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Book Reviews

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Cushing at Zuni: The Correspondence and Journals of Frank Hamilton Cushing, 1879–1884. Edited by Jesse Green. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1990. ix + 441 pp. Illustrations, maps, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. $45.00.)

The unexpected and important discovery of Cushing's Zuni journals is of great significance to all concerned with the history and ethnology of the Zuni Indians. Green has provided a chronological annotation of them, along with associated correspondence he has gathered from many collections, some from well-known collections of Cushing correspondence and others meticulously gleaned from other archival sources. Historians will find Green's chronological organization of these previously unpublished manuscripts accessible, and preferable to that used in his previous worthy work, *Zuni: Selected Writings of Frank Hamilton Cushing*. Green has consulted with many experts in Zuni history, anthropology, and linguistics to bring the best possible annotation to an extremely difficult project.

Green recognizes Cushing's gift as a "natural story teller" and his accompanying literary embellishment, as well as his "brilliantly idiosyncratic" tendencies in publication, all of which makes this work the more valuable, in presenting for the first time the off-the-record writing of an enormously important early figure as "one of the founding fathers of modern anthopology." In his introduction Green does an excellent job of setting the historical stage across which Cushing would perform. In entertaining prose, Green also gives us an insightful biography of Cushing that will serve as a basic source. He also provides an extended examination of Cushing's methodological approach to fieldwork and native people, which was revolutionary then, though today we must hope that we have gone one step beyond Cushing's method—today field method and products must have valid meaning for the subjects as well as the student. Green's annotation evidences his thorough familiarity with the Zuni body of literature and lacks only personal fieldwork, which he has accommodated through his use of experts from other disciplines. Zuni readers have also contributed considerably to the interpretation of Cushing's work.

The bulk of the work is, of course, in the words of Cushing, with a bit of prose from Bourke, Matthews, Bandelier, and others, who add their very positive perspective on him, and place him more clearly in the physical and cultural environment in which he worked. Of the small group of ethnologists

in the Southwest who had some empathy with Indians, Cushing was admired by both his elders and protégés. He achieved fame in the press, and remains a figure of considerable consequence. Many nagging questions about Cushing and his work have either been answered or illuminated with the publication of this work. The intriguing question of why Cushing left Zuni is not completely cleared up, but Cushing's correspondence suggests that his incessant complaints about his health problems truly worried some of his eastern friends, to the point that they asked J. W. Powell to recall Cushing to Washington. Cushing, however, clearly intended that he get sympathy and not a recall for his complaints, and blamed his and Zuni's enemy General John A. Logan for his recall. Powell, in turn, who actually recalled Cushing from Zuni, probably used the health issue as an excuse to rein Cushing in and stem the threats from General Logan to kill the agency's funding if Cushing was not removed from Zuni.

With this publication, for the first time Cushing becomes human and we can see through his posturing. Unquestionably, in his popular publications, he exaggerated the sometimes very real danger and privation he experienced in Zuni country, and romanticized his experience there. At the same time, he also underwent a very real transformation in his effort to become a Zuni, and began to take his job as Bow Priest much more seriously than many of the government authorities liked.

Cushing's almost intuitive understanding of mechanisms determining the transmission of tradition are illustrated in comments in his letters and journals on *"i-no-te pe-ie-we"* or ancient talks, and conclusion that at Zuni, ". . . the arts of Civilization, industrial as aesthetic, are regulated by rules or *formulae* handed down in unvarying language from generation to generation." The publication of Green's ambitious work will be of value to historians, anthropologists, folklorists, archaeologists, and all students of the cultural history of the Zuni area.

The persistent question as to whether Cushing actually kept worthy field-notes has been answered. He did. They seem not to have had the detail of those of someone like Bourke, but his fundamental observations of Zuni life were accurate. His search for grand-scale interpretation frequently led him into unsupported speculation, but as many Zuni readers would point out today, in works like the classic *Zuni Breadstuff*, he seems genuinely to have felt and to a degree captured on paper the spirit of the Zuni Tribe, a central native Southwestern culture, then and today. Cushing was a complex character and Green has performed a significant feat in serving as his editor, now bringing out his correspondence and journals, and thus providing the perspective necessary to deal with Cushing in a much more realistic way than ever before.

E. Richard Hart
The Institute of the North American West

The Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway: The Scenic Line of Arizona. By John W. Sayre. (Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing Company, 1990. vii + 228 pp. Illustrations, maps, chart, tables, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. $39.95.)

Affectionately known as the "Peavine," the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway brought trains from the north to Prescott, Arizona, as well as from

Phoenix from the opposite direction. The main line was almost two hundred miles long and the mining branches added another sixty-four miles.

The Peavine was not the first railroad into Prescott; Tom Bullock's line had entered the town on the last day of 1886. Bullock's road, the Prescott & Arizona Central, connected with the Atlantic & Pacific (later the Santa Fe) in Chino Valley at today's Seligman and followed the convenient watercourses to Prescott. Hampered by inadequate construction funds, the builders of Bullock's road minimized grading expenditures by closely following streams, and was thus shut down by almost every freshet. Service suspensions did nothing to endear the management to the community. Consequently, when Frank Murphy, a member of a politically astute family in Arizona, proposed another railroad into Prescott, his proposal was welcomed. "Diamond Joe" Reynolds, a successful Mississippi River boatman who owned the Congress gold mine, lent his support to Murphy's road because the route to Phoenix was near his mine and Bullock contemplated a different course. The SFP&P, originating at Ash Fork, opened its line to Prescott in the spring of 1893. Its competition was too much for the pioneer line; six months later Bullock suspended operations.

Although Diamond Joe died at his Congress mine even before the SFP&P had been formed, his estate was anxious to have railroad service. Murphy graded some twenty miles out of Phoenix and was struggling to build through the mountains south of Prescott, a particularly difficult task because the great depression of the 1890s had dried up construction funds. Except for a very small force, work was all but suspended on the gap. When an improved economy settled over the nation, the money crunch eased and Murphy completed the line to Phoenix in March 1895.

The return of prosperity, plus aid from the Santa Fe, which had itself emerged from bankruptcy as the owner of the A&P, enabled Murphy to replace twenty-six miles of the original line north of Prescott with a superior route. About the same time Murphy also began work on two branches to tap the mining region of the Bradshaw Mountains. One line went to Poland while the other ventured south to Mayer before commencing its spectacular assault on the mountains. Using *five* pairs of switchbacks, Crown King was reached in 1904.

Gradually, the SFP&P came into Santa Fe ownership as it is today, and while the Santa Fe no longer serves Prescott, it plays an active role in the Phoenix industrial areas.

Sayre (whose 1985 book, *Ghost Railroads of Central Arizona,* is concerned with the branch lines in the Bradshaw mining district) has produced an interesting account of the Peavine and its place in Arizona history. He is to be commended for his research which is supported by the inclusion of material from company reports; this material strengthens his reporting and will interest historians. The incorporation of detailed information about structures along the line will delight the railroad model builder. A wide selection of some two hundred photographs from the Sharlot Hall Museum of Prescott, the Kansas State Historical Society, and others enhances the text.

David F. Myrick
Santa Barbara, California

Texas Humoresque: Lone Star Humorists From Then Till Now. By C. L. Sonnichsen. (Fort Worth: Texas Christian University Press, 1990. 318 pp. Illustrations, bibliography. $14.95 paper.)

Doc Sonnichsen calls to mind W. H. Hutchinson's admonition that "a devoted reader is the noblest work of himself." There is no telling how many libraries the indefatigable Sonnichsen has turned over in a lifetime of intense literary activity that includes a score of books and anthologies and countless book reviews. He learned long ago how to pick and choose; nothing is wasted. From his great store of knowledge he has assembled his latest anthology—a sample of Texas humor.

In a brief preface, Sonnichsen explains that humorous is not always the same as funny. He points out that doctors in the Middle Ages believed that human health and personality were influenced by the bodily fluids—the "humors"—blood, bile, and phlegm. A humorist, therefore, is one who is interested in the quirks of human behavior. "In most cases," observes Sonnichsen, "the humorist is reminding us of the differences between what is and what ought to be." He further reminds us that humorists have always found good hunting in Texas, even as the state moved in character from rural to urban.

Doc's choices for this anthology are all eminently defensible. Following the prefatory essay, the book is divided into twelve sections. Entries range from a page and a half to fifteen or so in length, and each contains a sprightly headnote about the author and the source. Authors include such luminaries as Dillon Anderson, Bill Brammer, Bill Brett, J. Mason Brewer, Joe Bob Briggs, John C. Duval, Max Evans, John Henry Faulk, Ben K. Green, A. C. Greene, Leon Hale, Molly Ivins, Dan Jenkins, Elmer Kelton, Larry L. King, George Sessions Perry, Bill Porterfield, Cactus Pryor, Bud Shrake, H. Allen Smith, Sweet and Knox, plus others and a surprise or two like Captain Randolph B. Marcy, who described some unusual characters on the Texas frontier in the 1850s. But in my view Sonnichsen saved the best for last: Joyce Roach's delightful, yet loving, essay on "The High Toned Woman," that disappearing breed who once established the tenor of Protestant church services in small- and medium-sized congregations the country over.

This book is mostly about real people—in fact and in fiction. This attractive paperback, designed by Tracy Row, has been charmingly illustrated with pen and ink sketches by Charles Shaw. It makes an ideal gift for all but the most misanthropic relatives on your list. And the price is right.

Al Lowman
Stringtown, Texas

Border Boss: Captain John R. Hughes—Texas Ranger. By Jack Martin. (Austin: State House Press, 1990. xvi + 236 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, index. $21.95 cloth, $14.95 paper.)

At the turn of the twentieth century John R. Hughes was one of the "Four Great Captains" of the Texas Rangers, the others being John A. Brooks, William J. "Bill" McDonald, and John H. Rogers. As shown in this reprint of the life

of Hughes by Jack Martin, newspaper and magazine writer (with an introduction by Mike Cox), these ranger captains were professional police officers who possessed law-and-order mentalities and solved criminal cases in Texas for many decades. The author characterizes Hughes as a modest, courageous ranger—"a real life character whose deeds and adventures were almost too good to be true" (p. xvi).

