

*The Unpublished Letters of Adolphe F. Bandelier, concerning the writing and publication of "The Delight Makers," with an introduction by Paul Radin.* (xv, 33 pp., frontispiece, 1 facsimile. \$2.50. El Paso: Carl Hertzog, 1942.)

In 1890, *The Delight Makers*, an ethnological novel portraying life in a prehistoric Keresan Indian Pueblo in New Mexico, was published. Bandelier wrote it, as he tells us in the preface, to "make the 'Truth about the Pueblo Indians' more accessible and perhaps more acceptable to the public." It was the first work of its kind. Today, after more than half a century, it is still able to hold its own against younger rivals. I am informed by the publishers that there have been twelve printings since the second edition appeared in 1916, the most recent being in 1942.

The volume under review consists of fourteen letters written by Bandelier to Thomas Janvier and two to Mrs. Janvier. Dr. Paul Radin provides a brief introduction in which he expresses his characterization of Bandelier as a person and as a scholar, a characterization, incidentally, which many will find inadequate if not unacceptable. He also touches upon the contents of the letters. But here his editorial labors cease. Apart from the introduction, nothing whatever is done to make the letters intelligible to those who are not already familiar with Bandelier's life and work. We are not even told who the persons to whom the letters are addressed were and what their relationship to Bandelier was.<sup>1</sup>

The reason for the publication of this tiny volume is not apparent. The letters do not deal exclusively with the writing of *The Koshare*, as the novel was called prior to publication. Indeed, some of the letters do not even mention the novel, and others allude to it only in passing. There is considerable discussion of the Hemenway expedition, which caused Bandelier much grief, an allusion to "the villainous intrigues" of "that snake in the grass," Fewkes, and mention of Cushing, Norton, Lummis, Powell, Villard and others. But the chief subject of interest in the letters is, of course, Bandelier and his life in Santa Fe during the '80's. Had Bandelier's correspondence with others for this period been added to his letters to Janvier, an excellent foundation might have been laid for a study of Bandelier and of anthropology in the Southwest at that time. This would have been eminently worthwhile. To hand us a few unedited letters to Janvier is but to toss us a few crumbs from the table. Still, we are glad to have these crumbs.

*Unpublished Letters* is handsomely bound, with a fine wood cut of Bandelier and a facsimile of one of the letters. Only 295 copies of this book, whose meager contents would have made a nice article for an anthropological journal, were printed, of which only 145 are for sale. This, together with the price, will further restrict the usefulness of the work. The publication of this volume may be regarded as one of the idiosyncrasies of contemporary scholarship.

We may appropriately conclude this review by calling attention to an article in a current periodical which deals with the same subject as *The Unpublished Letters*.

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<sup>1</sup> Thomas Allibone Janvier (1849-1913) was an American writer (*The Mexican Guide*, 1887; *The Aztec Treasure House*, 1890; and other works). He travelled in the Southwest in the early '80's and may have met Bandelier there at that time. He was never, as Miss Hobbs (see below) was led to believe by a passage in his fantasy, *The Aztec Treasure House*, a "professor at University of Michigan." Mrs. Janvier (Catherine Ann Drinker; 187-1923) was a painter of some distinction and a writer as well.

This is "The Story of The Delight Makers," by Miss Hulda R. Hobbs,<sup>2</sup> a well integrated collection of extracts from Bandelier's journals which tell us much more about the adventure of the writing and publication of *The Delight Makers* than the letters to Janvier do.

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*Three New Mexico Chronicles*: translated with introduction and notes by H. BAILEY CARROLL and J. VILLASANA HAGGARD. (xxxii, 342 pp., frontispiece, 2 maps. \$5.00. Albuquerque: The Quivira Society, 1942.)

In 1812, a small volume describing the Province of New Mexico was published in Cadiz. The author was Don Pedro Bautista Pino, a prominent citizen of Santa Fe who had been sent to Spain to attend a meeting of the Cortes. In 1832, Antonio Barreiro, a lawyer sent to New Mexico by the Mexican government, published *Ojeada Sobre Nuevo-Mexico* in Puebla. In 1849, José Augustín de Escudero, also a lawyer and government official, took the works of Pino and Barreiro, added considerable material himself, and published the three accounts in one volume, in Mexico City. These are the three chronicles of the present volume.

Descriptive accounts of the Southwest for the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have been, and still remain, more numerous, accessible and useful to the student of ethnology than those of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Thanks to volumes like the present one under review, we are coming to know more and more about this period.

*Three New Mexico Chronicles* is concerned primarily with the white population of New Mexico; the Indians are of secondary interest. Nevertheless, a description of the country, its Spanish population, and the conditions under which they lived, throws much light upon important forces shaping the life and culture of the Indian tribes. New Mexico in the first half of the nineteenth century was a remote, poor, helpless, and neglected territory. The clergy were too few to serve the needs of the white population to say nothing of converting the Indians. Schools were scarce and of poor quality. Physicians were almost unknown. The administration of justice was grotesque; prisoners escaped from their jails at night to go to dances, returning the next day. Industries were crude and undeveloped. Many citizens had never even seen money. And, perhaps most serious of all, they lacked adequate military defense. "For 118 years that province has maintained a state of warfare with thirty-three wild tribes which surround it," Pino tells us. But the United States was feared even more than the Indians. Again and again in these chronicles, the authors dwell upon the aggression, intrigues and encroachment by their Anglo-American neighbor. What would we do if the United States should invade our territory in force "to occupy our soil"? Barreiro asks, in effect (p. 75). The answer was not long in coming.

The accounts of the Indians are concerned with the nomadic tribes much more than with the Pueblos, the reason being that the former gave them no end of trouble whereas the peaceful Pueblos presented no serious problem. The Comanches, Apaches, Navajos and Utes are treated most.

<sup>2</sup> El Palacio (Vol. XLIX, pp. 109-124; June, 1942). See also *Addenda to the "Delight Makers,"* by Miss Hobbs (El Palacio, August, 1942).