New Mexico Historical Review

Volume 77 | Number 2 Article 5

4-1-2002

Book Reviews

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The Shaping of America: A Geographical Perspective on 500 Years of History, Volume 3: Transcontinental America, 1850–1915. By D. W. Meinig. (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1999. xvi + 456 pp. 84 halftones, maps, tables, notes, bibliography, index. $50.00 cloth, ISBN 0-300-07592-8.)

This is the third of D. W. Meinig's projected four-volume historical geography of America. Although Meinig does not cover every noteworthy historical event or geographic subregion, this volume is both complex and sophisticated. No brief summary can do it justice. Meinig begins in 1850, although the previous volume ends in 1867. For Meinig geography is more than a backdrop for historical actors; he is also conscious of the role of individuals in creating landscape. He divides this book into four parts: "Articulation: Binding the Coasts Together"; "Dominion: the Emergence of American Wests"; "Consolidation: Structuring an American Nation"; and "Spheres: American Influence and Outreach."

In "Articulation," Meinig narrates the story of the first transcontinental railroad. His central thesis is that railroads both sustained American continentalism and proved critical in the creation of the nation's economy. Railroads are an explanatory theme that Meinig utilizes in large measure throughout the book. The railroad network, when finally modernized with uniform gauge tracks and established schedules, directed the flows of capital and people in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century America. By the conclusion of "Articulation," the reader has a clear view of how capitalism and technology operated as complex factors in unifying the nation.

"Articulation" and "Dominion," which constitute roughly half of the book, will be of special interest to historians of New Mexico and the West. They deal with the existing and emerging geocultural entities occupied by the United States after 1840. California, Oregon, and Washington are analyzed in the context of their rail connections. Meinig focuses on the coastal centers and their struggles both to secure and dominate backcountry markets,

and to control the processing of raw materials. Given that part of Meinig's geopolitical method is to identify areas of similar people and sets of places recognizably separate from neighboring societies, the Mormons in Utah and the Hispano and Indian peoples in the Southwest are dealt with in detail. Meinig points out that, although both areas were integrated into the nation's economy, they remained imperial provinces ruled from Washington, D.C., throughout most of the nineteenth century. Colorado's narrative is viewed from the perspective of the contest over rail lines and industrial centers rather than from the story of the mining frontier. In a brief section labeled "The Rest of the West," Meinig discusses mining towns, agricultural centers, and the range cattle industry. In a section on Native Americans, he notes the irony of the expression, "filling in of the West," which, "from the other side . . . meant closing out, marking the end of Indian freedom and the completion of their conquest, confinement, and systematic subordination within the American empire"(p. 167). The West, Meinig concludes, eludes a definition because of the ragged nature of its frontiers, plus the fact that its overall racial, cultural, and social diversity is so great that one cannot speak of one West but only of many Wests.

In "Consolidation," Meinig shifts emphasis to impose a geopolitical order on the rest of the nation. The South is also difficult to define because its boundaries expanded with the spread of cotton and tobacco culture. Moreover, Meinig observes, in a racist nation, the subordination of southern Blacks was both a matter of great violence and deprivation of economic and political opportunity. Although the failure of Reconstruction returned governing power to Whites, the subordination of the South's economy to northern capital, the rigid nature of Black-White relations, and the conservative influence of southern religious denominations resulted in the South remaining culturally backward. Contributing factors included the South's dispersed rural population, lack of sharply differentiated regions, and absence of dominant cities; all of which reinforced insularity. Even the small population of post-1900 European immigrants had little impact on southern society. Nor did the growth of the mills in Birmingham or the cotton centers in the Piedmont leave much impression. Meinig quotes Lord Bryce: "The Negro, powerless as he is, still dominates the South, for his presence is never forgotten, and makes many things different from what they would otherwise be" (p. 226).

In "New Economic Regions," Meinig briefly treats the food-producing, mining, and industrial Middle West. It emerged as the "American Manufacturing Belt." Unrivaled, its industrial output exceeded that of Great Britain, France, and Germany combined. Meinig notes, too, that the Middle West

escaped the eastern subordination that southerners so resented. Meinig's section on railroads is one of the more interesting in the book. He traces the evolution of the nation's railroads from a chaotic jumble of disparate lines into a modern network. He also illustrates the strengths and weakness of unrestrained capitalism. Meinig's section on "Populations and Peoples" is more national than regional. He deals with the sources of immigration, the distribution of immigrants, and the efforts to restrict further immigration. He also constructs a brief social geography of White and non-White immigrants. Meinig notes that a 1910 Census map shows virtually all of the nation's counties had some foreign-born Whites or their children, except those in the South.

Meinig's final part, "Spheres: American Influence and Outreach," is not out of place. Throughout the book he has described the United States as an imperial power, both internal and external. The discussion of Canada and Mexico relate to the role of the railroad and American influences. Meinig's geopolitical history is not the drum-and-trumpet variety. The context for the acquisition of the Caribbean Islands and the Canal Zone that turned the Gulf of Mexico into an American Mediterranean was economically based. The empire in the Pacific, too, fulfilled a longstanding economic dream.

Meinig's interpretation is a reaction to historians who undervalue or ignore geographic factors as well as those who embrace a Whiggish nationalist agenda. For him, nineteenth-century America was one of the world's most successful empires, but he is no defender of imperial adventures. He recognizes, however, that capitalism operated as a unifying force. But nothing in the past was inexorable; White Americans made choices. Meinig has reserved for the next volume the impact of the automobile.

Martin Ridge
Huntington Library

Power and Place in the North American West. Edited by Richard White and John M. Findlay. Emil and Kathleen Sick Lecture-Book Series in Western History and Biography, vol. 8. (Seattle: University of Washington Press in association with the Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest, 1999. xx + 312 pp. Halftones, maps, charts, notes, bibliography, index. $35.00 cloth, ISBN 0-295-97774-4, $19.95 paper, ISBN 0-295-97773-6.)

A 1994 symposium hosted by the University of Washington's Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest brought together a number of masters of

Western history along with some promising junior scholars. Richard White and John Findlay, the editors of *Power and Place in the North American West*, also organized the symposium. The purpose was to compare East and West in the context of central place theory, a gathering originally framed as "metropolis and hinterland." The theme broadened to "power and place" as reflected in the eleven papers comprising this anthology.

The four sections of the book reflect these themes: parts one and two focus on hierarchies and social ordering of the West and the efforts of some interest groups (particularly White merchants) to keep all others, especially peoples of color, in "place." James Ronda opens the book with a creative ethno-geographical tour of the lower Columbia based on his extensive work on explorers and fur traders. James Brooks synthesizes his dissertation on the political economy of late colonial and territorial New Mexico, providing insight on the slave trade in women and children. John Lutz looks at how British Columbia historically determined who was "Indian" more by categories of socialization and acculturation than by those of race or residence.

