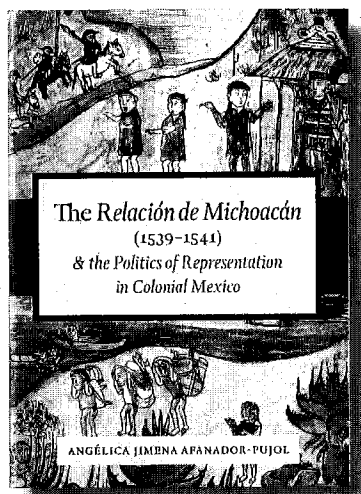




context. Alfánador-Pujol does a brilliant job of elucidating how essential these images were in the process of shaping European perceptions of new lands and people. She does this by focusing on the visual representation of various types of conflicts and disputes (e.g., political appointments, labor, land).

The book is divided into six chapters, preceded by an introduction and followed by a conclusion. The first chapter reveals that four Native artists from two ethnic groups with different agendas were responsible for the images. Chapter 2 explores how social issues were portrayed using human figures, and Chapter 3 discusses how both Native and European conventions were employed to represent landscape features. Religion and ethnic identity are the topics of the fourth chapter. Following this theme the next chapter deals with the Tree of Jesse. The final chapter elucidates the nuanced meanings in the portrayal of the death of a leader.

Scholars with broad or narrow interests in New Spain will appreciate the effort and intellect that went into this book, and they will learn a great deal whether they work in Michoacán or further north. **WED**

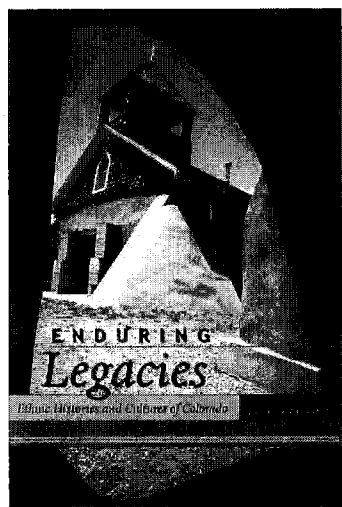


ALF
(edit.,

FURO 2011

Enduring Legacies: Ethnic Histories and Cultures of Colorado.

With Elisa Faci, Daryl Maeda, and Reiland Rabaka (associate editors). University Press of Colorado, Boulder. Table of contents, foreword, acknowledgments, editors' introductions, contributors, index, 16 figures, xv + 421 pp. \$29.95 paperback. This compilation of essays expands the realm of scholarship on Colorado, adding



much-needed diversity to what has been a primarily Anglocentric historical perspective (most notably the 1859 Pikes Peak Gold Rush and Colorado's statehood in 1876). Included here are the histories of struggle, survival, and resistance of not only the Mexican American, Chicano, and Hispano constituents of the state, but also its Asian Americans and African Americans (although the book does not address Native American communities, it does provide a bibliography of some relevant publications for the reader). Of greatest interest to SMRCers will be the book's first part—Early Struggles—two chapters of which are discussed individually below (see Lamadrid 2011 and Trujillo 2011); the

book's two other parts focus on Pre-1960s Colorado and Contemporary Issues. **MZY**

ANONYMOUS 2014

King Carlos Closes the Gap, Part I. The Artifact, Vol. 49, no. 5-6 (May-June), pp. 4-9. San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society, San Luis Obispo, CA.

This article, previously published by the Santa Barbara Press, provides a short chronological narrative concerning the establishment of new *presidios* in California during the 1780s in order to close the gap between the mission/*presidios* of San Diego (est. 1769) and Monterey (est. 1770). It briefly begins with the context of why and how the decision-making trail began—starting with “squeaky wheel” Father Junipero Serra, to the Council of War and Royal Treasury, to King Carlos III (1759–1788), the viceroy, Commanding General of the *Provincias Internas* Croix, then to the governor of the Californias, Felipe de Neve. What follows is the process of establishing the *pueblos* of San Jose (1777) and Los Angeles (1781) and the *presidios* of San Francisco (1776) and Santa Barbara (1786). Likely directed for the reader who has little familiarity with this history, the article is not bogged down with scholarly vocabulary and does not include any citation of sources. **MZY**

BABCOCK, MATTHEW 2009

Rethinking the *Establecimientos*: Why Apaches Settled on Spanish-Run Reservations, 1786–1793. New Mexico Historical Review 84(3):363–397.

Babcock challenges the notion that the mission system was the primary institution for “civilizing” Apaches, pointing out that thousands of