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Book Reviews

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Water in New Mexico: A History of Its Management and Use. By Ira G. Clark. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1987. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $50.00.)

Writing a book is a major undertaking. In the case of *Water in New Mexico,* simply *reading* the book is a major undertaking. Ira Clark's magnum opus offers nearly eight hundred pages of double-columned text. His chronicle begins before history and brings us up to yesterday's headlines (or at least through early 1983). The book's twenty-four chapters are roughly divided into four epochs: the period prior to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the territorial era, early statehood, and post-World War II.

Many studies claim to be comprehensive; this one really is. Clark's encyclopedic tome, which took twenty-five years to complete, covers all aspects of the topic in fine detail. He notes in the preface that water problems can only be understood if viewed comprehensively: ". . . the essential unity of all water problems . . . militates against their being severed and studied piecemeal" (p. xi). He remains true to this credo by delving into the intricacies of law and policy regarding surface water, groundwater, water quality, Indian water, intergovernmental relations, water management, and environmental considerations. This study is so inclusive, and the time period covered so expansive, that the reader is exposed to everything from Oñate's use of Indian labor to build a colony at San Gabriel in 1598, to State Engineer Stephen Reynold's response to Reagan's "new federalism."

This book is not a polemic. Unlike Donald Worster's *Rivers of Empire,* it

offers no theory of conspiratorial authority; unlike Time Palmer's *Endangered Rivers*, or Marc Reisner's *Cadillac Desert*, it is not an antidevelopment diatribe; unlike William Warne's *The Bureau of Reclamation*, or Rich Johnson's *The Central Arizona Project*, it is not a paean to the dam builders. No book is value-neutral, but Clark discusses each facet of the water issue with a straightforward, even-handed style.

Clark's approach is atheoretical, non-analytical, descriptive. It relies on chronology and functional categories for its organizational basis. Each chapter ends with a short summary rather than a conclusion. The only point where Clark offers more than a presentation of the facts is in the last two pages of the book where he lists six "basic elements" that he deems essential to a sound water policy. His remarks are useful and insightful, and leave the reader wondering why Professor Clark did not offer many more of these insights throughout the book.

Water in New Mexico will be of interest, not just to New Mexicans, but to anyone concerned with water problems. New Mexico's history is quite unique, but the state has learned some hard lessons that could be of great value to water policy makers in other arid states. A good example is the state's early effort to develop a workable groundwater law. The 1927 groundwater act "was the first attempt by any western state to establish by statute and in relatively permanent form the basic principle governing the appropriation of groundwater" (p. 237). This innovative act became a model for groundwater codes in other western states. An example of a different sort was the Rio Hondo Project, which "was finally abandoned as a $375,000 failure" (p. 87).

The author does an excellent job of providing a larger context for his discussion of water problems in New Mexico. Specific events in that state are usually accompanied by an explanation of relevant water law and policy in other states and at the federal level. This gives the reader a thorough and broad-based understanding of water law and policy in general.

Anyone with an abiding interest in water should read *Water in New Mexico.* Professor Clark is to be congratulated for producing the first truly comprehensive study of water in a specific locality. He has set an example that we hope will become a model for future studies of this nature.

Daniel McCool
University of Utah

River of Lost Dreams: Navigation on the Rio Grande. By Pat Kelley. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1986. xi + 149 pp. Illustrations, maps, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. $19.95.)

River of Lost Dreams is a brief history of the Rio Grande and transportation on that stream in the nineteenth century. Construction of Elephant Butte Dam in southern New Mexico early in this century forever closed the upper Rio Grande to commercial traffic. The river originates in southern Colorado and

flows some 1,800 miles before it empties into the Gulf of Mexico. For more than half that distance, it serves as the border between Mexico and Texas. Although Spanish exploration of the region began in the sixteenth century—the "great river" was named in 1598 by Juan de Oñate—it never became an important commercial conduit. The author suggests that once "the Great River seemed destined to challenge the Mississippi as a highway of commerce and epic folklore" (p. ix). That overstates its potential dramatically. Nevertheless, the stream's great length, flourishing communities at both ends of the stream, the Southwest's limited transportation facilities in the nineteenth century, the river's proximity to the interior markets of Mexico, and a port near its mouth (Matamoros) all promised a bright future for the Rio Grande.

This survey contains an abundance of interesting stories and plenty of "river lore," but historians of transportation and natural resources will be disappointed. The author never explains why the Rio Grande did not become commercially useful, though he hints that the stream's international character, the competition between river trade and railroads, and the impact of diversions for irrigation on stream-flow played a part. But there were other reasons. We know, for example, that the Rio Grande's flow was always erratic from year to year. That alone would have restricted investment in shipping companies and port facilities. Perhaps even more important, unlike the Mississippi—which was a *magnet* to east-west as well as north-south traffic—the Rio Grande was a *barrier* to east-west traffic. Much of the river passed through deep canyons, shifted course, or flattened out as it traversed treacherous fields of sand. Traders and merchants could neither cross it nor easily load and unload goods at its edge. Its entire commerce had to come by water rather than land, which substantially limited its usefulness. Then, too, agricultural settlements upstream—for example in Colorado's San Luis Valley—found it much easier to ship their produce by rail. The river's great length thus became a liability. Add to this that neither Spain nor Mexico particularly welcomed trade with the United States and the fate of the river is not hard to understand.

Unfortunately, the author's concern with exploration and discovery often overshadows navigation. Although Kelley discusses the construction of Elephant Butte Dam, he ignores the great legal struggle between the United States and a private irrigation company that the project produced. The struggle went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, as *United States v. Rio Grande Dam and Irrigation Company,* 174 U.S. 690 (1899). Justice Josiah Brewer maintained that Congressional authority over interstate commerce had to be interpreted broadly to include the non-navigable sections of commercial waterways as well as the main channel. In effect, such streams and their tributaries were placed off limits to irrigation without specific authorization from Congress. This important controversy had profound implications for the development of water law in the twentieth century and for the history of the river itself.

