

same ethnic and linguistic group and that they were coexistent. If we think of such sites in terms of "City-States" then it is possible, indeed probable, that the spheres of influence came together on the peripheries to the east of Kincaid and west of Angel.

The task so ably completed by Cole was an unenviable one. To write a report upon work performed by one's self is chore enough but to take the notebooks of others and integrate them into a concise and complete account of such a large undertaking is quite another matter. It is a tribute to Cole, that not only did he carry the work to its logical conclusion in the form of this publication but also that he was able to do it. The integration which is so obvious in the report is the result of vision and planning and organization, all of which can be ascribed to Cole since he is the only individual who had a continuous part in the project.

Indiana Historical Society

Glenn A. Black

The Tudor Chamber Administration, 1485-1547. By W. C. Richardson. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1952, pp. xiii, 541. Index, appendix, bibliographical note, and illustrations. \$6.50.)

Mr. Richardson has undertaken an ambitious task and the result is highly creditable for its careful research and the insight it gives into a significant phase of Tudor financial administration. While there exist numerous studies on Tudor finance, much remains obscure, and Mr. Richardson has endeavored to do important groundwork on the problem of chamber administration, without which, he states, "no adequate history of the four great revenue courts of the period could be written."

After giving a survey of the obsolescence, inadequacy, and corruption of the system of exchequer control under Edward IV and Richard III, the author shows how Henry VII bypassed the unwieldy and often inefficient exchequer by setting up and developing the chamber administration, whereby he secured financial independence. This institution established a personal treasury, which became greatly expanded under Henry VIII. After 1487, the practice of directing special types of revenue through chamber channels developed rapidly, and soon standard revenues, formerly paid to the exchequer, were diverted into the chamber. The minute details of this process cannot be mentioned in a review, but they will prove

of great value to a student of this period. Under Henry VIII the chamber became highly departmentalized and proved itself, in contrast to the exchequer, easily adaptable to change. There arose a division of audit, an office of wards, an office of liveries, a court of augmentations, a court of first fruits and tenths. Under Henry VIII the chamber received parliamentary sanction. In 1513, chamber payments soared to nearly £700,000, while the exchequer expended less than £60,000. Under Mary the court of augmentations, which leased land, sold property, all largely derived from the dissolution of the monasteries, was dissolved and united with the exchequer, and the whole chamber system rapidly disintegrated. It had, however, played a significant part in the development of the strong Tudor monarchy.

Mr. Richardson deserves credit for his careful research and one is hesitant to find fault with such assiduous accomplishment, but there certainly is overmuch repetition, which could have been avoided in large measure by a more compact arrangement of the material.

The Louisiana State University Press is to be complimented on the fine appearance of the volume.

Indiana University

John C. Andressohn

The First Military Escort on the Santa Fe Trail, 1829: From the Journal and Reports of Major Bennet Riley and Lieutenant Philip St. George Cooke. By Otis E Young (Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1952, pp. 222. Maps, illustrations, documents, bibliography, and index. \$7.50.)

Historians have for many years written about the first military escort to accompany the traders along the Santa Fe Trail in the summer of 1829. Brief accounts have been included in most textbooks on western America. Nevertheless, no adequate investigation of the event, in its historical setting, and using the available manuscript sources of information had been made prior to Mr. Young's study.

In 1828 Indians killed several traders along the trail, forced others to flee the trace with consequent suffering, and stole cargo worth an estimated thirty to forty thousand dollars. By ways of introduction, the author summarizes these developments, then analyzes the official and public reaction to events which culminated in the assignment of an escort of four companies of the 6th Infantry under Major Bennet Riley for