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Book Reviews

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Travels in Mexico and California. By A. B. Clarke. Edited by Anne M. Perry. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1989. xxix + 143 pp. Illustrations, map, notes, bibliography, index. $17.50.)

Perhaps no other phenomenon spurred the colonization of California as much as the Gold Rush of 1849–1850. Some 300,000 immigrants braved the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains to reach California. An estimated 30,000 people traveled the southern route through Mexico. One of these was Asa Bement Clarke, educator and entrepreneur.

What differentiated Clarke from the thousands of other California Argonauts, as these pioneers were called, is his journal of the six-month ordeal of nearly 3,000 miles. Very few travellers kept notes, unfortunately, even though the nation thirsted for information about California and the Southwest, the vast region conquered in the War with Mexico, 1846–48.

Clarke owned a successful apothecary business in Westfield, Massachusetts. Undoubtedly, his love of history and travel, as much as his interest in mining and trade, motivated him in 1849 to join a party of fellow Americans for the arduous trip to the Pacific. He wrote out his observations in easy-flowing narrative, unlike other journalists who often jotted down data in terse phrases. Editor Anne M. Perry amplifies some of Clarke's comments and places visited with explanations from other comparable sources. In addition, the editor includes two pages of maps to assist the reader through the little-known geography along the trail.

Clarke recorded his impressions of the physical environment, the lifestyles, and economic status of the Mexicans and Indians. He also captured the

Forty-Niners' fear of cholera, Indian attacks, thirst, and starvation in the desert. The wondrous environment fascinated him. Crossing the Continental Divide through the Guadalupe Pass in northern Mexico, he was amazed that an eight-mule team and large wagon could pass through difficult ravines and over rugged mountains. "I do not believe," he wrote, "that Hannibal carried his baggage into Italy by a more difficult mountain passage."

Clarke published his journal in 1852. The republication in its entirety, with Perry's excellent notes, makes this record more readily available for historical study.

Francis C. Kajencki
El Paso, Texas

The McNeills' SR Ranch: 100 Years in Blanco Canyon. By J. C. McNeill, III. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1989. xiii + 205 pp. Illustrations, index. $18.95.)

As the title suggests, "Cap" McNeill's book tells the story of a Texas ranching family that settled east of present-day Lubbock at the end of the open-range era. Since then, four generations of McNeills have raised cattle beneath the Cap Rock escarpment, undeterred by recurrent droughts and erratic livestock prices. Drawing on family business papers and his own recollections, McNeill has written a lively account of operations on a medium-sized cow outfit from its founding to the present.

Originally a Gulf Coast sugar planter, Captain James C. McNeill, Sr., the author's grandfather, turned to ranching after the Civil War when emancipation caused severe labor shortages. Since cattle abounded in Texas during Reconstruction, the captain hoped to profit from a strong demand for beef in northern industrial cities. To care for his growing herd, McNeill sought pasture far to the west of his Brazoria County home in country only recently cleared of opposing Indians. In 1882, he purchased the undivided half interest in twenty-five sections of railroad grant lands in Crosby County, which became the nucleus of the SR Ranch.

Once established, McNeill endured where others failed by stocking the range beyond its capacity and holding ranch expenses to a bare minimum. Subsequently, the captain's children and grandchildren found it necessary to modify his hard-nosed policies and devise new strategies to cope with changing circumstances. In an insightful chapter, McNeill recalls how family members weathered the devastating drought and Depression of the 1930s. When times got tough, the McNeills cheerfully abandoned the Texas "cowboy" stereotype. Some found outside employment in the wholesale grocery and trucking business; others began new enterprises on the ranch, such as certified seed or hog production. Aided by government programs, the clan managed to hang on until World War II brought better conditions.

Gracefully written, McNeill's narrative is supplemented with photographs from his personal collection. Curiously, there are few illustrations to document the changes in SR cattle from longhorns to Herefords to exotic breeds during the last 100 years. For readers unfamiliar with the Cap Rock country, a map

would have been helpful. Despite these small complaints, McNeill's book is a welcome addition to recent studies concerned with Texas ranch history.

John O. Baxter
Santa Fe, New Mexico

The Diario of Christopher Columbus's First Voyage to America 1492–1493. By Oliver Dunn and James E. Kelley, Jr. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1989. xi + 491 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $57.50.)

With the approach of the 1992 Columbian Quincentennial, much scholarly attention is focused on the first landfall in 1492. The basic source for Columbus' first voyage is the copy of the admiral's journal made by Fray Bartolomé de las Casas in the 1530s. Over the years, a number of varied transcriptions of the *Diario*, as well as several English translations, have been published. Scholars of the first voyage have long noted discrepancies between the extant transcripts and the Las Casas manuscript. This volume was prepared to address these differences by providing an accurate transcription and a new translation.

The authors' semipaleographic transcription comes as close as possible to replicating the manuscript in a printed edition. Editorial intervention is largely limited to noting illegible elements, unclear expansions, and postulated reconstructions. The Spanish transcription appears with the English translation en face. To the extent possible, the translation follows the Spanish very literally. Although this method results in an often stilted translation, it invites and facilitates comparison between original and translation. The text is thoroughly annotated with footnotes that describe aspects of the *Diario* not apparent in the transcription; examine important differences between this and Manuel Alvar's 1976 edition of the transcript (inexplicably ignoring Consuelo Varela's 1982 work); and discuss translation difficulties and errors in earlier versions, particularly those of Samuel E. Morison and Cecil Jane (as revised by L. A. Vigneras).

One of the strengths of this work is the meticulous care taken to correct previous mistakes. Tracing the route of Columbus' voyage through the West Indies is challenging enough with the correct information, but the authors have emended scores of significant mistranslations and misinterpretations. In addition, errors that can be attributed only to Las Casas are corrected. Because this is a new translation, it naturally differs markedly from earlier works. In most cases, changes reflect the authors' more literal approach. In a few instances, however, curious minor changes are silently introduced. Surely, Columbus heard "the chirping of crickets," as Morison had it, rather than "the singing of the grasshoppers" (121).

