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*Mapping the Four Corners: Narrating the Hayden Survey of
1875* by Robert S. McPherson and Susan Rhoades Neel (review)

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Mapping the Four Corners: Narrating the Hayden Survey of 1875. By Robert S. McPherson and Susan Rhoades Neel. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2016. Pp. 304. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index.)

In 1875, a federal survey under the direction of Ferdinand Vandever Hayden helped shed new light on the geology and geography of the Four Corners region, where the borders of present-day Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona meet. Home to varied groups of Native Americans, including what were then called Moquis (Hopis) and Navajos (Diné) as well as Utes, this region had been explored earlier by Spanish, Mormon, and American expeditions. The survey focused on southwestern Colorado, which was then being exploited by mining companies, traversed by railroads, and utilized by ranchers and farmers. Although lying northwest of Texas, this area represented a continuation of that same frontier. However, unlike Texas, this area was home to the Pueblo Indians, which had long fascinated European Americans who were searching for answers about the origins of “ancient” indigenous people.

As the authors demonstrate, Hayden was a skilled geologist whose ulterior motive was putting science in the service of an expanding nation. They explain why and how Hayden split this expedition into several divisions, each of which consisted of about seven members and had a separate focus. Ideally, the groups’ findings were to be coordinated after they returned to Washington D.C. in the fall of 1875. This book provides informative biographical sketches of the survey’s participants, some of whom had varied agendas. As the native peoples looked on, these divisions scoured the countryside in search of more mineral resources, better railroad routes, and ever more land that could be used for grazing and farming. Using selected journal entries, field notes, and even published newspaper articles, the authors clearly show how the survey became part of a nationalistic narrative of “civilization” taming a “savage” wilderness. Helping to visualize this drama was the noted photographer William Henry Jackson, whose photographs were crucial to the survey’s success. The source material the authors selected confirms an austere and often unfor- giving landscape and indigenous nomadic tribes who knew the land intimately and were not about to surrender it without a fight. Although Ute chief Ouray greatly assisted the survey, he was opposed by renegade tribal members who mistrusted federal authorities. The chapter on how a series of skirmishes with armed Utes was literally (literarily) transformed into a battle between peaceful scientists and “sneaking coyotes” armed with rifles (177) reveals much about how popular culture framed this encounter. During the next year (1876) Colorado became a state, and materials from the survey were shown at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

Readers will learn much from this book, which comes up a bit short in only one regard. As its title suggests, Hayden’s survey was also concerned

with mapping the region, and the authors provide several relevant entries revealing how surveying and triangulation helped impart order on this wild land; they even prepared three helpful maps showing where the varied divisions trekked. Therefore, it is surprising that the actual map produced by the U.S. Geological and Geographical Survey from this expedition—"S.W. Colorado and parts of New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah"—is not discussed in any detail, nor is it even illustrated. A study of that map reveals that this survey under the direction of Hayden helped contextualize many features we recognize today, including Mesa Verde and its fabulous cliff dwellings. That criticism aside, this book is a wonderful, and very valuable, addition to the interpretive literature on the American Southwest.

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Man-Hunters of the Old West. By Robert K. DeArment. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2017. Pp. 344. Notes. Bibliography. Index.)

In *Man-Hunters of the Old West*, Robert K. DeArment focuses on those courageous men who tracked down desperadoes of all sorts with the intention of securing the reward offered. This is his seventeenth book dealing with outlaws and lawmen of America's West, and his next will be a second volume chronicling the lives of man-hunters. His first, a biography of lawman Bat Masterson (University of Oklahoma Press, 1979), established the criteria for others and demonstrated his talent for good, solid research and moderately colorful writing. His biographies of other western notables established him as one of the most reliable researchers of the genre, giving us books on the likes of Frank Canton, George Scarborough, and Jim Courtright. In addition to the remarkable number of books, DeArment has contributed articles and book reviews to various journals.

Man-Hunters of the Old West deals with men who hunted outlaws on their own without the sanction of county or state authority. Establishing law and order as America expanded westward was never an easy task, and that was especially true in the western states. The sheer size of a county, state, or territory proved to be attractive for desperadoes or men simply wanting to lose themselves from someone else. In addition, communication proved difficult at times. The aforementioned factors provided a relatively safe haven for law breakers. For a law officer who was expected to act alone or with a small posse, the situation proved very difficult; help from the U.S. government was infrequent at best.

But there was a class of men who found this life to be suitable, men whom DeArment terms man-hunters. Often life on a farm proved to be so unattractive that men exchanged it for a life of danger and excitement. One did not have to become a county sheriff or a deputy U.S. marshal; a man could become a detective or a man-hunter and take his chances, for