Donald J. Pisani
Texas A&M University

The State of the Rio Grande/Rio Bravo: A Study of Water Resource Issues along the Texas/Mexico Border. By David J. Eaton and Michael Andersen. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1987. xxiv + 331 pp. Maps, charts, tables, notes, bibliography, index. $24.95.)

Known as the Rio Grande north of the border and the Rio Bravo del Norte south of it, the river dividing Texas from Mexico extends nearly twelve hundred miles to form part of the international boundary between the United States and Mexico. The region surrounding the river is home to roughly 2.7 million people, many of whom rely on irrigated agriculture for their livelihood, and over 90 percent of the water withdrawn from the river is for that purpose. The river is of major importance to both the United States and Mexico, and the governments of both countries as well as regional and local agencies and institutions have produced a large body of data pertaining to water quantity and quality along the border. *The State of the Rio Grande/Rio Bravo* attempts to bring this data together for the first time in one volume, a part of the PROFMEX Monograph Series.

David J. Eaton, a professor of public affairs and geography at the University of Texas, and John M. Andersen, international economist at the International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, have organized a huge mass of water statistics about the Rio Grande/Rio Bravo into a coherent presentation for use in determining policy in both countries, although the authors claim that they are not attempting to influence the direction of that policy. Topics covered include surface water availability, water quality, groundwater availability and quality, population profiles and projections, water consumption, water treatment, waste water practices, water-related health problems, and water demand forecasting. Extensive use of maps, charts, tables, and graphs brings the text into clearer focus, while chapter endnotes and a bibliography direct interested readers to government and institutional sources. A glossary at the end of the book is a welcome addition for lay readers.

The State of the Rio Grande/Rio Bravo is not for leisurely reading; it is highly detailed and technical in presentation. Yet aside from the authors' stated purpose of presenting data for use in shaping governmental policy, the book should also be useful to a wide range of scholars as a basic reference work.

Douglas R. Littlefield
Oakland, California

Mapping the North American Plains: Essays in the History of Cartography. Edited by Frederick C. Luebke, Frances W. Kaye, and Gary E. Moulton. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987. 239 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, index. $39.50.)

The grass-covered Great Plains of North America were a discomforting environment to early northern European settlers who were at home in forested

regions that provided wood for fuel, building materials, tools, and even commercial products. Settlement and the resultant mapping of the grasslands was slow and the "Great American Desert," poorly described by Stephen H. Long as the result of his 1819–1820 expedition to Colorado, was still terra incognita to the world's map-makers in the early nineteenth century. In an effort to document the long, difficult, and sometimes heroic mapping of the interior grasslands, the Center for Great Plains Studies at the University of Nebraska sponsored a symposium, *Mapping the North American Plains*, in spring 1983. This book is an outgrowth of that symposium. The volume's eleven sections include eight of the twelve original essays presented at the symposium, plus two additional papers written especially for this publication. There is also a long (57 pages), partially illustrated catalog of the more than seventy historic maps of the Great Plains that were assembled for the symposium's map exhibition.

As with any publication of this nature, the individual essays tend to be a bit uneven and redundant, but throughout, the volume is fascinating reading. It is filled with real gems of research that tantalize the reader with thoughtful suggestions for further avenues of investigation. I found myself reading avidly and at greater depth than reviewers normally do. I was especially pleased to see a concern for instrumentation used by the explorers, surveyors, and cartographers. This is a topic not frequently dealt with in works on historical cartography.

The eleven sections of the book can be grouped into seven general categories: 1) exploratory mapping from 1673 to 1860, three sections; 2) Indian maps, two sections, of extreme value because so little has been done on this topic; 3) instrumentation, one section; 4) military mapping 1820–1860, one section; 5) mapping of Kansas and Nebraska by the General Land Office, one section; 6) mapping of Canada, two sections of great interest because we tend to ignore the Canadian experiences on the Great Plains; and 7) the catalog of the exhibition maps. The book has some additional features of value. Each section has a well-developed list of citations. There is a capsule summary of the scholarly background of each contributor. The book ends with a fairly extensive and useful index, a rare addition to books of this nature.

There are two minor points that might lessen the impact of this publication. First, the original eight symposium articles have all been published in *Great Plains Quarterly*. Readers of that publication will already have had the opportunity to read the bulk of this work. The second point is that the entire book and all illustrations are in black and white, printed on bond-type paper. Many maps drawn in this period made extensive use of color, and the addition of a few color plates would have at least given the reader a feeling for the artistic strength of the cartography displayed. I suspect the decision not to use color was an attempt to hold down publication costs, which at $39.50 are a bit high.

These minor caveats aside, the book is a real contribution that will prove of value to scholars interested in historical cartography and settlement of the

Great Plains. It will also be of interest to laymen who simply want to know more about the region in which they live.

Robert K. Holz
Austin, Texas

National Parks: The American Experience. By Alfred Runte. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1987. xxii + 335. Illustrations, map, notes, bibliography, index. $23.95 cloth, $9.95 paper.)

National Parks: The American Experience is the history of the "idea" of national parks. Runte develops a thoughtful thesis that Americans used national parks to fulfill cultural rather than environmental needs. America's monumental scenery compared favorably with Europe's great cultural achievements and allowed Americans a distinctive national identity. He traces the evolution of the idea from the preservation of scenery in the 1870s to the preservation of whole ecologies in the 1970s.

When Runte's book first appeared in 1979, it was greeted as the first intellectual and interpretive history of the national park movement. His new edition adds four chapters that try to address the expansion of the national park system and its modern management. Three of the four additional chapters are not as successful as the earlier volume. They do not fit his creative and interpretive model. Only his chapter on Alaska contributes to the thesis of monumentalism and worthless lands. By striving to include urban, recreational, and historical areas, Runte dilutes the power of his argument. Moreover, his lack of the perspective afforded by time exaggerates the impact of Secretary of the Interior James Watt on the national park system. Time may prove that Watt's tenure promoted greater environmental consciousness and pumped more money into the system than any administration.