In part two, we find subtle disagreement on the power of race and racism in California's recent history. Kevin Leonard argues that White supremacists successfully fought progressive integration in Los Angeles during and shortly after World War II, making the Golden State as segregated and hostile to peoples of color as the South. Bill Deverell and Douglas Flamming disagree. They argue that Angelenos (especially Anglo merchants), although ignoring the Mexican era, appropriated romantic aspects of Spanish culture to create a more racially tolerant atmosphere but retained power for themselves in the process. Chris Friday finds the West Coast Chinese community conservative but adaptive to Americanization. On the other hand, the Japanese could not win, losing both power and place during the 1940s.

Part three includes familiar arguments on tourism as colonialism by Hal Rothman, who uses Sun Valley as his case study. Paul Hirt reiterates his view of National Forest policy, arguing that creation of wealth in logging has the flip side of destroying the "place" in the process, a "conspiracy of optimism." Joseph Taylor's study of the salmon crisis reminds us that politics, not science, drives this issue. Finally, William Robbins outlines the argument (embedded in his many books and articles) that early boosters commodified natural abundance in the Northwest as the means to connect the region to global markets. This industrial capitalism, employing new technology and modes of transportation, created hubs like Portland.

The book ends with an essay by Virginia Scharff on the relationship between women's mobility and their sense of place in the West. To Scharff, the nineteenth-century West was restrictive for women within as well as outside of the places they came to call home. Their history is a story of unequal power relationships with males.

Overall this anthology is welcome. In a nutshell, it provides sketches found in book-length works by many of the authors. The volume's power is diminished by the tardiness of its release. Further, the conference's summation by historical-geographer Donald Meinig is not included. White and Findlay honestly report that Meinig's call for definition of terms such as "place" and "landscape" would have improved the dialogue had it been presented at the beginning rather than at the end of the symposium. Although a typescript of the concluding discourse is available through the Center for the Study of the Northwest, one laments the editors' choice not to include it.

William R. Swagerty
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The Atomic West. Edited by Bruce Hevly and John M. Findlay. Emil and Kathleen Sick Lecture-Book Series in Western History and Biography, vol. 7. (Seattle: University of Washington Press, in association with the Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest, 1998. x + 286 pp. Maps, bibliography, index. $35.00 cloth, ISBN 0-2959-7749-3, $19.95 paper, ISBN 0-2959-7716-7.)

This collection of ten essays emerged from a symposium of a similar name held in the autumn of 1992 at the University of Washington. Under the capable editing of Bruce Hevly and John M. Findlay, the volume provides an overview of the nuclear landscape of the American West from the days of the Manhattan Project to the end of the Cold War. Jointly published by the Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest and the University of Washington Press, the collection serves as a brief sketch to the rise, development, and decline of the Atomic West.

Hevly and Findlay organize the essays under three sections: "Building a Federal Presence," "The Atomic Energy Commission at Work," and "Local Resistance." In the first section authors Robert E. Ficken, Stanley Goldberg, and Carl Abbott contribute pieces on the key role of the federal government in the creation of the Atomic West. Essays explain the harnessing of the

Columbia River to provide power to the atomic bomb project; the role of Gen. Leslie Groves and Hanford; and the construction of the "Atomic Cities" of Richland, Washington, and Los Alamos, New Mexico. In the second section, authors Gregg Herken, Ferenc M. Szasz, and Barton C. Hacker focus loosely on the role that the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) played in the creation and management of nuclear institutions in the region. Herken discusses the key contributions of the University of California and the National Laboratories. Szasz provides a short biographical sketch of James L. Tuck, the eccentric genius from Britain. Hacker details the trials and tribulations that the AEC faced in conjunction with its atmospheric weapons testing and the program's consequences. The final section illustrates how local public resistance led to the decline of nuclear interests in the region. To this end, authors Dan O'Neill, Thomas Wellock, Daniel Pope, and Matthew Glass cover a range of diverse topics that illustrate the eclipse of nuclear interests. These areas include Project Chariot in Alaska, part of the AEC's "Plowshare" program; antinuclear movements in California and the Pacific Northwest; and the bitter conflict between the Air Force, the Mormon Church, and the Western Shoshone over the placing of MX missiles within the Great Basin. In sum, the section describes how the federal government's authority in the nuclear arena waned when challenged by a mobilized public.

Readers will find the collection a valuable and unique contribution to the recent history of the American West. The authors skillfully place the nuclear experience within the larger context of cultural, economic, and political developments in the region. Comprised of concise, well-balanced, and diverse essays, this volume would work well in courses and seminars on the history of the nuclear age and the twentieth-century West.

Scott D. Hughes
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Models for the Millennium: Great Basin Anthropology Today. Edited by Charlotte Beck. (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1999. viii + 314 pp. Halftones, maps, tables, bibliography. $65.00 cloth, ISBN 0-87480-593-7.)

Models for the Millennium is a collection of twenty-four papers written by many of the leading anthropologists working in the Great Basin. Rather than summarizing current knowledge, these papers are intended as benchmarks, essays that capture the current state of Great Basin anthropology and commu-

nicate the direction that the discipline is taking in this region. The papers cover a wide range of topics including ethnography, linguistics, paleoecology, rock art, prehistoric and historic archeology, and cultural resource management.

One of the most striking recent developments in the Great Basin is a major shift in theoretical orientation. A culture ecological approach grounded in Julian Steward's *Basin-Plateau Aboriginal Sociopolitical Groups* has guided anthropological research in the Great Basin for over forty years. However, in the last two decades evolutionary ecology has come to provide the general theoretical basis for much of the archeological work in this region. Evolutionary ecology has its basis in natural-selection theory and has proven very useful in biological sciences. Only in recent years have anthropologists begun to apply principles from this field to human behavior. Many of the papers in *Models for the Millennium* document this paradigm shift from different perspectives and show how general theoretical principles derived from evolutionary ecology can be applied to specific regional issues. This is an exciting development, one that positions the Great Basin on the cutting edge of anthropological theory.

A concern with general theories and their application in the regional setting is a consistent theme throughout the volume. One paper that warrants special mention is Donald Hardesty's application of world system theory to historical issues in the Great Basin and his particular attention to the archeological implications of this perspective. Another important development in the Great Basin that reflects more general changes in the field of anthropology is the increasing involvement of American Indians. Several recent federal laws encourage cooperative work among Native peoples, ethnographers, and archeologists, and *Models for the Millennium* includes several contributions that illustrate the forms that such collaboration can take. Finally, the strong role that cultural resource management has played in the recent development of Great Basin anthropology is another theme considered in several of the essays.

