

panic Americans (though he was a rare American who spoke Spanish fluently), lack of tact, prejudiced opinions, and suspected dishonesty, all contributed to his descent into obscurity. One is tempted to conclude that it was an oblivion richly deserved.

DONALD C. CUTTER
University of Southern California

The Gadsden Treaty. By PAUL NEFF GARBER. Gloucester, Mass., 1959. Peter Smith. Maps. Bibliography. Index. Pp. viii, 222. \$4.00.

This has been the standard work on the Gadsden Treaty since its publication by the University of Pennsylvania Press in 1923. Although the title page carries the words, "A Thesis... for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in History," the book is extremely well-written and clearly organized. The original purpose of the author was "to outline the factors that constituted the Mexican question in 1853; to study the influences that affected the negotiation and ratification of the treaty; and to explain the failure of the treaty to solve these problems."

Articles V, VI and XI of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, relating to the boundary, transcontinental railroad route, and Indian depredations, were the major antecedents of the Gadsden Treaty, but the struggle between rival American firms to obtain rights across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec was another major issue. The struggle over ratification was due to the sectional controversy in the United States in part, and to pre-Ayutla days of chaos in Santa Anna's Mexico.

In his two concluding chapters, Professor Garber states his thesis, "A study of the Gadsden treaty furnishes a picture of the political and economic conditions of Mexico... It shows a repetition by the Mexican government after the war of its former policy of procrastination and stubbornness in the settlement of any difficulty with the United States." Yet, the author also admits that "... on account of the present condition of the Mexican archives. . . ." (1922-23) he was un-

able to secure Mexican official documents that relate to the Gadsden Treaty. He is also sparing in his use of secondary Mexican sources and of Mexican newspapers. Thus, his book is essentially an American view of the Gadsden Purchase based on sound primary and secondary sources, including the private and public papers of the persons involved, located in American and London archives and libraries.

There remains to be written an adequate study of the treaty from *both* the Mexican and American viewpoints. A thorough, up-to-date revision of this book would have performed a greater service for historians than a mere reprinting of a 40-year old work.

JACK D. L. HOLMES
McNeese State College

Sibley's New Mexico Campaign. By MARTIN HARDWICK HALL. Austin, 1960. University of Texas Press. Maps. Illustrations. Appendix. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xv, 366. \$6.00.

One of several recent books dealing with the Confederate invasion of New Mexico and the establishment of the Confederate Territory of Arizona, this work is the most thorough study of the subject to date. Professor Hall carefully analyzes the extent of the Confederacy's western design, the factors which promoted it, and the factors which worked against it, while writing a detailed account of the campaign to augment it—the grueling march of Sibley's volunteer Texas brigade from San Antonio to El Paso and thence up the Rio Grande to Santa Fe after defeating Canby's regulars and militia at Valverde; then after Confederate hopes went up with the smoke of their burning wagon train at Glorieta, the bitter retreat to Texas. Union countermeasures are fully treated as well.

Faulty strategy and logistical failure, rather than tactical defeat, doomed the invasion. Even the Mexican population, initially indifferent, became hostile as hungry Texans foraged freely, rekindling old animosities. Deprived of subsistence Sibley had no alternative but to abandon New Mexico. After