Regardless, Runte's book remains the best book on national parks. Breaking away from the traditional political history of the National Park Service, he generates new understanding of the changing perceptions of environmentalism. Few realized that early national parks aimed to preserve scenic vistas rather than wildlife or wilderness. Thus, the establishment of the Everglades in 1934 became a landmark—it explicitly preserved the unique flora and fauna and the essential primitive conditions. Ecological principles melded slowly with managerial practices during the 1960s. Not until Congress established the Alaskan parks were ecological systems preserved, and these only so long as the systems proved worthless for commercial exploitation.

In short, all serious environmental historians should know Runte's book.

Melody Webb
National Park Service

The Dilemma of Wilderness. By Corry McDonald. (Santa Fe: Sunstone Press, 1987. 115 pp. Illustrations, tables, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. $10.95 paper.)

The Dilemma of Wilderness is a loosely organized, unfocused book that primarily reviews the politics of wilderness areas in New Mexico. McDonald provides a history of political actions by the New Mexico Wilderness Society that is sufficiently cryptic to make most readers feel completely lost and give up. Wilderness areas are named and political actions associated with the areas are described but with no maps or description of the unique biological, geological, or historical features of most of the named areas. A good map and some descriptions of how these areas differ would have been immensely helpful.

At no time does McDonald really describe the "dilemma." The need for wilderness in contrast to national parks and monuments, state parks and monuments, U.S. Fish and Wildlife reserves, research natural areas, etc., should have been addressed directly. There is frequent reference to the "sagebrush rebellion" with no discussion of the broad implications of that movement. After finishing this book I felt cheated. Although I am personally familiar with many of the wilderness areas and much of the politics involved in the designation and establishment of boundaries, I was frequently lost while reading because of a lack of essential information. *The Dilemma of Wilderness* is really a book for New Mexico Wilderness Society members and then probably completely comprehensible only to those few who have diligently studied New Mexico's wilderness areas and attendant legislation.

Some of the more useful parts of this book are chapters 11 and 12, which deal in some detail with specific wilderness areas. Even these more comprehensible chapters, however, do not provide a balanced view of the "dilemma." For example, there is a discussion of the loss of unique geological and anthropological resources if the Bisti Wilderness in the Four Corners area were not established, but there was no discussion of the long-term economic impacts or sociological impacts on the expanding Indian population in northwestern New Mexico.

In summary, I found little on which to recommend this book to anyone not conversant with wilderness legislation, familiar with the geography of New Mexico including locations of land grants, etc., and already conversant with the problems of managing public lands for the public good.

W. G. Whitford
New Mexico State University

Blue Desert. By Charles Bowden. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1986. 175 pp. $16.95.)

A consummate storyteller brings us a seamy account of Sunbelt Arizona and its desert environs. He has selected subjects with the eye of a reporter

and interspersed them with tales showing an ecological sensitivity to the shifting scene of the Sunbelt with its many problems. Underlaid by a vein of retreat and escapism, the author gets into the desert whenever he can, apparently willing to trade the desert's problems for those in the burgeoning metropolis. He does not completely succeed in each episode to put those pressures out of his mind. Bowden succeeds in depicting how the oncoming hordes have not left their proclivities on their home turfs but have imported them to their new scenes. His story selection reflects the kinds of violence and aberrations that sell newspapers. The result might not be an accurate historical cross section, but the book surely does describe those events that made a heavy impression on his psyche.

The Foreman chapter is an accurate and faithful description of the man that I know well. Dave was one of our chairmen of the New Mexico Wilderness Study Committee during his mellower days. He was still at that stage of his development in which he had some faith in the legal process of obtaining Wilderness Enactment. You are invited to understand how much he has deviated from that view as you listen to him rant: "Hooeeee! I'm the bloodiest son of a wildcat that lives! I'm going to eat you for lunch, you half-human land raper." Dave Foreman is surely a part of the southwestern scene but maybe he is like a bolt of lightning on the ecological desert.

Blue Desert is well-named. Perhaps it should deter you from coming to our Sunbelt. The author does not quite say: "Getting the sun on your hide may not be worth escaping from your own set of problems back home. Even our plants and animals are having a hard time reacting to the increased human pressures you bring with you." The book is surely an experience you should try.

Corry McDonald
New Mexico Wilderness Study Committee, Albuquerque

Stone House Lands: The San Rafael Reef. By Joseph M. Bauman, Jr. (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1987. xi + 225 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. $19.95 paper.)

The book deals with a beautiful, desolate part of the Utah desert. It is intended to be both a physical and a human story of the area. The author, however, never exactly made it clear why he wrote the book or what its purpose was. This book was not easy to review because it is written in such a tedious fashion and is very difficult to follow.

The book is divided into seventeen chapters, and includes a bibliography. The first chapter is an introduction to the region. Bauman vaguely says the purpose of the book is to make a case for justifying the creation of a national park or at least something similar to one.

In chapters two through five the author attempts to describe the physical characteristics of the region. Much of the description is tainted, however, with personal anecdotes that have little to do with the reef or its physical attributes.

Chapters six through thirteen deal with the human era. In these units the author retells the story of the occupation of the reef beginning with native Americans and concluding with white settlement. He carefully notes the physical presence of each group and how it altered the area. First were the pictographers, who were followed by trailblazers, explorers, outlaws, miners, and finally by modern recreationists.

The final chapters describe efforts to make this place into a sanctuary of some sort. The author thoroughly notes the studies of the Bureau of Land Management and other private groups regarding possible damage to the area and how the area should or could be preserved. In chapter fifteen the threats to the reef, dams for salinity control, off-road vehicles, uranium claims, and petroleum are all examined. In chapter sixteen Bauman states the need to make the area a national park. The final chapter is a rehash of one of his hikes and climbs through the reef.

The book has some positive points. It is well illustrated with pictures and maps. The maps are of use in aiding hikers to move to various canyons in the reef. The photos adequately depict the natural beauty of the region. More photos illustrating the destruction of the region by off-road recreationists and miners could have been included, which would have aided the author's cause.

