New Mexico Historical Review

Volume 70 | Number 4 Article 6

10-1-1995

Book Reviews

Book Reviews

Abuelitos: Stories of the Rio Puerco Valley. Edited by Nasario García. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1992. xvii + 310 pp. Illustrations, map, index. $22.50 cloth, $12.95 paper).

Nasario García has collected some fascinating oral histories in *Abuelitos*, not exactly literature, but the stuff from which literature is cut and stitched. He interviewed seventeen people—born 1894 to 1924—about their salad days in the Río Puerco Valley where García himself grew up.

Abuelitos is a dual language volume with the original Spanish alongside a skillful, idiomatic English translation. The Spanish is that of the Río Puerco, four centuries and many thousand miles removed from the King's Spanish, so García has provided a glossary of variants from words approved by the Spanish Academy.

The book begins rather blandly with reminiscences by men and women about Río Puerco life in the early years of this century. The narrators tend to like what they recall. They worked hard but life was a pleasure, as it generally is when a person is young and energetic.

My interest was piqued in the third and fourth chapters that dealt with superstitions, witchcraft, wailing women, magic, lies, and miracles. Local versions of several folk beliefs are included. Some narrators are quite skeptical, and one even recalls playing practical jokes exploiting superstitions.

A difficulty with this and other oral histories that result when distilled into cold roman type is that they lack the sound and sight of the storyteller. The speaker does much hemming and hawing that can be quite eloquent aloud, but it looks like confusion and muddled thinking when, naked of tone, gesture, and facial expression, words alone are served up cold on a sheet of sixty-pound book paper. Reading them can be like hearing the cello part of a string quartet without the other instruments; it is difficult to imagine how the total composition sounds. García has included, though, a collection of wonderful old box-camera photos that help bring imagery to the pages.

Most interesting to this reader was the final chapter about the sorts of tales collected by Perrault and the Brothers Grimm. Eduardo Valdez, born in 1908, tells all these. In the last, longest, and best, a poor lad wins a princess. The king, her father, seems construed as a sort of wealthy rancher although he still lops off the noggins of unsuccessful suitors.

Patrick Bennett
McMurry University

"Come, Blackrobe": De Smet and the Indian Tragedy. By John J. Killoren, S.J. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994. xv + 448 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $29.95.)

In this study of a topic and an individual who fascinates western historians, John J. Killoren traces early nineteenth-century federal Indian policy and Father Peter John De Smet's role in the transformation of the tribal northern plains and Pacific Northwest. Killoren begins and ends his analysis in St. Louis, comparing that community's fifty years of growth with the decline of tribal communities' standards of living; and through it all, Killoren boldly pronounced, De Smet "would become the most influential non-Indian among the tribes of the Great Plains" (p. 15).

From 1823 until 1868, De Smet aggressively followed his Jesuit calling, establishing St. Mary's mission among the Bitterroot Salish and paving the way for future missions with the Blackfeet and Lakota. At the same time, his extensive missionary journeys to the Northwest made him a valuable consultant for the United States during the Fort Laramie negotiations of 1851 and 1868. Evaluating his mission work, Killoren makes a strong case for De Smet's great tolerance and acceptance of nearly all aspects of tribal protocol while General William T. Sherman summarized the Jesuit's support of the nation's goals noting that he "has always been noted for his strict fidelity to the interest of our Government" (p. 275).

It is in analyzing De Smet's participation in these wide-ranging activities that his responsibility in the dispossession of tribal nations of the northern plains and Pacific Northwest eludes the reader. De Smet's paternalistic philosophy toward tribal peoples ties both his Jesuit and government activities together since he believed that only through paternalistic guidance from missionaries and the government could tribesmen be saved from themselves. As a result, Killoren deftly sidesteps the conclusion that even though De Smet supported tribal rights and insisted that Indian Service administrators protect their civil liberties, the Jesuit asked that the tribesmen voluntarily give up their world views and concepts of the afterlife which had served them well in favor of his own. By De Smet's own ethnocentric actions toward and views of tribal cultures, he asked tribesmen to make the ultimate cultural sacrifices. Despite the book's informative value, its approach to analysis is a distinct limitation to understanding De Smet's full role in the "Indian Tragedy."

The author's descriptive presentation of events and interesting characters provide the reader a context to describe De Smet. He was a gifted missionary who walked in many different circles of St. Louis and western society because his vision of tribal America accommodated change. We know that Killoren is an admirer of De Smet and in this history he treats De Smet with a delicate touch.

Richmond L. Clow
University of Montana

Such Men as Billy the Kid: The Lincoln County War Reconsidered. By Joel Jacobsen. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1994. xv + 300 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $28.00.)

