

his nemesis was a tireless military campaigner but only after describing him as immoral and duplicitous to the core.

The author fails to draw comparisons with other continental independence movements, a regrettable choice given his broad audience. The Mexican conflict would seem less confusing, bloody, and generally freaky if he reminded readers that the wars for independence in North and South America were also terrible. It would have been more useful to end with some meditations on how contemporaries made revolutions and how the state managed to reconstruct itself afterwards. Finally, instead of treating Independence as the prologue to Mexico's difficult nineteenth century, Hendsen launches into a discussion of the revolution of 1910, as if nothing of much importance happened between 1824 and 1910. Decolonization does not end when the shooting stops, and the fallout from independence deserves more than the brief final paragraphs provided here.

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*Historias de la cartografía de Iberoamérica: nuevos caminos, viejos problemas.* Edited by Héctor Mendoza Vargas and Carla Lois. Mexico City: Instituto de Geografía de UNAM, 2009. Pp. 494. Maps. Tables. Bibliography. Photographs.

In recent decades, scholars from diverse disciplines have taken up the study of maps and mapping as a field of interest. Their research on the history of cartography deploys cross-disciplinary perspectives and methodologies that interrogate maps as scientific, cultural, and visual productions. The result has been conferences, seminars, and numerous scholarly publications, including the epic multivolume *History of Cartography* (1996- ). This burgeoning international scholarship provides the context for this collection of essays in which researchers from a variety of disciplines, countries, and continents write on the history of Iberoamerican cartography.

In their introduction, “Viejos temas, nuevas preguntas: la agenda de la historia de la cartografía iberoamericana hoy,” Héctor Mendoza Vargas and Carla Lois trace the broadening of the study of maps to embrace cultural as well as scientific perspectives, citing the foundational and highly influential work of J.B. Harley. As a result, they suggest, scholars of Iberoamerican cartography are investigating new roads not only manifested by an increased interest in the conservation of maps but also in the growth of interpretive studies.

The breadth and depth of this ongoing research is evident in this collection of 19 original and revised essays (selected from conferences held in Buenos Aires and Mexico City), which are organized into four sections. In “Las representaciones cartográficas,” the authors analyze mapping associated with cities and towns from the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries. Their articles identify the exchange of cartographic ideas between Chinese and Portuguese maps of Macao; trace the colonial cartography of Buenos Aires from notarial (written) descriptions to graphic images; and deconstruct the 1580 map of the Mexican town of Huaxtepec, reconstructing the presence of Spanish as well as Mesoamerican references.

The next section, “Las cartografías del territorio: estudios de caso,” traces the history of mapping of territories, small and large. Beginning in Spain, the authors trace the mid-nineteenth-century production of a cadastral atlas of the municipality of Llivia (Cataluña) and the late-century compilation of a map of northern Morocco by Spain’s War Office. Moving to the Americas, the essays describe the spatial production of Mexico from pre-Hispanic times through the early nineteenth century; analyze how the threat of foreign intrusion stimulated Spain’s production of maritime cartography of its territories in the Americas; and explain the cartographic manipulation of the desert spaces of Patagonia by Welch immigrants.

Essays in “La cartografía, la técnica y la planificación: aspectos técnicos de la producción o del uso de las cartografías” investigate the impact of technical and scientific changes on late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Iberoamerican cartography. The authors study the production of a general map of the empire of Brazil that would appear in the 1876 Universal Exposition in Philadelphia; relate how as late as 1880 the only unified maps of Argentina came from Europeans; and follow the development of comprehensive topographic mapping. In addition, the extensive work of Brazil’s *Comissão Geográfica e Geológica*, which mapped the Minas Gerais region, is discussed in detail. The final essay in this section moves to the Río de la Plata area, as the authors examine the new modes of measurement and representation of space brought by technological shifts and explore the intersection of pictorial art and cartography in the production of maps and plans.

In the final section, “El Estado, la cartografía: mapas nacionales, profesionales e ingenieros militares,” a more conceptual approach is tested through a case study of a land dispute between two towns in Veracruz, Mexico, whose litigants used literal and figurative archives to construct their claims of ownership. The subsequent articles elucidate the prominent role physical geography played in the mapping of Chile and the history of the mapping of Cuba beginning in the nineteenth century. The authors also examine how the border limits of Argentina were put in place on maps as well as on the ground in the mid-twentieth century and the importance of engineers in the cartography and geography of mid-eighteenth-century New Spain as they established terrestrial and maritime routes, emphasizing how to get there—not what was there. The final essay, a comparative study of the nineteenth- and twentieth-century production of geologic maps of Mexico and Brazil, elucidates the ways each government sought to identify natural and mineral resources and develop knowledge of topography, hydrography, and geology.

Mendoza Vargas and Lois present this collection as a point of departure for further scholarly studies. Overall, they accomplish this goal very well. The contributors clearly articulate how Iberoamerican territories were mapped under varied circumstances and with distinct outcomes. Their essays effectively utilize a range of analytical methodologies from highly technical descriptions to detailed chronologies of mapping to broad conceptual frameworks. The associated black and white illustrations are adequate, but the primary as well as scholarly secondary sources included by the authors provide an excellent resource for scholars. Notably, Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina receive significant consideration, while studies of the rich cartographic histories of nations such as Peru, Colombia,

Ecuador, and Guatemala are absent. Nonetheless, this book is an important addition to the comparative history of cartography.

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## LATINO & BORDER STUDIES

*Latino Immigrants and the Transformation of the U.S. South.* Edited by Mary E. Odem and Elaine Lacy. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2009. Pp. xxvii, 175. Maps. Tables. Notes. Index. \$59.95 cloth; \$24.95 paper.

This book is an excellent and timely overview of the U.S. south's most recent demographic transformation. Edited by two historians, the book brings together a highly qualified group of scholars from history, education, and the social sciences to assess the state of the new Latino south at the end of the 2000s. Four admirable features of the book stand out. The first is geographic range. Together, the chapters cover aspects of Latino life not only in two southern "economic opportunity" states (Georgia and North Carolina), as sociologist Carl Bankston has coined them, but also in four southern "limited migration" states (Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee), which until recently have trailed the opportunity states along both economic development and immigration indicators. Consequently, the various chapters bring together an intriguing look into how Latino immigration has transformed various subregions of the south—in six different states, in both highland and lowland areas, and in both urban and rural areas.

The second admirable quality is topical focus. Although some of the chapters focus most heavily on Latinos and work, others on Latinos and politics and policy, others on Latinos and activity across nation-state borders, and others still on Latinos and inter- and intra-group relations, in essence all of the chapters touch on aspects of each. Furthermore, they do so in an interactive manner, analyzing both how Latinos are moving and adapting to various features of southern life, and also how native southerners are reacting and adapting to the newcomers in turn. This wide-ranging focus builds on the earliest scholarship on Latinos in the region, which mainly concerned itself with Latinos' work trajectories and economic and fiscal impacts, extending it outwards to address the emerging (and at times more contested) social, cultural, and political ramifications of rapid demographic change.

The third, and arguably most important, feature of the book is temporal contextualization. Various scholars of Latino immigration in the south now describe a shift from the more welcoming, hospitable, or at least benignly ambivalent context of reception that greeted newcomers in the 1980s and 1990s (especially in the region's rural areas) to a more openly hostile and negative one after 2005. Appropriate attention is awarded to this shift throughout the book, most explicitly in the introduction and conclusion. We learn how deteriorating economic conditions after 2005 have mixed with the growing visibility of Latinos in the region, rising concern about terrorism and illegal immigration throughout the nation, and the implementation of key restrictive policy measures—such