

Góngora in the late seventeenth century, Helga von Kügelgen reconstructs the iconography of four of the thirteen emblems of Mexica emperors found in Sigüenza's *Teatro de virtudes políticas* (1680). In a paper written against Octavio Paz's interpretation of Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz, Marie-Cécile Bénassy argues that Sor Juana was not silenced into submission but rather withdrew from the world, heeding Seneca's calls to avoid useless philosophical speculations and to retire before allowing others to witness the decadence brought about by aging.

A fourth section, "Indigenous Societies and Mestizaje," is odd and superfluous. It includes a very interesting essay on Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo by Louise Bénat-Tachot along with three other contributions that because of their lack of thematic relation to the rest of the book (Nicola Kuhne Heyder's on the spiritual conquest of the Huasteca; Juan Manuel Pérez Zevallos's on mestizaje in New Spain; and Sergio Arroyo García's review of recent Mexican literature on mythography) should not have been included.

The final, fifth section on the impact of America in European intellectual circles features three articles. Building on Ignacio Osorio's scholarship on Kircher's impact in seventeenth-century Mexico, Roswitha Kramer argues that the German Jesuit Athanasius Kircher was part of a larger circle of German and Italian virtuosi devoted to collecting New World curiosities. According to Kramer, Kircher wrote extensively on American natural wonders. However, he was less preoccupied about Amerindian antiquities and demonstrated great carelessness in his study of Mexican codices, even though he had a network of correspondents who could have informed him better. Gerhard Wawor, on the other hand, explores in a fascinating paper the various modifications that early-sixteenth-century Italian, German, and Spanish humanist circles introduced to Columbus's letter to Santángel. This section ends with an essay by Jan Lachner on the holdings of Spanish books on the New World in early-modern Dutch libraries.

The book is a welcome addition to the literature on colonial Spanish American intellectual history.

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Bioarchaeology of Native American Adaptation in the Spanish Borderlands.

Edited by BRENDA J. BAKER and LISA KEALHOFER. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1996. Photographs. Illustration. Maps. Tables. Figures. Bibliographies. Index. xii, 232 pp. Cloth, \$49.95.

For more than 30 years, historians and anthropologists have actively studied the relationship between postcontact Native American population loss and introduced infectious diseases. Over time, the investigation of native population attrition from infectious diseases has become known as demographic collapse. Because Native Americans were immunologically naive for European parasites, they died in significant numbers when exposed. Although the temporal onset of decline varies by region, initial attrition likely occurred in less than one hundred years.

The issue of demographic collapse is the point of departure in this edited volume by Brenda Baker and Lisa Kealhofer. While the editors do not deny that the introduction and spread of infectious agents resulted in sizable or even terminal decline of Native Americans, they do not cotton to blind acceptance of the equation between infectious disease and native population loss. Nor do they think that disease was the exclusive cause of native mortality in postcontact America. Rather, the editors call for a research program that would explore the full spectrum of native conditions that preceded European arrival and may have predisposed some groups to higher rates of infection. They also want scholars to investigate other causes of Native American mortality, as well as the biological and cultural adjustments of survivors.

Taking a hard look at demographic collapse is an important and challenging topic. Although powerful, disease events are not uniform leveling mechanisms; not everyone died. Moreover, it is exceedingly difficult to carry out the research program advocated by the editors. The early post-European period is one of rapid and far-reaching change, and the osteological, archaeological, and historical records of this period are notoriously scarce. Consequently it's easier to assert or assume that people died than to investigate why they died and what happened to the survivors. As George Milner put it: "[we] are still left with two critical unresolved problems: how are we to recognize when and where epidemics struck, and how do we measure their short- and long-term social and demographic consequences?" (p. 201).

