

Y3

PASS-WORD



OF THE

EL PASO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PASS-WORD

Published by:

THE EL PASO HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Editorial Staff:

Editor	Eugene O. Porter
Associate Editor	Frank Feuille III
Assistant Editor	Joseph Leach
Book Editor	Mrs. Phyllis Mainz
News Notes Editor	Mrs. Addie Jo Sharp



All correspondence in regard to articles for PASS-WORD should be directed to Dr. Eugene O. Porter, Department of History, Texas Western College, El Paso, Texas. All books for review and correspondence regarding book reviews should be sent to Mrs. Phyllis Mainz, 2512 San Diego, El Paso, Texas. News items should be sent to Mrs. Addie Jo Sharp, 3136 Wheeling, El Paso, Texas.

PASS-WORD is distributed free of charge to members of the Society. It is *not* available to the general public.

The El Paso Historical Society disclaims responsibility for the statements and opinions of the contributors.

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at El Paso, Texas, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PASS-WORD

Volume 1, No. 3.

Published Quarterly

August, 1956

CONTENTS

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EL PASO AREA IN THE CONQUEST AND RECONQUEST OF NEW MEXICO

Part One of Two Parts

By Robert M. Zingg 82

CIVIL WAR OPERATIONS IN WEST TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO: 1861-2

By Daniel A. Connor 90

THE CROWING OF A ROOSTER DROVE MY FAMILY TO WEST TEXAS

By Joe M. Evans 99

BOOK REVIEWS

Sonnichsen and Morrison, *Alias Billy the Kid*,

By Jack C. Vowell, Jr. 106

McNary, *This is My Life*, by Joe Leach 107

CONTRIBUTORS 108

NEWS NOTES 110

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EL PASO AREA IN THE CONQUEST AND RECONQUEST OF NEW MEXICO

. by Robert M. Zingg

PART ONE

I

El Paso del Norte [Juárez] was an early landmark in the Spanish exploration, conquest and reconquest of New Mexico. It is strategically situated in the narrows of the Rio Grande between Mexico, Texas, and New Mexico. At one place it is now spanned by the double bridges of the Southern Pacific Rail Road. The Santa Fé Rail Road runs through the "Pass" where it was hardly more than a stone's throw in width, although now widened to take out material for cement by the El Toro Cement Company.

The Pass of the North was very likely seen by the first European explorer of Texas, Cabeza de Vaca, in 1536.¹ This likelihood is strengthened by the valuable study of Cleve Hallenbeck.² Closely corroborating Dr. Carl Sauer,³ Hallenbeck traces the possible route of de Vaca over Indian trails from water-hole to water-hole. The arid nature of the terrain around El Paso almost determines the course de Vaca must have taken through or near the Pass.

The earliest Spanish record of any European passing through Paso del Norte is dated 1581. It is the record of the second *entrada*⁴ into New Mexico, accepting that of de Vaca as the first, by the Franciscan friar Augustín Rodríguez with some twenty men in search of news of several Franciscans left behind by Coronado in 1540.⁵ The following year, 1582, the Pass was threaded by a third, smaller, and even more successful *entrada* into New Mexico, that of Don Antonio de Espejo with fifteen men. Both of these *entradas* started from the then new mining camps of southern Chihuahua around Santa Barbara. Both followed the Conchos River to its confluence with the Rio Grande at

¹It is interesting to note that three Englishmen traversed the eastern end of Texas from south to north in 1598. This was 60 years after de Vaca's equal feat of traveling from east to west. The Englishmen were of a party dropped near Tampico by the English slaver Hawkins, after his disastrous defeat by the Spaniards at Vera Cruz. The men walked from Tampico to Canada. See De Dolyer, *The Journey of Three Englishmen Across Texas in 1598* (El Paso: Peripatetic Press, 1947).

²Cleve Hallenbeck, *Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca* (Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1940).

³Carl Sauer, *The Road to Cibola* (Berkeley, California: University of California Press, 1932).

⁴Strictly speaking, *entradas*, also called *conquistas de almas*, were missionary incursions into the interior. (Editor's note.)

⁵Ralph Emerson Twitchell, *The Leading Facts of New Mexican History* (Cedar Rapids, Iowa: The Torch Press, 1911), 1, 256.

present-day Presidio, Texas. Then they followed the Rio Grande westward to the Pass into present-day Mexico.⁶

The Pass was also the route taken by the Juan de Oñate expedition which successfully effected the first settlement in the Southwest at Chamita, New Mexico.⁷ Oñate started from the same place in Chihuahua⁸ as the others, but it was in Zacatecas, where Oñate owned several mines, that he received the decree of King Philip II giving him the title and powers of *adelantado*, captain and governor-general, titles formerly reserved for the early conquerors like Columbus, Cortes, Pizarro, Alvarado of Guatemala, and Legaspi of the Philippines.

Instead of following the Rio Conchos to its confluence with the Rio Grande, Oñate marched northward across the state of Chihuahua and arrived at the Pass on April 30, 1598. There in a great military and civil ceremony Oñate took formal possession of every leaf, tree, and mountain watered or drained by the Rio Grande. At the end of the ceremony the Spaniards gave a play which had been written by one of Oñate's officers, Captain Ferfan. This was the first dramatic effort on American soil.⁹

Leaving El Paso on May 4, the Oñate expedition filed up the Rio Grande to contact the Pueblo Indians in their villages centering around San Marcial. On July 7, Oñate held a conference at Santo Domingo, near and above present-day Albuquerque, at which missionaries were assigned to the different pueblos. A little farther up the river, across from the present pueblo of San Juan, Oñate established San Gabriel,¹⁰ thus contesting with St. Augustine, Florida, for the honor of being the first permanent Caucasian settlement in the United States.

Fourteen Spanish governors of New Mexico peacefully followed Oñate. Then, in 1680, during the administration of Governor Otermín, a San Juan Indian named Popé succeeded in organizing a successful revolt of the Pueblo Indians. The Spaniards were driven back to the Pass of the North¹¹ where

⁶*Ibid.*, I, 274. Though El Paso is not mentioned, Twitchell traces Espejo from the junction of the Conchos and Rio Grande rivers up the Rio Grande to the vicinity of Rincon and Hatch, New Mexico.

⁷*Ibid.*, I, 311-5.

⁸The early Spanish conquerors and explorers were compelled to finance their own expeditions. The Zacatecas mines furnished Oñate with sufficient money for his expedition while later explorers into New Mexico were supplied by the mines around Santa Barbara, Chihuahua.

⁹Twitchell, *op. cit.*, I, 304-12.

¹⁰*Ibid.*, I, 315.

¹¹*Ibid.*, I, 367. Twitchell locates "their refuge of San Lorenzo" as "six miles below Las Cruces," but I believe that the Texas historical marker for San Lorenzo about six miles south of the center of El Paso is correct, partly because it is directly across the Rio Grande from San Lorenzo, Chihuahua, its present-day survivor. See also Pail J. Folk, *Our Catholic Heritage* (Austin, Texas: Von Boeckmann-Jones Co., 1936), 262, 276-7.

they established the first white settlement in the State of Texas. The fertile Valley of the Rio Grande below the narrows of El Paso del Norte was the salvation of the 1,950 Spaniards who survived the Pueblo Indian Revolt.¹² The valley also produced the supplies needed for the reconquest of New Mexico in 1692.

Fortunately for the destitute Spaniards, victims of the Revolt, there already existed in the vicinity of the Pass two flourishing missions which were able to supply the refugees daily with ten beeves and as many *fanegas* [bushels] of corn. But during a large part of the time the refugees were completely without provisions and were forced to live on wild herbs, mesquite beans, and the cooked hearts of the century plant. Thus, despite regulations to the contrary, many left for the South, going to Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, and to Sonora.¹³

The first of the strategic missions near the Pass was that of Guadalupe del Paso del Norte, which developed into the modern border city of Juárez. At the time of the Revolt it had been in existence for twenty years, having been founded by Friar García de Zuñiga in 1659. Zuñiga came to the Pass from San Antonio de Senecú, New Mexico, where he later returned, died, and was buried. His colleagues described him as unusually saintly and humble, even among those unusually devoted early Franciscans.

The second mission in the vicinity of the Pass, which the refugees found, has long since disappeared, like the Indians it administered to. This was the mission of Nuestro Padre de San Francisco de los Sumas or Zumas. The Sumas mission was twelve leagues [sometimes otherwise given as miles] down the Rio Grande from the Pass. It had been established for the semi-nomadic Suma [sometimes also called Zumanas] Indians whom the early Spaniards found around El Paso and also in the vicinity of Casas Grandes, Chihuahua. The Spaniards characterized these Indians as *gente muy viciosa*, especially because of the ceremonial orgies induced by the use of *peyote*,¹⁴ a rare narcotic cactus found only along the Rio Grande in Texas and in San Luis Potosí in Central Mexico.