Hughes lived a long and varied life. From Illinois (where he was born in 1855) to Texas he lived among the Native Americans, worked cattle, chased horse thieves, and injured his right arm so that he had to learn to shoot left-handed. After joining the Texas Rangers in the 1880s, he rose through the ranks to become captain of a company stationed near El Paso when Captain Frank Jones was killed in action. Hughes was a "horseback Ranger," particularly adept at scouting, tracking bandits and murderers, and using a revolver and a rifle. Yet he knew enough to adapt to the changing times in Texas and the nation: to use, for example, the railroads for transportation, to evaluate evidence like a detective, and to relate to those Texans of Hispanic origin. Among his exploits were the disarming of Catarino Garza, the solving of a robbery case in the mining town of Shafter, stopping the Fitzsimmons-Maher prizefight from taking place on Texas soil, and keeping the peace in Rio Grande City. After leaving the ranger service in 1915, Hughes remained active. He served as a board chairman of a bank, traveled in a car, visited Ranger Ira Aten numerous times, and participated in public functions as a celebrated ex-captain of the Texas Rangers. In 1947 at an advanced age in a despondent mood Hughes committed suicide by shooting himself in a garage in an appropriate manner—with a six-shooter.

Martin's biography of Hughes is a readable, action-oriented narrative. Yet the story could be related more to events in Texan history and to the organizational chain of command of the Texas Rangers, from the governor to the adjutant general to the ranger companies and subcompanies in the field. In addition, the author adds tales of noted outlaws, gunmen, and peace officers that have little or nothing to do with the career of Hughes as a ranger captain. The historiographical map of the operations of the Texas Rangers is covered with biographical studies of intrepid rangers. For some readers this study of Captain Hughes will hold an honored spot on such a list of ranger heroes.

Harold J. Weiss, Jr.
Jamestown Community College, New York

The Fishes of New Mexico. By James E. Sublette, Michael D. Hatch, and Mary Sublette. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1990. xiii + 393 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables, appendixes, bibliography, index. $50.00.)

This exceptional book presents a wealth of historical and current information on New Mexico's waters and fishes. Accounts of the state's eighty-eight extant species of fishes compose most of the book. Each account presents the species' physical characteristics, biology, distribution, and status in New Mexico. Eighty-four accounts are accompanied by maps showing distributional records for the species since 1851. Eighty-three species are illustrated by half-

tone drawings, and forty-four are also illustrated by color plates. Both sexes of strongly dimorphic species are illustrated. Most accounts include scanning electronmicrographs, black-and-white photographs, or line drawings revealing anatomical details characteristic of the species. The dichotomous keys to the families and species extant in New Mexico are excellent.

Four tables summarize the distribution of native and non-native fishes in the five drainages east and four west of the Continental Divide in New Mexico. Appendix 1 provides brief accounts of the twelve native species of fishes now extirpated from the state. Appendix 2 lists the state's non-native species of fishes now extirpated. A glossary of two hundred technical terms used in the book constitutes Appendix 3. Nearly one thousand references are cited. The index lists 392 topics. A large, well-indexed, unbound map shows the location of 514 fishing waters in the state.

There is little in this book to criticize. Distribution maps for the several species represented by many symbols on third-order streams—e.g., *Oncorhynchus clarki, Rhinichthyes cataractae,* and *Catostomus commersoni*—are difficult to decipher; those maps, at least, should be larger. The common name for *Aplodinotus grunniens*—freshwater drum, or sheepshead—was omitted from the account of this species in Appendix 1 and does not appear elsewhere in the book. The etymology of the current scientific name in each species account would be an interesting and helpful addition.

The authors' hope that this book "will inspire and guide further research and survey investigations" will surely be fulfilled. This volume sets a new, superior standard for "Fishes of . . ." books and belongs on the desk of every ichthyologist, resource manager, and serious New Mexican fisherman.

Richard Forbes
Portland State University

Breaking the Iron Bonds: Indian Control of Energy Development. By Marjane Ambler. (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1990. xv + 351 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. $35.00.)

The approach of the fateful year 1992 has brought renewed interest in American Indian history, especially its intersection with larger historiographical themes of contact, conquest, victimization, and dependency. Marjane Ambler, a free-lance investigative journalist, has sought to dramatize the efficacy of these concepts in the complex and often sordid tale of native energy policy formulation. Like so many other topics in Indian history (education, health care, tribal government, etc.), resource development reflected deeper currents of misunderstanding and failure that only now are being rectified. Ambler documents this thoroughly, says it clearly, and offers a balanced judgment about the motives and actions of all parties involved.

Several points about *Breaking the Iron Bonds* strike this reviewer as worthy of mention. Ambler ventures into the depths of twentieth-century Indian history as do few scholars of the subject, compiling a list of over one hundred interviews, dozens of statutes and court cases, and several hundred published reports on western and Indian energy issues. She also consults the existing

historical literature at some length, linking her case studies to larger trends in national and international affairs. This may be due in part to her training, and in part to the world economy of resource development that lends itself well to broader comparisons.

The author is also quite fair in assessing blame for the torturous journey federal policymakers have taken since the early years of the Republic on Indian land and resource matters. She reveals the machinations of Peter MacDonald in his support of the Indian energy consortium known as the Council of Energy Resource Tribes (CERT), even as she discovers Indian and non-Indian officials sympathetic to protection of the native land base. Chapters on such arcane yet significant topics as leasing agreements, the fate of non-tribal Indian landowners, and tribal regulation of oil fields, share space with better-known factors of water, mining, and royalty payments.

Ambler's style and range of subject matter should not surprise students of the contemporary West. Journalists have often paved the way for scholars, given their attention to the pulse of modern readers. New Mexican tribes participate fully in Ambler's story, and she is the first to explain the lead role taken by the Jicarilla Apaches in the 1980s to gain legal and managerial control of their resources, and hence their fate. Some student of the environment, or of social change, would do well to read Ambler's account of political and economic travail, merge that with thorough research into primary sources for federal agencies and energy corporations, and then produce a similar volume on the significance of energy development to the native and non-native West.

Michael Welsh
University of Northern Colorado

One House, One Voice, One Heart: Native American Education at the Santa Fe Indian School. By Sally Hyer. (Santa Fe: Museum of New Mexico Press, 1990. xi + 108 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, index. $29.95 cloth, $22.50 paper.)

Sally Hyer's account of Native American education at the Santa Fe Indian School (SFIS) began as a student/faculty project designed to document, on audio and video tapes and with photographs, a history of that school as recalled by those who had been students there. The project was undertaken with the support of the All Indian Pueblo Council (AIPC), which employed Hyer as project director. Her book thus begins as a catalogue of photos and reminiscences with a commentary that provides a chronological context.

What distinguishes this narrative is the gradual emergence of a deeply personal relationship between generations of Pueblo people and the Santa Fe school, which opened in 1890. Perhaps no other off-reservation school run by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) had such a homogeneous student body, and the Pueblo people came to regard it as "their" school. Here are no accounts of physical and mental abuse, of children kidnapped from home and forced to attend against their and their parents' wishes. Most parents favored their children's education, and while there was often anguish at parting, the children quickly discovered new friendships and unexpected challenges. Their mem-

ories recreate a disciplined school life, but one that also contained many satisfactions and accomplishments.

By 1960, however, the federal government had unilaterally decided to close the Santa Fe Indian School and convert its campus to the Institute of American Indian Art (IAIA). For twenty years, from 1961 to 1981, Pueblo children attended the Albuquerque Indian School. With the passage of the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1973, however, the AIPC began to apply pressure, first to gain control of their children's education and then of the old Santa Fe campus itself. The final third of Hyer's book is the story of that struggle. In September 1981, Pueblo children in grades seven through twelve returned to "their" school in Santa Fe, which has since then been controlled by the All Indian Pueblo Council and a local school board appointed by the Council.

The book concludes with an essay by Margaret Connell-Szasz describing federal policy regarding the education of Indian children. But this book is not about federal policy. It is, instead, the story of the school as told by its people. Working within the system, the Pueblos have regained control over the education of their children and are preparing them for a future in which they can take their place as part of, but not necessarily assimilated into, the white man's society. Although somewhat uneven in its telling, the account is a moving one, and the many photographs are superb.

Dorothy R. Parker
Eastern New Mexico University

America's National Battlefield Parks: A Guide. By Joseph E. Stevens. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1990. xiv + 337 pp. Illustrations, maps, index. $29.95.)

This easy-to-follow reference provides basic information about thirty-eight battlefields administered by the National Park Service. Divided into chapters by regions (North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, Midwest, South, and West), the book features a simple but effective format which tells about the location, mailing address, phone number, local accommodations and food sources, and a short narrative on each of the battles covered. Some fifty-two maps accompany the publication and constitute one of the chief contributions of the work, which appears to be designed primarily for the casual visitor.

The author writes in a clear, straightforward style, yet adds nothing new to the field. Thus, the specialist will find little more than a synthesis of earlier studies. Even the photographs are standard ones seen over and over again and not always the best representations available. Conversely, the novice may experience some frustration since no notes, bibliography, or even a suggested readings list are provided. If this tome had been envisioned as a standard reference tool for national battlefields (something which can only be speculative since the introduction does not specify what the author envisioned for the book within the context of its subject area), at the very least it should have included sources for further study.

While Stevens' excellent *Hoover Dam . . .* received much-deserved recognition, his latest effort falls short of the potential both the writer and the subject

possess. A broader look at all battlefields throughout the United States as well as historic military sites in the country (along the lines of the fine regional work *Soldier & Brave*) might better serve readers. Until such a time as a publication with this wider outlook is published, however, Stevens' work will offer at least a starting point.

John P. Langellier
Gene Autry Western Heritage Museum

Caprock Canyonlands. By Dan Flores. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1990. xi + 200 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. $22.95.)