This new account of the Lincoln County War and Billy the Kid, according to author Joel Jacobsen, is intended primarily as a stirring narrative history of these dramatic events. Convinced that these happenings are "far more interesting than... historically significant" and that they were not "typical of anything at all" (p. xiv), the writer, the assistant attorney general for New Mexico, chooses to lard his story with numerous pen portraits of lively characters, engrossing events, and tragic conflicts rather than scrutinize his findings for "their broader significance" (p. xiv).

Jacobsen particularly adds to our understanding of the legal complexities of events in the Lincoln County area from about 1877 to 1881. Thoroughly utilizing the reports of federal investigator Frank Warner Angel, who was sent to examine and evaluate the controversies that rent territorial New Mexico in the late 1870s, and quoting extensively from local newspapers, the author likewise draws on the most important primary and secondary sources published on the Lincoln County imbroglio and Billy the Kid. Along the way his colorful vignettes of the Murphy–Dolan partisans ("The House") as well as of such competitors as Englishman John Tunstall, lawyer Alexander McSween, and regulator Richard Brewer add much to this interesting story.

Some readers will wish, however, that Jacobsen had avoided a few pitfalls, large and small. By focusing his story so narrowly, by overlooking, for example, some of the most recent work of Richard Maxwell Brown and Richard Slotkin on frontier violence, the author limits the value of his work. Moreover, his descriptions of Tunstall, McSween and his wife Susan, and Billy are neither as full nor as probing as the strongest accounts of these persons. And, unfortunately, too many long block quotes and unnecessary one– and two–sentence paragraphs impart a jerky quality to his narrative. His volume also includes several small errors and typos, including the consistent misspelling of the scholar's name he cites most often, Robert M. Utley.

Still, on balance this is a fine book, one of the best half–dozen we have on these subjects. Although not as well–written as Utley's *Four Fighters of Lincoln County* (1986), *High Noon in Lincoln* (1987), or *Billy the Kid* (1989), or as thorough as Frederick Nolan's *The Lincoln County War* (1992), Jacobsen's account nonetheless merits considerable attention and appreciation. As an absorbing and even–handed narrative history, it will appeal to general and scholarly readers alike.

Richard W. Etulain
University of New Mexico

Fourteen Families in Pueblo Pottery. By Rick Dillingham. Foreword by J.J. Brody. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1994. xix + 289 pp. Illustrations, genealogical charts, map. $75.00 cloth, $37.50 paper.)

Pueblo Indian pottery making is, among other things, the legacy of one generation passed on to another. Thus, it is especially meaningful to see it presented in a context personal to its creators, not simply an evolutionary construct of outsiders. That is the overriding contribution of this publication: with the exception of preface and foreword, the artists speak for themselves.

In 1974, the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology presented an exhibition of Pueblo pottery that illustrated how the craft had developed within seven noted pottery-making families. The show was assembled and coordinated by Rick Dillingham, himself an innovative and very talented ceramicist having a long interest in and association with southwestern Indian artists. The exhibit was accompanied by a catalog—subsequently published by the University of New Mexico Press—entitled *Seven Families in Pueblo Pottery*, handsomely illustrated, encompassing a broad range of styles, techniques, visions and viewpoints.

Now, twenty years later, that publication has been revised, updated, and expanded to double the number of families portrayed. In addition to the dynasties represented in 1974—Chino and Lewis (Acoma), Nampeyo (Hopi-Tewa), Gutiérrez and Tafoya-Naranjo (Santa Clara), Gonzales and Martinez (San Ildefonso)—this new version adds Chapella and Navasie (Hopi), Medina (Zia), Herrera (Cochiti), Melchor and Tenorio-Pacheco (Santo Domingo), and Chavarria (Santa Clara). The current generation of potters is given broad coverage while those included in the earlier work receive new treatment.

In his preface, Dillingham comments upon his personal conviction that Pueblo ceramics must not merely acknowledge tradition but must reflect change, innovation, and individual expression, each imperative evident in views expressed by the craftspeople themselves. In addition to Dillingham's preface, there is the poetic "Subsistence" by RoseMary Diaz, Santa Clara potter, and a foreword by J.J. Brody, professor emeritus of art and history at the University of New Mexico. As in its predecessor, the major portion of the text consists of quotations from the potters touching upon their own views and aspirations and also their recollections of earlier generations. These are accompanied by portraits of the artists and by a profusion of strikingly beautiful color depictions of their works by photographer Herbert Lotz.

There are genealogical charts which help to clarify the sometimes complex relationships within families—no mean feat in light of those births, marriages, and adoptions that occurred at a time when old records were often far from unambiguous and about which neither memories nor sources invariably agree.

Rick Dillingham's knowledge of his subject was extensive, as was his acquaintance with those whose work he collected and encouraged, knowledge he freely shared with all others working in the field. His untimely death in 1994 was a loss to everyone who knew him. It is, then, especially fortunate that *Fourteen Families in Pueblo Pottery* has been released to crown his earlier achievements.

