

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Great Plains Quarterly

Great Plains Studies, Center for

1994

Review of Farmers, Hunters, and Colonists: Interaction Between the Southwest and Southern Plains

Russell M. Magnaghi
Department of History

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/greatplainsquarterly>



Part of the [Other International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Magnaghi, Russell M., "Review of Farmers, Hunters, and Colonists: Interaction Between the Southwest and Southern Plains" (1994). *Great Plains Quarterly*. 872.

<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/greatplainsquarterly/872>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Great Plains Studies, Center for at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Great Plains Quarterly by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

Farmers, Hunters, and Colonists: Interaction Between the Southwest and Southern Plains. Ed. Katherine A. Spielman. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1991. Preface, bibliography, index. x + 217 pp. \$35.00.

The idea for this monograph goes back to September 1987 when the editor, Katherine Spielman, organized a meeting of scholars. A series of formal papers and discussions on the interaction of the Southwest and Plains Indians resulted, forming the basis of this work.

The interaction between southwestern and southern plains peoples was first recorded by the Spanish during the Coronado expedition in the 1540s. From the last four hundred years "myriad data exist" on the subject but as Spielman writes "no attempt has been made to synthesize this information and to develop evolutionary models of changing Plains-Pueblo interaction over time." Her introductory chapter provides the foundation upon which the various studies, written primarily by archaeologists and anthropologists, proceed.

John D. Speth builds on this base and concludes that what the Spanish chronicled was only possible in the fourteenth century with large Native farming communities along the eastern periphery of the Southwest. In her chapter Spielman finds that the difficult problems of Pueblo hunting on the Plains and Plains raids on the Pueblos without the aid of horses led to cooperative behavior between the two groups.

Judith A. Habicht-Mauche suggests that intermarriage and the exchange of women might have led to the cross-cultural exchange of new culinary tastes that demanded the creation of culinary ceramics. David H. Snow shows that basic horticulture was not expensive to mobile hunters in terms of time and energy. They gathered green corn and used trading and intercommunity ties to obtain mature seed and surplus corn for their use.

The Antelope Creek phase people in the Texas Panhandle from the early thirteenth through the sixteenth centuries were studied

by Christopher Lintz. Timothy G. Baugh introduces the idea of ecology in the exchange process while David R. Wilcox looks at the changing contexts of Pueblo adaptations between A.D. 1250 and 1600. In the final chapter Frances Levine brings the prehistoric and protohistoric trade into the nineteenth century with the comanchero trade.

Overall this work provides models and concepts that can be used to aid anthropologists, archeologists, and ethnohistorians to develop new directions in their work. This technical work, filled with charts and maps, is an important contribution to the field and is highly recommended.

RUSSELL M. MAGNAGHI
Northern Michigan University
Department of History