It is the opinion of this reviewer that this book has little value as an academic work and further, that it has little value as a description of the San Rafael Reef. The author could have made a more poignant statement about making this region a park by describing the area without his personal, irrelevant comments.

Jerry Gerlach
McNeese State University

Storms Above the Desert: Atmospheric Research in New Mexico 1935–1985. By Joe Chew. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1987. xvii + 153 pp. Illustrations, appendixes, bibliography, index. $22.50 cloth, $11.95 paper.)

In these days of huge facilities and expensive, sophisticated instrumentation devoted to scientific research, it is good to be reminded that dedicated people can start important work on a shoestring. Joe Chew has traced the fascinating evolution of thunderstorm research in New Mexico beginning with surplus World War II gear operated by hard-working, strong personalities. He has blended excellently glimpses of the people, the problems, the ingenuity, and the hard effort that led to the development of the Langmuir Laboratory for Atmospheric Research atop the Magdalena Mountains in west central New Mexico. The book reads like an adventure story based on superb experimental science. It is full of excitement and fascinating people.

Unquestionably, the motivating force behind thunderstorm research in New Mexico was E. J. Workman, physicist, enthusiastic and ingenious experimenter, president of the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, and, most significantly perhaps, a first-rate selector of collaborators. Together

with the distinguished Nobel laureate, Irving Langmuir, Workman assembled an outstanding group of young investigators, including Brook, Holmes, Moore, and Wilkening, who staffed the laboratory and the school for almost three decades. The next generation is already carrying on.

Chew traces the research through evolution of theories of cloud physics and the formation of atmospheric electricity, rainmaking, balloon-based investigations, aircraft penetration of thunderstorms, radar studies, lightning experiments, all with a fast, exciting, almost breathless pace. Interspersed with the science are glimpses of the personalities—a strong-willed, lively group that worked together in an arena of discovery and excitement. It is easy, pleasant reading for scientist and non-scientist alike and the reader feels almost a part of the group as the anecdotes bring the personalities into focus.

Research in atmospheric electricity at the Langmuir Laboratory of the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology is internationally known. Many papers and presentations have come from the laboratory, much has been accomplished, and much remains to be done. Joe Chew's well-written, well-illustrated, informative book gives the reader an insight into science, scientists, and how progress is made.

Laurence H. Lattman
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, Socorro

A Beautiful, Cruel Country. By Eva Antonia Wilbur-Cruce. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1987. xiv + 318 pp. Illustrations. $19.95.)

The quotes on the dust jacket of this beautifully produced book describe *A Beautiful, Cruel Country* as "evocative" and "luminous." That it is. Eva Wilbur-Cruce has written both a personal memoir and a lovingly detailed meditation on ranch life in turn-of-the-century southern Arizona. Daughter of an Anglo father and a Mexican mother, the author captures the texture of a rural society rooted in the Sonoran Desert—one in which the presence of the international border less than twenty miles to the south was a cultural irrelevancy until racism reared its ugly head in the early 1900s.

The chapters of the book follow the seasons of the year on a ranch along Arivaca Creek southwest of Tucson. All persons and events are seen from the perspective of a curious and independent four-year-old girl. There are encounters with Mexican neighbors and Anglo tuberculars. There are descriptions of raising cattle, breaking horses, and gathering wild desert plant foods. Above all, there is the constant presence of the *parientes*—the Tohono O'odham (Papago) Indians who move in and out of the Arivaca Valley like a gentle breeze from the past. The strands of rural life encompassed them all—Mexican, Anglo, and Native American—in a web of necessity. No one could survive on that harshly beautiful frontier in isolation. The ties among family members and neighbors were the ties that bound people not only to the land but to life itself.

My favorite chapter, titled "Visitors in the Milpita," concerns the garden

of the author's grandfather, Francisco Vilducea, which was located on an island in Arivaca Creek. Wilbur-Cruce writes:

> To me it was a magical place. In the spring it was filled with the tremulous green of newly growing things and the scent of flowering shrubs and trees. Swarms of beautiful hummingbirds visited the island. There would be a whirring of wings, and then suddenly the tiny birds, working on the peach blossoms. They hovered over our heads suspended in the air or going back and forth. They were never afraid of us. . . . they would sit on Grandfather's shoulders and look into his face.

Prose like that is the reason why many people already consider Wilbur-Cruce's book a regional classic. Nevertheless, *A Beautiful, Cruel Country* has more literary than historical merit. As literature, it is a gracefully written series of vignettes about life on a changing frontier. As history, it suffers from the selective memory and cultural biases of its remarkably talented author. Friends, neighbors, and family members are portrayed with warmth and wit. Wilbur-Cruce's treatment of Anglo-Mexican relations is also deft and poignant. She presents the Indians, on the other hand, as stock characters—childlike, often foolish creatures who wander to and fro like animals while the ranchers try to wrest a living from their hard land. Such a portrait must be seen for what it is: an accurate reflection of Anglo and Mexican stereotypes, not an objective description of the Indians themselves. Relish the writing and the marvelous woodcuts by Michael McCurdy that illustrate the book. Take the history with a grain of salt.

Thomas E. Sheridan
Arizona State Museum

The Law of the Land: Two Hundred Years of American Farmland Policy. By John Opie. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1987. xxi + 231 pp. Maps, charts, notes, index. $25.95.)

This book sets out to prove that the American tradition of attachment to land ownership was never the "success story" that its boosters have claimed. Rather, from the very beginning of the new nation land was treated as a commodity: congressional laws directing the disposal of the public domain mostly benefited "speculative private enterprise"; and the much acclaimed individual family farmer rarely enjoyed the bucolic prosperity promised in Jeffersonian lore. Indeed, as John Opie indicates in this largely derivative work, the independent farmer today "is no longer a main actor in food production" (p. xiii).

But the paradox persists. While its promoters heralded the good life on the small farmstead, the marketplace continued to be the "only consistent measure of land value." The author traces that story in twelve short chapters that focus primarily on the great stretch of territory between the Appalachian

Range and the Rocky Mountains. And for its part, the federal government was not a disinterested bystander in disposing of the public domain. It used its real estate to foster economic development and to expand transportation networks—"trading land for railroads." Congressional and state grants donated a total of more than 213 million acres to subsidize the extensive rail system in the American West, making the railroad companies "the greatest private landowners in the nation." Those fiefdoms still persist in the form of giant holdings in timber and grazing lands, especially in the northern West.