Caprock Canyonlands is a revelation for those readers who believe the panhandle region of Texas offers little more than cotton fields, cow pastures, droughts, and wind. A myth, I must confess, long held by this reviewer. I once considered living in Lubbock. Before pursuing the possibility, I worked through the junk drawer, retrieved a twenty-five-cent compass, impaled Lubbock with the point, and circled 150 miles on a map. Not a mountain available—nothing but flat plains. Not a habitable place, thought I, for one who loves natural beauty, vertical landscape, solitude and wilderness. Author Dan Flores proves how wrong I was. In this splendid book, he combines his camera lens and an imaginative personal narrative to create a canyonlands encounter which will surprise, enlighten, and educate us to the long neglected Llano Estacado (Staked Plain) of West Texas. This is canyon country, or as Flores puts it, "a land of the inverted mountains."

A historian by profession, Flores' story abounds in the human history of such canyons as Palo Duro, Tule, Caprock, and La Cinta. However, the focus is not necessarily the past. This book is nature writing, a literary feast for those who wish to partake of a land which the author clearly respects and loves. Like good nature writing, Flores brings to his task a keen imagination combined with research and visual discipline. With his dog Tule, the author backpacks through every one of the multitude of side canyons and depressions which make up the headwaters of the Canadian, Brazos, Red rivers. His reflections and descriptions of these sometimes solitary tramps form the heart of the book.

Whether describing the caprice of a coyote, the procreation technique of blue grama grass "with its ripe seed heads looking like little musical notes," or "Comanche Ecology," *Caprock Canyonlands* holds our attention. The book abounds in the lore and legend, the flora and fauna, the human and natural history of a long neglected region. After reading Flores' book the reader will want to go there. It is a fragile land. I hope we will not ruin the place.

Of course man has already altered, if not ruined, the canyonlands. Throughout the book, but particularly in the concluding chapter, Flores raises the central question of preservation, lamenting its absence. Earlier in the century, National Park Service officials proposed a million-acre national park or monument, but private land policies of the state of Texas and the greed of landowners combined to crush this effort. Today only a tiny fraction of the

canyonlands is protected, and whatever wilderness exists results from man's benign neglect rather than his design.

Flores would like to see the status of this vulnerable land change. He argues that its "highest use" is a wilderness park "with bison and antelope, mule deer and bands of wild mustang, cougars, bears and plains lobo wolves all reintroduced." Pipe dreams? Perhaps so, but if you read *Caprock Canyonlands* you cannot help but be swept along with the magic of this country and Flores' longing for not only its preservation, but, indeed, its restoration.

Robert W. Righter
University of Texas at El Paso

The Western Photographs of John K. Hillers: Myself in the Water. By Don D. Fowler. (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1989. 166 pp. Illustrations, maps, appendix, notes, bibliography. $24.95.)

John K. Hillers was one of a select number of photographers who accompanied the post–Civil War surveys of the vast American frontier. His work, and that of other well-known artists like William Henry Jackson and Timothy O'Sullivan, excited both the American eye and the American imagination. They recorded a land so vast and so spectacular that it strained believability.

Because their work has long been in public hands, it has been used broadly to tell the tale of the American frontier. But, as with the work of many photographers, these pictures have been separated from the context of their creation.

In *The Western Photographs of John K. Hillers: Myself in the Water,* Dan K. Fowler reestablishes those links in painstaking detail. Drawing on an eclectic body of resources ranging from Hillers' own diaries to family folklore, he methodically stitches the connective tissue back to the pictures and in so doing amplifies their worth to serious scholarship.

Fowler does one other thing as well. In his pursuit of the life of this one photographer, he also presents an able, brief, and understandable history of the surveys. Those researchers already immersed in the study of the surveys will find no surprises in his treatment of them, but for a broader, general audience the work offers a splendid overview. It is rare that a book can successfully serve two masters. This one does.

The work does have some shortcomings. It would have been stronger bereft of the recitation of the early history of photography. That is something done in every photographic history and an exercise whose worth has long since passed. Researchers would have benefited from an index, at least to proper names and place names. Fowler does a good job of tying Hillers to quite a number of other significant people, and short of reading the work from cover to cover, those links are lost. But of course those are niggling complaints. The book is rich in detail and complemented with a strong bibliography.

The appendix, "A Note on Attribution," is particularly useful to those who might wish to use the Hillers photographs. It provides source information and alerts the user to the difficulties and inconsistencies that exist with what is currently known about the pictures.

The book is handsomely produced, though not of the lavish quality of photographic art books. That is not a criticism, however, because the work also does not carry the monumental price tag which prohibits inclusion of such books on a normal person's bookshelf.

The Western Photographs of John K. Hillers: Myself in the Water is a competent scholarship, well written, on a worthy subject. It is an important addition to the library of anyone working in the history of photography. Moreover, it is a delightful work for anyone interested in the surveys of the American West.

John E. Carter
Nebraska State Historical Society

Claiming Their Land: Women Homesteaders in Texas. By Florence C. Gould and Patricia N. Pando. (El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1990. 99 pp. Illustrations, map, tables, appendixes, notes, bibliography. $7.50 paper.)

Cynthia Ann Parker: The Life and The Legend. By Margaret Schmidt Hacker. (El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1990. 52 pp. Illustrations, map, notes, bibliography. $7.50 paper.)

In *Claiming Their Land,* Florence C. Gould, chair of the political science department at Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas, and Patricia N. Pando, associate professor of economics at Albany State College, Albany, Georgia, identify the 1,481 women who claimed land under preemption and homestead laws in Texas between 1845 and 1898. Because Texas "retained control over its public domain" (p. 1) when it entered the Union in 1845, the land records of the archives of the General Land Office of Texas formed the basis of the study. The authors introduce their work with a summary of the laws regulating the disposition of the state's public lands from 1845 until 1898, when no public land remained, and a discussion of women's roles in nineteenth-century America. Then they turn to the data, which reveal that most of the women who filed claims in Texas did so after 1870, that women accounted for 4 percent of the claimants in the period 1870 to 1898, and that a higher proportion of female claims occurred in the "eastern, more settled part of the state" (p. 34). The most valuable contribution of the work is Appendixes A and B, which list the women claimants by name, county, acreage claimed, land district, and file number.

As the authors indicate, the scope of their work precluded the tedious task of examining each of the 1,481 claims filed. Yet without such an examination, the most interesting and basic questions about women homesteaders in Texas remain unanswered. How many of the 1,481 claimants received patents on their claims? What was their marital status, age, and ethnicity? How did the number of women receiving patents compare with the number of men who received them? Fortunately, future historians who seek to answer these questions, as well as biographers and genealogists seeking information about individual women, will find their task streamlined through this reference tool.

Margaret Schmidt Hacker, an archivist for the National Archives, Southwest Region, Fort Worth, separates fact from myth in *Cynthia Ann Parker: The*

Life and The Legend. As Hacker indicates, Parker is "the best known of all the pioneer women who were captured by Indians in the Southwest" (p. xi). Abducted in childhood in 1836, Cynthia Ann Parker remained with the Comanches until 1860, when she was rescued by a part of Texas Rangers. Yet, as Hacker convincingly argues, Parker's "rescue" was the real tragedy of her life. In her years among the Indians, she had adapted to Comanche culture, married, and borne several children. Indeed, her son Quanah Parker became a Comanche chief. Wrested away from her husband and two of her sons, Parker found no place or meaning in white society. Instead, she mourned the loss of her family and her people, and the years between her "rescue" and her death in the 1870s became a second and more difficult period of captivity.

Unfortunately, Cynthia Ann Parker left no narrative of her story, but Hacker sought accuracy in an impressive array of published sources, manuscripts, newspapers, census records, and oral histories. As a result, *Cynthia Ann Parker: The Life and The Legend* is a well-researched and interesting account of an intriguing women in southwestern history.

Cheryl J. Foote
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Wanderings in the Southwest in 1855. By J. D. B. Stillman. Edited by Ron Tyler. (Spokane: Arthur H. Clark, 1990. 193 pp. Illustrations, map, notes, bibliography, index. $37.50.)

In May 1855 a thirty-six-year-old physician named Jacob Davis Babcock Stillman visited Texas to observe the culture of the state and to study its "resources and natural history" (p. 16). He saw himself as an intellectual in the mold of Frederick Law Olmstead, whose travel accounts in the South and West have become classics of that type of literature. Stillman wrote about his travels in Texas for *The Crayon,* a New York magazine devoted to landscape art. The first accounts appeared in the June 1855 issue and ran through April 1856. In all, eleven letters were published by Stillman in *The Crayon.* Divided into two series—the series were delineated by the year in which they appeared—the first contains seven letters and the second has four. It is these letters which editor Ron Tyler has assembled, edited, and made available here for the first time in book form.

During his six-month stay in Texas, J. D. B. Stillman commented in his letters on geogaphy; the mixing of Spanish colonial, Mexican, southern, German, and black cultures; the settlement of west Texas and the conflicts with Indians, and the social and cultural aspects of life on the frontier. Stillman was especially interested in the German immigrant settlements along the Gulf Coast and spent considerable time there. He shared many of these people's values, especially their aversion to slavery, and enjoyed their company. He also used his medical training to gain an invitation from the Army to see the more untamed sections of west Texas. Practicing medicine as he went, Stillman visited Fort Clark; Camp Lancaster, from which two letters in the second series originate; and other places in the far west along the San Antonio–El Paso road.

Finally, in the fall of 1855, Stillman returned to California and settled in Sacramento.

This first book-length compilation of Stillman's writings about Texas will be a useful primary resource for those interested in the early history of the state. While the letters have been available in *The Crayon*, this book makes them more readily accessible, something which The Arthur H. Clark Company has been doing for primary sources related to the American West for decades. An informative introduction adds to the value of the publication.

Roger D. Launius
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Chief Historian

Challenge of the Big Trees: A Resource History of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. By Lary M. Dilsaver and William C. Tweed. (Three Rivers, California: Sequoia Natural History Association, 1990. xii + 379 pp. Illustrations, maps, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. $24.95 cloth, $14.95 paper.)