Nancy Fox, Curator Emerita
New Mexico Laboratory of Anthropology

Antigua California: Mission and Colony on the Peninsular Frontier, 1697–1768. By Harry W. Crosby. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1994. xvii + 556 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables, appendixes, notes, bibliography, glossary, index. $37.50.)

In 1697, the first successful Spanish settlement was founded in present-day Baja California by Jesuits under the leadership of Padre Juan María de Salvatierra. In Harry W. Crosby's book, *Antigua California*, the author describes how the Jesuits hoped to create a theocracy on the peninsula by which they could bring its inhabitants into the Christian fold.

Crosby's book is sure to please both scholars and historical buffs. Utilizing a wealth of secondary and primary sources, he offers a dramatic narrative and insightful analysis of challenges faced by the Jesuits when colonizing the peninsula. Problems such as securing food and shelter were magnified by California's desert landscape and made the Jesuits dependent on resources from missions on the mainland.

Initially, the Spanish Crown provided no funds for the settlement of California. Crosby explains how the missionaries were able to finance their venture through the Pious Fund, an account created for this purpose from endowments by private donors. With this funding secured, the Jesuits convinced Spain to give them administrative control over the religious, economic and military aspects of the colony. This made California different from other territories where missionaries provided the religious component of settlement while military bureaucrats assumed administrative and defensive duties.

Crosby writes that the Jesuits wielded complete power in California until 1734, at which time a native uprising in the south forced the Crown to take a more direct role in the development of the colony (pp. 114–17). He argues that Spain wanted California settled not just for the conversion of natives; it ordered the Jesuits to search for mineral wealth and to establish a port that would serve as a rest stop for the Manila Galleon as it made its way from the Philippines to Mexico (pp. 5–6).

The Jesuits, like their brethren in all of Spain's colonies, resisted a monarchical takeover of the peninsula and continued to shirk their responsibilities to the Crown well into the 1700s. It was this defiance that King Carlos III could not tolerate and which led to the expulsion of the Jesuits from California and all the Americas in 1768.

To illustrate how California was settled, Crosby includes detailed descriptions of the components which made up colonial society. He explains how the Society of Jesus functioned on the peninsula and analyzes the role of secular colonists. Individuals were chosen according to their loyalty to the Jesuits and most were paid half salary, *media plaza*, until they proved their worth as soldiers. Crosby explains that, as *soldados*, these men were not true military types; they chose to serve in California because it offered possible economic and social advancement. These men were disappointed when they discovered that the peninsula offered few riches and because the Jesuits did not allow them to acquire wealth. The soldiers were not paid real wages; they were given credit at a company store monopolized by the missionaries.

Crosby's book is well researched in all but one theme, the role of the Indians. He does explain that such research is almost impossible because records on native culture are limited to accounts made by Jesuits and that these purposely portrayed the Indian as being backward. The missionaries felt that their views of the natives legitimized their goal of hispanicizing them. In the end, Crosby concludes that the Jesuits failed in their quest because "The mission ideal ... brought converts to the edge of Hispanic society, but never taught them to create a place for themselves within it" (pp. 388–89).

Carlos R. Herrera
University of New Mexico

Texas, the Dark Corner of the Confederacy: Contemporary Accounts of the Lone Star State in the Civil War. Edited by B.P. Gallaway. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1994. xii + 286 pp. Maps, appendixes, notes, bibliographies, index. $45.00 cloth, $16.95 paper.)

Seeking to construct a "reasonably complete picture" of wartime Texas and capture something of its life and spirit, this work presents forty-three excerpts from firsthand accounts—diaries, journals, almanacs, official documents, reminiscences, and memoirs. All the excerpts have introductions, many of them very informative. While the focus is on the war years, the first eleven selections set the scene, describing life in Texas during the five years prior to the conflict. The work also features an overall introduction that nicely sketches the fighting in Texas, a chronology of wartime "Events Significant to Texas and Texans," and an excellent, comprehensive bibliographical essay on Texas in the Civil War by Alwyn Barr.

The passages describing wartime Texas—the heart of the volume—make enjoyable reading and cover a great variety of subjects. Accounts of military events predominate. Common soldiers depict their first weeks of military service; Dick Dowling reports his stunning victory at Sabine Pass; a Union soldier records each day of his ten weeks in a Texas prison camp; a blockade runner and a naval surgeon on board the blockading fleet recount their adventures off the Texas coast. Other pieces capture the civilian side of the war—clashes with Indians on the frontier, the "hard pinch" of war times in Austin, the "Great Hanging" of alleged Unionist plotters in Gainesville, and the disgust of a Louisiana emigré at the "swarms of ugly, rough people" and at everything else Texan she encountered.