As in other matters, California was different. Because of the huge baronial estates that encumbered the transfer of the coastal province from Mexico to the United States, federal land laws had limited effect in the state. Enterprising speculators learned early on that the future of agriculture in California lay in the vast distribution of water through irrigation districts. Opie points out that the "farmers measure in California has always been water"; lacking access to water, land was virtually worthless.

The author concludes on an ambiguous and confusing note: farming as cottage industry, "more the creation of public laws and policies since 1785 than the inherent superiority of the independent property owning farm family" (p. 186), has persisted only through repeated federal bailouts and the distribution of the social costs of maintaining the system to the rest of society. As a resolution to the present crisis, the author points to the production successes of the large industrial units, the very ownerships that have wreaked such environmental havoc. He also suggests—if we act as caring stewards—that the tremendous production of the American land base might again be used as an instrument of foreign policy.

William G. Robbins
Oregon State University

Penitente Self-Government: Brotherhoods and Councils, 1797–1947. By Thomas J. Steele and Rowena A. Rivera. (Santa Fe: Ancient City Press, 1985. Illustrations, map, chart, appendixes, notes, index. $29.95 cloth, $12.95 paper.)

Thomas J. Steele, S.J., and Rowena A. Rivera have made a significant contribution to the study of Penitentes in New Mexico. The focus of their study is the organizational rules of *La Hermandad de Nuestro Padre de Jesus Nazareno.* Although much is known regarding the flagellations and music of Penitentes, the authors examine the development and organization of various chapters of Penitente brotherhoods in New Mexico.

Aside from sections on historical interpretation and translated constitutions, the book contains seven useful appendixes. The first is a list of geographic locations of moradas and chapters. The second is a copy of a Penitente liturgical calendar. A third appendix, titled "The Initiation of a Novice," explains the ritual of passage for admission into the *Brotherhood of Nuestro Padre de Jesus Nazareno.* The next three appendixes include prayers, symbology of the Cross,

form and matter of quasi-sacraments and *Tinieblas* symbolism. The last appendix is an explanation of *El Sudario*, a prayer for the repose of the souls of the deceased.

The interpretive section of the three-part book is a well-written history which makes use of various Penitente constitutions that demonstrate relationships between moradas. Emphasis is also placed on previous works about Penitente brotherhoods. The comparative approach features the politics of inter-morada dealings, but more importantly, the traditions of the brotherhoods through periods of change. Continuity is the criteria by which Penitente success is measured.

The authors trace three historical trends in Penitente history. The first is the historical development of the New Mexico Penitentes outside of the Catholic Church. The second is change and continuity within the constitutions of the several chapters of *la Hermandad*. The third is the movement to gain official church recognition in the twentieth century. Accordingly, a historical metaphor can be perceived in the ritual interrogatory of the Penitente initiation ritual, which states: "Who knocks at the doors of this morada?" The response: "They are not the doors of the morada, only the doors of your conscience."

This well-researched volume is highly recommended to serious students of southwestern history and culture.

Joseph P. Sánchez
Spanish Colonial Research Center

Martha Maxwell: Rocky Mountain Naturalist. By Maxine Benson. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1986. xix + 335 pp. Illustrations, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. $22.95.)

"My life is one of physical work, an effort to prove the words spoken by more gifted women" (p. 118).

Martha Dartt Maxwell, as her self-description reveals, packed a lot of work into her forty-nine years of life. Recognized as a pioneer in the techniques of artistic taxidermy, which was characterized by posed specimens in natural settings, Maxwell was acclaimed at the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. But her life, as revealed in this carefully researched biography, involved a great deal more than stuffed animals. Born in 1831, Martha attended two Midwestern coeducational colleges, married a widower with six children, smashed bottles in Wisconsin temperance raids, had a daughter of her own, operated a boardinghouse in the Colorado mine fields, purchased a ranch with the money she earned, speculated in mining claims, entered a health sanitarium, joined the Vineland, a New Jersey communitarian colony, collected and mounted Colorado mammals, opened museums of her work, collaborated with Smithsonian naturalists, tirelessly promoted and exhibited her collections on the East coast, ran a restaurant, studied at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and dreamed of much more.

This biography, the first volume of the Women in the West series published

by the University of Nebraska Press, deservedly rescues Maxwell from obscurity but also adds to our picture of gender roles in the nineteenth-century West. In her straightforward account, Benson pieces together Maxwell's life by relying heavily on three primary sources—a collection of family letters, a memoir by her daughter, and a biography by her half-sister—supplemented by contextual references. The general reader will learn much along the way about nineteenth-century women's roles, coeducation, reform, and naturalists. The two appendixes on Maxwell's collections, photographs, complete footnotes, bibliography, and index add significantly to the volume.

While Maxwell's scientific achievements and remarkable accomplishments are noted, Benson is particularly interested in chronicling the personal costs of these activities, especially the strain Maxwell's frequent absences had on her relationships with her husband James and her daughter, Mabel. Maxwell emerges in this account as an ambitious woman who prized her independence and an amateur scientist who was contrained by financial concerns and, to some extent, by her gender. Less clear from the tantalizing details, that is, from the physical work of Maxwell's life, are both the reasons behind her desire "to accomplish good and achieve honor" and the sources of her frequent emotional turbulence. Her story, which "proves the words" of nineteenth-century feminists, nonetheless, deserves a wide audience.

Katherine G. Morrissey
Williams College

The Church and Clergy in Sixteenth-Century Mexico. By John Frederick Schwaller. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1987. xvi + 263 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $27.50.)