In applauding the efforts of concerned citizens to save the giant sequoias and the spectacular high country of the southern Sierras, former National Park Service director, William Penn Mott, Jr., notes that "people do make a difference." In this well-written history of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, Lary M. Dilsaver and William C. Tweed trace the story of the surrounding environment and its ecosystems, the national politics and policies reflected in the management of the parks, and the perennial struggle to maintain the unique character of the place in the face of an ever-increasing number of visitors. An early member of the national parks system, Sequoia, and its later companion, Kings Canyon, served as the birthplace of local park initiatives and as laboratories for the working out of federal policies. In nine chronologically ordered chapters, *Challenge of the Big Trees* begins with the natural world of the southern Sierra and the Native American presence, and concludes with a discussion of the parks as Sequoia, the oldest, enters its second century.

The authors sould be applauded for sticking to the material history of the southern Sierras. The native peoples of the region—the Monache, the Yokuts, and the Owens Valley Paiute—left a significant imprint on the land and its ecology, a relationship that many Euro-Americans later ignored when they called for preserving areas of "untrammeled" beauty. While the natives "changed the landscape and its natural systems," the beginning point for the most drastic alterations to the region came with the displacement of the natives in the middle of the nineteenth century. "The agents of change," the authors note, "were people and cultures of European descent" (p. 25). That new cultural realm with its thoroughly commercial spirit combined to bring great alterations to the landscape of the southern Sierra. But that new world view also contained within its purview a companion desire to preserve some of the natural beauty of the area; hence, the creation of Sequoia National Park in 1890 and the adjoining Kings Canyon National Park in 1940.

The authors point to certain enduring themes in the history of these two parks: (1) significant and continued human congestion and impact; (2) the persisting "development" of facilities like campgrounds and other public con-

cessions; and (3) the perennial struggle by some park officials to preserve unique ecosystems. But, the authors conclude, "national parks are . . . human creations. No landscape is immune to human impact; no natural place is too remote to be endangered" (p. 326). This well-grounded study should inform today's park managers that their problems are not solely those of a passing moment in time.

William G. Robbins
Oregon State University

Atlas of American Indian Affairs. By Francis Paul Prucha. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. v + 191 pp. Maps, tables, notes, index. $47.50.)

This volume of black-and-white maps is Father Prucha's latest contribution to the field of Indian-white relations. The maps offer striking visual representations of various aspects of Indian policy during the last two centuries, and the work will be a welcome addition to the shelf of scholars and laymen alike.

The contents are arranged in ten sections that include Indian culture areas, population statistics from 1890 to 1980, land cessions, Indian reservations, agencies, schools and hospitals (and factories), the Indian frontier, and the military and Indian frontier. Two sections illustrate particular aspects of Indian policy in Alaska and in Oklahoma Territory. The last section includes a reprint of a portfolio of military-Indian engagements maps by Rafael D. Palacios featuring, among others, the Sioux uprising, the Modoc War, Red River campaign, and the Wounded Knee encounter. These maps appeared previously in Ralph K. Andrist's *The Long Death: The Last Days of the Plains Indians* in 1964.

Each map section includes a brief introduction, with the author's caveats regarding the sources. In the Notes and References the reader will find a wealth of additional information on the sources for the individual maps. The statistical information on native population and on troop strength at the various military installations is especially useful.

Section III, dealing with land cessions, offers a striking visual example of the diminution of Indian real estate over the last couple of centuries. This trend is especially highlighted by examples of selected tribal cessions. An inclusion of an example of a reservation's checkerboard landholding patterns resulting from the application of the Dawes Act could have been profitably included in this section.

The quality of the map reproduction is good, with the slight exception of maps in Section VIII, the Army and the Indian Frontier, which superimposes names of military installations over a topographical base map. The latter point, however, in no way detracts from Father Prucha's fine work of assembling in a cartographic form widely scattered material.

Hana Samek-Norton
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Atomic Bomb Scientists: Memoirs, 1939–1945. Edited by Joseph J. Ermenc. (Westport, Connecticut: Meckler Corporation, 1989. 385 pp. Index. $120.00.)

Twenty-five years ago Joseph J. Ermenc, a professor at Dartmouth College, began to conduct a series of interviews with a few of the men who had been involved in one way or another with uranium fission. Some of the interviews have been published in this book. To call these men "Atomic Bomb Scientists" is something of a misnomer. General Leslie Groves is probably the only one of them who ever saw an atomic bomb and he, of course, was an administrator, not a scientist. Nevertheless, because Ermenc sought out people who had done early work on fission in Europe as well as America, who had worked at Chicago and Berkeley and Oak Ridge, the book brings a new perspective to an ever-fascinating history.

One question dealt with in these tapes certainly remains a subject of lively current concern. Why did the Nazis not even come close to making an atomic bomb? The interview with Werner Heisenberg, the Nobelist in charge of the German project, is not only the longest one in the book; it is the most interesting. In the course of time, Heisenberg offered many justifications for the failure of his project but, as the years went by, he did not always say quite the same thing. Here, in 1967, his tone is frankly defeatist. He says that being convinced Germany was going to lose the war, he felt that he simply did not have the time to make a bomb. This is a story told with a less lofty moral tone than the one he would adopt in later years to the effect that bomb making was so distasteful to him that he did not even try.

Paul Harteck, who worked in Hamburg, has a different explanation for the Nazi failure. He blames the poor performance on bad management and bad politics, citing the lack of coordination and even distrust between theoretical and experimental physicists. He mentions, among other unfavorable conditions, racial laws which excluded gifted scientists from the German endeavor and a government lukewarm to what it called "Jewish Physics."

Very different from the Germans are the confident voices of the Americans Ermenc interviewed, General Groves, C. E. Larson, Art Snell, and others. One is reminded of the enormous effort of the United States where every ounce of available silver in the country was commandeered, where five hundred centrifuges costing ten million dollars were fabricated in a hurry, where twenty-five thousand workers were employed at Oak Ridge alone. Success, however, lay in more than government support. As opposed to Heisenberg's dismissal of the task as simply impossible, Larson speaks of Ernest Lawrence's tremendous enthusiasm as he approached the job of isotope separation, and Lawrence's disdain for ordinary difficulties which, Larson says, was infectious and brushed off on his co-workers.

This is a worthwhile book which is complementary to the many excellent books on the dramatic exploitation of the atom.

Jane S. Wilson
Ithaca, New York

When Six-Guns Ruled: Outlaw Tales of the Southwest. By Marc Simmons. (Santa Fe: Ancient City Press, 1990. xii + 125 pp. Illustrations, bibliography. $20.95 cloth, $9.95 paper.)

There is no doubt about it, the West's colorful and violent history is always going to fascinate and intrigue folks. It has long been the stuff of best-selling books, television series, and Hollywood "oaters" and its appeal seems universal.

Throughout the world, from Europe to the Far East, aficionados can be found. Decked out in boots, ten-gallon hats, and six-shooters, these members of clubs and organizations are dedicated to reliving the exciting, but often historically fictitious, events of the nineteenth-century American West.

Marc Simmons' *When Six-Guns Ruled: Outlaw Tales of the Southwest* is filled with the sort of lurid stories which would gladden the heart of any such pseudo-cowboy. Its twenty-seven vignettes recount the dastardly deeds of such infamous figures as Billy the Kid and Clay Allison, but also relate tales of less notorious but equally fascinating characters such as Madam Varnish of White Oaks; James Reavis, the "Baron of Arizona"; and Henry Lorenz and his sidekick, Harry Dwyer, two Easterners who themselves fell under the spell of the "Wild West" legend and lived to regret it.

Interesting as these accounts may be, they must not be mistaken for serious historical data. The book does not claim to be more than it is and clearly states that it is written for a popular audience.

Author Simmons has used many Territorial newspaper accounts as the basis of some of his research and anyone who has perused these sources knows that much information they contain was biased, exaggerated, inaccurate, written tongue-in-cheek, or based on rumor and innuendo. Simmons, aware of this, sometimes writes, "One writer claims" or "in another version of the story."

Many of these tales were originally composed as items for Simmons' newspaper column on Southwestern history. They are therefore, of necessity, relatively brief, surface accounts of the incidents they portray. Each is illustrated with at least one old, pertinent photograph. In the book, New Mexico is divided into four geographical sections and the sketches are grouped together according to the locale of the action.

For enjoyable light reading about some of New Mexico's most colorful wrongdoers and the lawmen who opposed them, pick up *When Six-Guns Ruled.*

Jacqueline Dorgan Meketa
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Eating Up the Santa Fe Trail. By Sam'l P. Arnold. (Niwot: University Press of Colorado, 1990. xvi + 130 pp. Illustrations, index. $19.95 cloth, $12.95 paper.)

What people eat says a great deal about their culture. In *Wolf Song,* Harvey Fergusson used food to convey an understanding of daily life in the Hispanic settlements of New Mexico. *Wah-to-Yah and the Taos Trail*'s evocative portrayal of frontier life rests on such narrative pillars as Lewis Garrard's meticulous description of meals that he shared with his trapper and trader associates.

Most recently, Sam Arnold's *Eating Up the Santa Fe Trail* showcases the diverse and imaginatively blended cuisine that characterized the diet of those who lived and conducted business on that great multicultural meeting ground known as the Santa Fe Trail.

The Santa Fe Trail ran westward through unique cultures, institutions, and flora and fauna. Arnold has organized his book around that premise, with individual chapters that highlight food and recipes that prevailed in Missouri settlements, in Plains Indian villages, at Bent's Fort, and in the Pueblo Indian villages and Hispanic settlements of New Mexico. Each chapter begins with a brief historical introduction, and then continues with an account of common foods and recipes. For the culinary purist, Arnold provides a nineteenth-century version of individual recipes, replete with instructions that specify "a pinch of this and a pinch of that." And, to satisfy those of us who just like to eat, the author also supplies a more precisely measured, modern version of each recipe. In addition, the chapters include individual bibliographies that focus on relevant nineteenth-century cookbooks, Santa Fe Trail narratives, and carefully chosen basic works on Southwestern history. Consequently, the general reader can also enjoy *Eating Up the Santa Fe Trail* as a solid introduction to the trail and its history.