Most of the contributions in this volume are technical papers intended for academic and professional audiences, but they should be of interest well beyond the Great Basin. This volume succeeds admirably in capturing the tenor of anthropology in the Great Basin today. It leaves the impression of a healthy and vibrant field with a diversity of viewpoints and a great deal of exciting new work.

John R. Roney
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From the Rio to the Sierra: An Environmental History of the Middle Rio Grande Basin. By Dan Scurlock. (Fort Collins, Colo.: Rocky Mountain Research Station, 1998. x + 440 pp. Halftones, tables, maps, bibliography. $ [gratis] paper, [no ISBN].)

This technical report prepared by Dan Scurlock for the U.S. Forest Service follows the format of a regional geography, beginning with climate and building upon that with the resource uses by subsequent occupiers—Native American, Spanish, and Anglo Americans—of the Middle Río Grande. He then attempts to reconstruct the historic natural ecosystems of this area, essentially from Cochiti Lake to Elephant Butte Lake. Scurlock completes his extensive report with an overview of both the natural and human impacts, and changes to these systems. The author does recognize that the Middle Río Grande area is not a freestanding district, and fortunately he includes the watershed of the headwaters of the Río Grande in much of his reporting.

Throughout the report, Scurlock has made an effort to document comprehensively the sources of material presented in each paragraph, frequently citing as many as a dozen sources for a statement. While this may excite the historical researcher, I felt the number of citations in the text was a distraction to an otherwise well-written report. I found the material to be very useful for my classes in New Mexico geography and on the Albuquerque environment. I further appreciated the extensive chronological summaries situated at the end of each chapter and filled with observations on a variety of events such as droughts and floods, evidence of human occupation and resource use, and environmental impacts. Although some of these lists contained redundant events, it must have been a challenge for the author to find an exclusive category for many items.

Outside academia and research organizations, I am unsure of how the material Scurlock presents will be utilized. The text may be too laborious for a general audience, but I believe the author can easily screen the report into a popular manuscript developed around the chronological summaries and historic photographs. It would also be helpful to incorporate more information on the geology and geomorphology of the Middle Río Grande, for these natural elements, as well as climate, are important to defining the ecology and life zones of the area. There also seems to be an overreliance on dated material for the climate of the topical area; more recent climate data should be available from more stations to demonstrate local conditions. Given that climate is the key natural variable to the report, I would appreciate an upgrade of this information.

I have been a student of New Mexico and the Middle Río Grande for over twenty years and have never encountered a literature review on human settlement, resource use, and environmental impacts better than what Scurlock presents in this report. It is one of those documents through which one labors on the first reading but to which one returns frequently as a reference. In that light, a solid index is a major omission that would be useful for researchers. With many resource issues on water quality and quantity, and the conflicts of different land use facing the residents of the Middle Río Grande, the environmental history of the area will be a necessary background on these issues. Many people will benefit from the effort of Dan Scurlock and it is hoped that this Forest Service report can be republished in a more readable format for wider distribution.

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Contested Landscape: The Politics of Wilderness in Utah and the West. Edited by Doug Goodman and Daniel McCool. (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1999. xvii + 266 pp. Halftones, maps, tables, notes, bibliography, index. $19.95 paper, ISBN 0-87480-6040-6.)

This book is a primer on the politics of wilderness in Utah and, by extension, the West as a whole. It is not primarily a work of history, for the editors are political scientists at the University of Utah and the contributors are (or were at the time of publication) their students. Instead, each essay examines a particular facet of the always-controversial subject of wilderness from a contemporary vantage point. The major topics include mining and grazing and the conflict between these industries and wilderness; state trust lands and the role that they play in the politics of wilderness; how courts have interpreted the U.S. Constitution in wilderness litigation; and the importance of the Federal Land Management and Policy Act of 1976, which required the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to survey and manage its wilderness lands. Other essays analyze archeological resources on wilderness lands, and the language of wilderness legislation that revolves around "hard" or "soft" release—terms governing whether public lands not contained in a given wilderness proposal can be considered for possible designation as wilderness at a later date.

All of the essays demonstrate that wilderness politics has been and continues to be multifaceted and complicated. While the basic issue centers on

how much wilderness Utah wants, this seemingly simple question is vastly complicated by the host of conflicting interest groups and the complex of issues embroiled in the debate from the changing economics of the rural and urban West to federal and state tensions and varying perspectives about ecological issues.

By focusing on wilderness politics in the present, these essays reveal how much has changed in the last forty years. To those who may be mindful of wilderness politics before the Wilderness Act of 1964—during the 1950s or early 1960s for instance—it will be apparent that although the politics of wilderness is not necessarily more complex, it now plays out through legal and administrative channels to a far greater degree. Procedural matters and managerial decisions now shape the political debate as much as the underlying clash between interest groups. How the BLM manages its Wilderness Study Areas, for example, fuels the controversy as much as the fundamental clash between the forces of development and of preservation. By highlighting this administrative and managerial nature of the political debate in Utah today, the book should be a valuable reference to landowners, environmentalists, journalists, and agency personnel as well as lawmakers, political scientists, and environmental historians.

Mark Harvey
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Frontier Children. By Linda S. Peavy and Ursula Smith. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1999. xi + 164 pp. 206 halftones, notes, bibliography, index. $24.95 cloth, ISBN 0-8061-3161-6.)

To say that one of the least studied segments of society in the American West are the children is stating the obvious. Few are identified in records beyond a statistical entity, and even fewer maintained diaries and letters. Thus, Peavy and Smith's work is a welcomed addition to the small but growing historical field on children in the West.

Peavy and Smith rely heavily on photographic images to document the experiences of children on the frontier. This fascinating photography book with over two hundred images is supported by a well-written historical description and is full of anecdotal testimonies from many young and not-so-young children. Based on published sources and oral histories, the authors provide a delightful tale of children in the nineteenth and early twentieth

centuries, and illustrate their joys, sorrows, and trials and tribulations on the frontier. The authors' sidebars and vignettes sprinkled across the book add to the fascinating topic.

Frontier Children beautifully portrays the frequent dichotomies of the sometimes naïve and the sometimes sophisticated strangeness and familiarity of a child's world in the West. While the images portray, for the most part, a childhood of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the authors discuss, even if only briefly, childhood as far back as the 1820s. The chapters, which often are as much a history of families as they are of children, tell of experiences from Minnesota to California and from New Mexico to Alaska, denote tales on trips west and in the outdoors, and enlighten us about children's work and play in the house as well as their educational experiences. The authors mention the lives of Chinese and African American children and those of Native American and Hispanic children, yet the book largely depicts the immigrant child's understanding of the West. The childhoods of Native Americans (and, to a certain extent, Hispanos), spent in ways distinct from those of Anglos on the frontier, should be presented in a different context that extends beyond the scope of this book.