This early mission of San Francisco was later abandoned and the Sumas were resettled at the Real de San Lorenzo, one of the three camps along the Texas side of the Rio Grande, founded by the Governor of New Mexico, Don

¹²Twitchell, *op. cit.*, I, 361.

¹³*Ibid.*, I, 367.

¹⁴*Peyote* contains an alkaloid which produced beautiful color hallucinations. These were and still are appreciated by Mexican Indians like the Tarahumaras and the Huchóls, as a controlled experience coming directly from the god embodied in the cactus. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries a "church" based on the experiences gained from eating *peyote* spread, with the cactus itself, among almost all of the Indian groups in the United States.



Present day Church of Mexican town of San Lorenzo, Chih. moved directly across the Rio Grande from the "Real" of San Lorenzo on the American side established by Spanish governor of New Mexico, after the Pueblo Indian Revolt of 1680.

Antonio Otermín, for his government, army, and settlers after they were forced to flee Santa Fé. Otermín himself chose the site for San Lorenzo, across the river and a league and a half from the older mission of San Francisco de los Sumas. Just as General MacArthur used the historic name Bataan for his headquarters wherever he was, Otermín named his settlement San Lorenzo because the Pueblo Indian Revolt had broken out on that Saint's day. The actual name of the settlement was "Real," rather than "town," apparently because it housed the royal *cabildo* of Santa Fé. In addition to the Sumas, Otermín also settled the 1,950 survivors he had brought out of New Mexico. Of this number only 150 were capable of bearing arms. During the retreat southward Otermín had lost more than 400 men, including 23 Franciscan and 73 "capable of bearing arms,"¹⁵ a third of his effective military force.

The two other camps Otermín established in Texas were San Pedro de Alcántara and Santísimo Sacramento. The floods of the Rio Grande caused the loss of the latter place. Later, San Lorenzo was moved directly across the

¹⁵Twitchell, *op. cit.*, I, 361.

river into Chihuahua where this saint is still the patron of the present-day Mexican town of that name, a few miles below Juárez.

The hardships of these refugees at San Lorenzo are described by Twitchell:¹⁶

Here the Spaniards passed the winter enduring great privations and suffering. Rude huts were built with thatched roofs, the women of the several camps mixing the mud and plastering the walls. Most of the material was carried on the backs of men, the governor himself and the friars assisting in this class of labor.

While these labors to preserve the colony were taking place, the Franciscan *custodio*, Fr. Francisco Ayeta, went to Mexico City to obtain viceregal help for the relief of the colonists and also for reinforcements for the reconquest of the lost province.¹⁷ Ayeta must have been a man of great ability for, although he had been appointed *procurador general* of New Spain [Mexico]



Texas historical marker on approximate site of town and mission founded with Indians from San Antonio, New Mexico. (Photo Robert M. Zingg).

¹⁶*Ibid.*, I, 367.

¹⁷*Ibid.*, I, 371.

and ordered to Spain, he was given leave to continue his preparations for the reconquest.

Sufficient men and material were collected at El Paso by November, 1681, to attempt the reconquest of New Mexico. Otermín had 146 soldiers, 112 native allies, 957 horses, and a supply of ox-carts and pack mules. In addition the El Paso missionaries supplied 200 *fanegas* of corn and 200 cattle as well as ammunition, waggons and other necessities.¹⁸

Accompanied by Ayeta, Otermín with his small army began the northward march on November 5, 1681. The first pueblos the Spaniards reached were deserted. These were Piro-speaking pueblos of Pilabó a la Virgen de Socorro [now Socorro, New Mexico], and nearby San Pascual, Alamillo, and Servilleta, now deserted. Otermín and Ayeta continued northward to Isleta, New Mexico, which they captured in December after a half-hearted resistance by the Indians. However, the Spaniards were unable to reconquer the greater Indian population centers around Santa Fé. They did gather information through spies of the cause of the Revolt, which was chiefly religious. The native Pueblo priests or *caciques*, in charge of the rich Indian religion, were jealous of their political power which was threatened by the religion of the Cross. It is to the credit of the Spaniards that the cause was not civil or military oppression.

Be that as it may, Otermín, upon the well-considered recommendations of Friar Ayeta, decided to retreat to San Lorenzo. The march was begun on January 1, 1682. Otermín took with him 511 loyal Indians of Isleta, New Mexico, and all of the surviving Piros [often called Tompiros] who remained at Socorro and Senecú (San Antonio, New Mexico). These last were survivors of earlier Apache attacks.¹⁹ Thus ended the first attempt at the reconquest of New Mexico.

II

Because of the danger of the revolt spreading to the Indians of Mexico, as it did among the Tarahumaras of Chihuahua, the *procurador general* Francisco Ayeta decided, in the spring of 1682, to develop the mission of Guadalupe del Paso into a secular town by establishing a *presidio* or military post.²⁰ This *presidio* was thus the forerunner of the important Mexican and American military establishments at the Pass. And like pre-World War II Fort Bliss, the first *presidio* was for mounted soldiers. It was to provide the hard core for the reconquest of New Mexico.

The year following the secularization of the mission of Guadalupe the new governor of New Mexico, Don Domingo Jironza Cruzate, by royal order,

¹⁸*Ibid.*, I, 371.

¹⁹*Ibid.*, I, 376.

²⁰*Ibid.*, I, 378.

increased the military personnel of the *presidio* to fifty mounted soldiers. The cavalry was recruited in Zacatecas and paid 315 *pesos* a year from the royal treasury in that silver and mint town. The viceregal authorities in Mexico City also gave each soldier two carbines, a grant of 100 *pesos* for lead, and twelve *quintales* of gunpowder instead of the usual ten. In addition there was a viceregal grant of 2,000 *pesos* for the erection of an *adobe* fort for housing the civil and military organizations. Consequently, in 1683, Cruzate personally selected the site for the *presidio*, seven leagues from El Paso and midway between it and Real de San Lorenzo, the earlier first white settlement on Texas soil. The chapel of the *presidio* was first dedicated to Nuestra Señora del Pilar y el Glorioso San José.²¹

Incidentally, it is interesting to note that today Texas commemorates the town of San Lorenzo as the site of the old *presidio*. It along with Socorro and Ysleta are the oldest surviving towns in Texas. San Elizario is likely at or near the site of the first *presidio* which was moved from time to time, perhaps because of the floods of the Rio Grande. In 1684 the *presidio* was moved to Guadalupe del Paso [Juárez] because of the trouble with the adjacent Zumas and Mansos Indians. Sometime later it was again moved, as the report of Brigadier General Pedro de Rivera in 1728 locates it under the name of its patron saint near Socorro, Texas, "near a pueblo or ward of Piro Indians."²² In a study made in 1936 by the Reverend G. G. Quevedo, parish priest of San Elizario, the following conclusion was reached:²³

In 1773 the *presidio* system was reorganized and six *presidios* were erected along the Rio Grande from Cerro Gordo to Carrizal, Chih. In that year the *presidio* at Huaquiquilla was moved to Valle San Elizario, then known as San Elceadio. The first record books kept there start with the date Oct. 6, 1645. They were confided to the missionaries and are probably to be found in Durango.

It was probably about 1775 that the first church dedicated to San Elizario was built. The present fine building was begun in 1877 and inaugurated on the day of the feast of San Elizario, September 27, 1888.

A good description of San Elizario has been left by Lt. Zebulon M. Pike, the first Anglo-American to visit this area. Pike with his men were arrested in 1807 on the upper reaches of the Rio Grande in southern Colorado, where his expedition almost perished from cold and hunger. He blundered into Spanish territory in the belief that he was on the headwaters of the Red River.

²¹Anon. MS., *Paper on San Elizario*, El Paso Public Library, 1-2.

²²Folk, *op. cit.*, 262, 276-7.

²³F. G. Quevedo, *Historical Notes About San Elizario* (unpublished MS. in Southwest Collection, El Paso Public Library.



Present recent church of San Antonio Chihuahua, built after older one Senecu de Sur, washed away in 1912. (Photo Robert M. Zingg).

Pike was brought with a Spanish military escort to Paso del Norte, of which he wrote: "this was by far the most flourishing town we had been in." He gave a more detailed account of the *presidio* of San Elizario:²⁴

Monday 23d March: Attended mass. Left the Passo at three o'clock for St. Eleazaro, accompanied by the Lt. Governor, the vicar and Allen Castoe, a brother of the Governor. Malgares, myself, and the Doctor took up quarters at the house of Captain....., who was then at Chihuahua; but his lady and sister entertained us in a very elegant and hospitable manner.

Round this fort were a great number of Apaches who were on a treaty with the Spaniards: these people appeared to be perfectly independent in their manners and were the only savages I saw in the Spanish dominions whose spirit was not humbled and whose neck was not bound to the yoke of their invaders.