Arnold has spent a lifetime researching nineteenth-century cuisine—Western and otherwise. He shows that pork, corn, hominy, buffalo, and chile dishes were the main staples of Southwestern frontier diet. For that reason, there are a number of recipes for dishes that contain these foods, such as: cornbread (four versions); hominy and pork stew (posole); buffalo jerky; pemmican; chicken with red chiles; carne adobada; and salt pork. For more adventurous palates, Arnold throws in historically accurate instructions for preparing skunk, moose nose, and Army hard tack—which serves to remind us that the nineteenth-century Southern Plains harbored two- as well as four-legged cockroach species. The author also provides fully developed historical treatises on chile (a New World export); fry-bread (not known to the Indians until they acquired metal kettles); and Taos Lightning (probably not served at Delmonico's). In short, *Eating Up the Santa Fe Trail* furnishes a fairly complete catalogue of typical and exotic frontier cuisine, within a historical context that enables the reader to understand daily living, commerce, and cultural interplay along the Santa Fe Trail. We are, indeed, what we eat.

Tim Wehrkamp
National Archives and Records Administration

Poles in the 19th Century Southwest. By Francis Casimir Kajencki. (El Paso: Southwest Polonia Press, 1990. xii + 274 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $25.00.)

Francis Kajencki's volume, *Poles in the 19th Century Southwest,* adds to the efforts of other scholars in recent years to illuminate the role of foreign immigrants in the American migration to the western reaches of the North American continent. To make his point Kajencki has chosen five Polish immigrants to demonstrate their contribution to that experience: Louis W. Geck (Gaj-

kowski), Martin Kozlowski, Alexander Grzelachowski, Charles Radzimiński, and Napoleon Kościalowski. Three of them are strongly associated with the history of New Mexico and two more peripherally. All of his subjects are persons who achieved some measure of stature in their lives.

Of eight chapter headings, it should be noted, five have appeared in print before as articles. Thus, for the close student of southwestern historical literature there may be some familiar text. On the other hand, the convenience of having the essays together provides a composite picture which justifies the existence of the volume.

Kajencki displays considerable diligence in unearthing factual information about his subjects, some from sources not readily available or probably even known to Southwest historians. His dedication to that purpose, indeed, provides one of the major contributions of his work. He also attempts some analysis and interpretation of the small group of persons he has chosen to portray.

None of the five Poles were of the lower class, the peasantry, in Poland, and three were of the gentry. Four of the five left Poland as a result of their involvement in revolutionary activities directed toward the reestablishment of Polish independence. Only Grzelachowski differed in his motivation. He was a Catholic priest and accompanied Father Lamy to New Mexico.

Once in America, all five of his subjects saw military service. They fought in the Mexican-American conflict and in the Civil War (on both sides of the conflict). Martin Kozlowski, Kajencki tells us, played an important role in the Union victory at Glorieta Pass. After the Civil War two became successful merchants (including Grzelachowski), two were civil engineers, and one a rancher and innkeeper.

The successes and failures of their lives receive most of the attention in the volume and Kajencki reveals their biographies with candor as well as sympathy. The historian, however, may still regret that perhaps too little was made of the opportunity to deal with the unique ethnic content of upper class Poles in an American frontier setting. Nonetheless, that very uniqueness gives the western historian insight into the impact of the history of immigration on American and the complexities involved in the integration of newcomers into a society in the early process of formation. Kajencki's efforts are eminently worthwhile for this purpose.

Henry J. Tobias
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Literature and Politics in the Central American Revolutions. By John Beverley and Marc Zimmerman. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1990. xvi + 252 pp. Notes, bibliography, index. $27.50.)

The authors of this useful volume propose to "look at Central American literature as an ideological practice of national liberation struggle, merging from a complex set of cultural relations and institutions given by tradition and encoding new forms of personal, national, and popular identity" (p. ix). It is their contention that literature, more specifically poetry, has not merely re-

flected the growth of revolutionary activity in the Central American states of Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala, but has been at least in part responsible for it. They argue that "revolutionary political consciousness does not derive directly or spontaneously from exploitative economic relations, that it must be in some sense produced" (p. 8). In pursuing this argument, they review the relationship of literature to politics in these three states from colonial times to the present, although there is little real depth in their treatment of the subject before the twentieth century. Serious discussion begins with Rubén Darío's *modernismo* and the manner in which poets began to radicalize elements of the upper and middle classes. The work helps to explain Nicaragua's remarkable fascination with poetry, so characteristic of that state's literary tradition.

Beverley and Zimmerman develop their arguments along lines pioneered by Ernest Laclau, Chantal Mouffe, Antonio Gramsci, and Louis Althusser. They sometimes get mired down in Marxist jargon, but for the most part present their evidence and arguments clearly and persuasively. They are at their best in the opening chapters, which establish their conceptual framework and review "culture, intellectuals, and politics in Central America" (Chapter 2). Subsequent chapters focus on Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemalan poetry, with particular attention to the work of Ernesto Cardenal, Roque Dalton, and Otto René Castillo. Perhaps because poetry has been so much more important in Nicaragua, their treatment of that state is by far the most lucid. On Guatemala, where poetry is relatively less important, their chapter acknowledges the importance of prose forms and appears almost apologetic regarding poetry. This chapter does, however, reflect considerable sensitivity to Guatemala's unique ethnic situation and the difficulty that its indigenous majority has had in expressing itself in literary terms. A final chapter deals with narrative testimonies, mostly since 1979, such as that of the Mayan Guatemalan, Rigoberta Menchú. While it is interesting and informative, it seems out of context with the rest of the book.

The authors do not attempt to conceal that admiration for the Central American left, but they appear badly shaken by the reversal of the Nicaraguan revolution, which occurred just as the book was going into production. This unexpected event forced them to rewrite several sections, making somewhat less convincing their arguments on behalf of the effectiveness of literature in politics.

Ralph Lee Woodward, Jr.
Tulane University

The Great Western: Legendary Lady of the Southwest. By Brian Sandwich. (El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1991. i + 78 pp. Illustrations, map, notes, bibliography. $7.50 paper.)

In late December 1866, fifty-three-year-old Sarah Bowman died at Fort Yuma, California, where she was buried with full military honors. Known throughout the Southwest as "The Great Western," Bowman captured the imagination of her contemporaries by her size, personality, and unconventional life-style. These same elements continue to fascinate twentieth-century writers,

all seemingly intent upon uncovering something new about the Great Western's career.

Much about Bowman's life, in fact, remains a mystery. Bowman gained legendary stature, however, during the Mexican War when she marched with General Zachary Taylor's army to the Rio Grande and came under heavy fire when Mexican troops shelled the American position for seven days. During this attack, she prepared meals for the men and cared for the wounded, earning the title "Heroine of Fort Brown." But her remarkable size—more than six feet tall and well proportioned—caused many writers to call her "The Great Western," the name of the largest steamship then afloat.

Bowman followed Taylor's army into Mexico and established a combination hotel, restaurant, and brothel, first at Monterrey and then at Saltillo. Later she managed a similar establishment at what became El Paso, Texas, and next moved to Socorro, New Mexico, where she became the wife of Albert Bowman, a sergeant in the United States Army. During most of the sixteen years the Bowmans stayed together, they made their home in and around Fort Yuma. There Sarah again managed a boardinghouse-bordello for her military clientele.

During her lifetime, Sarah established a reputation as a shrewd businesswoman. But she also won the hearts of many admirers for her kindness and generosity. Modern-day writers, including Brian Sandwich, continue to depict Bowman as "the prostitute with a heart of gold." In sixty-six pages of text, Sandwich writes engagingly of this "extraordinary woman . . . who lived through an incredible time of American history" (p. 66). Although lack of sources prevented Sandwich from writing a detailed biography of Bowman, aficionados of the Great Western, as well as general readers, will enjoy this slender volume documenting the career of one of the West's legendary figures.

Darlis A. Miller
New Mexico State University

A Visit from Father and Other Tales of the Mojave. By Don Worcester. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1990. xiv + 96 pp. Illustrations. $15.95.)

Don Worcester's slender volume of recollections, *A Visit from Father and Other Tales of the Mojave,* tells of growing up during the era between the two world wars under conditions unfamiliar to most people today. The chapter "A Visit from Father," published originally in *The Roundup* in July 1970, provided the genesis for the collection of vignettes, much as the father's desertion when the author was approximately four years old became the genesis for a new chapter—indeed a turning point—in the course of his life.

This is the story not only of three children, Don, Harris, and Lavon, who were shuttled off to the southern California homestead in care of grandparents, but also the admirable story of their mother, Dr. Maud Makemson, whose intellect and determination motivated her to earn an advanced degree in astronomy and compete successfully in a man's world. Exposure to his mother's world of books, archaeological digs in Arizona, and brief sojourns in various university environments influenced Worcester's ultimate choice of a university career in Latin American history and history of the West. Equally important,

however, were the early years in Arizona, imprinted indelibly in memory as an exciting land of cowboys and Indians. The years of hard work on the California homestead, association with a father figure, J. P. Aldrich, and a growing affinity for horses were also formative in nature.

Written in the genre of Jim Corder's *Lost in West Texas*, the book is an interesting sociological study. Worcester's tales, recorded in an engaging, simplistic style, reveal a life shaped by myth and reality. The vignettes paint a mosaic made up of kerosene lamps, horses, rattlesnakes, coyotes, potbellied stoves, levis, hard work, and walks in the snow, along with unsuccessful attempts to escape to Arizona, the "magical" land of childhood memories, and the more successful, if vicarious, escapes through reading the novels of Zane Grey and Bertha M. Bower. Similarly, Worcester's adult life and career have been characterized both by scholarly historical writing within the academic community and the writing of historical fiction for the general reader.

In sum, *A Visit from Father* is a gem of a book, interesting historically and sociologically for what it records about times past and how the West, in myth and reality, shapes character.