Academically, the text lacks analysis and provides little new insight on children's lives in the West. Books such as Elliott West's on frontier childhood and Marian Schlissel's on women's diaries have already covered much of the ground explored in *Frontier Children*. One is led, at times, to question whether children's lives were harder in the West than in the East, as the authors suggest on a few occasions. From their own findings, the experiences of children were dependent as much on financial resources as on geographical place.

Still, if "the virtue of books is to be readable" as Ralph Waldo Emerson declares, this work is an admirable achievement. It is enjoyable to view as well as to read for anyone interested in learning about children on the frontier.

Tomas Jaehn
Santa Fe, New Mexico

The American Frontier: Pioneers, Settlers, and Cowboys, 1800–1899. By William C. Davis. (1992; reprint, Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1999. 256 pp. 52 color prints, 280 halftones, maps, index. $19.95 paper, ISBN 0-8061-3192-2.)

With hard-hitting realism, William Davis exhibits research and writing skills as plentiful as his knowledge of the wild and woolly American West of

the 1800s. The author of over thirty books, Davis weaves *The American Frontier* into a new, large-formatted, illustrated book rife with details about westward expansion.

The American Frontier was full of uncooperative weather, crippling accidents, and brutally hard work. Davis understands that but keeps his pioneers, settlers, and cowboys on track, their necks bowed, ready for action and busy grinding out fifteen miles in a Conestoga wagon on a bad day and twenty-five on a good one—usually westward.

Davis has meshed one hundred years of western American history. Some have tried this format, breaching the chasms, dodging the bullets, and stumbling down blind alleys, always with the intent of weaving the glory of the nineteenth century into a readable, pleasant experience.

Davis weaves culture, economics, society, and political science into a dose of history that many modern Americans could learn from. Many of the heroes, men like Sam Houston, John Charles Frémont, and John Sutter, are all present in the story, trying to put together whatever would reward them with fame and fortune. There were trappers and explorers, many of them encouraged by the federal government. Chief among them were Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and their captain, President Thomas Jefferson. Over the next century, giants walked on the land—bigger-than-life characters like Jim Bridger, "Liver-eating" Johnson, Zebulon Pike, and Sacajawea.

William C. Davis, former editor of *Civil War Times Illustrated*, is most familiar to readers of his Civil War books and as a consultant to A&E's "Civil War Journal." Few have used the large-format so well as William C. Davis in his *The American Frontier.*

Larry D. Underwood
Meppen, Illinois

Gold Dust and Gunsmoke: Tales of Gold Rush Outlaws, Gunfighters, Lawmen, and Vigilantes. By John Boessenecker. (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1999. xiii + 367 pp. Halftones, maps, notes, index. $30.00 cloth, ISBN 0-471-31973-2.)

Some historians still believe that the American West was not especially violent. John Boessenecker is not among them, and in his opening chapter he suggests, "It is fitting at the 150th anniversary of the California Gold Rush that we look at that pivotal event in frontier history and ask whether it was a

precursor of our modern culture of violence" (p. 12). Given the current debate over handguns and violence in our society, that important question deserves a thoughtful answer.

In a fast-paced, highly readable style, Boessenecker offers the reader lynch-mob activity against Hispanic bandits such as Juan Flores and Joaquín Valenzuela, the harsh treatment of Chinese in the gold camps, a deadly duel between California supreme court justice David S. Terry and senator David Broderick, Capt. Harry Love's search for the infamous Joaquín Murrieta, the perseverance of lawmen like Ben K. Thorn of Calaveras County, the demise of Sheriff James Barton of Los Angeles County in a dramatic running gun battle, and the escape of William Wells who killed three lawmen while being escorted to Sacramento. Wells was never captured. There is one enduring theme in many of these marvelous anecdotes about the California Gold Rush: violence with guns.

One story in particular highlights the dramatic level of violence that is discussed in this intriguing book. A popular nineteenth-century ballad about guns and self-defense closed with the line, "I'll die before I'll run." Implicit in this verse was the "no duty to retreat" doctrine that suggested the right to stand and defend oneself. The danger within this doctrine became a deadly reality when officials tried to evict squatters in Sacramento in 1850. Mayor Harding Bigelow and Sheriff Joseph McKinney approached the squatters on horseback and "ordered them to lay down their weapons." Instead, "the squatters opened fire with a vicious volley from rifles, shotguns, and revolvers. Four balls blew the mayor out of his saddle" and City Assessor James Woodland "was killed instantly" (p. 181). In a round of fighting the next day, Sheriff McKinney also received mortal wounds. In two days at least eight were dead and many others wounded. This and other examples reveal that guns and the "no duty to retreat" doctrine proved to be a deadly mix in nineteenth-century California.

John Boessenecker has discovered nineteenth-century homicide rates that dwarf current ones in Los Angeles and San Francisco, and he shows that similar violent trends existed in the gold-camp counties. He has uncovered forty-four murders in Los Angeles County between July 1850 and October 1851, and notes, "This is an extraordinarily high number for a county of only about 8,500 people" (p. 323). Using the FBI formula for homicide, the author calculates "an annual rate of 414 homicides per 100,000" (p. 323). Similar examples of high homicide rates were found in Nevada, Monterey, and San Francisco counties, and the author cites comparable data from previous

research in Texas. This study is buttressed by my research in *Homicide, Race, and Justice in the American West, 1880-1920* (1997), the examination of 1,338 cases in seven California counties (see also my forthcoming book *Race and Homicide in Nineteenth-Century California*, University of Nevada Press), and David T. Courtwright's *Violent Land: Single Men and Social Disorder from the Frontier to the Inner City* (1996). Boessenecker's *Gold Dust and Gunsmoke* provides strong and convincing evidence that California was a dangerous place, especially for young single males wearing guns and drinking alcohol. High homicide rates, with guns as the weapon of choice, reflect this disturbing violent trend that began on the California frontier and that continues to this day. This book is a welcome addition to scholarship on California and is highly recommended.

Clare V. McKanna Jr.
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For Good or Bad: People of the Cimarron Country. Edited by Stephen Zimmer. (Santa Fe: Sunstone Press, 1999. 160 pp. Halftones, maps, index. $12.95 paper, ISBN 0-86534-292-X.)