The ten articles in this volume have the scope of the editors' interests. Four articles, including two by the editors, one by Ann Palkovich, and a discussion by George Milner are general in nature. The other six contributions are substantive. The spatial focus is the Spanish Borderlands from St. Catherines island in the southeast to the California missions; the temporal scope spans the fifteenth through the eighteenth centuries. Articles by M. Cassandra Hill, Jay Johnson and Geoffrey Lehmann, Clark S. Larsen et al., and Elizabeth Miller focus on the eastern Borderlands. The other two articles deal with the western Borderlands. Ann Stodder considers the New Mexico Pueblos; Lisa Kealhofer examines the issue of demographic collapse in the California missions. Finally, although four of the substantive contributions rely primarily on skeletal data, archaeological and historical records are also considered.

However, like many edited volumes, the articles in this volume are not uniformly successful in their treatment of demographic collapse. Some articles are excellent and insightful treatments of Native American biology and culture. Others fall short of the mark. Larsen's work on Guale and Stoddard's analysis of Pueblos continue to be first rate. The Guale case is especially difficult because by 1680 the entire population had become extinct. Nonetheless, skeletal analyses are used to examine the individuals who survived the initial bottleneck. Data quality curtails the contributions of several authors, including those by Hill, Kealhofer, and Miller. Finally, some articles, like the precontact settlement study of Johnson and Lehmann, seem out of place. While the implications of their study are significant for research on the demographic collapse, the linkage between the study and volume goals are insufficiently specified.

In the end, then, the volume is uneven. It establishes the problem and explores some of the issues surrounding postcontact Native American biological and cultural change. It is, however, neither definitive nor exhaustive. The greatest contribution is the effort to wrestle with a fundamentally important problem.

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The Presidio and Militia on the Northern Frontier of New Spain: A Documentary History.

Volume 2, 2 parts. Part 1: *The Californias and Sinaloa-Sonora, 1700–1765.*

Edited by CHARLES W. POLZER and THOMAS E. SHERIDAN.

Part 2: *The Central Corridor and the Texas Corridor, 1700–1765.*

Edited by DIANA HADLEY, THOMAS NAYLOR, and MARDITH K. SCHUETZ-MILLER.

Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1997. Part 1: Illustrations. Maps. Notes.

Glossary. Bibliography. Index. x, 513 pp. Cloth, \$65.00. Part 2: Illustrations. Maps.

Notes. Glossary. Bibliography. Index. viii, 554 pp. Cloth, \$65.00.

What this heading does not tell the reader is that the 31 representative primary sources in part 1 and the 25 in part 2 are presented not only in English translation, but also in orthographically modernized Spanish. To that degree, the books are bilingual, with scholarly apparatus in English only.

This latest yield of the Documentary Relations of the Southwest (DRSW), a project begun in 1975 at the University of Arizona's forward-looking Arizona State Museum by general editor Charles W. Polzer, *Presidio II* (in-house title for the two-part, 1100-page tome) follows the format of Naylor and Polzer's *The Presidio and Militia on the Northern Frontier of New Spain, 1570–1700* (1986) and *Pedro de Rivera and the Military Regulations for Northern New Spain, 1724–1729* (1988). Yet to come are similar documentary studies of Seri-Spanish relations and the marqués de Rubí's pivotal presidial inspection of 1766–68.

As the heading does suggest, each editor supervised the selection and preparation of documents bearing on one of the four corridors to the north: Polzer for the Californias; Sheridan for Sinaloa-Sonora; Hadley (succeeding Naylor, who died tragically in 1990) for Nueva Vizcaya and New Mexico; and Schuetz-Miller for Texas. Citing the abundance of previously published primary materials for New Mexico (actually, not that great for the period 1700 to 1765), the editors justify giving that colony short shrift.

Introductions and headnotes provide historical context, neither critiquing Spanish colonial policy, according to the editors, nor arguing a particular thesis. But there are hints. Polzer implies, for one, that the example of Jesuit California figured more prominently in Carlos III's decision to suppress the Society of Jesus in Spain and the empire than has been previously recognized.

Because military actions touched every other aspect of life on this contested frontier, so do the documents. Included are pleas and protests, patently self-serving reports and general commentaries, legal proceedings, muster rolls and supply lists, campaign