²⁴Zebulon M. Pike, *Exploratory Travels Through the Western Territories* (Denver: W. H. Lawrence & Co., 1889), 263. The first edition of Pike's work was published in London in 1811. It was written from memory after his release from Spanish captivity. His original notes were confiscated by the Spanish and were found only a few years ago by Professor Herbert Eugene Bolton in the Archives of Mexico, the result, Bolton said, of going through about a million such packets.

CIVIL WAR OPERATIONS IN WEST TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO: 1861-2

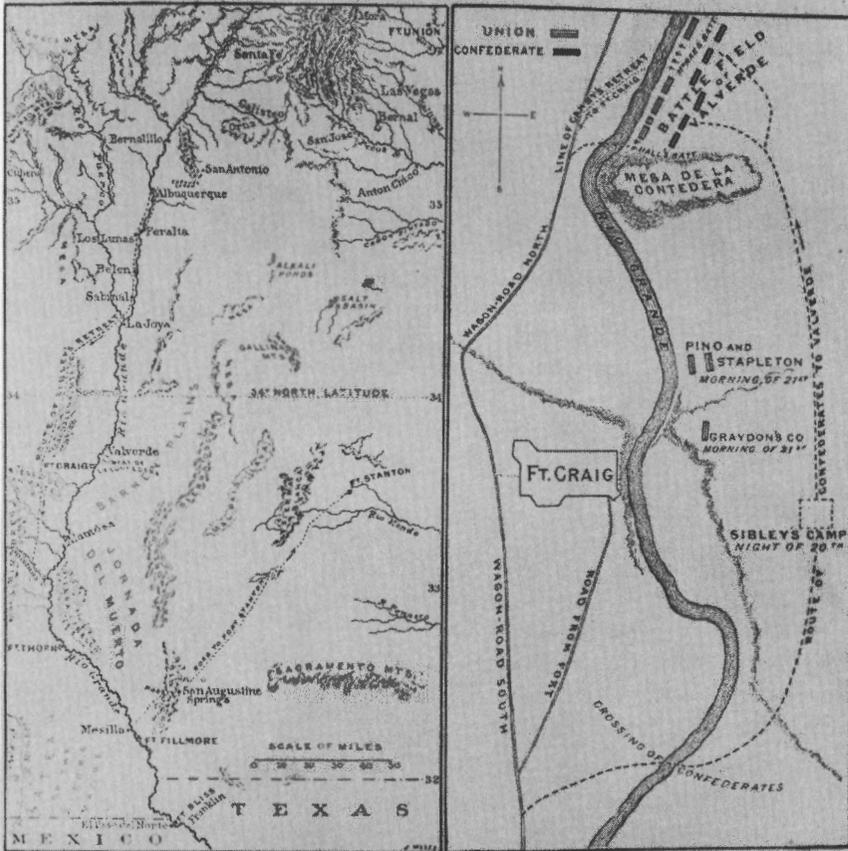
. by *Daniel A. Connor*

It was not a fortunate circumstance that at the outbreak of the Civil War the commander of the Union forces in Texas was Major-General David E. Twiggs, a regular and a veteran of the Mexican War, in which he acquitted himself creditably in the operations around Mexico City. His sympathies were with the South and his intention was to join the Confederate forces as soon as he could with honor detach himself from his command. He wrote several communications to his old commander, General Winfield Scott, in the War Department in Washington, asking for instructions as to what action he should take in the impending crisis as to the troops and installations under him, but he received no definite instructions at any time. In February of 1861, at his headquarters in San Antonio, he was waited upon by members of the Committee of Public Safety created by the Texas Secessionist Convention, and a demand was made by them for the surrender of all posts and property in Texas. At the same time his headquarters was surrounded by a force of Texans under Ben McCulloch. Not without some annoyance at this coercion, Twiggs agreed to these demands and issued the necessary orders to his subordinates. The Union troops were allowed to proceed unmolested to Indianola on the Gulf and embark on transports for the East. Twiggs later entered the Confederate service with the same rank of Major-General.

In the posts of West Texas at the time, (Fort Bliss, Quitman, Stockton and Davis) there were about four hundred and fifty officers and men of the 8th Infantry. Their commander, Colonel I. V. D. Reeve readily complied with Twiggs order, despite the urging of W. W. Mills, an El Paso Unionist, not to surrender. James Magoffin and other local leaders and Confederate sympathizers took over Fort Bliss and the property left behind.

In New Mexico the situation was different. Colonel W. W. Loring, a regular soldier and a native of Florida, had arrived in March of 1861 to take over command of the troops in the territory. Detachments of Union forces were located at Santa Fe, Loring's headquarters, at Fort Stanton (west of Roswell), Fort Craig (near our present Elephant Butte Dam), Fort Union (north of Las Vegas and the main supply base for the territory), Fort Fillmore (about five miles south of Las Cruces), and at a few other points. Loring and his subordinate Major George B. Crittenden (son of the Kentucky senator), enthusiastic rebels, were active in trying to persuade Union troops to desert and follow them into Texas. Their efforts met with little response from the many

THE CONFEDERATE INVASION OF NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA. 105

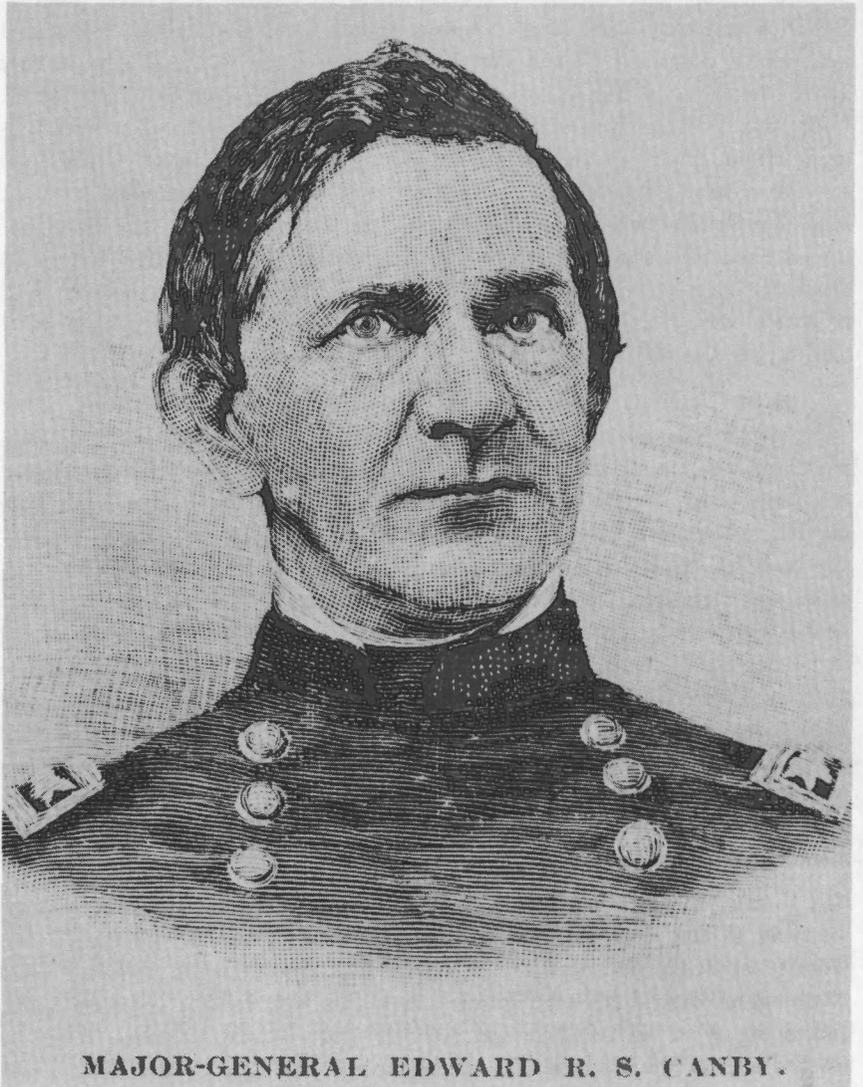


northerners in the ranks of the Union troops, although the command was in a somewhat disgruntled state for lack of proper supply and having received no pay for months.

The people of New Mexico, with a strong Spanish tradition and far removed from the area of great verbal battles over States Rights and Slavery, were little excited by such issues and cold to the idea of secession. Slavery had not existed in Spanish America, although peonage was an accepted thing. Furthermore, they had not forgotten the ill-fated attempt to conquer their country by a band of Texans in the Forties.

With the departure of Loring and a small group of Southerners to join the Confederate cause, the command in New Mexico was given to a seasoned

regular officer, Colonel Edward R. S. Canby. Canby was active in readying his troops for a threatened invasion and urged the governor of the territory to expedite the organization of volunteer units to augment his regular garrisons. Indian fighting, the main mission of the troops before the war, had to be



MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD R. S. CANBY.

neglected. Particular attention was given to strengthening Forts Fillmore and Craig in the line of a probable advance up the Rio Grande valley.