Necah Stewart Furman
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Equal to the Occasion: Women Editors of the Nineteenth-Century West. By Sherilyn Cox Bennion. (Reno: University of Nevada Press, 1990. ix + 210 pp. Illustrations, tables, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. $24.95.)

After thorough research, Bennion has compiled a list of 272 women who edited about 250 publications in eleven western states and territories between 1854 and 1900 and had based her book upon many of these editors. They were included on the basis of residence, period of work, and availability of biographical information. Most female editors had short careers, were middle class, independent, and edited small town weeklies. Bennion concludes that "The presence of women in the editorial chair was unusual but not remarkable, and women contributed significantly to western journalism in the nineteenth century" (p. 11).

Bennion classified her subjects according to their interests. Some sought to reach women through publications emphasizing fiction, poetry, travel sketches, recipes, and other relevant subjects. Sarah Moore Clark, who was probably the first western woman editor, launched the Oakland *Contra Costa* in 1854. A few years later San Franciscan Hermione Ball Day attracted women with her small magazine, *The Hesperian*. Most women editors, however, edited small town weeklies, such as Ada Chase Merritt's *Idaho Recorder*, in an effort to inform and influence both male and female readers. Other women editors used the press to champion reform, including temperance, communitarianism, woman's suffrage, and populism. Two of the most notable reform editors were suffragists Emily A. Pitts-Stevens of the San Francisco *Pioneer* and Abigail Scott Duniway of the Portland *New Northwest*. A few women edited religious periodicals, and Bannion concentrated on those "outside the mainstream religions" (p. 74), such as Mormon Lola Green Richards. A few women edited literary magazines;

probably Milicent Shinn, of the *Overland Monthly,* was the most renowned. Others championed special interests, including Mrs. M. L. Money whose Kalama *Beacon* spoke for the Northern Pacific.

Bennion's study is important to those interested in western women and western journalism, for she proves that a woman journalist "could lead a crusade or boost her community or publicize religious and educational activities" (p. 164). Her appendix is also valuable by providing details about editors and the historical societies holding their publications.

The book is a bit brief for such a big subject. Bennion might have included other female editors and have read longer runs of the publications she researched. The author should have more fully compared western and eastern publications, emphasizing that eastern female editors had a powerful influence upon their western sisters. Bennion asserts that "Even the assumption that the town newspaper would boost settlement and economic growth must be questioned" (p. 9), but her evidence demonstrates that female editors were as ardent boosters as their male counterparts. And her statement that "No taint of free love arose to tarnish the reputation of Duniway or her paper" (p. 63) ignores the fact that in the early 1870s Oregon critics charged that Duniway accepted Woodhull's notorious doctrines.

But such reservations do not detract very much from Bennion's accomplishment. Her pathbreaking book should encourage others to investigate western women journalists. All who do will be indebted to Bennion.

G. Thomas Edwards
Whitman College

Jesse Chisholm: Ambassador of the Plains. By Stan Hoig. (Niwot: University Press of Colorado, 1991. xiii + 226 pp. Illustrations, map, notes, bibliography, index. $28.00.)

Cherokee-Scott Jesse Chisholm deserves to be remembered for more than giving his name to a major cattle trail, for he spent his life as trusted trader to the Indians, guide for expeditions, interpreter extraordinary, and tireless peacemaker. His ability to speak many Indian tongues made him invaluable in white-Indian relations; he helped organize and interpreted at many treaty councils. He also ransomed numerous captive children. In 1845 he was sent to search for the missing George Guess, or Sequoyah; he found that the inventer of the Cherokee alphabet had died at a Cherokee village in northern Mexico.

The Civil War generated bitter divisions among the Cherokees and other tribes. Slave-owning Cherokee mixed-bloods were pro-Confederate; full bloods were pro-Union. Jesse, who owned slaves, continued trading and serving the cause of peace on the southern plains, but he moved to pro-Union Kansas. In 1864 or the next year he began driving wagons from his new post near modern Wichita to his old post at Council Grove on the North Canadian. This route, covering little more than 200 miles and known as Chisholm's Trail, was his avenue to immortality, for in 1867 Texas cowmen began following it. They soon gave Jesse's name to the entire cattle trail from the Rio Grande to the various Kansas railheads.

In the spring of 1868, Jesse took twenty-two wagons loaded with trade goods to his post at Council Grove. There one day he expressed a hunger for bear meat and honey, a favorite dish of some tribes. An Indian woman who had bear grease stored in a brass kettle obliged him. Jesse ate heartily, but the metal had contaminated the bear grease, and the meal proved fatal.

When Jesse was buried, Comanche chief Ten Bears sang a death chant, then placed the gold peace medal President Lincoln had given him on his dead friend. Trader James Mead wrote a fitting eulogy: "He was by nature noble, chivalrous and brave. An arbitrator among the wild tribes of the plains and territory, beloved and respected by all."

Stan Hoig has, as usual, written a thoroughly researched and readable account, and is again to be commended. This reviewer would like to see a similar study of the equally famous Delaware, Black Beaver. In fact, the story of the Delawares in the West still needs to be told.

Donald E. Worcester
Texas Christian University

Pasó por Aquí: Critical Essays on the New Mexican Literary Tradition, 1542–1988. Edited by Erlinda Gonzales-Berry. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1989. vi + 319 pp. Notes, bibliography. $27.50.)

The literary history of the Americas did not begin in 1607, despite the time-lines of the standard American literature anthologies, nor have the only texts that compose this history been written in English. On the most elemental level, the fifteen essays in *Pasó por Aquí* insist upon a Hispanic literary tradition, especially as it surfaces in New Mexico, that has been overlooked or ignored even within the context of the current debate over canon reformation. Luis Leal's "The First American Epic," for example, should give pause to those Americanists who would privilege John Smith's *General History of Virginia:* Gaspar Pérez de Villagra's poem *Historia de la Nueva México* had appeared fourteen years earlier.

Unfortunately, such pointed insights as this one are too often obscured by the defensive tone and apologetic purpose of some of the contributions to this volume. To judge solely from it, moreover, the "New Mexican Literary Tradition" of the subtitle is exclusively Hispanic. The editor attempts to rationalize this focus in a polemical introduction—e.g., by referring to "the discourse of domination generated by Anglo texts"—that is jarringly at odds with the more traditional literary-historical approach adopted by most of the other essayists. Several of them concede at least the possibility of cross-cultural ferment, as when Tey Diana Rebolledo notes that the Anglo writer Mary Austin influenced the work of Cleofas Jaramillo. Unfortunately, however, the design of the collection precludes fuller elaboration of this point. *Pasó por Aquí* contains no essays either on the influence of Native American oral tradition on the literature of the state nor on Anglo writers like Austin or Edward Abbey, who influenced or were influenced by Hispanos. (Parenthetically, the volume also contains no index.)

The final two essays implicitly recognize the parameters which have been

drawn with adjectives qualifying the phrase "New Mexican" in their titles: Antonio C. Márquez' "Algo Viego y Algo Nuevo: Contemporary New Mexican Hispanic Fiction" and Juan Bruce-Novoa's "New Mexican Chicano Poetry: The Contemporary Tradition." Not coincidentally, both Márquez and Bruce-Novoa are careful not to overstate their arguments, and as a result theirs are among the most valuable articles in the collection. Rudy S. Apodaca's novel *The Waxen Image*, according to Márquez, "is not a significant contribution to the literature of New Mexico" but illustrates rather "the dilettantism in New Mexico literature." Robert Gallegos' erotic poems, according to Bruce-Novoa, "are trite and unexciting." I wish each of the contributors to the volume had observed the same standards as these two discriminating critics. When they compliment such contemporary New Mexico writers as Nash Candelaria and Cordelia Candelaria, then, their praise seems neither forced nor facile.

Gary Scharnhorst
University of New Mexico

Damming the Colorado: The Rise of the Lower Colorado River Authority 1933–1939. By John A. Adams, Jr. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1990. xvii + 161 pp. Illustrations, maps, charts, tables, notes, bibliography, index. $32.50.)

This book examines the origins and development of the Lower Colorado River Authority which gave rise to a number of dams and power plants in central Texas during the 1930s. The author brings to light political and technical dimensions of the story, though he is less clear about the social and economic context from which LCRA arose.

Adams begins with a chapter tracing the history of floods along the Colorado and unsuccessful attempts by private enterprise to build dams to manage them. He then turns to the Great Depression and the New Deal in Texas. With demands for work relief mounting, the federal government saw a way to help the unemployed and at the same time erect dams to help the state's economy have a more secure foundation. Money for initial construction came from agencies like the PWA whose director Harold Ickes promised more funding once Texas established administrative control over the river. The state legislature did so in 1934 when it passed a bill creating the Lower Colorado River Authority. Thousands of workers now began to build Buchanan and Marshall Ford dams.

The entity known as LCRA stirred controversy, much like the more famous TVA. Texas ranchers became nervous about their water rights, chambers of commerce feared an erosion of free enterprise, and private power companies saw a threat to their own livelihood from publically produced hydroelectric power. One result, as Adams points out, was that LCRA underwent considerable change during these six years, at first being interested in flood control and irrigation and only later establishing a policy more in keeping with TVA—to produce and market power.

The reasons for this shift in LCRA's purpose would seem to be important yet they are not made very clear. The reader must wade through high level

bureaucratic maneuvering, legal debates and court cases about public power, and numerous details about building the dams. The prose is dull and the focus stays on bureaucratic and legal matters which may have been important but can only have been an expression of underlying economic and social forces.

It is the deeper context of social and economic life that is lacking in the book. The people who seem to count the most are political figures and high level officials in Washington like Harold Ickes and Elwood Mead and Texas Congressmen James Buchanan and his successor—the young Lyndon Johnson. Adams is surely right to point out their parts in the story but what about the people of central Texas and their communities? What economic and social aspirations did they have and why was the lower Colorado especially significant? How many rural Texans yearned to have electrical power and why was the absence of it a critical factor in their lives? For all his interest in politics the author provides little analysis of public opinion. It would be refreshing to know more about how residents in the state looked upon this massive water project.

