women: Sally Skull, who was a horse trader on the Mexican border of Texas; Sara Jane Orchard, a homely mining camp cook who became rich as a whore; and Ellis Shipp, who went to medical school to become a doctor in Mormon Utah with the support of her husband and his three other wives. Readers will certainly find these stories enjoyable.


The episodes found in this book may seem to come from western films, novels, or television movies, but each is founded on historical fact. The author vividly captures the hardships of the westward pioneers and charts their slow course through ten chapters, each of which revolves around a mode of transportation: handcart, stagecoach, wagon, pack train, steamship, railroad, etc. The volume is further enriched by over 150 photos and maps. This is the story of resourceful, persevering and courageous people attempting to realize their dreams.

Photographing the Frontier, by Dorothy Hoobler and Thomas Hoobler. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1980. pp. 192, photographs, maps, bibliography, index, $9.95 cloth.)

The invention of photography coincided with the opening of the West and as a result we have a rich record of the people and events of the western frontier—Custer's expedition to the Black Hills, General Crook's negotiations with Geronimo, the retreat of Chief Joseph and his band of Nez Perce, the Mormons in Utah, the gold rush in '49, sod houses in Nebraska, and the snow and blood covered ground at Wounded Knee. This book consists of seventy-nine pages of photographs, but it is more than a "picture book." The text is well researched and written in a lively style. The reader will come away with a better understanding of the life of a frontier photographer—often a life characterized by danger and destitution, but also one of intrigue and adventure.