The immediate problem of the Confederate commander in Texas, so far as the West was concerned, was to occupy the forts there, assert the sovereignty of the state and thereby demonstrate the effectiveness of the secession movement. Accordingly the Second Regiment of Texas Mounted Rifles was dispatched for this purpose, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel John R. Baylor, a native of Kentucky and former Indian agent and fighter. Baylor and most of his command reached Fort Bliss in early July, 1861 and were warmly greeted by the local leaders, Magoffin, Hart and Crosby. The Unionist, W. W. Mills, was still around and informed Major Lynde in command at Fort Fillmore of the arrival of Baylor and the strength of his command. Canby took steps to reinforce Lynde with two companies and sent a Judge Watts to assist him in recruiting two additional companies in the area, but he was more concerned about the possibility of an enemy advance up the Canadian River. To meet this he set about raising two additional volunteer units, the command of which was given to Colonel M. E. Pino and Colonel (the famous Kit) Christopher Carson.

Baylor promptly advanced to Mesilla and reached there on July 25th, 1861. Lynde, though he had a force of about five hundred and fifty men, twice the size of Baylor's, felt that Baylor had many more. He also heard erroneously that Baylor had some artillery. His apprehensions mounting he decided his position was indefensible, so on July 27th he abandoned the fort and took up the march northeastward toward Fort Stanton. The day was hot, water was scarce, the command was at low morale, and the column was burdened with women, children and camp followers. Baylor did not learn of the evacuation until Lynde was ten miles out, but by noon his mounted soldiers overtook the retreating column in Saint Augustine's pass, twenty miles from Mesilla. Lynde, without any effort at resistance, agreed to terms of surrender over the protest of several of his subordinates. The captured troops were marched to Las Cruces, paroled later, and sent to Fort Union. For this abject surrender Lynde was dismissed from the service, but managed to get reinstatement after the war.

Unable to advance against the larger Union force which Canby was assembling at Fort Craig, Baylor held his command in and around Las Cruces. During the remainder of the year Canby was busy resisting demands from Washington to send his regulars east, recruiting men for his volunteer units, and doing what he could to get supplies and pay for his men. A report reached him of the advance of a larger Confederate force toward West Texas under Brigadier General Henry H. Sibley, who had served under Loring in New Mexico. The Union returns for December, 1861, showed a strength of about twenty-two hundred men at Fort Craig and thirty-three hundred more

in ten different posts around the territory. This dispersion of strength was thought necessary for protection against Indian depredations. Some reinforcement had been obtained from the Arizona garrisons. A serious revolt in Pino's regiment was put down.

Brigadier-General Henry H. Sibley at the head of a new invading force actually reached Fort Bliss in December of 1861. After leaving New Mexico with Loring and the other Confederate sympathizers in early 1861, he had gone to Richmond and talked with Jefferson Davis, where he was given his present assignment. According to him an ambitious scheme was projected of augmenting the invading force with sympathizers from New Mexico and Arizona, and, with the possible participation of the governors of the northern states of Mexico, establish an empire reaching to the Pacific, which would provide an outlet for slavery and California gold as a backing for currency. His force consisted of two regiments under Colonels James Reilly and Thomas Green. Another regiment under Colonel William Steele was to follow, but only part of it reached the area to take part in the battle of Valverde to follow. Green was sent to Mexico to negotiate with the northern governors and Lieutenant Colonel William R. Scurry succeeded to command of his regiment.

Matters did not begin well with Sibley as he was having trouble procuring supplies from the local inhabitants, who were not too willing to accept Confederate money. However, he began his advance northward toward Fort Craig and established camp February 20th on the east side of the river only two miles away from Canby's force.

The battle of Valverde, the most notable of the engagements of the campaign, occurred February 21, 1862. About 8 A. M. Major C. L. Pyron with two hundred mounted men was sent forward to secure the river crossing at Valverde, which also afforded a favorable watering place for animals. Upon arrival he was confronted with a small Union detachment and forced to take up a position. This small encounter resulted in drawing to the crossing the greater part of the forces on both sides, about thirty eight hundred Union troops against seventeen hundred and fifty Confederates, including two batteries on each side. Sibley was sick, remained in camp, and Green took command. The Union troops were crossed to the East side and battle line was formed in the early afternoon a few hundred yards from and parallel to the river. Canby arrived about three o'clock. Rifle and artillery fire were exchanged and several Confederate attempts to advance were repulsed. However, toward sunset Green organized a stronger attack against the Union left, which overwhelmed McRae's battery and the infantry line and forced the retreat in great disorder and confusion of the entire command to the west side of the river and then to Fort Craig. Green failed to pursue and missed the opportunity to destroy the entire Union force. Casualties on each side were around two hundred.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL HENRY H. SIBLEY, C.S.A.

Despite this victory all was not well with Sibley's force. His subordinates lost confidence in him by his failure to participate in the battle, supplies were getting scarcer and the New Mexico people, shy of Confederate money, concealed much of what they could have offered. Hearing of supplies around Albuquerque, Sibley, ignoring Canby's force being reorganized at Fort Craig, advanced to the North in the hope of capturing enough to meet his needs. Reaching there he dispatched Scurry's regiment and an additional battalion toward Fort Union (the main Union supply base) and a detachment under Major Pyron to Santa Fe. Fort Union, meanwhile, had been reinforced with

troops from Colorado, who had arrived there March 11th after a most difficult march through the snowy passes of the North. Colonel John P. Slough, a Denver lawyer in command of the Colorado troops, superseded the regular Colonel G. R. Paul in command at Fort Union. Canby sent Slough some indecisive orders about proceeding westward against the Confederates with the idea of a union of troops with his own immediate command. There were arguments between Slough and Paul about what to do. Slough, however, decided to proceed westward on March 26th and reached Bernal Springs on the 25th. Hearing of Pyron's force, Slough marched toward Apache Canyon, and a mounted force of about four hundred men was sent ahead under Major Chivington, a Methodist preacher turned soldier. Chivington's force encountered Pyron's force in the canyon about two o'clock March 26th, drove the Confederates back two miles with heavy fire and, toward sunset, executed a mounted charge which drove them from the field. Union losses were reported at about twenty and Confederate at more than one hundred killed, wounded or captured. Chivington retired with his force to Kozlowsky's ranch, where he rejoined Slough's main force by night of March 27th.

Scurry's Confederate detachment around Galisteo responded to Pyron's appeal for help and after a forced night march in bitter cold joined Pyron at three o'clock the morning of March 27th. Now with about one thousand men Scurry advanced March 28th eastward six miles to Glorieta Pass, one mile west of Pigeon's Ranch, where he met the Union advance under Lieutenant Colonel Samuel F. Tappan, with a strength of several hundred more. Tappan's right advanced against the Confederate left up a gulch and some desperate hand to hand fighting ensued, but about the same time the Confederate center under Pyron and Major Ragnet drove the Union center and entire Union command back to Pigeon's Ranch. Both lines were formed at Pigeon's and a heavy attack on the Confederate right under Major Shropshire (who was killed in the action) forced retirement a few hundred yards back to the third and final position, from which they were again driven back, to be reformed two miles back. Scurry's men were exhausted and there was little heart for pursuit. Union losses were about one hundred killed, wounded and missing, whereas Scurry suffered about one hundred casualties. Losses were probably greater than these figures. Slough, who took no active part in the battle, retired with his command to Fort Union. While this main fight was transpiring, Chivington was sent on a mission of attacking the Confederate trains at Johnson's ranch. After marching south to Galisteo he turned northward, surprised the few troops with the trains, disabled their guns and set fire to most of the vehicles. This was a crippling blow to Scurry and another factor in not pursuing the defeated Union forces.

Scurry now withdrew his forces to Santa Fe, where the entire "exultant" army, as Sibley put it, was concentrated. There he was able to replenish his supplies for the time being, but it soon became apparent that continued supplies would not be forthcoming.

Canby at Fort Craig, aroused by these events, decided upon a junction with the Fort Union forces in the Albuquerque area and advanced northward, leaving behind about ten companies under Colonel Kit Carson. Sibley, learning of this and desiring to protect certain stores at Albuquerque, evacuated Santa Fe and moved to that point, while Canby was effecting a junction with the Fort Union forces now under Colonel Paul, which was accomplished on the 16th of April at Tinajeras, sixteen miles east of Albuquerque. But on the 12th Sibley had definitely decided to abandon the country and put his command in march to the south.

