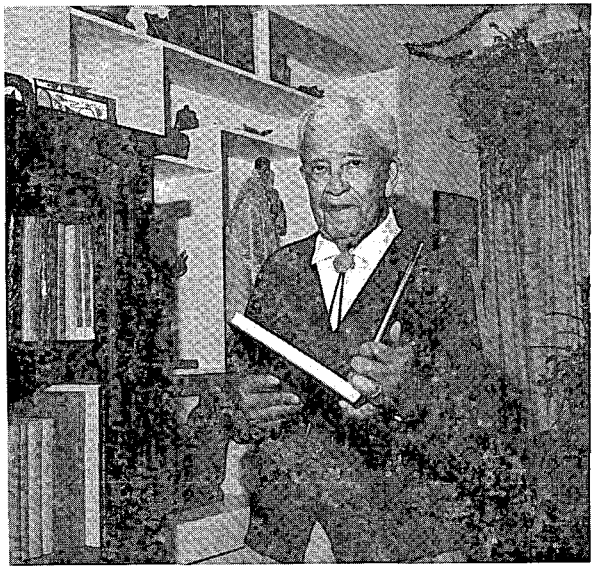
Informal, unsanctioned rodeos, women's, youth, and college rodeos, and the American Indian rodeo circuit are not covered. Although Fredricksson's study reveals much about the (male) professional rodeo cowboy, its general neglect of the essential other half of rodeo—the animals—makes the book seem as human-centered as the sport it portrays is often said to be. There is no information, for example, about the history of the animal athletes—their origins, their use in various events and novelty acts over time, how they have been supplied and conditioned, and their role and influence in the development of the sport. The author does cover in some detail the issue of alleged cruelty to animals in rodeo. It is in discussions on this topic that the book appears to be written with the spirit of an "insider," rather than as a scholar looking objectively at all sides of the question. Allegations of cruelty in rodeo are often termed "agitations" by the author, who takes the view that such charges result from "misinformation and rumors," and are made only by "outsiders" and "the ignorant." But it is essential for readers to realize that contemporary concern for rodeo animals, which can be sincere and well-founded, is in fact part of a wider movement of liberal humane spirit and moral concern for human minorities and exploited groups that is extended to animals as well. Rodeo has not been singled out for attack, and anti-rodeo sentiment should be seen as part of a complex philosophical trend of thought that gained momentum during recent decades. To understand this phenomenon it is vital to distinguish between the older traditional concerns of animal welfare—that is, proper feeding and care of livestock—and the very different issue of intrinsic rights which animals are believed by some people to possess. If an animal is valued for its own sake, irrespective of its use for human purpose, then in this view it may merit the right not only to have its physical needs met, but also to live free from exploitation for human entertainment.

As an up-to-date, carefully-researched, and clearly-written history of the development of professional rodeo into a national sport, the book makes a valuable and significant contribution to rodeo literature. It fills an important niche, both for devotees of the sport who will welcome it as a long-needed source of data, and for the uninitiated who need to know more about a fascinating sport that still seems foreign to many. *American Rodeo* will be useful for scholars in

diverse disciplines who wish to compare rodeo organization and development to the history of other American sports that, out of humble beginnings, have also become not only entertainment but "big business."

Elizabeth A. Lawrence
Tufts University

GILBERTO ESPINOSA PRIZE



GILBERTO ESPINOSA

The NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL REVIEW

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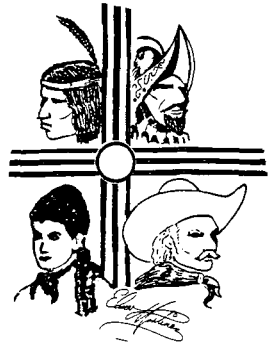

1984 winner John O. Baxter

1985 winner Michael C. Meyer

NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL REVIEW
University of New Mexico
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UNM

Book Notes

Most travelers in the West notice windmills but rarely give them a passing glance; artists and photographers use windmills to give structure to their compositions, and T. Lindsay Baker, curator of science and technology at the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum, studies and restores them. Baker is author of *A Field Guide to American Windmills* (University of Oklahoma Press, $65.00), a thorough and fascinating book on American water-pumping windmills. Baker provides a history of American windmills, their manufacture and marketing, and a description of the 112 most common models. The text is complemented by numerous illustrations, an appendix listing models, dates, and makers, and notes and bibliography. This large volume, which also touches on a wide variety of topics relating to the history of the American West, will be a standard reference work.

A recent publication by the Los Alamos Historical Society is *Los Alamos: The First Forty Years,* edited and annotated by Fern Lyon and Jacob Evans ($12.95 paper). The book focuses on the period from 1943, with the acquisition of the Los Alamos Ranch School for the Manhattan Project, to 1983 and tells the story of the community and the development of Los Alamos National Laboratory through the use of newspaper and magazine articles, documents, and photographs.

Recent paperback reprints from the University of Arizona Press include *People of the Blue Water* by Flora Gregg Iliff ($8.95), *On the Border: Portrait of America's Southwestern Frontier* by Tom Miller ($7.95), and *A River No More: The Colorado River and the West* by Philip L. Fradkin ($10.95). *People of the Blue Water* is the account of Flora Gregg

Iliff's years as a government teacher on the Walapai and Havasupai reservations early in the twentieth century, and provides insights into government Indian policy, Indian education, the culture and attitudes of the people, and the environment in that section of northwestern Arizona. First published in 1954, this new edition includes a foreword by Robert C. Euler. *A River No More,* first published in 1981, is a study of the Colorado river by Philip L. Fradkin, former newspaperman, Pulitzer Prize winner, writer, and official of the California Resources Agency. Fradkin recounts the history of the Colorado River and Basin by treating water use and water policies and their impact on the region. He provides a wealth of information for conservationists and public officials and identifies problems relating to water in the West. In his study of the U.S.–Mexican border region Tom Miller traveled its full length from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific. His chapters, a series of vignettes, deal with the region, the daily life of the people, and their attitudes. *On the Border* is readable and often witty and conveys Miller's feelings for the border country and its people.

The Kid, Billy the Kid: The Artists and Writers Saga by Bill Rakocy is an interesting collection of scrapbook items and memorabilia. The book is generously illustrated with pictures and with sketches by the author, including selected newspaper articles, letters, and supporting text. For the most part, the author has presented his version of Billy the Kid, utilizing previously published materials. It is available from Bravo Press in El Paso for $18.95.