Numerous studies have detailed the role of the mendicant orders, especially the Franciscans, in the establishment of Christianity in sixteenth-century Mexico. The present volume proposes to examine what the author calls the "forgotten clergy" in this episode, the parish priests. To this end John F. Schwaller has assembled mini-biographies of nearly a thousand parish or secular clergy, a substantial fraction, in his judgment, of those who served in Mexico up to 1600. The data, drawn primarily from Mexican and Spanish archival collections, is used to determine more precisely the ethnic and social background of the parish clergy in early colonial Mexico, as well as the type of careers open to them.

The evidence indicates that the secular clergy of the day ranged across the social spectrum. While the vast majority were of full Spanish descent, the Mexican-born or creole priests among them managed by the end of the period to achieve a dominant position in the Mexican church. Conversely, only a handful of *mestizo* clergy had appeared by 1600. Crucial to the advance of the creole secular clergy were the Ordinances of Patronage of 1574. These royal-sponsored edicts were designed to give the crown more direct control of the Mexican church. The document decreed that the mendicant orders were to

relinquish to seculars all parish benefices held by friars. In addition, a principal article affirmed that secular priests working among the Indians should have a command of the native language. This gave a clear edge in preferential appointment to clergy of creole upbringing.

What emerges from this study is a picture of expanding career opportunities for the individual secular priest. Advancement depended directly on education, personal initiative, social and political connections and land of birth. This is a valuable guide not only through the thicket of clerical offices and ecclesiastical hierarchies but also through the interlocking royal and ecclesiastical bureaucracies. The author's heavily detailed prosopographical approach does not lend itself, however, to an even narrative flow. Consequently, the book will probably prove most useful as a work of reference. A full bibliography enhances its value in this respect.

Donald Sullivan
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The Pueblo de Socorro Grant. By Katherine H. White. (El Paso: The Katherine Hope Huffman White Memorial Trust, 1986. xx + 166 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. $16.50.)

Located just south of El Paso, the Pueblo de Socorro lays claim to being one of the two oldest land grant communities in Texas. Although no original document remains, the Pueblo de Socorro (named for its counterpart in New Mexico) probably received its grant sometime in the 1690s. Established as a mission, this small community has survived changes of sovereignty as well as the capricious wanderings of the Rio Grande. In clear and readable narrative style, Katherine H. White tells the fascinating history of the grant.

The author, who met an untimely death in 1972, generally has focused upon the technical and legal aspects of the grant community—its founding under Spanish rule, its recognition by the state of Texas, and the ongoing struggle to maintain its political autonomy. Thorough research in county and state repositories and effective use of personal interviews demonstrate White's competence as an investigator. She is at her best when discussing the periods of Texan and American sovereignty. Some aspects of the grant history will be familiar to New Mexicanists—fraudulent claims and opportunistic lawyers seem to have been common phenomena.

Written as a master's thesis in 1961, but not published until 1986, the work suffers somewhat from the twenty-five-year lag. Recent scholarship has superseded many of the secondary sources upon which White relied for her treatment of the Spanish period. (An erroneous map of the political jurisdictions of New Spain appears to be an unfortunate later addition.) Perhaps, too, more would be said today of those who lived within the grant boundaries. How, for example, did the Indian Pueblo of the colonial period become a community of people "of Spanish descent" (p. 102)? An alert reader, however,

can spot valuable information regarding land use and political organization among the Hispanic occupants of the late nineteenth century.

Despite these drawbacks, *Pueblo de Socorro Grant* should find a place in any good southwestern library. The book is not only a fitting memorial to an active and inquisitive individual, it contributes significantly to the history of land tenure in the El Paso region.

Charles Cutter
Purdue University

Las Carneradas: Sheep Trade in New Mexico 1700–1860. By John O. Baxter. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1987. x + 198 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $22.50 cloth, $10.95 paper.)

Although the sheep industry has a long, colorful, and significant history, only a few historians have written about it. This oversight is particularly striking in New Mexico where sheep ranching was a fundamental part of the frontier economy from the beginning of the Spanish era. *Las Carneradas* is a well-researched account of this neglected subject in New Mexican and western history.

This book traces the development of New Mexican sheep ranching under Spain, Mexico, and the United States. Raising sheep and getting them to market was a risky business, but profits could be substantial, and the fortunes of many of colonial New Mexico's leading families came from this source. The rugged little churro sheep that Spaniards brought to the frontier were particularly well-suited to New Mexico's rugged terrain and arid environment. Apaches, Navajos, and other Indians periodically raided Hispano and Pueblo flocks, but sheep proliferated in the isolated colony. In the eighteenth century the *partido* system became an important economic institution in New Mexico. Imported from Mexico, partido functioned as a kind of primitive banking system that allowed entrepreneurs to loan capital at interest in a money-scarce economy and to attract shepherds to tend flocks for livestock owners. It worked like this: An owner turned over a flock of sheep to a *partidario,* who agreed to tend it for a stated period. At the end of the contract, the partidario returned the initial number of sheep to the owner plus some additional animals (usually twenty percent of the original flock) and kept the balance of the lambs for himself. If all went well the partidario acquired his own foundation flock. If weather, disease, or Indians conspired against him, the partidario amassed a burden of debt that assured him a life as a *peon* working for a *rico.*

Finding markets for New Mexican sheep required business acumen and nerve. During the colonial era Chihuahua and Durango were the usual shipping points for northern sheep. Trails into the Mexican interior were long, difficult, and dangerous, and the vagaries of the Spanish frontier economy complicated matters. Nevertheless, competent sheepmen prospered. The advent of the Santa Fe Trail and liberalized Mexican economic policies opened a new market for sheep and fleece, but the California gold rush proved to be

the most remarkable opportunity to make profits from the flocks of the Rio Grande. Traveling via the Gila River, or circling far north into Utah and Colorado, New Mexican shepherds endured great personal and financial risks to speculate in California's booming gold-inflated economy. A few made large profits; others failed. The end of the gold rush marked the beginning of the end for long sheep drives. By 1860 New Mexican sheep populated California's ranges, and an economic downturn had reduced prices. As railroads pushed into the Southwest and demand for wool became more important than the market for mutton, the economic rationale for the drives evaporated.