Adams sees LCRA as a great success. It brought low cost power, jobs for the unemployed, and construction contracts for businesses badly in need of a boost. He also sees it in the great tradition of federal conservation in its careful management of multiple resources. Adams did not intend to write a full scale history of LCRA up to the present—yet it is hard not to wonder to what degree its success has been maintained in the years since. In general, because of this book's limited time frame, it will be of less interest to environmental historians than to scholars of the New Deal in Texas.

Mark W. T. Harvey
North Dakota State University

Benjamin Capps and the South Plains: A Literary Relationship. By Lawrence Clayton. (Denton: University of North Texas Press, 1990. 205 pp. Bibliography, index. $19.95.)

The Texas Legacy of Katherine Anne Porter. By James T. F. Tanner. (Denton: University of North Texas Press, 1990. 237 pp. Bibliography, index. $19.95.)

Katherine Anne Porter and Texas: An Uneasy Relationship. Edited by Clinton Machann and William Bedford Clark. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1990. xxiii + 191 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $29.50.)

Students of Western literature should take careful note of the University of North Texas Press' new Texas Writers Series, inaugurated last year by Judy Alter's *Elmer Kelton and West Texas: A Literary Relationship.* The Clayton and Tanner volumes on Benjamin Capps and Katherine Anne Porter reviewed here are the second and third numbers in the series, which promises to become a handy repository of level-headed biographical and critical appraisal of major Texas literary figures. Works in progress include a study of Larry McMurtry by Tom Pilkington, and volumes on Rolando Hinojosa and George Sessions Perry. Featuring a format similar to the Twayne United States Authors Series, each TWS volume offers a biographical section, followed by chapters on the

author's work categorized by subject or theme, and concluding with a handy bibliography of primary and secondary works, sometimes briefly annotated. The sturdy 5×7 library binding without dust jacket signifies that these books are meant to be *read:* they fit comfortably into coat pocket, purse, or briefcase, inviting casual subway or bedtime reading and promising a lifetime of shelf wear.

Benjamin Capps is not a familiar figure to literary critics, and Clayton's volume is the first book-length study of his work. This neglect is partly a result of Capps' relatively limited output—though twelve books of fiction and nonfiction are certainly a respectable *corpus* for a still-active writer—and partly a result of Capps' distaste for self-promotion. But primarily it is because Capps falls between two stools: he writes about the West, which is a sure ticket to critical oblivion, yet his books are not formula Westerns.

Instead of being ignored by both the literary and popular audiences, Capps ought to appeal to both, for his books offer both literary depth and exciting action. Clayton's study will not reach the drugstore paperback reader, but it ought to encourage serious critics to take a look at Capps. In his middle chapters, where he gives detailed readings to Capps' Anglo novels, his Indian novels, and his historical nonfiction, Clayton reveals a literary craftsman with a rare skill at incorporating historical themes into his fiction, and a searching eye for complexities of human motivation and character.

Writers of fiction and nonfiction will find especially appealing Clayton's chapter on "The Writer and His Craft," where he not only explains Capps' intense work routine and research techniques, but also gives Capps' reasons for emphasizing historical themes and characters even in the face of sharp criticism from historians and other novelists. Clayton concludes with the claim that "Capps's work entitles him to belong to the ranks of the very best writers" (p. 159). Perhaps. He certainly deserves a wider readership and closer critical attention, and Clayton has given him a good boost toward both.

The other two books considered here focus on the complex personality of Katherine Anne Porter, the Texas themes that figure centrally in many of her stories, and the ambivalent relationship between Porter and her native state. Born into modest circumstances in Indian Creek, Texas, and largely self-educated, Porter was embarrassed by her background and in autobiographical recollections falsified her humble origins. As she developed as a writer, she found it expedient to escape from Texas in order to practice her craft in more congenial environments in Mexico and the eastern United States.

And yet Texas had a grip on her, both literarily and personally, that she never escaped. Both of the volumes reviewed here emphasize the Texas elements in her stories, including some tales not generally thought to be Texas-inspired. And both books focus on the decisive importance in her personal life of the Texas Institute of Letters' rejection in 1939 of her *Pale Horse, Pale Rider* for their annual award in favor of J. Frank Dobie's *Apache Gold, Yaqui Silver.* That, and the failure of the University of Texas to carry out what she understood as its promise to create a special library to house her papers, frustrated her attempted reconciliation with Texas, and she deposited her papers with the University of Maryland. Only late in life, when Howard Payne University

awarded her an honorary degree, did her anger at her native state finally abate, and she was buried beside her mother at Indian Creek.

Tanner and several contributors to the Machann-Clark collection explore a feminist interpretation of Porter's rejection of and by Texas. According to this thesis, Texas culture and the Texas literary establishment were too male dominated to provide literary material and recognition for a creative and independent woman.

In fact, things are less simple. As noted above, Porter's expatriation was little more than physical, for her stories are deeply rooted in Texas soil. And ascribing her award rejection to male chauvinism seems at least partly sour grapes. Some of the Machann-Clark contributors, particularly Porter's biographer, Joan Givner, promote Porter's claim to the award by denigrating Dobie's book, which in fact is an excellent study of the folklore of treasure hunting. One cannot exactly accuse Porter of deliberately courting rejection to confirm her feelings about Texas by competing for an award from an organization with a well-known chauvinistic bias, but she ought perhaps to have been better prepared for rejection, and her melodramatic reaction when it came seems a bit petulant.

Of these two Porter studies, Tanner's is more comprehensive and conservative in its conclusions, and constitutes an excellent introduction to Porter's work and the extensive interpretive literature. But the Machann-Clark collection offers some worthwhile entertainment and insights. Primary among those are the reminiscences of critic Cleanth Brooks and Porter's nephew Paul Porter, who report some of Porter's ascerbic humor and offer views of her insecurity about her homemade education. Both books belong in the collection of anyone with even a casual interest in Katherine Anne Porter.

Gary Topping
Utah State Historical Society

Palo Duro Canyon: A Monument to the Story of the Texas South Plains. Produced by Roger Lindley. (Amarillo: Lindley-Ockander International Television, 1990. Video Tape. $19.95.)

Palo Duro Canyon: A Monument to the Story of the Texas South Plains, produced by Roger Lindley, provides an excellent example of the strengths and weaknesses of video media for historical presentations. The visual images in Lindley's production capture the essence of the Llano Estacado; the Palo Duro Canyon scenes are often breathtaking in their beauty. Further, the use of clips from the 1916 movie *Old Texas,* produced by cowman Charles Goodnight, adds an interesting historical perspective. All things considered, the visual technique is excellent.

Nevertheless, no amount of technical excellence can overcome a poorly written script. The story line, loosely centered around Palo Duro Canyon, jumps back and forth from subject to subject in a most disconcerting and confusing manner. Presented in the vernacular, the narration tends to lose impact when it describes events and people in colloquial and pejorative terms: for instance, Palo Duro was formed "round about a million years ago" and

Coronado appears foolish because he "fell for" a plot perpetrated by his Native American guide. These and other simplistic explanations and characterizations of events and personages tend to trivialize the story.

The narrative also contains several inaccurate statements. For example, can one really believe that Coronado's entourage had never seen a hail storm before coming onto the Plains? Further, the settlement of New Mexico was actually accomplished in 1598, with the Oñate entrada, not in 1580, as the narrator would have us believe. Finally, serious inaccuracy develops when the author begins to categorize various Comanche bands as "tribes." This gives a false impression of Comanche political organization, leading the viewer to believe that there was more than one "Comanche tribe." Native Americans will vigorously object to the author's designation of them as "savages"; the author gives the impression that the indigenous occupants of the Llano spent most of their time committing unspeakable atrocities against "palefaces," as he calls white settlers. Meanwhile, other typical myths and misconceptions about Native American cultures are perpetuated, for example, one that Indian "men snoozed in the shade while the women did all the work."

Although the video is correct in general historical outline, these and a myriad other glaring inaccuracies show that this video does not offer an accurate presentation of the Llano's cultural history. Worse, it exhibits a strong Anglo bias. Watched with muted sound, it provides excellent images of the Llano Estacado. The film might be useful in promoting tourism, but viewers should be extremely wary of using it as an educational tool.

Bobby Weaver
National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center

Modern Brazil: Elites and Masses in Historical Perspective. Edited by Michael L. Conniff and Frank D. McCann. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1989. xxiv + 305 pp. Map, chart, tables, notes, index. $33.95.)

This collection of essays about late nineteenth- and twentieth-century Brazilian history is organized around the concepts of "elites," defined as those with high status, wealth, and political power, and "masses," the disadvantaged who lack such status, wealth, or power. Most of the contributors include the results of new research in their syntheses of the history of the segment of the elites or masses in which they specialize.

Almost half the book is dedicated to the elites. Joseph Love and Bert Barickman's essay compares regional elites to each other, finding that the composite elite is made up of a much greater proportion of proprietors than the elites of the U.S. or Mexico. Michael Conniff describes the evolution of the national political elite, and Frank McCann studies the composition and politics of the military. Steven Topik analyzes the economic elites of the Old Republic and their business associations, while Eli Diniz argues that the post-1930 industrial elite actively promoted its interests with and through successive governments, though rarely reaching a consensus on the political course to be taken.

The section on the masses opens with an essay by Eul-Soo Pang on agrarian change in the Northeast, which summarizes banditry and messianism, but does not address other contemporary or later changes, such as the process of proletarianization, the rise of rural protests and organization, and the drive for land reform. Thomas Holloway studies immigration in the rural South, demonstrating that though immigrants undoubtedly belonged to the masses, in many instances they were upwardly mobile. Michael Hall and Marco Aurélio Garcia summarize the history of urban labor movements from the late nineteenth century through the constitutional convention of the 1980s. Sam Adamo analyzes the question of race in the composition of the *povo*, people.

