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*Coronado National Memorial: A History of Montezuma Canyon
and the Southern Huachucas* by Joseph P. Sánchez (review)

Wynne Brown

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(Review)

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tively unknown, stories to a critical analysis of how they transformed the West with strength and willingness to uphold American law.

Rather than dwelling on the blood-thirsty men, often understood to be just as violent as the men they hunted, DeArment successfully personalizes each man-hunter so that readers grasp their motives and experiences. In chronological fashion, DeArment addresses social and cultural issues that some of the man-hunters experienced. One example is Bass Reeves, a former slave who worked diligently in the Indian Territory (Oklahoma), stalking and capturing fugitives. His life experiences, according to both DeArment and a short historiographical section on past scholarship on Reeves, were overshadowed by his white counterparts. Examples like this showcase how meticulous DeArment was in preparing and writing this book, so each of their stories is fully developed.

While many separate biographies have been produced on these individuals, DeArment's detailed understanding of these stories furthers the field of the study of western lawmen. DeArment utilized the extensive collections on the eight figures, including a few self-written biographies, as well as governmental documents, U.S. Census reports, and a rather large collection of newspaper articles. In addition to credible secondary sources, DeArment blends these sources together to make a compelling argument, one that alters the way Americans visualize bounty-hunters during the nineteenth century.

While a more comprehensive study on man-hunters as a cohort of American lawmen could also benefit the field of western history, *Man-Hunters, Volume 2* is refreshing in that it reminds us that the Old West is not simply a dusty old story of "cowboys and Indians." Rather, this book is a work of synthesis that brings together a complete understanding of who these bounty-hunters were in the American West. Not only does it address eight individual agents in this story, but it connects a larger understanding of how man-hunters worked during this time period. DeArment has expertly written a narrative that flows and will become, in conjunction with volume one, a standard text in looking at the lives, practices, and experiences of these sort of American lawmen.

JOHN R. LEGG
Virginia Tech

Coronado National Memorial: A History of Montezuma Canyon and the Southern Huachucas. By Joseph P. Sánchez. (Reno and Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2017. Pp. 256. \$24.95 paper)

In February 1540, a remarkable expedition departed from Compostela, Mexico, just northwest of Puerto Vallarta. Led by Francisco Vasquez de

Coronado, the governor of New Galicia (a province of New Spain made up of the contemporary Mexican states of Jalisco, Sinaloa, and Nayarit), the expedition included four hundred Spanish soldiers, around fifteen hundred Mexican-Indian allies, multiple family members, four Franciscan monks, and more than a thousand horses and mules. During the next two years, this first major European exploration of the interior of the North American continent would travel hundreds of miles, through Sonora and eastern Arizona, then New Mexico to the Rio Grande, across the Texas Panhandle, and traversing Oklahoma to central Kansas. They would be the first Europeans to describe giant herds of buffalo on the Great Plains—and the even more impressive chasm now known as the Grand Canyon.

This book focuses on the fascinatingly complex history of a tiny sliver of that journey: the section where Coronado's expedition crossed from Mexico into what, as of the 1853 Gadsden Purchase, became the United States. That story has been neglected until now. According to the author, "the history of that small corner of southeastern Arizona and northeastern Sonora has been largely ignored because it was perceived to be a pass-through area mentioned in historic documents that have long since been tucked away in archives."

The area may be tiny, about 7.4 square miles, but Joseph Sánchez points out its history is not about local perspectives, but "about the global aspects of its ties with the wider world." The story of Montezuma Canyon is also that of Spanish colonial settlement, homesteading, cattle companies, mining, and dude ranches. To this day, the pass-through is still heavily used—by drug runners, weapons merchants, and undocumented border crossers.

Scholars still argue where exactly that pass-through crossed the border, but in 1940 Congress decided to commemorate the four-hundredth anniversary of the epic expedition with an international monument. The Coronado Cuarto Centennial Commission was established, and Sánchez follows the bureaucratic and cross-cultural tangle and the eventual decision to give up on an international peace park, settling for a national monument.

Land grants, grazing, and mining interests played major roles in determining the boundaries of what eventually became Coronado National Monument, and Sánchez tells the stories of many of the early homesteaders, prospectors, and miners. One that is particularly interesting is that of Grace Sparkes, the owner of the State of Texas Mines and on-again off-again enthusiastic supporter of the monument.

The book is meticulously researched, and each of the nine chapters includes forty to sixty references, a treasure trove for those who want

to dive deeper into this intriguing tale. However, many readers will beg for a map, particularly showing the expedition's path, where the memorial is in relation to the border, and the locations of the various mining interests. It could also have used more careful editing, as several sections of text are repeated.

Despite those flaws, the book is a valuable addition to the literature for those who want to know more about this corner of southern Arizona.

WYNNE BROWN

Tucson

Pioneer Women of Arizona, 2nd ed. By Roberta Flake Clayton, Catherine Ellis, and David F. Boone. (Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Religious Studies Center, 2017. Pp. 968 \$49.95 hardcover)

Pioneer Women of Arizona is the second edition of a 1969 book, with over two-hundred biographies. Self-published by Roberta Flake Clayton, it was the result of thirty-three years of research on mostly Mormon women. The wealth of information is almost overwhelming but, fortunately, the format allows a reader to browse through the book. There are extensive end notes and appendices of Mormon Church history and mission service, maps of Mormon immigration trails and communities in Arizona, and a summary of the book.

The biographies contain gripping accounts of the lives of women who unflinchingly faced what might seem to be insurmountable obstacles: immigrating to Utah by hand carts; pioneer life in Utah; immigrating to Arizona by fording the Colorado River and traveling Lee's Backbone, a nonexistent mountain road with sheer drops of one thousand feet, during the 1870s and 1880s; and creating new homes and communities that were threatened by the Apaches. While undergoing obstacles, many of these women also endured the challenges of living as plural wives, working to support large families, and becoming young widows. When their husbands left on overseas missions, they assumed the additional burden of providing sole support for their family's survival and sending money overseas to provide support for their husbands. While many women frequently worked as domestic servants, laundresses, nurses, midwives, and teachers, other women worked in more unusual occupations, such as postmistress, telephone operator, or U.S. military telegraph operator; some owned businesses such as an ice cream store, millinery stores, dry good stores, and boarding houses. Two women drove four- to six-horse team freight wagons from Fort Apache to Holbrook; another was a bank director.