The New Mexican range sheep industry and the long drives had endured for centuries, helping to establish the region's agricultural economy and tying New Mexico to national and international trading networks. Sheep ranching had also sustained an elite class of New Mexicans whose skill, hard work, and luck enabled them to master a difficult business in a harsh land. This is the legacy that Baxter has chronicled so well.

Albert L. Hurtado
Arizona State University

Alabama and the Borderlands: From Prehistory to Statehood. Edited by R. Reid Badger and Lawrence A. Clayton. (University: University of Alabama Press, 1985. x + 250 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliogrpahy, index. $27.50.)

Even if scholars of the colonial period in the Southeast and the Southwest agree to discard Herbert E. Bolton's misleading catchall "the Borderlands" with a capital B—a frequent enough suggestion, reiterated in this volume by Wilcomb E. Washburn—those of us who study any part of the Spanish empire can surely profit from an exchange of data and ideas. Hence, this tardy review.

A gathering of papers presented in 1981 at a symposium commemorating the 150th anniversary of the University of Alabama, the book is divided into sections titled "The Prehistoric Background," "The Age of Exploration," and "Colonization and Conflict." Historical topics range from "The Hernando de Soto Expedition: From Chiaha to Mabila," a revised, tentative reconstruction of part of the expedition's route by archaeologists Chester B. DePratter, Charles M. Hudson, and Marvin T. Smith, to "The Siege of Mobile, 1780, in Maps," by historians William S. and Hazel P. Coker, a graphic blow-by-blow of Bernardo de Gálvez's capture of British Fort Charlotte.

Readers familiar with the Southwest will find in each of the eleven essays suggestive comparisons and contrasts, not often drawn by the authors, who seem, in most cases, as ill-informed about our region as we are about theirs.

Despite marked differences in environment, thought-provoking parallels exist between the Mississippian or "temple mound" societies that evolved on the river-valley flood plains of the Eastern woodlands and the Pueblo societies of the arid Southwest. The mysterious protohistoric "waning of momentum" in the Southeast (p. 39), characterized by organizational simplification and population decline; the shock caused by the "predatory but vague" Soto (p.

92); and the cultural disruption that followed all have southwestern counterparts. (Interestingly, the editors chose the Spanish form Soto over the long-established regional variant De Soto.)

In his gem, "Continuity in the Age of Conquest: The Establishment of Spanish Sovereignty in the Sixteenth Century," Eugene Lyon analyzes the enterprise of Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, who enjoyed "the unusually long and close patronage of his king" (p. 160). That the royal patronage accorded Juan de Oñate, one of the last of the "quasi-private-conquest entrepreneurs" (p. 155), was late, distant, and of short duration explains, at least in part, why his New Mexico proprietorship failed so thoroughly.

Michael C. Scardaville concludes the collection with his optimistic "Approaches to the Study of the Southeastern Borderlands," offering suggestions wholly applicable to the study of the Southwest as well. None of the authors, in fact, seems to have embraced Washburn's alternative to the term Borderlands—"the Gulf South" (p. 153). South of what? Why, south of Harvard College, my good man.

John L. Kessell
University of New Mexico

Book Notes

The New West of Edward Abbey. By Ann Ronald. (Reno: University of Nevada Press, 1988. xvi + 255 pp. Notes, bibliography, index. $8.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1982 edition published by University of New Mexico Press.

Westward in Eden: The Public Lands and the Conservation Movement. By William K. Wyant. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1982. xiii + 536 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $10.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1982 edition.

The Rural Vision: France and America in the Late Nineteenth Century. Edited by Hollister Sturges. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press/Joslyn Art Museum, 1987. 94 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. $16.95 paper.) Proceedings of a symposium held at Joslyn Art Museum in November 1982.

O. C. Seltzer: Painter of the Old West. By Mildred D. Ladner. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1988. xiv + 224 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $24.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1979 edition.

Wild Life on the Rockies. By Enos A. Mills. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1988. liv + 271 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. $27.95 cloth, $8.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1909 Houghton Mifflin edition with introduction by James H. Pickering.

Ten Thousand Miles with a Dog Sled: A Narrative of Winter Travel in Interior Alaska. By Hudson Stuck. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1988. xxix + 420 pp. Illustrations, map, index. $32.50 cloth, $11.95 paper.) Bison reprint of the 1914 Charles Scribner's edition.

A White Bird Flying. By Bess Streeter Aldrich. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1988. 222 pp. $7.50 paper.) Bison reprint of the 1931 D. Appleton edition.

The Ozarks Outdoors: A Guide for Fishermen, Hunters, and Tourists. By Milton D. Rafferty. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1988. x + 389 pp. Illustrations, tables, charts, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $14.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1985 edition.

The Land of the Cliff Dwellers. By Frederick Chapin. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1988. xxiv + 188 pp. Map, notes, index. $9.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1892 edition by the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston.

Archeological Surveys of Chaco Canyon, New Mexico. By Alden C. Hayes, David M. Brugge, and W. James Judge. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1988. xii + 154 pp. Illustrations, maps, charts, tables, appendixes, bibliography, index. $14.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1981 National Park Service edition.

Canyon Maker: A Geological History of the Colorado River. By Ivo Lucchitta. (Flagstaff: Museum of Northern Arizona Press, 1988. 32 pp. Illustrations, map. $5.00 paper.) Volume 59, No. 2 of *Plateau*, a quarterly series.

Jumano and Patarabueye: Relations at la Junta de los Rios. By J. Charles Kelley. (Ann Arbor: Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, 1986. xvii + 180 pp. Illustrations, maps, charts, tables, notes, bibliography. $10.00 paper.) Study of west Texas–eastern New Mexico people first written in 1947.

Report Made in the Royal Council of the Indies: On the Pacification and Population of the Provinces of the Manche and Lacandon, which Don Diego de Vera Ordonez de Villaquiran, Calvalier of the Order of Calatrava, etc., Wishes to Undertake. By Antonio de Leon Pinelo. Edited by Doris Zemurray Stone and Frank E. Comparato. (Culver City, California: Labyrinthos, 1986. viii + 22 pp. Map, notes, bibliography, index. $8.00 paper.) Reprint of the 1984 edition.