The last section traces connections between the elites and masses. Robert Levine analyzes the evolving ways the elites have viewed the povo, and Joseph Straubhaar describes the development of mass communications that promote the consumer culture, but have had to adapt somewhat to mass preferences. Fred Sturm completes the section with an overview of religious institutions that are a meeting place for elites and masses: the Catholic Church, divided into two churches, one *for* the masses, the other *by* the masses; Protestantism, mainly middle-class; Pentecostalism, mainly lower-class; and Umbanda and other Afro-Brazilian religions where the greatest commingling takes place.

The book has no chapter on women, though there are occasional references to women throughout and the epilogue presents a brief summary of historic changes in women's condition. Despite this shortcoming, students of Brazil will find this book a very useful overview of the state-of-the-art scholarship on elites and masses.

Muriel Nazzari
Indiana University, Bloomington

Texas: A Modern History. David G. McComb. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1989. vii + 197 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. $24.95 cloth, $12.95 paper.)

This brief narrative history is, as the title promises, in some ways a "modern" history. The book is up-to-date in terms of scholarly underpinnings and attitudes. Unlike the popular account by T. R. Fehrenbach, McComb's work is free of excessive Texas chauvinism and reflective of recent scholarship on minorities. It gives ample attention to the economic forces of modernization and, as expected given his previous scholarship, urbanization. Further, the work focuses to an unusual degree on post–World War II Texas. McComb chronicles events in recent history (in fact through the 1980s) around the theme of the decline of the Texas "mystique."

At the same time there is a traditional quality to this "modern" history. In terms of style McComb has produced a good "old fashioned" narrative. The readability is improved further by the inclusion of some fifty-three "sidebars" giving more in-depth or anecdotal coverage to topics of special interest. Every reader will no doubt have some favorites among these; mine were the entries on the armadillo, Jean Laffite, "The Eyes of Texas," James Stephen Hogg, the Balinese Room of Galveston, and "Babe" Didrikson Zaharias. The book also

contains an ample number of excellent photographs and a few well-chosen maps.

Perhaps the cardinal test of a book is the extent to which it fulfills the stated purpose. McComb attempted to provide, in his own words, "a brief, narrative history of Texas written for the adult reader who wishes to probe into the ethos of a people, taste the unique flavor of the culture, and experience the rhythm of development." *Texas: A Modern History* serves this ambitious function and adds some stimulating interpretive insights as well, especially on that elusive question of the "character" of the state and its people. It makes a minimum of factual error (for example two dates are off by one year) and provides solid coverage of the standard topics (including geography) that a broad study should include. McComb also gives an unusual amount of attention to culture and the arts. His book deserves a wide readership in both the scholarly community and the general public.

Paul D. Lack
McMurry College

The American West: A Narrative Bibliography and a Study in Regionalism. By Charles F. Wilkinson. (Niwot: University Press of Colorado, 1989. xiv + 144 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography. $19.95 cloth, $9.95 paper.)

"What is the difference between hubris and chutzpah?" asks the novice. "Well," says the old man, "When Prometheus stole fire from the gods, that was hubris. It would have been chutzpah if he had tried to sell it back."

Some readers will surely accuse Charles Wilkinson of either hubris or chutzpah in attempting to synthesize the vast array of literature on "the American West" into a sensible, comprehensible, and small package. The realization of such an ambitious project must fall short. After all, the American West as a concept is now more than 150 years old and has generated vast quantities of words—words of description, words of analysis, words filled with sensitivity and intuition, words filled with greed, destruction, and damnation. How can one person expect to bring sense to this chaos? With flair (make that chutzpah)!

Wilkinson, a professor of law at the University of Colorado, organizes the West into its four component parts, its four primary colors: the events, the people, the terrain, the ideas. The varied hues within each color are the subthemes. Under "The People," for example, Wilkinson has a major heading "The Institutions," and under that rubric just four: the Forest Service, the Navajo Nation, the Weyerhaeuser Company, and the Sierra Club. You gotta love someone who thinks like that!

To continue the spectrum of colors analogy, add to Wilkinson's four primary colors white (a prefatory essay titled "Defining the West") and black (a brief postscript titled "A Word on the Future of the West"—not at all grim, hopeful in fact) and you have a picture of the entire book, except for the bibliography. Whether their subject is "Land and Species Preservation," "The Johnson County War," or one of dozens of other typical topics, Wilkinson's essays are dense with ideas and references to published sources, always cited by number to the bibliography that concludes the book.

The bibliography serves as a kind of topical index. Each title listed is accompanied by reference to the pages in the text where it is mentioned. The bibliographic entries are complete enough so that any reader should be able to locate the item in a library or bookstore. And Wilkinson finishes with the same flair that has taken him through the book, for when the final title is listed its number is 488; no nifty rounding to 500 great books, no apologies.

Criticizing Wilkinson's choices would be easy. He lists four of his own books and five separate issues of the magazine *Alaska Geographic*, while listing only one of Tony Hillerman's novels (and not the best at that); and he doesn't include John Graves, whose book *Goodbye to a River* has been called by no less an authority than A. C. Greene "the best book about Texas ever written."

So what? This eclectic, opiniontedbook will stimulate any reader's ideological juices and is sure to please the thoughtful environmentalist with its attention to our problems and possibilities. It will suggest to every reader at least a dozen books he or she never read but should. It will add to almost everyone's perspective on the growth and history of the American West. Try it, you'll like it—even if you don't it will be good for you!

W. David Laird
University of Arizona Library

Book Notes

Life in the Pueblos. By Ruth Underhill. (Santa Fe: Ancient City Press, 1992. v + 154 pp. Illustrations, maps. $12.95 paper.)

Tough Times in Rough Places: Personal Narratives of Adventure, Death and Survival on the Western Frontier. Edited by Neil B. Carmony and David E. Brown. (Silver City, New Mexico: High-Lonesome Books, 1992. 296 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliography. $12.95 paper.)

Roy Bean: Law West of the Pecos. By C. L. Sonnichsen. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1991. xvi + 207 pp. Illustrations, map, bibliography. $9.95 paper.)

Waterlily. By Ella Cara Deloria. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. xii + 244 pp. $8.95 paper.)

Prairie Plants and Their Environment: A Fifty-Year Study in the Midwest. By J. E. Weaver. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1991. xi + 276 pp. Illustrations, maps, charts, tables, bibliography, index. $12.50 paper.)

Regional Studies: The Interplay of Land and People. Edited by Glen E. Lich. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1992. xiii + 181 pp. Maps, tables, notes. $32.50.)

The Omaha Tribe. By Alice C. Fletcher and Francis La Flesche. (Lincoln:

University of Nebraska Press, 1992. 660 pp. Illustrations, map, appendix, index. 2 vols. $12.95 each, paper.)

Zuni Ceremonialism. By Ruth L. Bunzel. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1992. xl + 368 pp. Charts, table, notes. $18.95 paper.)

Taking the Wheel: Women and the Coming of the Motor Age. By Virginia Scharff. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1992. xi + 219 pp. Illustrations, tables, notes, index. $13.95 paper.)

Personal Recollections and Observations of General Nelson A. Miles: Embracing a Brief View of the Civil War, Or From New England to the Golden Gate. By General Nelson A. Miles. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1992. xxvii + 591 pp. Illustrations. 2 vols. $11.95 each, paper.)

To Build in a New Land: Ethnic Landscapes in North America. Edited by Allen G. Noble. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992. x + 455 pp. Illustrations, maps, charts, tables, notes, bibliography, index. $65.00 cloth, $29.95 paper.)

American Indian Archery. By Reginald and Gladys Laubin. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1991. xii + 179 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $14.95 paper.)

A Cycle of the West. By John G. Neihardt. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1992. xii + 522 pp. Map, appendixes. $100.00.)

Buried Unsung: Louis Tikas and the Ludlow Massacre. By Zeese Papanikolas. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1991. xix + 331 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $11.95 paper.)

Goin' Railroading: Two Generations of Colorado Stories. By Margaret Coel. (Boulder: Pruett Publishing Company, 1991. xiii + 180 pp. Illustrations, map, bibliography. $15.95 paper.)

With Santa Anna in Texas: A Personal Narrative of the Revolution. By José Enrique de la Peña. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1992. xxix + 202 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. $12.95 paper.)

Canyoneering: The San Rafael Swell. By Steve Allen. (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1992. xviii + 256 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliography. $14.95 paper.)

An End and a Beginning: The South Coast and Los Angeles, 1850–1887. By Joseph S. O'Flaherty. (Los Angeles: The Historical Society of Southern California, 1992. 223 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $24.95.)

Those Powerful Years: The South Coast and Los Angeles, 1887–1917. By Joseph S. O'Flaherty. (Los Angeles: The Historical Society of Southern California, 1992. 357 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $29.95.)

Mirage-Land: Images of Nevada. By Wilbur S. Shepperson. (Reno: University of Nevada Press, 1992. xix + 190 pp. Notes, index. $19.95 paper.)

The Apaches: Eagles of the Southwest. By Donald E. Worcester (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1992. xvi + 389 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $14.95 paper.)

Tahoe Heritage: The Bliss Family of Glenbrook, Nevada. By Sessions S. Wheeler and William W. Bliss. (Reno: University of Nevada Press, 1992. xv + 154 pp. Illustrations, map, notes, index. $19.95.)

Crazy Horse: The Strange Man of the Oglalas. By Mari Sandoz. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1992. xxvi + 428 pp. Map, notes, bibliography. $11.95 paper.)

Hell on the Border: He Hanged Eighty-Eight Men. By S. W. Harman. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1992. xxix + 728 pp. Illustrations, tables, index. $50.00 cloth, $19.95 paper.)

The Story of the Mine: As Illustrated by the Great Comstock Lode of Nevada. By Charles Howard Shinn. (Reno: University of Nevada Press, 1980. xv + 277 pp. Illustrations, notes. $12.95 paper.)

The United States and Latin America: Myths and Stereotypes of Civilization and Nature. By Fredrick B. Pike. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1992. xix + 442 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. $40.00 cloth, $19.95 paper.)

The Lost Cause: The Confederate Exodus to Mexico. By Andrew Rolle. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1992. xii + 252 pp. Illustrations, map, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. $14.95 paper.)