

stantly growing number of works on the sixteenth-century Dominican bishop, for it does give students easy access to these widely scattered publications. For this reason, it would be very useful for graduate colloquia.

R. E. Q.

Commerce and Contraband in New Orleans during the French and Indian War. A Documentary Study of the Texel and Three Brothers Affairs. By ABRAHAM P. NASATIR and JAMES R. MILLS. Cincinnati, 1968. American Jewish Archives. Monographs of the American Jewish Archives. Notes. Pp. iii, 182. Paper.

In America the Seven Years' War was characterized by the British seizure of Canada and Cuba, Indian strife—and also conspicuous intercolonial commerce among the European combatants. The Family Compact powers, France and Spain, certainly traded essential commodities in the period 1756-1763. French and Spanish settlements also conducted business with their English enemies in almost all stages of the long struggle. Abundant evidence exists of continuous commerce between the British colonies and Spanish Florida. Through the eighteenth century South Carolina and St. Augustine engaged in constant traffic because, according to the *situado*, the Captaincy General of Cuba failed to provide the impecunious colony with sufficient supplies. The French and Indian War did not disrupt such trading enterprises.

Commerce also continued between English and French settlements during the Seven Years' War, as this documentary monograph clearly demonstrates. *Parlementaires* or "truce ships" were employed to exchange prisoners and transport legal and contraband traffic between the belligerents. In this well-researched and -written work students of colonial history will find a fascinating case study of such commerce in French Louisiana. The monograph also offers some interesting revelations regarding the status of anti-Semitism in colonial Louisiana and

the bitter rivalries which almost incapacitated the French government in New Orleans near the end of the international war. Governor Kerlérec and Commissaire Ordonnateur Rochemore unfortunately became involved in a disruptive competition for power in the American province.

A very incisive view of the French bureaucracy and its operations thus emerges from the story of the controversy in colonial Louisiana. This monograph makes an important documentary contribution to the study of colonial life in America at the close of the French and Indian War.

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Land of Many Frontiers. A History of the American Southwest. By Odie B. FAULK. New York, 1968. Oxford University Press. Bibliography. Index. Pp. x, 358. \$7.50.

Narrating the four-century history of the American Southwest in a few thematic chapters with no footnotes and only a sample bibliography, this book is obviously intended for the general reader. Yet, with insight and artistry, the author has imparted meaning as well as human interest to most of the events he recounts and has channelled these into a single historical mainstream of remarkable continuity.

Hispanists should applaud the substantial attention devoted to the pre-Anglo period. Three of the seven chapters (137 of the 324 pages of text) dwell on the Spanish and Mexican development. Serious historians should appreciate the greater space allotted to vital factors than to the romantic trials and tribulations of early explorers.

Traditional history dies hard, however, for the wanderings of Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca and the equally fruitless expedition of Francisco Vázquez de Coronado still occupy three times as many pages as the really momentous Pueblo Revolt of New Mexico and the reconquest of that province. Most shortcomings of the work, however, are those which might be ex-

pected of such a large, complex undertaking. By defining the limits of the Southwest geographically and reducing it to the characteristically arid region of popular concept, the author has excluded much that belongs to it historically (such as Monterey, California, and Los Andaes, Texas, both provincial capitals for a time). He wisely ignores his self-imposed boundaries, however, whenever they prove overly confining. His occasional misstatements of factual details may provoke the specialist but not the general reader, for they do not disturb the depth and flow of a worthwhile narrative history.

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The Mexican War: A Compact History, 1846-1848. By CHARLES DUFOUR. New York, 1968. Hawthorne Books. Maps. Appendix. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 304. \$6.95.

Like other American wars, that with Mexico comes in for its share of retelling. Here as usual the emphasis is placed on military action, and the sources are mostly published documents, memoirs, and older secondary accounts. As an amateur historian Dufour has not attempted any new insights or interpretations. As a professional journalist he has not even told a rousing story, for his style is pedestrian and cluttered with detail.

Dufour has even less to say about the Mexicans than most writers of this genre. It begins to appear that if their side of the story is to be told, they will have to do it themselves. Nineteenth-century Mexicans—Baltontín, Roa Bárcena, Ramón Alcaraz and his collaborators, Olavarria y Ferrari, and others—cleared away some of the underbrush, even though the tragic events were closer and presumably more painful to them than to the present generation. The first Mexican historian to write a modern, balanced, readable account of events in Mexico during the American invasion will have no trouble finding readers on both sides of the border.

D. M. P.

Juárez en La Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística. By MIGUEL CIVEIRA TABOADA. México, 1968. B. Costa-Amic. Notes. Pp. 100. Paper.

According to Miguel Civeira Taboada, his purpose in writing this study was to focus attention on the role of Benito Juárez as a member and supporter of the Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística. Working from hitherto unknown documents discovered in the society's archives, Taboada catalogues the various official actions of Juárez, first as governor of Oaxaca, then as president of Mexico, in which he performed the functions of a chief executive dealing with a semiofficial body. The documents consist of about six or eight official orders of Juárez concerning the society. Perhaps his most significant contribution to its success was his order that the society be reorganized in 1867 after the collapse of the Second Empire and the reestablishment of the Republic.

Such skimpy documentation would hardly merit a study of this length, had not the author also brought in a detailed and copiously documented history of the society during the four decades of Juárez' public life. Of particular interest to students of Mexican politics is the description in the manner in which Generals Mariano Arista and Juan N. Almonte used the society in their attempts to gain political power.

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Causa de Fernando Maximiliano de Hapsburgo y sus Generales Miguel Miramón y Tomás Mejía. México, 1967. Instituto Jalisciense de Antropología e Historia. Pp. 410. Paper.

The trial and execution of Maximilian is one of the notorious events of modern Mexican history. Benito Juárez ordered that he be tried by a military court in accordance with the law of January 25, 1862, designed to punish