The authors have included a keyword-out-of-context concordance and word-frequency list. Words from the same lemma are generally grouped closely together, and any word from the text can be readily located. This valuable research tool will be of particular use to lexicographers and linguists.

To appreciate the solid contribution to Columbian studies this book makes, it must be noted that it is not intended to supplant earlier works; rather it is meant as a complement and, when necessary, a corrective. This version of the

Diario should inspire future research based on an authoritative text. Dunn and Kelley's book will be of interest to a wide range of scholars, from anthropologists to zoologists, and of invaluable use to Columbian and maritime historians.

Rick Hendricks
University of New Mexico

Preserving Different Pasts: The American National Monuments. By Hal Rothman. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1989. xvii + 255 pp. Illustrations, map, tables, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. $29.95.)

In *Preserving Different Pasts,* Hal Rothman asserts that the Antiquities Act of 1906 is America's most important piece of preservation legislation. In telling the story, he traces national monuments from their origins as archaeological sites in the Southwest to recent presidential proclamations affecting vast natural areas in Alaska.

The distinguishing feature of the Antiquities Act was the provision that a president could protect land for its prehistoric, historic, scientific, or natural features. The legislation was so loosely worded, however, that a succession of presidents used it to establish such diverse national monuments as Grand Canyon, Petrified Forest, Montezuma Castle, Big Hole Battlefield, George Washington Birthplace, and Death Valley.

The act contained serious weaknesses, especially lack of funding and management guidelines. Rothman also contends that the national monuments suffered because of their diversity, and he criticizes Stephen Mather, the Park Service's first director, for supporting large scenic parks at the expense of the monuments. Not until the 1930s—with reorganization of the federal bureaucracy, funding through relief measures to combat the depression, and initiatives under Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes—did the monuments begin to gain widespread recognition and support. Only when Congress provided funding for recreational development after the Second World War did monuments gain equality within the national park system.

Rothman pays particular attention to early efforts to establish and manage national monuments. Through discussion of key individuals, such as Richard Wetherill and Frank Pinkley, he explains the discovery of Indian ruins in the Southwest and their eventual protection from vandals. He notes the clash between individualistic values of the nineteenth century and an emerging concern for protection of public lands in the twentieth century.

Rothman judiciously treats controversial issues and deftly handles administrative history. Although his bibliographic essay scratches only the surface of pertinent secondary literature, his notes (particularly references to National Archives records) are valuable. A well-written addition to the history of preservation efforts in the United States, *Preserving Different Pasts* should please scholars and park visitors alike.

Douglas H. Strong
San Diego State University

The Butte Irish: Class and Ethnicity in an American Mining Town, 1875–1925. By David M. Emmons. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1989. xiii + 443 pp. Illustration, notes, bibliography, index. $25.95.)

Historians in recent years have explored broad new themes in western industrial history and, in the process, have begun to reveal in more depth and detail the complex tapestry of the region's population. David M. Emmons' study of the Irish community in Butte, Montana, is a significant contribution to both ethnic and industrial history.

Through most of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Butte was an industrial city rather than a typical Rocky Mountain mining camp. That character owed much to the presence of a settled population dominated by one ethnic group, the Irish. The promise of high-paying, steady work in mines owned and managed by fellow Irishmen lured thousands of Irish emigrants from the mining camps of the West, and Ireland, to settle in Butte and form the core of the city's Irish community. The Irish who came to Butte before about 1905 brought with them traditions of communalism and painful shared memories of economic failure, social dislocation, and political oppression, which made many of them determined to build a strong and stable community. The Irish immigrant's goal was to make a fair living, including "a home, neighbors of like mind and heart, good health . . . and, most particularly, the steady job necessary to each of the above."

That broadly shared goal made Butte's settled Irish a conservative lot. That conservatism was apparent in the major Irish organizations, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Robert Emmet Literary Association, and the Butte Miners' Union, which represented and protected Irish interests. Through them, the settled Irish enjoyed congenial company, stayed active in the struggle for Irish freedom, provided themselves basic social services, and controlled access to jobs. Because the settled Irish controlled their jobs and their community, they were not drawn to working-class radicalism, making Butte an island of industrial peace for more than three decades. The most important social divisions were not of class, but those between the settled Irish community and the itinerant miners who drifted in and out of town, and between the Irish and everyone else.

Butte's conservative and peaceful character survived only so long as the Irish remained numerically dominant, shared the basic goals of making a fair living and winning freedom for Ireland, and, through their organizations, controlled the city's economic, political, and cultural life. Irish cohesion and domination weakened after 1906 as control of the copper industry passed to outsiders, the Rockefeller interests. The decision to mechanize the mines devalued the settled miners' skills and led to the importation of large numbers of unskilled workers, including non-Irish immigrants. That, added to the political upheavals of World War I, when Irish loyalty became suspect, and postwar economic decline, eroded and finally broke the settled Irish community's unity and power. By about 1920 working class radicalism was more relevant to the aspirations of many Butte workers than were the ethnic identity and goals of the old and, by then, dissolving Irish community.

In piecing together this story, Emmons read widely into the history of the

Irish and other ethnic groups in industrializing America and mined a rich vein of sources including census documents, organization records, manuscript collections, and government documents. He makes excellent use of demographic data to tell his story, without letting the data become the story. *The Butte Irish* is an important book and should find a large audience among mining, labor, and social historians.

James Whiteside
University of Colorado at Boulder

The People's Health: Medicine and Anthropology in a Navajo Community. By John Adair, Kurt W. Deuschle, and Clifford R. Barnett. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1989. xxvii + 286 pp. Illustrations, tables, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. $27.50 cloth, $14.95 paper.)