Now followed a long and none too energetic pursuit of the retreating Confederates, with Sibley moving down the west side of the Rio Grande and Canby paralleling his movement on the east bank, with some idea of crossing over to the west side at a favorable opportunity and cutting off Sibley. The situation was critical for Sibley and Canby might well have realized his objective had he displayed more vigor. Several times the opposing forces were in plain sight of each other. Fearing an attack from Fort Craig as he approached it, Sibley marched his command by a circuitous route through the mountains, where it further suffered from lack of grass and water. After a difficult and laborious passage it finally emerged from the hills about one hundred miles south of Fort Craig. Canby, meanwhile, had stopped the pursuit, his excuse being lack of supplies. Wagons, supplies and stragglers were in evidence all along Sibley's route of retreat. Thoroughly demoralized, his depleted command reached Fort Bliss, where they were forced to subsist on poor meat and bread, there being no specie to buy additional supplies. Sibley complained bitterly about lack of interest and support for his command on the part of his superiors. About this time he had definite information of the coming of a reinforcing column of troops under Brigadier-General James H. Carleton from California, whereupon he retired with his command in June to San Antonio, commenting that the territory of New Mexico was "not worth a quarter of the blood and treasure expended in its conquest". This was a far cry from the rosy dream of an empire extending to the Pacific and possibly embracing the northern states of Mexico.

Baylor left the country with him. As Military Governor of Arizona (the term then meant the area extending across the southern portions of New Mexico and Arizona states) he had raised a few militia units and accomplished something toward holding the Indians in check in that area. He received consider-

able praise from the Governor and Legislature of Texas, and it was planned to have him lead another expedition into New Mexico, but the idea was dropped with revelation of his harsh treatment of the Indians. Sibley was later given a command in Louisiana and was court-martialed for the conduct of operations there, but was acquitted.

When matters were looking bad for the Union forces General George Wright in command of the Department of the Pacific, felt the need of reopening the southern mail route, restoring control in Arizona and coming to the support of the troops in New Mexico. With War Department approval a force of about fourteen hundred men was organized under Colonel (later Brigadier-General) James H. Carleton, a veteran regular officer. The march across the desert to the Rio Grande was carefully planned by Carleton and the men thoroughly conditioned to meet the physical hardships to be encountered. On July 4th, 1862 the head of the "California Column," as it became known, arrived at Fort Thorn on the Rio Grande between Mesilla and Fort Craig. 1956 readers may be surprised to learn that the crossing of the Rio Grande was delayed several days due to the heavy floods. The main force did not reach the river until early August. Canby was relieved for duty elsewhere and Carleton took over the New Mexico command. The forts in West Texas were reoccupied and normality generally restored, to the evident satisfaction of the inhabitants of the area.

THE CROWING OF A ROOSTER DROVE MY FAMILY TO WEST TEXAS

. by Joe M. Evans .

I

The crowing of a rooster completely changed the life of the Apostle Peter as you will recall the Scriptures tell us. The crowing of a rooster, the barking of a dog, the smoke curling up into the morning air from a neighbor's chimney caused three families to realize they were fenced in by too many people. They were surrounded by large families living on forty-acre tracts trying to make a living for a wife and several children. About all they possessed was a milk cow, a mule and a hand plow—some had chickens and possibly a hog or two. These people were content because they raised most of their living, and had their friends and kin folk all around them, and could walk from one house to the other and most of them were happy and content.

But in this same neighborhood lived three families who were men and women with pioneer blood in their veins. Men who were not satisfied to be hemmed in on all sides by people. They did not like to live so close to a neighbor that they could hear his rooster crow or his dog bark. They were men of the Frontier, men with a vision. They had heard stories of the great open spaces of West Texas, and all through the days they thought about adventures of settling a new country where there was grass, and running streams, mountains teeming with all kinds of wild life and big game, and at night they dreamed about all of this. They were restless and dissatisfied with their surroundings, and "as a man thinketh in his heart so he is," they began to make plans to *go west*. The men had this adventurous spirit. They were not afraid. They were men who faced hardships and danger. Men with determination. They were honest and did not mind work. Men who lived out in the open with sun burnt, weather beaten faces like smoked bacon. Men who were willing to face danger in order to build homes for their families. They were not farmers, they were cattle people, and they knew nothing else but the cattle business. Cattle have to have room—they have to have grass. They also have a pioneering spirit—they like the wide open spaces, and there was no room in McAnnelly's Bend for big herds of cattle.

So these three families began making plans to move to the Davis Mountains in West Texas. The men folk were so thrilled with the idea of this adventure that they thought little of the danger or the sacrifice and hardships the wives would face. This was the hard part of it, for these young women,

just girls in their twenties, to pull up and leave their homes where they were raised. To leave their parents, their brothers and sisters and friends, this was hard. But the women were of the same stripe as the men, and they were willing to follow their husbands to the jumping off place and jump off after them if it would make them happy. The men had to work hard and were exposed to the cold and rain and all kinds of danger, but the wives were the ones that made the supreme sacrifice. They were the ones that deserve the gold medals. I have found out by experience and observation that there is nothing in all the world to equal a Christian wife or Christian mother. When the going gets tough and it seems that all hope is gone and there is nothing to do but turn back, these Christian wives, with a faith in God that is undefeatable, could bear the hardships and encourage the men to take new hope and drive on through the difficulties and the hard places that seemed impossible. The Scriptures tell "there is nothing impossible with God," and these good Christian wives believed it and lived it and practised it. A monument should be built to the pioneer women to honor them, and to recognize the big part they played in civilizing the frontier countries of the West.¹

The three families mentioned in the beginning of this article began to make ready to start this long journey of more than four hundred miles with a herd of cattle, with wagons and teams, one of which was oxen, over the mountains and plains with parts where there were no roads. The Indians had just been driven out of the country. However, they made raids in the Davis Mountains as late as 1884, the year this caravan reached its destination which was the Davis Mountains. The hardships that were endured on this long trip, which took three months, would have discouraged most people but these three families faced the hardships and difficulties, and *traveled on* towards the sunset. The trip was long and tedious, a herd of cattle can only make about ten miles a day, especially a cow herd where they are young calves. Almost every night on the bed-ground where the cattle were bedded down, and stood guard around by the cowboys, calves were born. The ox wagon was used as a calf wagon to haul these little calves four or five days until they were old enough to follow their mothers. An interesting thing would happen each evening. The wagons would go on ahead of the herd and make camp a few hours before

¹There are a number of monuments to the pioneer woman, one in each state along U. S. Route 40, originally called the National or Cumberland Road. The monuments were erected by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

One monument stands at the entrance to Wheeling Park in the city of Wheeling, W. Va. It is 30 feet in height and is made of Barre granite. The statue pictures a mother with a babe in her arms, while an older child is kneeling at her feet, clutching her skirts.

On the side of the monument facing the highway appears the following inscription: "MADONNA OF THE TRAIL—NSDAR Memorial To The Pioneer Mothers of Covered Wagon Days." It was dedicated in 1928. (Editor's note.)

sundown. When the herd would come in sight of the wagons all of the mothers of the young calves would quit the herd and here they would come, with full bags, bawling for their calves. These cows never make a mistake and claim the wrong calf—they recognize their calves by the smell. You have never seen a prettier sight than these mothers cows licking their calves in loving it in the way cows express their love. And the little calf—how he does wiggle his tail and hunch because it has been more than twelve hours since he had any lunch. Probably the tiresome thing about these trail drives is standing guard around a herd at night. The cowboy worked twelve to fifteen hours in the day time, then stood a three-hour night guard. As they sat there on their ponies and watched the cattle, the only comforting thing was their families they were responsible for. Their vision and final goal was a big ranch, lots of land and cattle, a good home, and money to educate their children.

An ambition such as this will cause men to stand hardships and suffer all kinds of punishments and make any kind of sacrifice. About one of the worst things that happens on one of these long trial trips is the scarcity of water because some long dry stretches took three or four days to make. The cattle get so starved for water they couldn't travel in the day time when the sun was hot. Some night drives while it was cool had to be made. The longest stretch was between the high lonesome plains after leaving the Concho River through Castel Gap in route to the Pecos River. The cattle were so thirsty that when they got in smelling distance of the water in the Pecos River the cowboy couldn't hold them back. The river was running bank full and was ten to fifteen feet deep. This dry herd of cattle plunged off into the water and piled up till several were drowned. The oxen stampeded when they smelled the water and made a run for it. As you probably know, the driver of an oxen team has no bridles or any way of stopping the oxen except by speaking to them—gee and hay and woa. All the gee'n and hay'n and wohan didn't do any good. One of the cowboys saw what was about to happen and here he came. He roped one of the oxen just in time to keep them from plunging off into 15 feet of water, with the wagon, driver and all the little calves.

Nature has provided for cattle, horses and swine—all can swim though they have never been in deep water previously, so it was no trouble to cross the Pecos River with the herd, but the wagons had to be gotten over. When you realize these covered wagons contained all the household goods and provisions for the remainder of the trip, you can understand how important and dangerous a task to get them across the river that was more than 10 feet deep. Some earlier travelers had left an old raft on the river bank which was used to ferry the wagons across. However, one of these wagons was too heavy and sank to the bottom.

