gages in the difficult task of attempting to read Meusebach’s thoughts, but her treatment of his life is sensitive and sympathetic, and she avoids the pitfalls of adulation. Twenty-three illustrations and a map enhance the book, but unfortunately it is divided into too many fragments—some twenty-five chapters in all—and occasionally (as in Chapter 21) the material is very thin.

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This is the first of four projected volumes presenting the journals kept by Adolph F. Bandelier during the years 1880-1892 when he was working in the southwestern United States. It deals with his first visit in 1880 and the first part of his second visit, the volume ending in mid-journey with the entry for December 30, 1882.

The editors describe their editorial policy as an attempt to strike a mean between the extremes of unedited raw data and information of interest only to specialists. They explain their modifications as a matter of editorial policy. As is usually the case with a compromise, probably no one will be satisfied, but many may find it acceptable. Probably only specialists will make much use of these journals. There is an immense amount of more or less reliable information in them, to judge from this first volume, but interpreting it will require the kind of content analysis, extraction and recombination which only the expert is likely to undertake. Edge-punched cards and a code would appear to be necessities.

For those accustomed to the present style of writing in anthropology, the footnoting in the style of H. H. Bancroft may make reading tedious and discontinuous. Much of the information in the footnotes is repeated in appendices or even in later footnotes. Perhaps placing the footnotes in their own section at the end would leave the reader free to consult it or not and facilitate checking.

Contemporary photographs of persons and places related to the content of the journals add to the biography and help the reader to see the diarist in his time and circumstances. The map showing the locale of the journeys is clear and vivid, but it would have been more useful if it had been large enough to permit the tracing of the journeys on it. The sketches made by Bandelier require some searching in the text for the identifying passage; some sort of editorial identification would have been of help.

These comments should not obscure the potential utility of the work, and I look forward with expectation to the appearance of the journals dealing with the Gila-Sonoran area. Researchers in culture change in the Southwest, whatever their focus, will probably welcome the recovery of much of the information contained in these journals. The extent to which it is sought and used will be, in part at least, measured by the labor necessary to extract it. As they stand, the most immediate benefit from reading these first journals will lie in the insight thrown on the pioneering days of anthropology in America, a not inconsiderable gain.

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This workmanlike biography focuses on the person of Josephus Daniels and so tends to slight the important events in international relations which would be of more interest to HAHR readers. Crises and even military interventions are passed over in a paragraph or two, and family affairs take precedence over the Vera cruz incident and the oil-ex-