This is the third edition of *Texas: Dark Corner of the Confederacy*. The second edition, which Joe B. Frantz called in his foreword a "judicious and handy collection," although not one to "break new ground," was published in 1972. Despite the twenty-two year interval, the editor has seen fit to make few changes. All forty-three excerpts appeared in the earlier edition with the same introductions. Thus the third edition, like the second, relies almost entirely on sources previously published elsewhere, makes virtually no use of letters, a potentially rich and revealing source, and tells us almost nothing about Texas's substantial black population. Sources like John B. Webster's plantation journal, published in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* in July 1980, and the many readily accessible slave narratives could have helped remedy the latter problem.

Nevertheless, this volume remains a convenient and engaging collection. Alwyn Barr's bibliographical essay, thoroughly updated since it appeared in earlier editions, should prove especially useful to students of the Civil War.

David C. Humphrey
United States Department of State

The Guadalupe Mountains: Island in the Desert. By W.C. Jameson. (El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1994. xiii + 95 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliography. $15.00 paper.)

The Guadalupe Mountains National Park was opened in 1972 on the Texas–New Mexico line, some forty miles south of Carlsbad Caverns. The 76,000 acre park occupies the southern part of an extensive range extending north into New Mexico, and contains the highest promontory in Texas–Guadalupe Peak, soaring 8,749 feet. For those hardy souls who thrive on challenges, the mountain terrain offers "a hiker's and wilderness enthusiast's paradise," with more than eighty miles of trails. W.C. Jameson, who has published on a wide variety of subjects, drew on both primary and secondary sources in preparing *The Guadalupe Mountains.* The result is an engaging introduction to the flora and fauna, history, and folklore of this awesome and unique "island in the desert."

Jameson divides his work into six chapters. The early chapters sketch the origins of this massive limestone uplift, describe contact by exploring parties—Neighbours, Marcy, Bartlett, Pope—and relate the short-lived Butterfield Mail attempt to route stages through the area. Chapter three crosses into New Mexico and narrates Lt. Howard Cushing's 1869 cavalry foray against hostile Mescalero Apaches seeking refuge in mountain haunts. The claim that Cushing's foray "broke the spirit of the Mescaleros" and was the "turning point" (p. 38) in the campaign to end their dominance in West Texas is questionable, considering the Eighth Cavalry's 1873 efforts to flush Mescalero depredators from the Guadalupes. Chapter four discusses the parties that squatted/settled near springs on the flanks of the range. In 1906, John T. Smith ran cattle, sheep and goats there. In the 1920s, Wallace Pratt, an oilman, bought the Manzanital Ranch in the southern Guadalupes, built a lodge in McKittrick Canyon (which he may have named or renamed), and publicized the area. County Judge J.C. Hunter of Van Horn, fifty miles to the south, acquired adjoining land. Pratt and Smith sold/donated holdings to the National Park Service in the 1960s.

The concluding chapters catalog the wildlife and offer stories of lost treasure in the park area. We hear about a chiropractor's search in the 1920s for an Apache mine, relive the twice-told tale of Ben Sublett, and learn about the Juniper Spring treasure. In the epilogue a departed Mescalero returns to view the current scene—and applauds the NPS efforts to preserve the land and environment.

The booklet is attractively designed and has some thirty illustrations. Park maps showing canyons, springs, and trails would have been helpful. References are grouped by chapter, but there is no index. The bibliography has several errors—Bartlett's book title is inaccurate; Bentz and K.F. Neighbours are correct spellings. *The Guadalupe Mountains* offers a cordial invitation to visit one of the most intriguing landmarks in the Southwest.

Harwood P. Hinton
Austin, Texas

Essays in Twentieth-Century New Mexico History. Edited by Judith Boyce DeMark. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1994. xi + 255 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, index. $17.95 paper.)

In the space of a century, New Mexico has been transformed from a territory with a rural society and agrarian economy to a state with an urban base that prospers on government investment, tourism, and a burgeoning high tech industry. The Rio Grande Valley, once identified with Indian pueblos and adobe villages, is now associated with an ultramodern computer chip factory, military installations and sprawling residential development. Much of this change has come within a single lifetime. Oral historians have interviewed individuals who arrived in New Mexico by wagon and lived to watch televised space shuttle landings.

Until recently, few historians have concentrated on this era. Most have worked in the fertile Spanish Colonial, Mexican and Territorial eras. There are often more primary sources available for studies in sixteenth- through nineteenth-century New Mexico history than for the twentieth century. Historians often find documentary information on important topics, such as the creation of the State Tourist Bureau in the 1930s or Army air bases in World War II, remarkably scarce.

On the eve of the twenty-first century, Judith L. DeMark has collected and edited the first anthology of essays to examine New Mexico in the twentieth century. During this era multicultural immigration, the discovery and exploitation of natural resources, government investment, and the tourism industry wrought tremendous changes. These essays concentrate on the period 1900 to 1945 and summarize some of the best research of thirteen scholars. They are written in a style designed to appeal to the general reader and to students pursuing classes in Southwest and New Mexico history. Each article is supplemented with a thorough set of references and noted historian Spencer Wilson has contributed a selected annotated bibliography. DeMark's introductory essay offers a fast-paced review of New Mexico history from the arrival of the railroad in 1879 through the early 1960s. One can readily understand the bewildering technological and social changes introduced to a region that enjoyed relative stability for so long.