When scientist and humanist René Dubos wrote of creating "a hospital without walls," he was hopeful that physicians would become aware of a wide range of community problems that would allow them to broaden the scope of medical care. *The People's Health* is an account of a field experiment carried out on the Navajo reservation between 1955 and 1961 to test such a possibility. Cornell University and the U.S. Public Health Service, together with the Navajo tribe, established a health-care program in a rural, isolated area that tested concepts applicable to people worldwide in similar socioeconomic circumstances. The key to success, and the focus of this book, was the degree of collaboration and cooperation between social scientists and members of the health sciences and profession. At the Many Farms–Rough Rock project site, the outcome was mixed although the prognosis for success was hopeful.

The People's Health was originally published in 1970 and has since gone out of print. In this edition, Stanford University anthropologist Clifford R. Barnett joins earlier authors John Adair, professor of anthropology at San Francisco State, and Kurt W. Deuschle, of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York. The result is nine chapters from the earlier edition plus three new chapters and additional bibliographical material. This edition includes an important comparative discussion of the indigenous curing system and modern medicine. Although limited to a specialized audience, this study contributes insights gained from the Many Farms–Rough Rock experiment and how they can be applied to the field of community and family-oriented medicine, which has continued to expand since 1970.

Considered a success among the Navajo, the project nevertheless posed several problems for the innovators, including that twentieth-century nemesis, bureaucracy; federal and university regulations and requirements frequently hampered the application of simple procedures. The greatest success was the use of Navajos as health workers who were able to bridge the two cultures both as interpreters and as former patients. Overall, the experiment reinforced the importance of understanding not only the culture of the recipients but also the beliefs, values, and structuring of the society of the caregivers. For these reasons, *The People's Health* should be a valuable source for those institutions

training nurses, doctors, and administrators extending modern medicine to people of other cultures.

Sandra K. Schackel
Boise State University

Phoenix: The History of a Southwestern Metropolis. By Bradford Luckingham. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1989. xi + 316 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables, notes, index. $29.95.)

Bradford Luckingham, who has previously written essays about Arizona's capital in his *The Urban Southwest* (1982) and in Richard Bernard and Bradley Rice's *Sunbelt Cities* (1983), has now produced a full-blown history of Phoenix and the Valley of the Sun. This attractive, well-written narrative should be welcomed by residents and urban historians alike.

Conventionally organized, and generally more descriptive than analytical, this urban biography traces the growth of the city from its origins in the late 1860s to today's sprawling metropolis. More than half the text is devoted to the years since 1941, a focus that at first seems overly skewed toward the contemporary. Luckingham demonstrates, however, that the World War II decade really *was* a transitional, "take-off" period, and that the past forty or so years deserve extended treatment. Population figures tell the story. In 1940 Phoenix claimed 65,000 residents; twenty years later the figure stood at 440,000. The rate of growth during the 1950s—311 percent, highest of the nation's major cities—marks a true watershed in the history of Phoenix.

Several themes recur throughout the book. The author emphasizes the importance of transportation developments to the city's growth, while also noting the persistent inadequacy of public transportation in a community whose residents long ago "privatized the commuting experience" (51). There are also cogent discussions of "taming" the environment by means of water reclamation projects and the early, widespread adoption of air conditioning. The relationship of the Phoenix area and the federal government, especially during and after World War II, and the physical expansion of the city via annexation, are covered in some detail. And Luckingham forthrightly addresses the problems faced by minority groups in a city that "from its founding was run by Anglos for Anglos" (8). This reviewer was particularly impressed with the author's chapter on "The Boom Years" (1941–1960) and his discussion of Phoenix city government, especially the rise, impact, and demise of the reformist but elitist Charter Government Committee.

A few quibbles. First, much of the introductory chapter is repeated, sometimes virtually verbatim, later in the volume. This creates an annoying sense of literary *deja vu*. Second, the author's claim that "Arizona is one of the most urban states in the nation" (1) because its population is concentrated in Phoenix and Tucson seems specious. (By this reasoning Alaska, with over half its population in the three largest cities, is also an "urban state.") It would be more accurate to say that the *population* of Arizona is among the most *urbanized* in the nation. Finally, although the volume appears thoroughly researched and

well documented, the footnote numbers are often so widely separated in the text that it is impossible to pinpoint the source for a particular fact or quotation.

These caveats aside, Luckingham has done a workmanlike job telling the story of a fascinating city. Phoenicians, Arizonans, and those interested in the urban history of the Southwest will find this book enjoyable and informative.

Robert G. Barrows
Indiana University–Purdue University at Indianapolis

Victorian Bonanza: Victorian Architecture of the Rocky Mountain West. By Scott S. Warren and Beth Lamberson Warren. (Flagstaff, Arizona: Northland Publishing, 1989. ix + 142 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $19.95 paper.)

The Victorian period in America produced an astounding variety of architectural styles, using a developing Industrial Age technology to explore the infinite possibilities of form, texture, ornamentation, and materials. Opening to settlement while Victorian architecture rose to the forefront, the Rocky Mountain West provided a spectacular setting for the construction of buildings—even whole towns—in the romantic, eclectic, flamboyant styles of the times. Such styles made particularly appropriate expressions of mining boom optimism and adventuresome spirit. *Victorian Bonanza* celebrates what the authors call "some of the finest examples of one of civilization's greatest artistic pursuits—architectural design—in the most improbable of settings—the Rocky Mountains."

New Mexico and Arizona were included in this study, along with the Rocky Mountain states of Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado, because their development was directly related to the region as a whole. Following an overview of the Victorian period and the settlement of the Rockies, the book details the characteristics of Victorian styles found within the region. Significant Victorian architectural stock surviving in each state is then examined with the potential tourist in mind: brief histories are given for each featured community along with information on historic districts and available walking tours. Readers will appreciate the glossary of architectural terms but may wish that a map had been included.