Cimarron, located in northeastern New Mexico, has one of the most colorful histories of any town in the state. The tiny burgh was the center of the massive Maxwell Land Grant and the scene of a violent conflict concerning ownership of that grant. An Oklahoma oil baron later bought much of the land around Cimarron for a summer retreat and then donated the land to the Boy Scouts of America to create the Philmont Scout Ranch, the largest youth camp in the world. Stephen Zimmer, Philmont's director of museums, provides a glimpse into Cimarron's tumultuous past with this collection of biographical sketches harvested from a variety of books and magazines. Twelve personalities with ties to Cimarron are examined in this slender volume, and from these disparate essays emerges a good sense of the history of western Colfax County.

For many readers, the only familiar name may be Kit Carson, who spent a few years at a settlement near Cimarron. But this collection includes many fascinating personalities, beginning with land baron Lucien B. Maxwell. Maxwell was an enigmatic figure who created a semifeudal kingdom by consolidating the holdings of a Mexican-era grant. The titanic parcel, never properly surveyed while Maxwell held it, became the source of tremendous

controversy when he sold the grant and the new owners began charging rents to the mining, ranching, and farming residents.

Several essays illustrate the violent past of the town. Two describe figures from the Colfax County War, which erupted between settlers and the Maxwell Land Grant Company. Both men, Clay Allison and O. P. McMains, represent the settlers' side of the conflict. Allison, a gunfighter, and McMains, a Methodist minister, led residents against the Maxwell Company after the assassination of T. J. Tolby, another minister and a prominent critic of the company. Also profiled are Charlie Kennedy, a man who waylaid unsuspecting travelers before being lynched in the 1870s, and train robber Thomas "Black Jack" Ketchum, who was captured in a canyon outside Cimarron.

Essays on Manley Chase, Henrietta Clay Curtis Chase, "Shorty" Murray, and Will James highlight the ranching and cowboy heritage of the area. Lawman Fred Lambert is profiled, as well as perhaps the most important figure in shaping modern Cimarron, Waite Phillips, an oil tycoon who consolidated several ranches in the area and created his own personal hunting and fishing reserve in the 1920s. After building a fabulous mansion, the Villa Philmonte (a smaller version of Philbrook, his Tulsa estate), Phillips turned his vast holdings over to the Boy Scouts for development into a national camp.

The sum of these essays is definitely greater than the diverse parts. As with many edited works, the writing style and quality varies widely. Zimmer provides useful introductions to each segment and helpfully points out some instances in which the accuracy of the profiles is suspect. His target audience is undoubtedly visitors to the area (particularly Philmont participants), and they will find this volume a highly readable introduction to the history of the Cimarron country.

Richard D. Loosbrock
Adams State College

Over the Rim: The Parley P. Pratt Exploring Expedition to Southern Utah, 1849–50. Edited by William B. Smart and Donna T. Smart. (Logan: Utah State University Press, 1999. ix + 270 pp. Halftones, maps, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. $37.95 cloth, ISBN 0-87421-282-0, $19.95 paper, ISBN 0-87421-281-2.)

Parley P. Pratt's Southern Exploring Company was part of the terrific burst of colonizing energy that marked the first years of Mormon settlement and

empire building in Utah. Under the leadership of Brigham Young, members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints arrived in the Great Salt Lake Valley in 1847. By late 1849, while the rest of the nation looked west to the gold fields of California and the prospect of instant riches, Young had turned his magisterial gaze south along the Wasatch Range to the plateau and mesa country beyond. The Church's great Prophet, Seer, and Revelator expected the apostle Pratt, assisted by a company of fifty men, to find arable lands and natural resources there that would provide the temporal basis for the rapidly expanding religious empire. The faithful knew this envisioned political and territorial entity as the "State of Deseret." That the Southern Exploring Company was sent during the winter, a harsh one no less, rather than waiting until spring for better weather, only underscored the sense of urgency with which Young regarded his Lord's work. There was no time to spare in preparing the way for the peopling of the new Zion. Indeed, the results of Pratt's expedition were factored immediately into the colonization plans for southern Utah. To paraphrase contemporary Jessie Benton Frémont, from the ashes of Pratt's campfires have sprung Mormon communities. Sadly, Pratt did not live to see the full fruition of his work. In 1857, a jealous former husband of one of Pratt's plural wives murdered him in Arkansas.

The Southern Exploring Company's historical significance notwithstanding, the men involved left behind few records of their deeds. William B. Smart and Donna T. Smart have examined the "only known contemporary" journals of the expedition and have introduced them here "in their original spelling, punctuation, and grammar" (p. vii). The journals were those of Robert Lang Campbell, John C. Armstrong, John Brown, and Isaac Chauncey Haight. Moreover, the Smarts have collated the journal entries and included extensive comment richly informed by their historical research and fieldwork in the company of C. Gregory Crampton and other area specialists. In addition to the four journals, the Smarts also include Pratt's official report to the Legislative Council of Deseret as well as related papers, photographs, maps, and vignettes of all fifty members of the company. Among them was William Henrie, an ancestral relative of the Smarts. In fact, this project began as a genealogical investigation. There is also a good bibliography and a useful index.

While the publication of these journals and related materials will be welcomed by students of Utah, the Mormons, western exploration, and Indian history, the journals themselves, it must be said, possess little charm or literary merit. The men who wrote them were evidently concerned more with

the daily temperature and weather, the number of miles covered each day, and the location of springs, fuel, soil types, and mineral deposits than with matters of artistic or scientific interest. The journals are certainly more moving when they record the sheer toil and immense hardship involved in opening this country to settlement. Pioneering was nothing if not very hard work. But of special interest here are the intimate accounts of Mormon culture and frontier life as well as of Mormon relations with the Paiutes. These particular entries reveal fascinating glimpses into the twilight world of two unique peoples soon fated for conflict with each other and eventually for an Americanization that neither wanted nor could avoid.

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In the Absence of Don Porfirio: Francisco León de la Barra and the Mexican Revolution. By Peter V. N. Henderson. Latin American Silhouettes Series. (Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources Books, 1999. xiii + 338 pp. Halftones, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. $55.00 cloth, ISBN 0-8420-2774-2.)

Peter Henderson has written a splendid book about an important figure in modern Mexican history. This study redefines a somewhat obscure but nevertheless important figure who attempted to carry out a peaceful transition from the Porfiriato to the new populism of post-1911 modern Mexico. There can be little doubt that the author has thoroughly researched the career of Francisco León de la Barra; he uses private as well as public documents from no less than five countries. The core of this book's conclusions rests upon the personal papers of de la Barra at the Condumex Archive in Mexico City.