Yucatan's Gilded Age: Haciendas, Henequen, and International Harvester 1860–1915. By Allen Wells. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press,

1985. xiii + 239 pp. Illustrations, maps, charts, tables, notes, bibliography, index. $27.00.) Economic analysis of southern Mexico in the late nineteenth–early twentieth centuries.

Latinos in the United States: The Sacred and the Political. By David T. Abalos. (Notre Dame: Notre Dame Press, 1988. xviii + 204 pp. Charts, notes, index. $21.95 cloth, $9.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1986 edition.

A Dictionary of Mexican American Proverbs. Compiled by Mark Glazer. (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1987. xxii + 347 pp. Appendixes, index. $39.95.) Reference work on Hispanic language and folklore.

Dancing Gods: Indian Ceremonials of New Mexico and Arizona. By Erna Fergusson. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1988. xxviii + 286 pp. Illustrations, index. $12.95 paper.) Fourth paperback printing of the 1931 edition.

Diné bahanè: The Navajo Creation Story. By Paul G. Zolbrod. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1988. xi + 431 pp. Notes, bibliography. $14.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1984 edition.

Black Elk Speaks: Being the Life Story of a Holy Man of the Oglala Sioux. By John G. Neihardt. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1988. xix + 298 pp. Illustrations, appendixes. $7.95 paper.) Bison reprint of the 1931 edition, with an introduction by Vine Deloria, Jr.

Indian Tales and Others. By John G. Neihardt. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1988. 306 pp. $25.95 cloth, $8.95 paper.) Bison reprint of the 1907 edition.

The Roots of Dependency: Subsistence, Environment, and Social Change among the Choctaws, Pawnees, and Navajos. By Richard White. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1988. xix + 433 pp. Maps, tables, notes, bibliography, index. $30.00 cloth, $9.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1983 edition.

With the Nez Perces: Alice Fletcher in the Field, 1889–92. By E. Jane Gay. Edited by Frederick E. Hoxie and Joan T. Mark. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1987. xxxvii + 188 pp. Illustrations, map, notes, index. $7.95 paper.) Bison reprint of the 1981 edition.

Indian Running: Native American History & Tradition. By Peter Nabokov. (Santa Fe: Ancient City Press, 1987. 208 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, index. $10.95 paper.) Second printing of the 1981 edition.

The Shaman: Patterns of Religious Healing Among the Ojibway Indians. By John A. Grim. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1988. xiv +

258 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $8.95 paper.) Second printing of the 1983 edition.

The World of the Crow Indians: As Driftwood Lodges. By Rodney Frey. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987. xxiii + 193 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $19.95.) Anthropological study of folk culture of the Crow people of Montana.

Indian Legends from the Northern Rockies. By Ella E. Clark. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1988. xviii + 350 pp. Illustration, map, notes, bibliography, index. $9.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1966 edition.

Custer Died For Your Sins: An Indian Manifesto. By Vine Deloria, Jr. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1988. xiii + 278 pp. Index. $8.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1969 edition.

The Story of the Little Big Horn: Custer's Last Fight. By Colonel W. A. Graham. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1988. xxxvii + 222 pp. Illustrations, maps, appendixes, notes. $26.95 cloth, $8.95 paper.) Bison reprint of the 1926 Century edition.

Campaigning With Custer and the Nineteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry on the Washita Campaign, 1868–'69. By David L. Spotts. Edited by E. A. Brininstool. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1988. 215 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables. $19.95 cloth, $6.95 paper.) Bison reprint of the 1928 Wetzel edition.

Glory-Hunter: A Life of General Custer. By Frederic F. Van de Water. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1988. 394 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $10.95 paper.) Bison reprint of the 1934 edition, with an introduction by Paul Andrew Hutton.

With Crook at the Rosebud. By J. W. Vaughn. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1988. 245 pp. Illustrations, map, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. $8.95 paper.) Bison reprint of the 1956 edition.

California Joe: Noted Scout and Indian Fighter. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1988. 396 pp. Illustration, notes, appendixes, index. $28.95 cloth, $9.95 paper.) Bison reprint of the 1935 Caxton edition.

Fur Trade and Exploration: Opening the Far Northwest 1821–1852. By Theodore J. Karamanski. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1988. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. xxii + 330 pp. $10.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1983 edition.

Buckskin Joe: A Memoir by Edward Jonathan Hoyt. Edited by Glenn Shirley. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1988. xii + 194 pp. Illustrations, index. $6.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1966 edition.

A Mountain Boyhood. By Joe Mills. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1988. li + 311 pp. Illustrations, map, notes. $27.95 cloth, $9.95 paper.) Bison reprint of the 1926 Sears edition.

Fifteen Thousand Miles by Stage, Volume 1: 1877–1880. By Carrie Adell Strahorn. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1988. xxvii + 373 pp. Illustrations. $28.95 cloth, $9.95 paper.) Bison reprint of the 1911 Charles Scribner's edition.

Fifteen Thousand Miles by Stage, Volume 2: 1880–1898. By Carrie Adell Strahorn. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1988. xxiv + 301 pp. Illustrations. $26.95 cloth, $8.95 paper.) Bison reprint of the 1911 Charles Scribner's edition.

Tim McCoy Remembers the West: An Autobiography. By Tim McCoy and Ronald McCoy. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1988. xxii + 274 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. $26.95 cloth, $8.95 paper.) Bison reprint of the 1977 edition.

Historical Atlas of the Outlaw West. By Richard Patterson. (Boulder, Colo.: Johnson Books, 1985. vi + 232 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. $14.95 paper.) Second printing of the 1956 Rand McNally edition.

The American West in Film: Critical Approaches to the Western. By Jon Tuska. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1988. xix + 303 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $10.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1985 Greenwood Press edition.

Westward the Women: An Anthology of Western Stories by Women. Edited by Vicki Piekarski. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1988. 179 pp. $10.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1984 Doubleday edition.