Scott Warren's color photographs effectively capture the spirit of Victorian architecture in the West—sometimes whimsical, sometimes majestic—whether the buildings are juxtaposed against towering mountains, azure skies, or (as in one poignant Denver example) glass-and-cement skyscrapers. Because many of the photographic subjects sport distinctly 1980s-style "Painted Ladies" color schemes, however, the illustrations should not be regarded as truly authentic representations of Victorian appearance.

Victorian Bonanza will undoubtedly generate new appreciation for (and perhaps an increased desire to preserve) the architectural gems in that "most improbable of settings—the Rocky Mountains."

Susan Berry
Silver City Museum

Ceremonies of the Pawnee. By James R. Murie. Edited by Douglas R. Parks. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press/American Indian Studies Research Institute, Indiana University, 1989. xiv + 497 pp. Illustrations, charts, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. $46.00 cloth, $19.95 paper.)

Pawnee ceremonialism embodied elaborate ritual based on celestial forces. As a result, the Pawnee ceremonial cycle not only differed in scope from that of nearly every other Great Plains tribe, but it was also more complex than those of their neighboring tribes. The Nebraska Pawnee's emphasis on detailed ritual has provided abundant opportunities for focused, singular studies on visible (and therefore) extraordinary practices such as the Morning Star Ceremony that involved human sacrifice. James Murie reversed that tendency to concentrate on the exceptional by organizing the yearly Pawnee ceremonial cycle into this single study.

Murie, son of a Skiri Pawnee mother and a Scot father, lived in Pawnee, Oklahoma, most of his life. Educated at Hampton Institute, Murie returned to Oklahoma, finding employment at the Pawnee Agency. Eventually he worked for several ethnologists including George Bird Grinnell, Alice Fletcher, George Dorsey, and Clark Wissler. From 1912 until 1921, Murie was a part-time field researcher for the Bureau of American Ethnology.

The history of Murie's manuscript is just as enlightening as the author's study of Pawnee rites. Under Wissler's editorial guidance, Murie's manuscript was prepared in 1921 for publication by the Bureau of American Ethnology, but Murie's sudden death and serious linguistic problems blocked publication. The manuscript was not published until 1981 when Douglas R. Parks prepared Murie's invaluable observations of Pawnee ceremonial life for publication as Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology, No. 27.

Ceremonies of the Pawnee is divided into two sections: Part I: The Skiri, and Part II: The Southern Bands. The first section is more complete than the second because it encompasses the yearly Skiri ceremonial cycle beginning with the spring rites and ending with the fall and winter rites. Murie also includes special bundle ceremonies not part of the yearly Skiri ceremonial cycle. In Part II, Murie richly describes three southern band ceremonies that he witnessed in the twentieth century (several Skiri participated in the Bear Dance of the Pitahawirata). The narrative's heavy emphasis on Skiri rites reflects Murie's interest in the Skiri of which he was a band member.

For decades, Pawnee scholars, notably Gene Weltfish and Alexander Lesser, cited Murie's unpublished manuscript. Now, with two recent printings, Murie's never-to-be-duplicated observations of (primarily Skiri) Pawnee ceremonial life are readily available. That access is important because each time Murie's work is consulted, another vital dimension of Pawnee life is revealed.

Richmond L. Clow
University of Montana

Letters from the Southwest, September 20, 1884, to March 14, 1885. By Charles Lummis. Edited by James W. Byrkit. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1989. xlix + 309 pp. Illustrations, map, bibliography, index. $29.95.)

During his audacious excursion on foot from Ohio to California, Charles Fletcher Lummis discovered the desert Southwest. The region's stark physical

beauty and its indigenous Indian and Hispanic cultures completely captivated him. For the rest of his life, he devoted himself to the task of explaining the region to his fellow Americans and to the unceasing promotion of its many virtues. As author and editor, he engaged in the zealous advocacy of all things southwestern, laying, in James Byrkit's words, "the cornerstone for a monumental edifice of Southwest romantic imagery" (p. xvii). Yet, despite his crucial role in the development of the modern Southwest, Lummis has received little scholarly attention until recently.

James Byrkit, by going back to Lummis' first acquaintance with the Southwest, has contributed significantly to our understanding of this complex personality. In his fine edition of Lummis' letters to the *Chillicothe (Ohio) Leader* during the "tramp," Byrkit reveals the "open, natural and intimate" (p. xxvi) aspects of Lummis' character that his carefully crafted memoir, *A Tramp Across the Continent* (1892), in large measure concealed. These letters, when contrasted with the account given in *A Tramp,* also highlight Lummis' willingness to indulge in embellishments or even "prevarication" (p. xvii) to dramatize or romanticize his stories or to heighten the odds against which he struggled, almost invariably with success. The letters to the *Leader,* however, also demonstrate his acute powers of observation and reportage, his very quick wit, and his remarkable adaptability. Through the letters, one can follow Lummis' transformation from wary New Englander into "passionate Southwesterner" (p. xxvi) as his reactions progress from suspicion to bemused tolerance to unrestrained (and uncritical) enthusiasm. At the same time, the reader has the pleasure of following a vivid and insightful first-hand description of the Far Southwest as seen by a perceptive outsider.

Students of both the "crusader in corduroy" and the history of the Southwest in the late nineteenth century thus will find these letters a valuable source of information. They will also discover that the editor and the publisher, through their labors, have greatly enhanced the value of the finished volume. Professor Byrkit has prepared a shrewd and intelligent commentary on the letters and on the larger patterns of Lummis' life, enlisting Lummis in the ranks of the New England patrician reformers known as "Mugwumps." Here Byrkit may rely more upon Richard Hofstadter's speculations about "status anxieties" than the evidence for those speculations would warrant. Nonetheless, he has written a thoughtful and provocative appraisal of Lummis. The University of Arizona Press, for its part, has produced an attractive, readable book illustrated by some of Lummis' photographs and a useful endpaper map. A larger selection of photographs and more editorial annotations would have been welcome additions, but their absence detracts only slightly from the final product. Professor Byrkit and the University of Arizona Press deserve our congratulations as well as our thanks for restoring these intriguing documents to public view.