Most of *In the Absence of Don Porfirio* covers the career of de la Barra during the Porfirian period. The son of an elite Chilean family, de la Barra studied at the exalted National Preparatory School, where he established a solid reputation in international law and arbitration. Naturally he became a career diplomat, serving in Latin America, the United States, and Europe. He capped his rise to power by becoming foreign relations minister and interim president in 1911.

Of course, the interim presidency of de la Barra is the culmination of the author's argument that many Porfirians were progressive and eager to reform

Mexico. As proof of this, Henderson demonstrates, among other points, that de la Barra established Mexico's first modern National Agrarian Commission as well as Department of Labor. Perhaps his foremost concern was that fair elections take place in the fall of 1911. He succeeded in all three endeavors, although Henderson concedes that de la Barra lost patience with those who were prone to violence and would not turn in weapons. The essence and true significance of this book is that it supports a growing tendency among recent scholars to demonstrate that the Porfirian period had much more validity and foresight than it has traditionally received.

Certainly the reason that the effort toward reform collapsed into civil war was the failure of the Madero regime. A student of Michael Meyer, who initiated a highly critical tendency to view Madero as an overrated bungler, Henderson adds to this stance by showing how Madero was corrupt, nepotistic, and ineffective as president. Therefore de la Barra served the regime of Victoriano Huerta, who had one of the most talented cabinets of modern Mexico partially because Madero had alienated the intellectuals. The problem for de la Barra was that he was associated with the murder of Madero. Henderson absolves de la Barra of any blame for the infamous assassinations of President Madero and his vice president in February 1913, but because contemporaries did not, de la Barra became an exile and lived out the rest of his life in Europe. Henderson's skill as a researcher is demonstrated in his compelling sketch of de la Barra's final years during which he continued to enjoy international respect for his legal abilities. Himself a trained attorney who practiced in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Henderson identifies with de la Barra and artfully describes legal issues with consummate skill.

A well-written study that will stand forever as the unrivaled biography of de la Barra, Henderson's book is essential reading for anyone interested in the history of modern Mexico.

Douglas W. Richmond
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Knight Without Armor: Carlos Eduardo Castañeda, 1896–1958. By Félix D. Almaráz Jr. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1999. xxi + 430 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $39.95 cloth, ISBN 0-89096-890-X.)

For three decades, Carlos Eduardo Castañeda made his mark as a Texas borderlands scholar, and when he died in harness at the University of Texas

on 3 April 1958, the legacy of his long and dynamic career included work in teaching, research, librarianship, and public speaking. His voluminous publication record listed eighteen books and more than four dozen articles.

This prize-winning biography presents the results of Félix Almaráz's twenty years of detective work into the extraordinary achievement of one of the first great American historians of Spanish descent. Castañeda unintentionally became a beacon and inspiration to others, exemplifying the model of both a self-made man and a passionate intellectual devoted to books and learning.

His origins were humble and foreign. Born in the Mexican state of Tamaulipas in 1896, Castañeda was orphaned at fifteen. Living in Brownsville where his family had relocated, he struggled to support his younger brother and sisters and later to put himself through the University of Texas, beginning his course of study in 1917. There he came under the influence of noted Texas historian Eugene A. Barker and borderlander Charles Wilson Hackett. Gradually, Castañeda's interests settled upon the histories of Mexico and Texas, leading him to explore and copy archival materials in both places.

After completing all requirements, except the dissertation, for his doctoral degree, he accepted a job teaching Spanish at William and Mary. After three years in Virginia, he returned to the University of Texas to become librarian of the Latin American Collection. Afterward, as his accomplishments grew, he became professor of history.

At one point early in his career, Castañeda sought a position at the University of New Mexico and also corresponded with its renowned Spanish colonialist, France V. Scholes. He appealed to Herbert E. Bolton for a recommendation to New Mexico, but in the end he remained in Texas where his true research interests were focused.

Among Castañeda's books, two in particular remain standard references: *The Mexican Side of the Texas Revolution* (1928) and the two-volume translation of fray Juan Agustín de Morfi's *The History of Texas, 1673–1779* published by the Quivira Society (1935).

His magisterial *Our Catholic Heritage in Texas, 1519–1936*, issued in seven volumes between 1936 and 1958, however, formally established his reputation as a major scholar of the Spanish borderlands. Sponsored by the Knights of Columbus as its contribution to the centennial of Texas independence, the research and writing of that work, as Almaráz graphically shows, engaged Castañeda's energies for much of his professional life. In fact, he had barely completed the manuscript of the final volume at the time of his death.

Author Almaráz casts a wide net, pulling together an astonishing array of scattered sources to tell the story of this remarkable scholar in vivid detail. The biography represents a major contribution to borderlands historiography.

Marc Simmons
Cerrillos, New Mexico

Mexico in the 1940s: Modernity, Politics, and Corruption. By Stephen R. Niblo. (Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources Books, 1999. xxv + 408 pp. Halftones, charts, tables, notes, bibliography, index. $55.00 cloth, ISBN 0-8420-2794-7.)

In *Mexico in the 1940s: Modernity, Politics, and Corruption*, Stephen Niblo argues that in 1940 Manuel Avila Camacho "unleashed a conservative assault upon the program of the Mexican Revolution that would continue to intensify until it became a veritable counterrevolution under his successor [Miguel Alemán]" (p. 159). The counterrevolution, of course, was directed primarily against the social reforms of the administration of Lázaro Cárdenas (1934–1940). Together, Avila Camacho and Alemán undermined land reform and tamed labor. They reached an accord with the Catholic Church; presided over and participated in a flourishing of corruption; and abandoned revolutionary nationalism to cooperate closely with U.S. political, military, and economic objectives. In the process they set Mexico on a new course in which the only remnants of the revolution were rhetorical. What permitted this swing to the right? Niblo believes that the strong opposition campaign of conservative Juan Andreu Almazán in 1940 allowed Avila Camacho to look like a moderate alternative, that the outbreak of World War II permitted calls for the subordination of class interests to the common cause, and that the push to industrialize accompanying the rolling back of the revolution had broad support.

These are not particularly surprising discoveries. Niblo is correct, though, in contending that historians have paid the decade little attention, and in that failure is the justification for this deeply researched overview of the politics of the era. Much of the value of the work lies in its details. There is good material here on the opportunism of Vicente Lombardo Toledano, and on a little discussed massacre, committed at León in 1946, that Niblo links to the name change of the governing party in that year. There are also nice details on the behavior of conservative Puebla strongman—and first brother—

Maximino Avila Camacho; I particularly liked Maximino's self-honoring (p. 282) with its echoes of Santa Anna. In terms of analysis, Niblo's discussion of the economic impact of the decade's corruption is interesting, as is his case for the government's substantial role in producing the "economic reality" of ejidal inefficiency with prejudicial policies on prices and subsidies. Niblo does not pull punches on Alemán, whom he characterizes as an "extreme version of presidential arrogance."