The land has always been the dominant factor in New Mexico. It dictated the nature of agriculture and animal husbandry. It influenced the selection of sites for settlements, military bases, and manufacturing facilities. And the spectacular mix of river valleys, mountains, volcanoes, mesas, and other features have sup-

ported a billion dollar tourism industry. The first section of the work examines land use in New Mexico including changes to family farms in this century, the perennial issue of water in a desert state, the impact of copper mining on southern New Mexico, and cattle ranching.

The second section focuses on government investment and employment, still the foundation of the New Mexico economy. Essays describe the evolution of the military presence in New Mexico from territorial militia to army air bases, the social and economic importance of the New Mexico state penitentiary, the fight between Farmington, New Mexico, and Durango, Colorado for dominance in the Four Corners region, and the history of organized labor. There is one missing facet to this section, an essay on the impact of Depression-era public works in New Mexico. These projects, ranging from public buildings, airports, and schools to projects to eradicate mosquitoes and dig outhouses, had a phenomenal impact on the state.

The third section of the anthology demonstrates the diversity of individuals who visited the state. Two essays discuss the tremendous impact the tuberculosis "industry" had on New Mexico of 1900–1940. Up to 50 percent of the population of some towns were made up of "lungers" and their families. While this tuberculosis treatment infrastructure was short-lived, it provided the foundation for the modern New Mexico medical community. The tourism industry, constructed on Indians, natural resources, and climate is chronicled, along with a description of how the private and public tourism interests invented the New Mexico image. A final essay, perhaps the most powerful in the anthology, recounts the experience of resident-alien Japanese interned near Santa Fe during World War II.

DeMark has assembled a masterful series of essays that should spark further interest and research into New Mexico history. Twentieth-century history has proven as important and interesting as that of previous eras.

Byron A. Johnson, Executive Director
The Tampa Bay History Center

Juan Cortina and the Texas-Mexican Frontier, 1859–1877. Edited by Jerry D. Thompson. (El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1994. Bibliography, index. $12.50 paper.)

On 13 July 1859, Juan Nepomuceno Cortina rode into Brownsville, Texas. In the town square he came upon local marshal Robert Shears pistol-whipping an elderly Mexican, who had been a former employee on his mother's ranch. In an attempt to intercede, Cortina was forced to shoot the "squinting sheriff," as he called him, and then escape with the old man amidst the cheers of numerous Mexicans. On 28 September he again returned with seventy-five men, his intention to settle a blood feud with prominent Cameron County resident Adolphus Glavecke as well as to end his problems with Marshal Shears. After holding the town hostage for hours, in which time two men were killed, Cortina escaped. Thus began the eighteen-year saga of Juan Cortina, "the red robber of the Rio Grande."

In this edited work of ten documents having to do with Cortina, Professor Jerry D. Thompson of Texas A&M International University has given the reader a glimpse into the complex life of a Mexican *caudillo*, whose activities dominated border relations along the Rio Bravo for eighteen years—and consequently has laid the

ground work for a future biography. These documents present the thinking of Cortina, first concerning the two Brownsville episodes in 1859, then his rise to power in Tamaulipas in 1863–1864, his deception with the French forces under Maximilian, and his attempt to retain power against President Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada in the mid–1870s. A brief twenty–page biography (Document 6) is also quite revealing.

Yet *Juan Cortina and the Texas–Mexican Frontier, 1859–1877* is merely a "teaser" for a much larger and more important work. Readers of Texana may find this small tome interesting and fascinating. But they will find a full–length biography of Cortina by Professor Thompson to be the only satisfactory solution.

Ben Procter
Texas Christian University

Into the Wilderness Dream: Exploration Narratives of the American West, 1500–1805. Edited by Donald A. Barclay, James H. Maguire, and Peter Wild. (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1994. Bibliographies, index. $45.00 cloth, $17.95 paper.)

There are many ways to calculate the human history of the North American West. We can add up the conquests of national empires, multiply advances in technology and economy, or divide the losses in violence and war. Such calculations often result in nameless, faceless histories, narratives drained of color and drama. Perhaps a better—or at least a more lively—way to measure North America is to take account of journeys and dreams. From the arrival of the first peoples across the Bering Strait land bridge, America has been all about journeys. Every people, every society, has taken voyages of discovery. And behind those voyages were dreams—dreams as various and as complex as the dreamers themselves.