The water in the Pecos River was always muddy. You can imagine the condition of the contents in the wagon, staying in this muddy water for several hours before the men pulled it out and up the bank by saddle ropes tied to the horns of their saddles. In order to do this, it was necessary for one of the men to dive down under the water and tie the ropes securely to the wagon.

To cross the Pecos River with cattle, horses, wagons and all the people without any serious loss, called for a day of Thanksgiving in the caravan.

Notwithstanding the trouble of drying out the bedding, etc., and cleaning up the mess in the wagon that stayed under water for several hours, in times like this, there was a sense of humor characteristic of the cowboys that helped to save the day. They can always think of something funny and see the bright side of every catastrophe no matter how dark the picture might seem to some. They can always think of how much worse it could have been. A spirit of this kind is what conquered the perils, overcame the obstacles, smoothed out the rough places and civilized the frontier, and made it possible for the younger generation to enjoy the conveniences and blessings they are experiencing today.

II

About the only thing you can say about the water in the Pecos River is—it's wet. Besides being muddy and salty, strong with alkali, it's good water and it did fill up the cattle and satisfied their thirst.

After remaining there for a few days and resting the live stock after crossing the Pecos, the caravan moved on West toward their destination which was the Davis Mountains. The next stop was at the big spring at the head of Toyah Creek where the water was much better and the surrounding country more interesting. Here, a lay-over of several days, in order for the cattle and teams to rest, was greatly needed and enjoyed by the people as well as the animals. Here the women folks washed their muddy clothes and cleaned up their wagons, while the men scouted and explored the mountains. The spring at the head of Toyah Creek is where Balmorhea now stands and is located on the north edge of Davis Mountains and east of Gomez Peak. The Texas Pacific Railroad was just being completed and joining the Southern Pacific at Sierra Blanca.

My father, George W. Evans, stopped at a station on the TP, 35 miles west of Toyah, and while there two hunters drove up with their covered wagon loaded with big fat black tailed deer. He enquired of the hunters where they killed the deer. They told him about 30 miles south, right in the heart of the Davis Mountains. My father knew enough about deer to know

any country that would fatten deer would fatten cattle. Deer are always found in the very best cattle country, their natural instinct tells them where to go. Seeing these deer were very fat and large in size, this was all the information he needed to make up his mind where to go. He reported this to the caravan and all decided that would be just the country they had driven more than 400 miles to reach.

The railroad station I mentioned is Kent—150 miles east of El Paso. It was then called Antelope.

These railroad stations were just frame buildings, usually two stories in height with some 15 or 20 water barrels, boxed in with dirt in between and shed over the top. The barrels were kept filled with water by the railroads. The water at Van Horn 30 miles west was pure as was also the water at Monahans. Water in between these places was not good for drinking. When this section house on the north side of the tracks burned twice, the railroad rebuilt it on the south side, naming it Kent. It was there my father met the two deer hunters who had brought their load of deer to be shipped to market. I wish I knew the price they received, but I am sure it was not much—maybe enough to buy some flour, coffee, sugar and ammunition enough to go back and kill another wagon load.

The Davis Mountains at that time was alive with deer and other big game such as bear, mountain lion, wolves, wild cats and smaller game. The prairies were white with antelope. It was truly a hunter's paradise.

It took several days to drive the cattle from Toyah Creek to where the old deer hunters were camped on a beautiful little mountain stream which we named Cherry Canyon. It was at San Martine Springs some miles east of Antelope station where the caravan broke up.

It now becomes necessary to identify the three families in order to make the story complete.

The Means family, which consisted of John Z. Means, his wife Exa and two children. George W. Evans, his wife Kate and two children. The Beans family, R. P. (Perry) Bean, his wife Macie and three children—13 in the three families. The Bean family located on the Salt Flat some 30 miles north of Van Horn on the east slope of Diablo Mountain. The Means and Evans families established their homes and cattle ranches in the Davis Mountains, some 30 miles west of Ft. Davis, which at that time was a government post occupied by Negro soldiers. To refresh your memory, that was in the year of 1884. These three families, who moved to that country together, have been very closely associated these more than 70 years. In fact, I married one of the Bean girls, Macie. One of my cousins, Cole Means, married another of the Beans girls, Risley. These old time ranch people appreciated each other as real

friends and stuck together. They endured hardships, trials, went through depressions, droughts, sickness, sorrow, difficulties of all kinds that the modern people of today know nothing about. They were put to the acid test. These friends stood by and could always be counted on. They had faith in each other and in God. It took courage to blaze the trails and face dangers that were constantly arising. When you stop to think of the inconveniences, the lack of modern conveniences, it seems almost impossible to think that people could live and raise big families without automobiles, phones or doctors or nurses. With only a very limited amount of medicine, it was practically all home-made remedies we had to use. When some one got sick or a cowboy broke a leg or an arm, or a rattle-snake bit a child, these families were resourceful; they used good old horse sense in these emergencies and the latter happened too often to be comfortable. I know that the prayers of these good Christian mothers and the help of God made it possible for our lives to be spared.

After we arrived at our destination, work began immediately, to set up camp. The only "building" we erected were tents. Tents are too hot in the summer and too cold in the winter, but it was in these tents that two children were born, one in the Means and the other in the Evans family. People can stand a lot of hardships when they have to.

Being very few ranches in the country, neighbors were scarce. It was all open range, no fences. I believe this was before barbed-wire was manufactured.² I know we did not open a gate on our 400-mile trip out West. Cattle on the drive drifted in all directions, wherever they could find water; grass was no object, as it was stirrup-high for hundreds of miles in every direction. Only way we could keep cattle from drifting was to keep the calves in our milk pens. These were built with brush, limbs cut from oak trees. We also built brush arbors, which furnished shade only, as they were no protection from rain and wind.

The inspiration one gets from the mountains out in a new country offsets many worries. To be out in these mountains in the first country where man had never been, where the air is pure as the morning dew, no people to contaminate the air nor the water. The country was just like God first made it. There were no house flies, no buzzards. We could kill a deer or antelope, dress it, hang it up in a tree in July or August, and it would never spoil. This was the only kind of ice box or refrigerator we had but it was sufficient. Nothing tastes so good as fresh meat hung up in a tree. It has a better flavor than our meat kept in a deep freeze or refrigerator.

²Barbed wire was first made by Joseph Farwell Glidden in De Kalb, Illinois, in November, 1873. See Joseph Nathan Kane, *Famous First Facts* (New York, 1934), 32. The Barb Fence Company began selling barbed wire in Texas in 1875. See Walter Prescott Webb, *The Great Plains* (New York, 1931, 310. (Editor's note.)

With all the disadvantages, we had a lot of advantages, such as I have mentioned. We worked hard all day. We had good substantial food, nothing fancy to give you ptomaine poison. As one old cow-man expressed it, "our menu was meat and bread for breakfast, bread and meat for dinner and vice-versa for supper."

BOOK REVIEWS

ALIAS BILLY THE KID

. . . . by C. L. Sonnichsen and William V. Morrison

(Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1955. xiv+136; 16 pictures, appendices and index. \$4.00)

Alias Billy the Kid is not the usual kind of history book. It is an attempt to set straight the facts concerning the death of the New Mexico badman, William Bonney. Eight years ago, William V. Morrison, a lawyer with an interest in history, obtained information that Billy the Kid was still alive and living in Texas under the name of O. L. (Brushy Bill) Roberts. Morrison's curiosity led him to begin a correspondence with Roberts out of which finally emerged a personal friendship. The stories which Brushy Bill Roberts told and his physical resemblance to Billy the Kid gave credence to the report that he was the outlaw. After months of diligent research and checking to corroborate the initial evidence, an appeal for a full pardon of Brushy Bill Roberts alias Billy the Kid was presented in 1950 to Thomas Mabry, Governor of New Mexico. Mabry denied this appeal on the grounds that the evidence did not substantiate the claim that the official account of Bonney's death was in error. Shortly thereafter, Roberts died.

Having failed to establish the legal validity of Brushy Bill's claim, Morrison showed his material to C. L. Sonnichsen of Texas Western College, who believed that the facts merited publication. *Alias Billy the Kid* was the result of the collaboration of these two men. It presents Brushy Bill's side of the dispute in a clear, objective and straightforward manner. Essentially, the book is not so much a biography as a marshalling of evidence to make a strong circumstantial case for the belief that William Bonney was not killed by Pat Garret and that Bill Roberts was the escaped outlaw.

The task which the authors set for themselves is a difficult one at best; for they not only had to demonstrate that Billy the Kid probably escaped from the law, but also that Roberts was the real outlaw. This, they have not been able to do, and they readily admit that at most they have constructed a plausible case out of circumstantial evidence.