Careful, reasoned argument, however, is not a strong point of this work. Niblo often accepts hearsay without much scrutiny. He does not problematize the concept of "modernity," and he fails to explore the false consciousness that he suggests when he indicates that the rightward turn did not meet much resistance from those whose interests it injured. Niblo must also be faulted for writing that is often awkward and repetitive, inattentive to detail (Friedrich Schuler's name is misspelled throughout), and sometimes unclear.

Despite these complaints, this work is of considerable value for the information it contains on a period still largely untouched by historians. I have not recently picked up a book about twentieth-century Mexico from which I learned so much.

Samuel Brunk
University of Texas, El Paso

The Old Army in Texas: A Research Guide to the U.S. Army in Nineteenth-Century Texas. By Thomas T. Smith. (Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 2000. 255 pp. Halftones, maps, charts, notes, bibliography, index. $29.95 cloth, ISBN 0-87611-170-3.)

Although concise in presentation, and almost surgically sterile in style, Thomas T. Smith's military history and archeological guide is a handy aid and useful compendium to U.S. Army activities and actions in Texas from approximately 1836 to 1900. Smith's book is a research tool rather than a narrative study, or as the author himself writes, it is "an elementary data base of essential information" (p. 1). Because the volume is a reference work, it is for scholars and writers, particularly of archeology, more than it is for readers.

Divided into six parts, the book covers such topics as U.S. Army sites, post garrisons, regular-army combat operations against American Indians, and army commanders and organization in Texas. Part 6 is a selected bibliography,

but at the end of each section is located a notation on sources, a couple of them fairly extensive.

In many ways, the work is a book of lists. In part 3, for example, the author notes in alphabetical order the location of posts, camps, and forts. In part 4 the author lists by year all companies of cavalry and infantry garrisoned at each active post from 1836 to 1881.

Smith, a lieutenant colonel in the army and now stationed at Carlisle Barracks in Pennsylvania, has written previously and extensively on military topics. Part 1, in fact, is a reprinted but updated version of an article he published in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* in 1996. This piece, interesting and analytical, represents the best part of the book. Smith writes that, while fighting Native Americans in Texas, the army lost 64 soldiers and killed an estimated 424 Indians, figures that jump out for their seemingly low but surely correct counts. Smith also uses twentieth-century terms—"strategy of attrition," for example—to recount, while helping us to understand, the nature of army operations in Texas. Here too, he describes how and why 1857 represented the year of the most active military operations in Texas before the Civil War and why 1874 was the most active year after the war.

The Old Army in Texas is a useful manual that people interested in nineteenth-century Texas military history should find helpful.

Paul H. Carlson
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Shavetails and Bell Sharps: The History of the U.S. Army Mule. By Emmett M. Essin. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1997. xvii + 245 pp. Halftones, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. $19.95 cloth, ISBN 0-8032-1819-2.)

Professor Essin of East Tennessee tells the long neglected tale of one of the basic means of army transportation from the 1820s to 1956, when the last mules were officially retired. He notes how in rough terrain or where fodder was short and grains unavailable, the mule could survive where horses soon were exhausted. He also points out that mules were useful both for hauling wagons with four- or six-animal hitches or as pack beasts. A wagon could haul 2,000 to 5,000 pounds, while an individual mule could carry 250 pounds over and above the fifty-pound packsaddle. Moreover, in packtrains horses had to be led individually, but mules would dutifully follow the bell mare. Shavetails were new untrained mules; bell sharps were those who knew to follow

the mare. Mules were, contrary to common belief, docile, intelligent, quick to sense danger, and sure-footed. For packing, the army slowly learned that the 12–14 hands-high Mexican mule was much preferable to the 14–16 hands-high U.S.-bred animal.

Essin pursues the story of the army mule through the Mexican-American, Civil, Indian, Spanish-American, and two world wars, as well as the Korean War. The author notes that mules were used even as riding animals, especially by Gen. George Crook in the late nineteenth century. Crook was an experienced mule packer and understood that bad saddles and poor packs made for sore-backed or lame mules, which were of little use for campaigning. One of the recurring themes in the book was the failure of the army to accept the need for a professional packer corps until after the West was won.

The author omits three important strands of the story: practices at the remount depots or remuda, the fate of animals considered unfit for further military service, and the role of blacksmiths. First, remount depots, especially during wars, were vital for the quartermaster general to replace wastage and consumption of mules from hard use, disease, and age. Second, perhaps 40 percent of the animals returned to the depots were sold to farmers who gave them a chance to be rehabilitated. Third, mules and horses had to be reshod every three months; mobile blacksmith wagons accompanied the troops, wagons, and packtrains to keep the animals in top form. Especially during the Civil War, the supply of horseshoes and harness was a major industry.

The nearest comparable work, one much more concerned with equipment, is Randy Steffen's four volumes on the U.S. cavalry entitled *The Horse Soldier, 1776–1943*, and two other basic volumes on the U.S. Army by Erna Risch and James Huston. Various studies of veterinary medicine also exist, but veterinarians were not generally accepted until the twentieth century.

Robin Higham, emeritus
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For Wood River or Bust: Idaho's Silver Boom of the 1880s. By Clark C. Spence. The Idaho Legacy Series. (Moscow: University of Idaho Press; Boise: Idaho State Historical Society, 1999. xi + 260 pp. Halftones, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $29.95 cloth, ISBN 0-8930-1215-7.)

A silver-lead-zinc mineral province is found on the eastern margins of the northern Sierra Nevadas. The southernmost district of the zone is centered

on Ketchum in south-central Idaho, while the province extends northward through the Coeur d'Alene area and terminates at the Slocan district of British Columbia. The region has recently been the subject of several mineral-district histories to which the present offering is a welcome addition. To summarize its brief but eventful heyday, the Wood River (Ketchum) district was prospected in the late 1870s, flourished for a few years in the next decade, and was moribund by 1893.

Professor Spence emphasizes the industrial, financial, and social evolution of the Wood River area, relying heavily but by no means exclusively on local newspaper accounts. He supplements and amends these often-perfervid stories by referencing more balanced sources. The result is a satisfactory synthesis of the rise and decline of a mining district that had been overshadowed by the more gaudy developments around the Coeur d'Alene area. Of much interest are his résumés of the social life in the region showing to what lengths a lively population will go to seek amusement in a land that is snowbound in winter and relatively isolated in all seasons.