Peter J. Blodgett
Huntington Library

Adventures in Conservation with Franklin D. Roosevelt. By Irving Brant. (Flagstaff, Arizona: Northland Publishing, 1988. x + 348 pp. Illustrations, maps, table, notes, index. $24.95.)

Adventures in Conservation with Franklin D. Roosevelt is an excellent primary source document that offers a clear day-to-day picture of the evolution of conservation policy during the New Deal. Irving Brant, an Iowa newspaperman, was an influential spokesman for the idea of conservation, and his reminisces show the political process in action as well as the influence of private citizens upon it. Brant is not shy about claiming credit for success, and he repeatedly displays a partisan perspective. Yet his first-hand account shows in vivid detail the major conservation battles of the 1930s and 1940s from Olympic National Park to Jackson Hole.

This book offers an interesting counterpoint to the recently published memoir of Horace Albright, the director of the Park Service from 1928 to 1933. Unlike Albright, Brant was outside of the government, and as a result, he was often unaware of the political issues that separated federal agencies. Albright was a master politician and intimidator, while Brant functioned as a crusader, riding into situations with the belief that he was right and his opponents wrong. He took sides, lobbied long and loud, and asserts that he wielded great influence during the New Deal. Like most oral histories or reminisces, Brant's is a little awkward; confined by the limits of his personal experience, he often gives the impression that events occurred in a vacuum propelled forward by his enthusiasm. In reality, some of the instances he recounts have been documented by historians or recounted by other participants; many are far more complicated than Brant remembers.

These problems do not decrease Brant's credibility or undermine his veracity. His perspective reflects the values of conservation advocates during the 1930s and 1940s, which in itself goes a long way toward explaining the intensity and animosity generated not only in inter- and intradepartmental controversy, but also that between advocates of management and opponents of the concept of a regulated society. Brant gives his side of a complicated story. If it is a bit self-serving, it is no more so than other similar accounts. Historians of the conservation battles of the New Deal now have another important primary source to consult as they explore the history of natural resource policy in the U.S.

Hal Rothman
Wichita State University

Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847–1940: A Guide. By Thomas Carter and Peter Goss. (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1988. vii + 192 pp. Illustrations, bibliography. $36.00 paper.)

This guide, based on research conducted for the Utah Historical Society, will prove useful to the general reader and to the specialist. To the former it offers an excellent introduction to common historic floor plans and architectural

styles, whereas to the latter it provides a system for categorizing residential, commercial, and public buildings constructed between the mid-nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries.

Much of the guide focuses on single-family houses. In classifying such structures, authors Thomas Carter and Peter Goss recommend a two-pronged approach that identifies each house according to its basic form or floor plan and its secondary stylistic features. For example, houses built before 1900 might have a single-cell, double-cell, hall-parlor, central-passage, side-passage, temple-form, or cross-wing floor plan whereas such features as the shape of the roof and the use of decorative trim might denote one or more of sixteen different styles. Although sometimes builders drew inspiration from a variety of models and owners made changes when new styles came into vogue, the combination of form and features was not simply a matter of mix and match. The temple-form floor plan almost always occurred in combination with the Greek Revival style whereas the asymmetrical massing of the Queen Anne style typically depended on a side-passage floor plan.

As the illustrations, captions, text, and glossary familiarize readers with the vocabulary of architectural forms and styles, they also convey a significant theme. Style has never been a matter reserved for expensive, architect-designed houses. Although such houses might constitute the purest, most fully elaborated examples of a particular style, elements of that style will appear in far more moderately priced houses and even extremely modest ones. Indeed, the catholicity of Carter and Goss' treatment is remarkable. One house, cited as an example of the International style, is known among Logan residents as "the Frank Lloyd Wrong house." The other examples included seem better suited to their sites.

Nevertheless, as some older houses are being bulldozed to make way for parking lots and apartments and more and more aluminum siding covers up the distinguishing features of others, this book reminds us of the richness of the architectural heritage we are in danger of losing. A copy of *Utah's Historic Architecture* accompanied me to a meeting of the local planning commission that concerned my 1920s neighborhood of bungalows and period cottages. Surely I am not the first resident of Utah to make such use of the guide. I hope I shall not be the last.

Carol A. O'Connor
Utah State University

Powhatan's Mantle: Indians in the Colonial Southeast. Edited by Peter H.Wood, Gregory A. Waselkov, and M. Thomas Hatley. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1989. xviii + 355 pp. Illustrations, maps, charts, tables, notes, index. $50.00.)

The time is past when scholars of Indian history in the colonial Southeast, or anywhere else, could simply mine the English documents. To achieve fuller understanding of their subject, they must incorporate demography, archaeology, anthropology, and cartography, and apply their ethnohistorical retrain-

ing to Spanish, French, Indian, and English records. *Powhatan's Mantle* draws together skilled practitioners in each of these areas.

In part one Helen Hornbeck Tanner provides a brief survey of the land and water communications systems of the southeastern Indians; Marvin T. Smith and Peter H. Wood examine population movements and changes, and Daniel H. Usner, Jr., discusses "urban Indians" in colonial New Orleans.

Part two offers additional perspectives on Indian-European interactions. Amy Turner Bushnell looks at seventeenth-century Florida; Stephen R. Potter and Martha W. McCartney discuss Virginia. James H. Merrell draws from his recent book and articles to examine intercultural exchange in the Carolina piedmont. M. Thomas Hatley discusses economic ecology and adjustment in eighteenth-century Cherokee towns.

Part three, "Symbols and Society," reveals how different meanings can be gleaned from historical artifacts. Patricia Galloway analyzes differing French and Choctaw understandings of diplomatic greeting terms; Vernon James Kinietz reexamines the symbolism of Mississippian platform mounds as evidence of an unbroken southeastern ritual tradition, and Gregory A. Waselkov decodes half a dozen surviving Indian maps from the Southeast.