There are several factors which lend support to the Roberts story. In the first place, Brushy Bill bore a strong physical resemblance to Billy the Kid. A number of persons were willing to sign affidavits identifying him as such. Roberts also had an intimate knowledge of events and places in the New Mexico Territory which could not have been gained unless he had actually

been there at the time Billy the Kid was present. Finally, the authors point out that there is "no actual legal proof of the death of Billy the Kid" and that Pat Garrett had great difficulty in securing the reward money, a fact which may indicate that everyone was not convinced of Bonney's demise.

While this book does not incontrovertibly settle the issue which it raises, it does demonstrate that the problems of sifting historical evidence can be fascinating and provocative. Certainly, serious writers dealing with the fate of Billy the Kid will be compelled to reckon with the facts presented by Mr. Morrison and Dr. Sonnichsen. For the present, however, it is impossible to give a final answer to the question which the authors set forth in the conclusion: "If Brushy Bill Roberts wasn't Billy the Kid, then who was he?"

Texas Western College

Jack C. Vowell, Jr.

THIS IS MY LIFE

. *by James G. McNary*

Albuquerque, University of New Mexico Press, Not for sale.

As its title indicates, this privately printed book is the personal memoir of one of El Paso's most colorful former citizens. Within its covers lies the record of a many-faceted career, the chronicle of fortune, adventure, political maneuver, travel, disappointment, joy.

Mr. McNary makes no pretense of literary talent. His purpose in this volume is to set down for the record the experience he has gained in his many years spent in the El Paso Southwest. Now settled in Albuquerque, he looks back over a life devoted to banking, lumbering, civic affairs, lay work in his church, and social leadership of his community. As a prominent El Pasoan between 1906 and 1924, Mr. McNary worked actively with the Chamber of Commerce to support the growth and cultural improvement of his city. The magnificent home which he and Mrs. McNary built in Austin Terrace (the building has since become St. Anthony's Seminary) was for several years an outstanding social center and was the scene of many elegant gatherings at which such notables as General Luis Terralás and General John J. Pershing were entertained. Pietro Yon, Italy's outstanding organist, once played a concert on the home's pipe organ.

Mr. McNary devotes many pages to his banking affairs, especially to the period when he was president of the First National Bank. For many El Pasoans this portion of the book will prove especially interesting, both as a picture of El Paso's financial life during the twenties and as an indication of the whole country's banking problems immediately prior to the depression of 1929.

Texas Western College

Joseph Leach.

CONTRIBUTORS

Robert M. Zingg was born in Colorado but moved in his youth to New Mexico where he was graduated from the Las Vegas High School. He returned to Colorado to receive his A. B. degree in 1922 from the University. He taught in Cuba for a year after graduation and then five years (1924—9) in the Philippines. In 1933 he received his Ph. D. in Anthropology from the University of Chicago.

Dr. Zingg spent the years 1934-5 in Mexico studying two Indian tribes. He then spent a year in study in Germany. Returning to the United States he taught anthropology for six years at the University of Denver. He is the author of several books and articles on primitive Indian cultures. He lives with his wife at 137 N. Pendell Rd.

Dr. Zingg writes, "To me the greatest of the many charms of living in El Paso is to dwell in a land reclaimed from the aboriginal under the banner of Spain by those twin figures the warrior-conqueror and the friar-missionary."



DR. ROBERT M. ZINGG



COL. DANIEL A. CONNOR

Colonel Daniel A. Connor, U. S. A. (Ret.) was born in Washington, D. C., and was graduated from Washington University in 1915 with a B. A. degree. He entered the regular army and served for 31 years, seeing service in France during the first world war and later in Panama and Hawaii. He served at Fort Bliss and participated in the attack of Fort Bliss forces on Villa in Juarez on June 15, 1919.

Colonel Connor retired from active duty in 1946 and entered Texas Western College where he was granted the M. A. degree in history. His present article was taken from his Master's thesis. He has been an Instructor in history and government at TWC since 1948.

He resides with his wife and son at 4308 Oxford Street, El Paso.



JOE M. EVANS

Joe M. Evans was born in a log cabin near Little Britches on the Colorado River in Lampasas County, Texas, on November 24, 1881. He has lived most of his life on a cattle ranch.

Mr. Evans is the author of six books which include: *The Cow*, *Cowboys Hitchin Post*, *Collecting Friends*, *Bare Stories*, and *After Dinner Stories*.

In 1890 the Evans family along with a few friends established the Cowboy Camp Meeting, now known as Bloy's Camp Meeting near Ft. Davis, Texas. Mr. Evans continued and expanded his parents' work until

today there are twelve cowboy camp meetings in seven western states. The camps are non-denominational.

Mr. Evans makes his home at 1522 N. Brown Street, El Paso.

Jack C. Vowell, Jr. a native El Pasoan, is an instructor in the Department of History, Government and Sociology at Texas Western College. He is completing his doctorate in American Civilization at Harvard. PASS-WORD will publish in its November issue an article by Mr. Vowell, "Ballots, Bombast and Blackguardism: The El Paso City Election of 1889."

Dr. Joseph Leach is Professor of English at Texas Western College. He is the author of "Farewell To Horse-Back, Mule-Back, 'Foot-Back and Prairie-Schooner: The Railroads Come to Town," in the May issue of PASS-WORD.

Professor Howard F. Bennett of Northwestern University wrote your editor, "I especially enjoyed Dr. Leach's article. It's a pleasure to read history written with such grace." Professor Bennett is president of the Lexington Group, an association of historians interested in railroad history.

NEWS NOTES

Through the efforts of our society the City of El Paso now boasts ownership of the "shortest railroad line in the United States." Located in a small park directly in front of the Union Passenger Station, the tracks are less than a hundred feet in length but support a 198,000—pound steam locomotive, "3420," formerly the property of the Southern Pacific Lines.

In connection with the railroads' celebration of their Diamond Anniversary in El Paso on May 1, "Old 3420" was moved on temporary tracks to its permanent location and dedicated to "the memory of the pioneers" who foresaw what the coming of the railroads would do for the city's growth. Mr. A. S. McCann, assistant general manager of the SP in San Francisco, stated in his dedication speech, "This is the real 75th birthday of El Paso" . . . and "we are proud of our part in its growth."

Chris Fox, chairman of arrangements for the dedication, introduced the guests attending the affair. Cleofas Calleros, a vice-president of the El Paso Historical Society, acted as master of ceremonies. The invocation was offered by the Reverend B. M. G. Williams, rector emeritus of St. Clement's Episcopal Church.



Mr. W. R. Adair, division superintendent of the SP, presented the deed to the locomotive to Paul Heisig, Jr., president of the Society. Mr. Heisig then turned the deed over to Mayor Tom Rogers, for the City of El Paso. Mr. Rogers gave assurance that the site upon which the engine stands will be made a "place of beauty."

In making the presentation Mr. Adair spoke for "Old 3420" in an autobiographical way. Built in 1904 in Philadelphia, she went into service for the old El Paso and Southwestern Railroad until that line was taken over by the SP in 1924. Serving from them until after the second world war, she went into retirement with the coming of the deisels. Henceforth she will rest in her little park, a monument to the past of which El Paso is justly proud.

Following the dedication ceremonies members of the Historical Society, many of whom were in pioneer costume, were the guests of the SP and were taken by special train through Fort Bliss to Alfalfa, the lower valley railroad yards.



Members and guests of the El Paso Historical Society enjoyed a distinctive and memorable program at the regular quarterly meeting on May 10 in the Magoffin Auditorium on the campus of Texas Western College. Three railroads—the Southern Pacific, Texas Pacific, and the Santa Fe—participated. Mrs. Eugene Porter, chairman of the society's committee on transportation, acted as mistress of ceremony.

Mr. Herman Hill of the Santa Fe gave a short talk in which he pointed out that his railroad runs through twelve states and has approximately 13,147 miles of track. After his talk Mr. Hill showed a film, "Wheels a Rolling." It had been made during the presentation of a pageant at the Chicago Railroad Fair.

The Texas Pacific was represented by Mr. J. B. Shores who gave a complete historical account of his railroad. He emphasized the fact that the TP is the only railroad operating under a special charter granted by Congress and that it was the first to promote the name El Paso in its advertising.

Mr. L. F. Tadlock, representing Mr. W. R. Adair, Division Superintendent of the Southern Pacific Lines, likewise gave an historical resume of his railroad. In conclusion he thanked El Paso for helping to build the great Southwest and the Southern Pacific. Following the talk Mr. Hill introduced a barbershop quartet which sang old railroad songs. The musical program was followed by a film, "SP—100 Years in Texas."

The evening's program was followed by a short business session of the society, refreshments and a social hour.