The only exception to an otherwise sound treatment is the lack of information concerning the nature and extractive metallurgy of the lodes. Reference to Waldemar Lindgren's classic *Mineral Deposits* (1913) indicates that the region's chief deposits were found in two paralleling groups in a country rock of lime-rich shale. This greatly facilitated mining and early-day smelting. The chief values were the galena that carried silver in the upper ore horizons, and zinc at depth. This facilitated smelting and increased profits. In a word, the half-score major mines were fairly economical to work and reasonably profitable at first. Minor ore occurrences were located all over the district, and were a boon to early prospectors and promoters. But in the long run these occurrences were so ephemeral that they contributed little but a bad name to regional promotion.

Transportation aside—and Spence outlines the difficulties of this major consideration in a snowy, semimountainous region—the chief economic problem lay in the very nature of the ore bodies. Lead proved expensive to ship and was always subject to extreme market fluctuations. The silver values were equally undependable in a period of political and economic turmoil. In a volatile market, silver-lead deposits had to be huge for a mining district to survive for any period of time, and the Wood River lodes were too modest to compete with Mexican or Coeur d'Alene mining operations. It is worth noting that, in these early days, there was no ready means of segregating zinc values, and the inevitable appearance of zinky ores usually meant the death

of a lead mine; when zinky lead was smelted, it formed with silica a refractory lump or "salamander" that choked and ruined the furnace. Zinc was proverbially the bane of smelter men.

That Wood River boomed at all is a tribute to its enterprising population. Professor Spence has summarized its short but hectic life in a sound, readable text that this reviewer is happy to recommend.

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Book Notes

Comanches in the New West, 1895–1908: Historic Photographs. By Stanley Noyes. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1999. xii + 113 pp. 32 halftones, bibliography. $24.95 cloth, ISBN 0-292-75568-6.)

Destination Culture: Tourism, Museums, and Heritage. By Barbara Kirshenblatt-Gimblett. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1998. xviii + 325 pp. Halftones, notes, index. $22.00 paper, ISBN 0-520-20966-4.)

The Flock. By Mary Austin, afterword by Barney Nelson. Western Literature Series. (1906; reprint, Reno: University of Nevada Press, 2001. 319 pp. Halftones, notes, bibliography. $17.00 paper, ISBN 0-87417-355-8.)

From Calcutta with Love: The World War II Letters of Richard and Reva Beard. Edited by Elaine Pinkerton, foreword by Wendall A. Phillips, introduction by Otha Spencer. (Lubbock: Texas Tech University Press, 2002. xxvi + 352 pp. Halftones, maps, appendix, notes, glossary, index. $29.95 cloth, ISBN 0-89672-468-9.)

The Great Thirst: Californians and Water, A History. Rev. ed. By Norris Hundley Jr. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2001. xxiii + 800 pp. 94 halftones, 25 maps, notes, bibliography, index. $65.00 cloth, ISBN 0-520-22455-8, $24.95 paper, ISBN 0-520-22456-6.)

Immigration: A Civil Rights Issue for the Americas. Edited by Susanne Jonas and Suzie Dod Thomas. (Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, 1999. xv + 206 pp. Charts, tables, notes, bibliography. $17.95 paper, ISBN 0-8420-2775-0.)

Lakota Noon: The Indian Narrative of Custer's Defeat. By Gregory F. Michno. (Missoula, Mont.: Mountain Press Publishing Company, 2000. xiv + 336 pp. Halftones, maps, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. $36.00 cloth, ISBN 0-87842-349-4, $18.00 paper, ISBN 0-87842-356-7.)

Latin American Architecture: Six Voices. Edited by Malcolm Quantrill, in collaboration with Kenneth Frampton et al. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 2000. xiii + 219 pp. 111 halftones, 33 line drawings, biographical notes. $60.00 cloth, ISBN 0-89096-901-9.)

Little Gray Men: Roswell and the Rise of a Popular Culture. By Toby Smith. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2000. xi + 199 pp. Bibliography, index. $24.00 paper, ISBN 0-8263-2121-6.)

Lives on the Line: Dispatches from the U.S.-Mexico Border. By Miriam Davidson. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2000. 211 pp. Halftones, notes, bibliography, index. $35.00 cloth, ISBN 0-8165-1997-8, $17.95 paper, ISBN 0-8165-1998-6.)

Oil, Taxes, and Cats: A History of the DeVitt Family and the Mallet Ranch. By David J. Murrah. (Lubbock: Texas Tech University Press, 1994. xii + 247 pp. 55 halftones, maps, notes, index. $17.95 paper, ISBN 0-89672-460-3.)

¡Pobre Raza!: Violence, Justice, and Mobilization Among México Lindo Immigrants, 1900–1936. By F. Arturo Rosales. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1999. xii + 281 pp. Halftones, tables, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. $45.00 cloth, ISBN 0-292-77094-4, $19.95 paper, ISBN 0-292-77095-2.)

Princess Isabel of Brazil: Gender and Power in the Nineteenth Century. By Roderick J. Barman. Latin American Silhouettes Studies in History and Culture. (Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, 2002. xiv + 291 pp. Halftones, notes, bibliography, index. $60.00 cloth, ISBN 0-8420-2845-5, $19.95 paper, ISBN 0-8420-2846-3.)

In the Shadows of State and Capital: The United Fruit Company, Popular Struggle, and Agrarian Restructuring in Ecuador, 1900–1995. By Steve Striffler. American Encounters/Global Interactions Series. (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2001. xi + 242 pp. Maps, tables, notes, bibliography, index. $54.95 cloth, ISBN 0-8223-2836-4, $18.95 paper, ISBN 0-8223-2863-1.)

Telling Western Stories: From Buffalo Bill to Larry McMurtry. By Richard W. Etulain. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1999. xiii + 174 pp. Halftones, notes, index. $35.00 cloth, ISBN 0-8263-2139-9, $17.95 paper, ISBN 0-8263-2140-2.)

To Show Heart: Native American Self-Determination and Federal Indian Policy, 1960–1975. By George Pierre Castile. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1998. xxvii + 227 pp. Notes, bibliography, index. $16.95 paper, ISBN 0-8165-1838-6.)

When Montana and I Were Young: A Frontier Childhood. By Margaret Bell, edited by Mary Clearman Blew, afterword by Lee Rostad. Women in the West Series. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2002. xxx + 251 pp. Notes. $24.95 cloth, ISBN 0-8032-1325-5.)

The Wreck of the Belle, *the Ruin of La Salle*. By Robert S. Weddle. Centennial Series of the Association of Former Students, Texas A&M University, no. 88. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 2001. xvii + 327 pp. Halftones, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $29.95 cloth, ISBN 1-58544-121-X.)