Compilations of essays invariably give a book an uneven character, and *Powhatan's Mantle* is more uneven than most. The dozen essays lack a clear unifying theme. Some are too short, some are too long; some survey the entire Southeast, some focus on a single locality; some take a broad view of Indian culture and European contact, others concentrate on a specific individual or a particular phenomenon; some are gracefully written, others are rather dry. This book is not for those who like comprehensive surveys and balanced syntheses.

On the other hand, the book's value lies in its diversity. Readers who want to keep abreast of recent research and innovative methodology and who want to know where Indian history "is going" will find plenty to admire in *Powhatan's Mantle*. It is unfortunate that its hefty price tag will keep it out of the hands of a wider audience.

Colin G. Calloway
University of Wyoming

The San Antonio Missions and Their System of Land Tenure. By Félix D. Almaráz, Jr. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1989. xv + 100 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. $12.95.)

In recent years Félix D. Almaráz, Jr., professor of history at the University of Texas at San Antonio, has emerged as one of Texas' leading Spanish Borderlands scholars. Emphasizing especially San Antonio and Bexar County, he has published several excellent studies. In his *The San Antonio Missions and Their System of Land Tenure*, Almaráz enhances that reputation by producing a fine book that focuses on a number of important aspects of missions history, from the founding of the San Antonio missions to their secularization, which had in the past remained somewhat sketchy. His presentation and analysis of

the land tenure system of the missions of San Antonio point the way for future research by historians on the remainder of Texas' missions.

In this brief but important study, Professor Almaráz synthesizes the main points of the Spanish church's role—operating in conjunction with the royal government under the terms of the *patronato real*—in the attainment, development, and dispersal of the Franciscan missions lands at San Antonio. Almaráz divides his book into four carefully structured chapters respectively, entitled "The Mission's Unique Role in a Spanish Frontier Society"; "Land Tenure and Exchange"; "The Missions and Their Lands"; and "Twilight of the Mission Lands." A list of nine appendixes, containing registries of land grants, irrigation rights, fees assessments and payments, property appraisals, summaries of purchases and accounts of conveyed structures of Missions San José y San Miguel de Aguayo, San Juan Capistrano, and San Francisco de la Espada, augment the contributions of the publication.

With the addition of a very thorough glossary and an up-to-date bibliography listing research at the *Biblioteca Nacional*, Mexico City, Mexico; the Old Spanish Missions Research Library, Our Lady of the Lake University, San Antonio; and the important archival repositories of San Antonio and Bexar County; as well as a selected list of published secondary sources, this book is complete.

Professor Almaráz has squeezed into this short work considerable historical information that will be of great interest to historians of the Roman Catholic Church as well as to secular scholars dealing with Texas and the American Southwest. It is a welcome addition to the historiography of the Catholic Church in Texas.

Patrick Foley
Journal of Texas Catholic History and Culture

Historical Atlas of the American West. By Warren A. Beck and Ynez D. Haase. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1989. xlii + 200 pp. Maps, tables, appendix, bibliography, index. $29.95.)

The University of Oklahoma Press initiated an important series of state historical atlases with the publication of the *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma* in 1965. Since that time this press has published historical atlases for eight other western states as well as two major regional works (*Navajo Atlas* [1986] and *Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History* [1987]).

The format of these atlases has been generally uniform, i.e. 9″ × 12″ in size, with a full-page map paired against a facing page of interpretative text. The cartographic styles employed have emphasized clarity and simplicity. Although these styles may not be fully pleasing to academic geographers, they do effectively communicate information to a broad popular audience.

Historical Atlas of the American West, authored by Warren A. Beck, a professor of history at California State University, Fullerton, and Ynez D. Haase, a professional cartographer from Fillmore, California, represents their third contribution to this series. They have previously collaborated on *Historical Atlas of New Mexico* (1969) and *Historical Atlas of California* (1974).

Here the authors undertake a much greater task in addressing the comprehensive history of the American West from prehistory to the World War II period. They have chosen to define the West as the seventeen western states lying between 100° of west longitude and the Pacific Ocean.

Beck and Haase acknowledge in their preface that many perplexing problems faced them in preparing a single volume treatment of maps and text illustrating the history of the West. What to include (and therefore what to exclude) proved to be a painful process for the authors since they could readily anticipate that many historians might not agree with their choices.

This book includes a total of seventy-eight maps: sixty-two full page maps and sixteen maps that show a sequence of data at four maps per page. Nineteen of the maps portray the flora and fauna, climate, topography, geology, land status, and agricultural features of the western United States. These "base data" maps enable a ready correlation of that information with historical subject matter of the remaining fifty-nine maps. Exploration, settlement, transportation, military activity, and evolving political geography are some of the major themes addressed. Five maps illustrating the impact of World War II on the West conclude this work.

Reviewing the results of an undertaking of this scope tempts one to second guess what has been included as primary subject matter as well as to quarrel with the necessarily limited bibliographical references for each subject. It is further tempting to "nit pick" about errors bound to find their way into a work of this encompassing nature. It is more constructive, however, to note that a historian and a cartographer, working together, have produced this significant single volume study of the American West in clear, graphic terms.

Don Bufkin
Tucson, Arizona

Beyond the Frontier: Writers, Western Regionalism and a Sense of Place. By Harold P. Simonson. (Fort Worth: Texas Christian University Press, 1989. x + 192 pp. Notes, index. $15.95 cloth.)

In this, the hundredth anniversary of the official end of the frontier, it seems only fitting that scholars re-examine the concept of the frontier and its impact upon American institutions. Much new historical scholarship is highly critical of Frederick Jackson Turner's frontier thesis, and literary scholarship positing the importance of the frontier should be equally critical. Unfortunately, Harold Simonson's new book begins with outmoded assumptions. A professor of English, Simonson in *Beyond the Frontier: Writers, Western Regionalism and a Sense of Place* chooses as his main paradigm the closing of the frontier and the beginning of American tragedy. The New West historians would argue that the environmental and social exploitation that characterized the nineteenth century has not ended; cycles of conquest continue. Simonson ignores this continuing theme.