Into the Wilderness Dream offers readers an opportunity to take part in those journeys and dreams. The editors understand that there is no better way to engage potential readers (and fellow adventurers) than to present the accounts of the explorers themselves. This well–constructed volume contains more than thirty selections, each introduced by an informative headnote. The editors have made their calculations with an eye toward the wide range of the West. Selections run from the predictable Coronado, Verendrye, Vial, and Mackenzie to travelers less well known like Gaspar Castaño de Sosa, Georg Wilhelm Steller, and John R. Jewitt. In nearly every case the editors have succeeded in finding excerpts that make for compelling reading. Most anthologies read like seed catalogues—a little of this and a bit of that. This collection has a unity of integrity that puts it in a class by itself.

The best collections of documents allow the reader to make a face–to–face, almost heart–to–heart connection with the past. Good documentary editors are invisible brokers, making connections between past and present without intruding with their own views. The editors of this collection know when to step aside so that readers can make their own journeys and experience their own encounters. The roads and visions of the past do take us to the present. Readers should be able to take that trip without constant and often unwelcomed editorial direction.

The editors of *Into the Wilderness Dream* give us the opportunity to make our own expeditions. Those journeys might be a bit easier if the book contained several route maps. Nonetheless, this is a welcome addition to exploration literature. *Into the Wilderness Dream* deserves a wide and enthusiastic audience.

James P. Ronda
University of Tulsa

Open Spaces, City Places: Contemporary Writers on the Changing Southwest. Edited by Judy Nolte Temple. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1994. xiii + 144 pp. Illustrations, notes. $29.95 cloth, $14.95 paper.)

Many southwestern writers "love the open spaces, caressing them with words, yet seek the intellectual and cultural stimulus of the city," writes editor Judy Nolte Temple in the introduction. Living in cities while writing of rural areas "lends both a tension and a sense of unreality to much of the region's writing," she concludes. Supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, Temple organized a conference in December 1987 to explore this disparity. *Open Spaces, City Places* is the result of that conference.

The fourteen essays, beginning with Stewart L. Udall's "Creative Freshets in the Arid Southwest," and concluding with C.L. Sonnichsen's "Partnerships: A Sort of Conclusion," are as diverse as their authors' ethnic backgrounds, and as the Southwest itself. Half of the contributors are professors of English, including Rudolfo Anaya, Don Graham, Rolando Hinojosa-Smith, C.L. Sonnichsen, Luci Tapahonso, Judy Nolte Temple, and Peter Wild. Charles Bowden is a free-lance writer, Ann Zwinger writes books on natural history, and Leo Marx and Lawrence Clark Powell are respectively a professor emeritus of American cultural history, and an emeritus librarian. The remaining writers, Patricia Preciado Martin, Tom Miller, Frederick Turner, and Stewart L. Udall have an impressive number of books between them, ranging from Martin's bilingual children's stories to Turner's *Beyond Geography, Rediscovering America.*

Space limits this reviewer to a few comments on only a selective number of these interesting essays. In "Dead Minds from Live Places" Bowden writes that "lying about the West in general and the Southwest in particular has been an American cottage industry for over a century." Too many people have succumbed to this seductive writing and have moved into the Southwest—an area with limited water resources and a fragile landscape. Like Bowden, Anaya in "Mythical Dimensions/Political Reality," despairs of the unchecked growth of the Southwest, warning against political and economic processes that seek only material gain. "The spiritual views of the tribal communities that once nurtured me are almost gone," he laments. But despite the tremendous changes he has witnessed, Anaya remains convinced that writers can still preserve the myths and legends but it will be a battle of "epic proportions."

In "Pornography and Nature," Peter Wild not only reminds us of the impact of John C. Van Dyke's *The Desert* but reiterates the parallels between women and nature, while Ann H. Zwinger in her lively "Space and Place," writes of her personal

journey into nature. Initially she "loathed" even a walk through the farm fields, fearful of grasshoppers with sticky legs, yet now home is any mesquite branch where she hangs her hat, or any rock large enough to "perch on." She has finally become equally at home in the rural as well as urban setting.

Luci Tapahonso, writing of Navajo traditions, especially their strong connection to the land, lavishly sprinkles her essay, "Come into the Shade," with her fine poetry. While the Navajo have a strong attraction to their land, Texas author Don Graham in "Land Without Myth; or Texas and the Mystique of Nostalgia," writes that Texas has "no land myth that empowers or nourishes its devotees." Raised in cotton-farming country, he describes himself as owning not a "foot of land," yet as a English professor he continually talks about "land and landscapes—literally landscapes," that is.

These sparse comments obviously cannot adequately describe the interesting essays and the nicely-designed book. Those readers who find they have a similar dilemma, of living in cities, yet loving open spaces, will find this book of interest. I have the opposite dilemma from many of the fourteen contributors, who are urban writers. I live and write in open spaces yet teach in a major urban area.

Valerie Sherer Mathes
City College of San Francisco

Between Indian and White Worlds: The Cultural Broker. Edited by Margaret Connell Szasz. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994. xii + 386 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $45.00.)