During the business session the society passed the following resolution:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

We, the members of the El Paso Historical Society, on this Diamond Jubilee Anniversary of the coming of the Railroads to the Southwest, wish to express our congratulations to the three great railroad system that conjoin in this area;

To express our extreme gratitude to the Santa Fe System, the Southern Pacific System, and the Texas Pacific System for their helpful and informative guidance in the preparation of our commemorative program; for the valuable enlightenment which they have presented to us on this 10th day of May, 1956.

We wish to express our thanks particularly to the Southern Pacific for their donation to the El Paso Historical Society and to the City of El Paso of Old Engine No. 3420 as an historical monument for our organization's enjoyment; for the train ride to Fort Bliss and the refreshments which they furnished the Society and its members on the occasion of the dedication of the engine on May 1, 1956; and for their generous donation of funds to assist in the publication of the second edition of the Historical Society's Quarterly publication, PASS-WORD.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT a copy of this Resolution be spread on the minutes of this Society and published in the Quarterly publication, PASS-WORD.

EL PASO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

(signed) PAUL A. HEISIG, JR.
President

Attest:

(signed) MONICA A. HUNTER
Secretary

An impressive dedication ceremony was conducted at the San Elizario—Presidio Mission, San Elizario, Texas, on May 13, by representatives of the El Paso Historical Society. Mr. Cleofas Calleros, a vice-president of the society, acted as master of ceremonies. The Society donated a bronze plaque to commemorate the establishment of the first military post in present United States, and the establishment of the first mission. The Most Reverend Sidney M. Metzger, bishop of El Paso, blessed, and Mr. Paul A. Heisig, Jr., president of the Society, dedicated the plaque.



The El Paso County Commissioners Court has appointed six members of the Historical Society to serve as a local committee to work with the Texas Historical Foundation in the preservation of historical landmarks in the State. The committee members are: Paul A. Heisig, Jr., Mrs. John Ferguson, Mrs. W. W. Schuessler, Dr. Joe Leach, Cleofas Calleros, Chris P. Fox, Mrs. T. W. Lanier, and Jose Cisneros.



Left to right: Mrs. H. Crompton Jones, Mrs. Eugene O. Porter, Mrs. Gilbert Carter, Col. H. Crompton Jones, Mrs. Hallett Johnson, Mrs. Paul A. Heisig, Jr., Mrs. W. J. Moran.

A NOTE FROM YOUR PRESIDENT:

I should like to direct your attention to the fact that the term of your present officers is drawing to a close, and for that reason you should be thinking of who you would like to succeed them.

It is a task only for a dedicated person; one who has an intense interest in the historical background of our wonderful Southwest, and who is willing and able to give his time. His reward will be in looking back and realizing that he has been helpful in preserving irreplaceable objects of historical interest.

Our by-laws name the outgoing directors as a nominating committee. Our committee this year consists of Dr. C. L. Sonnichsen, chairman, Karl Hertzog, Mrs. George Brunner, Mr. Fred Hervey, Miss Marguerita Gomez and Mrs. J. W. Lorentzen. Get in touch with one of them and let them know your views.

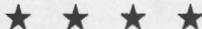
(signed) PAUL A. HEISIG, JR.
President



An item in the El Paso *Herald-Post*, June 14, 1956, quotes Mrs. O. L. Shipman of 3526 Hamilton Street, to the effect that Wild Rose Pass near Ft. Davis got its name in 1849, not in 1852.

A previous *Herald-Post* story, written by Barry Scobee of Ft. Davis, stated that the first occurrence of the name in any record known to the Ft. Davis Historical Society was in 1852 in a journal kept by John James of San Antonio.

Mrs. Shipman claims that an account of the naming of the pass can be found in the reports of Lieut. William H. C. Whiting, who was sent to open a road from San Antonio to El Paso in 1849. He writes of following a clear stream, the Limpia, and naming the defile "Wild Rose Pass."



Your editors would like to thank the El Paso *Times* and the El Paso *Herald-Post* for their kindness in making available to PASS-WORD the pictures of the dedication of the locomotive ceremonies.



Two of Arizona's 14 counties have Indian populations that equal or exceed the white population. They are Apache and Navajo counties, located near Phoenix.

Footnotes to history are always important. The following letter is a "footnote" to the Columbus Raid. It was written by Colonel Richard Hugh McMaster U.S.A. (Ret.) to his son Major Richard K. McMaster U.S.A. (Ret.). It will be remembered that Colonel McMaster was the writer of "Letters From Mexico," published in the February issue of PASS-WORD. The letter follows:

Washington, D. C.

June 2, 1956.

Dear Richard:

Thank you for sending the article about the Columbus Raid. In the days following the attack I did not have opportunity to read the current newspaper stories. I was too busy.

I think it was the day following the raid, about midnight, that my battalion arrived at Columbus, and about two or three days later that we marched into Mexico.

Colonel Slocum¹ met our train and personally directed me to send our field pieces to the out posts. He seemed to be expecting another attack. We got the guns to the out posts right away, but it was sometime before we got the ammunition out.

At Fort Bliss we had a rather difficult time in loading our train. A considerable number of our mules were new and unbroken. This was because we had given the pick of our old animals to Colonel Irwin's² battalion, which was transferred to Panama.

At Columbus we had the same difficulty in getting the mules off the train and catching them up. And on our march into Mexico it was four or five days before we got them broken into packs.

Thanks you for sending the second number of PASS-WORD. I noted paragraph about Simpson,³—known as "Big Simp."

(Signed) POPS

¹Colonel Herbert J. Slocum, Commanding 13th Cavalry.

²Lt. Colonel George LeRoy Irwin, Commanding 2nd Battalion, 4th Field Arty.

³General William H. Simpson, then 1st Lt., 6th Infantry.

Snapshot taken in Mexico, 1916, of Colonel McMaster. At that time he commanded the 1st Battalion, 4th Field Arty. (Pack)



Left to right: Paul A. Heisig, Jr., Mayor Tom Rogers, Cleofas Calleros, W. R. Adair, and A. S. McCann . . . transferring the deed to "old 3420."

Dr. John D. Barnhart, Professor of History at the University of Indiana and formerly editor of the *Indiana Magazine of History*, once told your editor that the most difficult part of his "editing" job was finding good and suitable material to publish. To this we say, "Amen." The job can be made easier, however, if the magazine maintains high standards that will attract young historians.

We believe that our standards are high. So does Dr. Dave Potter, Director of the Yale University Program of American Studies. In a letter to Dr. Joe Leach, Dr. Potter wrote: "Thanks for sending me the issue of PASS-WORD. It is a very attractive periodical, and I enjoyed seeing it, especially your article, which I liked . . . If I find myself in position to point any good material in PASS-WORD's direction, I will certainly do so. I will not overlook any possibilities along this line." Thanks, Dr. Potter.

OFFICERS OF THE EL PASO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

<i>President</i>	Paul A. Heisig, Jr.
<i>First Vice President</i>	Mrs. W. W. Schuessler
<i>Second Vice President</i>	Mrs. T. W. Lanier
<i>Third Vice President</i>	Cleofas Calleros
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	Mrs. Frank H. Hunter
<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>	Mrs. Halph Hellums
<i>Treasurer</i>	Chris P. Fox
<i>Curator</i>	Mrs. Charles Goetting
<i>Historian</i>	Mrs. Jack Ponder

DIRECTORS

Stephen E. Aguirre
Mrs. George Brunner
Mrs. John Ballantyne
Manuel Escajeda
Frank Feuille III
Mrs. Charles Gabriel
Joe Goodell
Miss Marguerite Gomez
Carl Hertzog
Fred Hervey
W. J. Hooten
Mrs. J. W. Lorentzen
Mrs. G. Ralph Meyer
Mrs. C. M. Newman
Tom Patterson
Mrs. Jane B. Perrenot
Dr. Eugene O. Porter
Dr. C. L. Sonnichsen
Mrs. R. Erwing Thomason
Col. M. H. Thomlison
Mrs. Harry Varner

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Mrs. C. N. Bassett
Mrs. L. C. Brite
Miss Anne Bucher
Colbert Coldwell
Otis Coles
Enrique Flores
Mrs. Josephine Clardy Fox
Brig. Gen. W. J. Glasgow
Ralph Gonzalez
Page Kemp
Mrs. K. D. Lynch
Mrs. Dexter Mapel, Sr.
R. E. McKee
Mrs. Ruth Rawlings Mott
Dr. Felix P. Miller
Mrs. W. H. Peterson
Dorrance R. Roderick
Dr. Stephen A. Schuster
Mrs. Maurice Schwartz
Judge R. E. Thomason
Mrs. W. W. Turney
Mrs. L. A. Velarde

PURPOSE OF THE SOCIETY

To promote and engage in research into the History, Archeology, and Natural History of West Texas, Southern New Mexico, Eastern Arizona, and Northern Mexico; to publish the important findings; and to preserve the valuable relics and monuments.