A fine writer who suggests Turner's frontier thesis should be read as literature as well as history, Simonson can be articulate and insightful in outlining false illusions about the West. Unfortunately, his book fails to live up

to the promise of its title. He never accurately defines the West, and he omits large numbers of established writers who have made and continue to make significant contributions to western literature. In a book about western regionalism and a sense of place, he completely ignores works by women and minority authors with the exception of James Welch, who is part Blackfeet and part Gros Ventre.

Instead, Simonson uses esoteric phrases and convoluted literary theories to discuss the works of Mark Twain, Nathanael West, and other authors while neglecting major contributions by N. Scott Momaday, Willa Cather, Rudolfo Anaya, Oliver La Farge, Mari Sandoz, A. B. Guthrie, Leslie Silko, Larry McMurtry, Hal Borland, and Walter Van Tilburg Clark. He only casually mentions Pulitzer Prize-winner Wallace Stegner, and he writes about Twain's *Huckleberry Finn* instead of *Roughing It.*

Simonson's best chapter focuses on tragedy and cultural contradiction in the works of O. E. Rölvaag. He also praises the carefully tuned sense of place in the works of Montana authors Ivan Doig, James Welch, and Norman Maclean, but despite occasional brilliant passages, the book lacks coherence. Simonson writes eloquently of O. E. Rölvaag's prairies, John Muir's Sierra, and Nathanael West's Hollywood, but he has deleted the literature of the Southwest, the Great Basin, and the central Rockies. *Beyond the Frontier* is a work of selective literary criticism; it is not a synthesis of writers and western regionalism, and it is far too ambiguous and ethereal to define satisfactorily a sense of place.

Andrew Gulliford
Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro

Rich Grass and Sweet Water: Ranch Life with the Koch Matador Cattle Company. By John Lincoln. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1989. xv + 148 pp. Illustrations, maps, index. $19.95.)

During the early 1950s, Fred Koch, founder of Koch Industries, Inc., of Wichita, Kansas, began acquiring large ranches in several western states. A native of Quanah, Texas, Koch had graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and amassed a fortune from the oil refinery business and other enterprises. His ranching empire in time included properties in Kansas, Montana, Texas, Wyoming, and an extensive lease in Nevada. The Matador Cattle Company, in West Texas, became the headquarters unit. In *Rich Grass and Sweet Water,* John Lincoln, who retired as president of the Matador in 1983, relates his experiences with the various Koch ranches. His genial recollections provide an "inside look" at ranch management and the challenges and changes that characterize modern livestock production.

Lincoln introduces his slim volume by paying respects to the Koch family. He describes Fred Koch's engineering accomplishments, first ranch acquisition (near Reece, Kansas), interest in polo, and purchases of the Beaverhead, Matador, and Roberts ranches. His son Charles later added the Yellow House spread and operated the Garvey lease. Lincoln was associated with these five ranches for about sixteen years and devotes a chapter to each.

The Beaverhead, Koch's first major livestock venture and "truly a land of

rich grass and sweet water" (p. 25), sprawled over 257,000 acres (primarily BLM and state land) near Dillon, Montana. Here the management developed a "showcase" operation, improving pastures, grazing cattle, raising sheep, and entertaining visiting dignitaries. In describing the Matador, Lincoln dips into its history, comments on problems with "wild cattle," and discusses his success in fattening yearlings on wheat pastures. At the Roberts ranch, located in desert country west of Casper, Wyoming, which Koch owned from 1964 to 1980 and was his largest holding (500,000 acres), Lincoln made innovations in feeding procedures and instituted rest rotation practices. The Yellow House (southern division of the old XIT), the smallest property, was used (1971–84) to train supervisory personnel. The one million-acre Garvey lease (1971–76) near Winnemucca, Nevada, posed a special challenge when management sought to minimize the role of the horse in range work. In a short epilogue, the author pays tribute to the employees and their families who were part of his team on the Matador.

Rich Grass and Sweet Water could easily be a primer for aspiring corporate ranch managers. Modern terminology abounds: we hear about cattle stress, basic care programs, protein cubes, and private treaties. Little is said about the everyday life of the modern cowboy. Fourteen ranch scenes and six maps enhance the volume, but there are no pictures of the Koch family. The book is clearly written and informative and will appeal to both range management specialists and to historians of modern ranching.

Harwood P. Hinton
University of Arizona

Book Notes

Indians of New Mexico. Edited by Richard C. Sandoval and Ree Sheck. (Santa Fe: *New Mexico Magazine,* 1990. 128 pp. Illustrations. $12.95 paper.) Reprints *New Mexico Magazine* essays.

Western Apache Language and Culture: Essays in Linguistic Anthropology. By Keith H. Basso. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1990. xx + 195 pp. Illustrations, charts, notes, bibliography, index. $32.50.)

The Arapaho Indians: A Research Guide and Bibliography. Compiled by Zdeněk Salzmann. (New York: Greenwood Press, 1988. vii + 113 pp. Bibliography, index. $35.00.)

Sixth Palenque Round Table, 1986. Edited by Virginia F. Fields. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1990. xiv + 359 pp. Illustrations, maps, charts, tables, notes, bibliography, index. $65.00.) Essays on Maya Indians.

Indian Clothing Before Cortés: Mesoamerican Costumes from the Codices. By Patricia Rieff Anawalt. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1990. xix + 232 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $37.95 paper.) Paperback reprint.

The Haciendas of Mexico: An Artist's Record. By Paul Alexander Bartlett.

(Niwot: University Press of Colorado, 1990. xxxiii + 126 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliography. $29.95.)

Mexican Celebrations. By Eliot Porter and Ellen Auerbach. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1990. 115 pp. Illustrations, notes. $40.00.)