This anthology is a product of a 1986 symposium held in England on "Culture Brokers in the History of Indian/White Relations" and a decade of lecturing on the subject by the editor here in the United States. Well-known to scholars of Indian America for her two major studies of Indian education, Margaret Connell Szasz brings together fourteen essays under the central concept of cultural brokerage.

The book begins with an excellent review of the historiography of contributions by anthropologists and historians on those who represent aspects of brokerage—for themselves, for their families, for their people, and/or for their nations. Connell Szasz's introduction is much more than the usual preface to a collection of essays. She gives a fresh, thorough look at what has been said, what it means, and why ethnohistorians (in particular) are so intrigued with the Indian and his white counterpart who have straddled cultural fences as intermediaries between guardians of tradition in both worlds. Those new to ethnohistory will find this discussion extremely valuable in that Connell Szasz reviews the evolution of efforts to define and refine theories of acculturation through case studies and collective biography.

Claiming no special theoretical home, Connell Szasz divides her book into four sections. In part one, "Brokers of the Colonial World," John Kessell aptly opens our eyes to the Pueblos and the Spanish reconquerors who accommodated and fought each other (and amongst themselves) during Diego de Vargas's era. Nancy Hagedorn and the editor take us on independent tours of the eighteenth-century eastern woodlands through the lives of Andrew Montour, a métis interpreter during

the period of the French and Indian War, and Samson Occom, a Christianized Mohegan spiritualist active during the Revolutionary era. By section's end, it is apparent that some forms of brokerage backfired on Indians struggling to peaceably coexist, while others led to quasi-successful accommodation.

Sections two and three take us into the nineteenth century. Here we read of whites such as William Clark, Edward S. Curtis, Helen Hunt Jackson, and William F. Cody, who became interpreters of the Indian experience and as such, to varying degrees, brokers. Their cohorts—Indians who crossed the line as Christian missionaries and teachers, performers/actors, and hosts/interpreters to anthropologists, photographers, and collectors of material culture—undergo parallel examination as power- and image-brokers who helped determine what the public perception of "Indians" writ large would be. L.G. Moses's evaluation of motivations and goals of Native American warriors, athletes, and equestrians who joined the Wild West shows and Mick Gidley's reconstruction of E.S. Curtis's agents (Indian and white) are especially fascinating variants of brokerage. A consistent theme is found in these essays and others on missionary/teachers: Indian strategies to understand the dominant society and to cope with adversity often involved emulation of some white ways without endorsement of white belief systems. In fact, "carbon copies" are difficult to identify among both groups.

The final section brings us into the twentieth century where we meet Jesse Rowlodge (Arapaho), D'Arcy McNickle (Flathead), Robert Young (Navajo), and Pablita Velarde (Pueblo)—fascinating intermediaries in their own, very special communities; connections between modern Indian and mixed-blood America with the larger political, social, and art worlds beyond reservation and ethnic boundaries. To her credit, Connell Szasz gives us a final, concluding framework upon which to hang the myriad of case studies in the volume by suggesting parallel and divergent patterns across time. By book's end, what is clear is that cultural brokerage has always been a risky affair for its practitioners, whose curiosity and open-mindedness about "the other" sometimes helped, sometimes hindered their own peoples' causes. Unlike overt resistance leaders (the classic "patriot chiefs"), these crossovers—red, white, and a mixture in between—operated in a middle ground with pressures from all sides. In the end, a few (like McNickle) dodged the critics and reshaped the national agenda.

William R. Swagerty
University of Idaho

Chiefs, Agents & Soldiers: Conflict on the Navajo Frontier, 1868–1882. By William Haas Moore. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1994. xxiv + 355 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $45.00.)

In *Chiefs, Agents & Soldiers: Conflict on the Navajo Frontier, 1868–1882*, William Haas Moore sets out to detail and document an era overlooked by scholars as well as Navajo oral history: the period between the Navajo's defeat and exile to the Bosque Redondo and the end of Grant's "Peace Policy" toward American Indian tribes. During that time, Moore contends, the Navajo made important adjustments in their politics, economy, and relations with others that allowed them to remain a significant force on the southwestern frontier.

Many of these adjustments, according to Moore, resulted from the interplay of Navajo chiefs, agents of the Office of Indian Affairs assigned to the Navajo reservation, and military men set to maintain a peace made fragile by expanding Mormon, New Mexican, mining, ranching, and tribal frontiers. While other tribes were seeing their territory contract, Moore demonstrates, the Navajo forced the enlargement of their reservation. In part, this was the result of scattering beyond reservation boundaries in search of food and adequate grazing land. In part, it was the consequence of effective leadership by Navajo chiefs Barboncito, Ganado Mucho, and, particularly, the mercurial and shrewd Manuelito. It also occurred because of the ineffectiveness of federal agents—some Presbyterian protégés and other political appointees with their own agendas—whom the Navajo succeeded in driving from office. The Navajo had their champions, too, in local traders such as Thomas Keam and John Lorenzo Hubbell, and in military officers, including William T. Sherman. The latter group supported Navajo interests and expansion with the aim of keeping peace with that still numerically-strong Indian nation and because many identified with the people they had been set to guard. If this meant ignoring larger concepts of government Indian policy, they were willing to do so, thus furthering Navajo interests. The result, according to Moore, was that the Navajo during this period, in spite of intensifying change and some factionalism, strengthened their territorial base, economy, sense of nationhood, and, consequently, their place in the American West of fact and lore.

Overall, this book portrays the Navajo as active participants in determining their future, although the link between each agent's minutely-detailed tenure and Navajo activities is sometimes obscure. Moore does a good job of sketching in the personalities, Navajo as well as Anglo, that were so often influential in these events. The book is well-researched, logically organized, and a good addition to Navajo history.

Mary Jane Warde
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Book Notes

Foundation Dams of the American Quarter Horse. By Robert M. Denhart. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1995. viii + 232 pp. Illustrations, appendixes, bibliography, index. $14.95 paper.) Reprint of 1982 edition.

A Texas–Mexican Cancionero: Folksongs of the Lower Border. By Américo Paredes. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1995. xxxi + 194 pp. Illustrations, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. $10.95 paper.) Reprint of 1976 edition.

Adventure in Santa Fe Trade, 1844–1847. By James Josiah Webb. Edited by Ralph P. Bierber. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1995. 301 pp. Illustrations, notes. $12.00 paper.) Reprint of 1931 edition.

The Buffalo: The Story of American Bison and Their Hunters from Prehistoric Times to the Present. By Francis Haines. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1995. 256 pp. Illustrations, maps, appendixes, bibliography, index. $13.95 paper.)

Cochise: Chiricahua Apache Chief. By Edwin R. Sweeney. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1995. xxiii + 501 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $16.95 paper.) Reprint of 1991 edition.

Roping the Wind: A Personal History of Cowboys and the Land. By Lyman Hafen. (Logan: Utah State University Press, 1995. 149 pp. $14.95 paper.)

Aztec Warfare: Imperial Expansion and Political Control. By Ross Hassig. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1995. xx + 404 pp. Illustrations, maps, charts, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. $18.95 paper.) Reprint of 1988 edition.

Facing the Music. By Bruce Berger. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1995. 44 pp. $10.00 paper.)

Folk Art from the Global Village: The Girard Collection at the Museum of International Folk Art. Essay by Jack Lenor Larsen. (Santa Fe: Museum of New Mexico Press, 1995. 96 pp. Illustrations. $19.95.)

Lakota and Cheyenne: Indian Views of the Great Sioux War, 1876–1877. Edited by Jerome A. Greene. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994. xxvi + 164 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, index. $24.95.)

William Tecumseh Sherman and the Settlement of the West. By Robert G. Athearn. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1995. xix + 369 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $17.95 paper.) Reprint of 1956 edition.

Letters from Wupatki. By Courtney Reeder Jones. Edited by Lisa Rappoport. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1995. xxvii + 151 pp. Illustrations, maps, appendixes, notes, index. $24.95 cloth, $13.95 paper.)

The Guinea Pig: Healing, Food, and Ritual in the Andes. By Edmundo Morales. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1995. xxvii + 177 pp. Illustrations, maps, charts, notes, bibliography, index. $40.00 cloth, $19.95 paper.)

The World of the Mexican Worker in Texas. By Emilio Zamora. (College Station: Texas A&M Press, 1995. xii + 285 pp. Illustrations, tables, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. $39.50 cloth, $15.95 paper.) Reprint of 1993 edition.

Quanah Parker, Comanche Chief. By William T. Hagan. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1995. xvi + 140 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. $9.95 paper.)

Robes of Splendor: Native North American Painted Buffalo Hides. By George P. Horse Capture, Anne Vitart, Michael Waldberg, and W. Richard West, Jr. (New York: The New Press, 1995. 143 pp. Illustrations, appendixes, bibliography. $40.00 cloth.)

Yellowstone's Ski Pioneers: Peril and Heroism on the Winter Trail. By Paul Schullery. (Worland, Wyoming: High Plains Publishing Company, 1995. 157 pp. Illustrations, notes. $17.95 cloth, $8.95 paper.)

Art of the American Indian Frontier: A Portfolio. By David W. Penney. (Detroit, Michigan: Detroit Institute of Arts, 1995. 24 pp. Illustrations, maps. $18.95 paper.)

In Place: Stories of Landscape and Identity from the American West. By Barbara Allen Bogart. (Glendo, Wyoming: High Plains Press, 1995. 127 pp. Illustrations, bibliography. $10.95 paper.)

Nana's Raid: Apache Warfare in Southern New Mexico, 1881. By Stephen H. Lekson. (El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1995. 49 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes. $10.00 paper.)