The History of a Myth: Pacariqtambo and the Origin of the Inkas. By Gary Urton. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1990. x + 172 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables, notes, bibliography, index. $19.95 cloth, $8.95 paper.)

Inca Religion and Customs. By Father Bernabe Cobo. Translated and edited by Roland Hamilton. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1990. ix + 279 pp. Maps, notes, indexes. $22.50 cloth, $10.95 paper.)

Inka Settlement Planning. By John Hyslop. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1990. xv + 377 pp. Illustrations, maps, charts, tables, notes, bibliography, index. $30.00.)

Inca Civilization in Cuzco. By R. Tom Zuidema. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1990. xi + 101 pp. Illustrations, maps, charts, tables, notes, bibliography. $19.95 cloth, $9.95 paper.)

The Language of Spanish Dance. By Matteo (Matteo Marcellus Vittucci). (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1990. xx + 298 pp. Illustrations, charts, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. $65.00.)

Born of the Poor: The Latin American Church Since Medellín. Edited by Edward L. Cleary, O.P. (Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 1990. vii + 210 pp. Notes, bibliography, index. $23.95.)

Nineteenth-Century Photographs at the University of New Mexico Art Museum. (Albuquerque: University Art Museum, 1989. xii + 191 pp. Illustrations, bibliography. $39.95 paper.)

Hurrah for My New Free Country. By Leon Charles Fouquet. Edited by Rosalie Fouquet Davis and Mathilde Fouquet Ruggles. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1990. xxiv + 212 pp. Illustrations, map, appendixes, notes, index. $24.95.)

Excavation of the Donner-Reed Wagons: Historic Archaeology Along the Hastings Cutoff. By Bruce R. Hawkins and David B. Madsen. (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1990. xiv + 172 pp. Illustrations, maps, charts, tables, appendixes, bibliography, index. $19.95.)

Boardin' in the Thicket: Reminiscences and Recipes of Early Big Thicket Boarding Houses. By Wanda A. Landrey. (Denton: University of North Texas

Press, 1990. xxiv + 192 pp. Illustrations, map, bibliography, index. $19.95.)

Texas Toys and Games. Edited by Francis Edward Abernathy. (Dallas: Southern Methodist University Press, 1989. viii + 253 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, index. $24.95 cloth, $14.95 paper.)

John David Borthwick: Artist of the Goldrush. By R. E. Mather and F. E. Boswell. (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1989. xiv + 216 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $19.95.)

Renderbrook: A Century Under the Spade Brand. By Steve Kelton. (Fort Worth: Texas Christian University Press, 1989. x + 221 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, index. $15.95.)

A Celebration of Work. By Norman E. Best. Edited by William G. Robbins. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. xviii + 223 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, $19.95.)

For God, Country, and the Thrill of It: Women Airforce Service Pilots in World War II. By Anne Noggle. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1990. xi + 160 pp. Illustrations. $29.95.)

The American Paintings Collection of the Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery. Edited by Norman A. Geske and Karen O. Janovy. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1989. xii + 366 pp. Illustrations. $40.00.)

This is About Vision: Interviews with Southwestern Writers. Edited by William Balassi, John F. Crawford, and Annie O. Eysturoy. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1990. 204 pp. Illustrations, bibliography. $29.95 cloth, $15.95 paper.)

Religions of Mesoamerica: Cosmovision and Ceremonial Centers. By David Carrasco. (New York: Harper & Row, 1990. xxviii + 174 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography. $7.95 paper.)

This Tree Grows Out of Hell: Mesoamerica and the Search for the Magical Body. By Ptolemy Tomkins. (San Francisco: Harper Collins Publishers, 1990. xv + 189 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $18.95.)

Mother Earth Spirituality: Native American Paths to Healing Ourselves and Our World. By Ed McGaa, Eagle Man. (San Francisco: Harper & Row, 1990. xviii + 230 pp. Illustrations, chart, appendixes, notes, bibliography. $14.95 paper.)

Sun Journey: A Story of Zuni Pueblo. By Ann Nolan Clark. (Santa Fe: Ancient City Press, 1988. 85 pp. Illustrations. $18.95 cloth, $8.95 paper.)

The Eagle and the Raven. By James A. Michener. (Austin: State House Press, 1990. 214 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes. $19.95 cloth.)

Feeding the Crisis: U.S. Food Aid and Farm Policy in Central America. By Rachel Garst and Tom Barry. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. xi + 275 pp. Illustrations, map, charts, tables, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. $35.00 cloth, $12.95 paper.)

Community and the Politics of Place. By Daniel Kemmis. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1990. x + 150 pp. Notes, bibliography, index. $19.95.)

From the Land of Shadows: The Making of Grey Owl. By Donald B. Smith. (Saskatoon, Saskatchewan: Western Producer Prairie Books, 1990. ix + 320 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $24.95.)

Modern Brazil: Elites and Masses in Historical Perspective. Edited by Michael L. Conniff and Frank D. McCann. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1991. xxvi + 305 pp. Charts, tables, notes, index. $14.95 paper.)

The Ethnics of Collecting Cultural Property: Whose Culture? Whose Property? Edited by Phyllis Mauch Messenger. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1991. xxvi + 266 pp. Illustrations, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. $32.50 cloth, $15.95 paper.)

Signs From the Ancestors: Zuni Cultural Symbolism and Perceptions of Rock Art. By M. Jane Young. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1990. xxv + 308 pp. Illustrations, charts, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. $24.95 cloth, $13.95 paper.)

Pueblo, Hardscrabble, Greenhorn: Society on the High Plains, 1832–1856. By Janet Lecompte. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1990. xiii + 354 pp. Illustrations, maps, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. $14.95 paper.)

Cavalier in Buckskin: George Armstrong Custer and the Western Military Frontier. By Robert M. Utley. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1990. xvii + 226 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. $10.95 paper.)