

# PASSWORD



THE EL PASO COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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## 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.*

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Published quarterly by THE EL PASO COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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EL PASO, TEXAS

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EARLY DAY TANK — 1916

*(Altman Collection — courtesy El Paso Public Library)*



MASSACHUSETTS NATIONAL GUARD AT CAMP COTTON

# THE HAPPY INVASION OF 1916

By HELEN ROBERTS COGGESHALL

## I

LOOKING BACK at the events which I have known as a resident of El Paso, few memories are more pleasant than those I possess of the National Guard "invasion" of 1916-1917. These men came to our city at a time when revolutionary troubles in Mexico had reached their peak — at a time when the Madero Revolution of 1912 had been swiftly followed by the uprising of Pancho Villa. For four years, conditions along the United States - Mexican border were in a state of constant upheaval and, with Villa's raid on Columbus, New Mexico they reached a climax.<sup>1</sup> It was then that President Woodrow Wilson mustered large segments of the National Guard into the Federal Service. Shortly thereafter, 50,000 National Guardsmen, mustered into the Army of the United States, descended upon El Paso. At that time, the City's population numbered not more than 45,000; and thus outnumbered we welcomed the members of the "Militia Border Patrol."

Serious though the times were, the presence of the Guardsmen imparted an air of excitement to everything that happened in the summer and fall of 1916. This course of events began on May 9, 1916 when President Wilson issued a call to the militia of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, directing a concentration of these forces at San Antonio, Texas, Columbus, New Mexico and Douglas, Arizona. Six weeks later, on June 18, he directed that the organized militia and National Guard of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, Massachusetts, Ohio, Colorado, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia and the District of Columbia be mustered for service along the Mexican border.<sup>2</sup> Units from these States soon were stationed near El Paso.

Arriving by train, the first contingent consisted of three regiments of the Massachusetts National Guard, which encamped near the regular Army cantonment at Camp Cotton on the night of July 1. To their surprise the next morning, the regulars saw the new arrivals sedately cooking breakfast and going about their business as if making camp in the dark was a commonplace matter.<sup>3</sup>

Five days later came an entire division of the Pennsylvania National Guard consisting of three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, a regiment of field artillery, one signal corps batallion, two companies of engineers, two field hospitals and two ambulance companies.

Settling down at Morningside Heights, they began at once to beautify their camp. They named the dusty thoroughfare which ran through their area, "Pennsylvania Avenue."<sup>4</sup>

In the ensuing days, the steady influx of Guardsmen continued until there was a vast array of military encampments clustered at 1st Street, southeast of the old Country Club, at 2nd Street and at 3rd Street just north of the parade grounds at Fort Bliss. Within a short time, military training exercises were underway. That summer, all troops participated in extensive hikes throughout the adjoining area. Twenty thousand troops in the 10th Division hiked to Fort Seldon; the Ohio, Kentucky and Massachusetts troops made a lengthy march to the Mescalero Indian Reservation and returned. Later in the fall, the Massachusetts, Kentucky, South Carolina, Ohio and Michigan troops participated in a fifty-eight mile march.

Among the Guardsmen there was a great deal of State pride, and each contingent boasted of its own particular excellence. For example, the Massachusetts men contended that they had a larger number of expert riflemen in their units than were to be found in any other. Sometimes, these regional and local sensibilities were injured unintentionally. Perhaps the most dramatic occasion of this type occurred one evening when some Georgia militiamen walked through the Michigan camp whereupon the Michigan band, not knowing about the unpleasant associations attached to the tune, struck up "Marching Through Georgia." The infuriated Georgians, stomping on the drums and assaulting the bandsmen, caused a general riot. The next day two regimental hospitals were full and busy caring for the many fortunately minor injuries which resulted. Later, however, the antagonists became great friends, and when the Michigan troops finally left, one of the Georgians saluted them by writing:

We've marched and drilled and ate and drunk as rations came to hand,  
Together for a little while, around this sandy land.

And now you're going home again, but we must see it through.

We needn't tell you we liked you well. Good-bye, Good Luck to you.<sup>5</sup>

## II.

To the people of El Paso the presence of the Guardsmen meant not only excitement and novelty but spectacular displays of military grandeur. The most inspiring of these occurred on September 21, 1916 when virtually all of the troops, both regulars and militiamen, were massed in a huge parade. Fully equipped for combat and carrying rations for a two day march, the 50,000 soldiers comprised a procession almost twenty miles long. It took more than six hours

for the huge body of men with their forty bands, contingents of infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, signal corps, machine gun, wagon train, ambulance and hospital units to pass a single point.<sup>6</sup>

The men, marching neither to nor from war, were in happy spirits. At stops along the parade route, they enjoyed refreshments offered by Montana Street residents eager to be hospitable. I was a guest at the Lackland home that day, and whenever there was a pause in the march, we would try guessing the home states of the various units. It furnished amusement to us and to the men; for the rolling r's of the Northeasterners and the drawling you-alls of the Southerners were always a give-away.

Despite these pleasantries, the Guardsmen could not forget the serious nature of their mission. Although they joked about their situation, even the jokes had an ironic twinge, well illustrated by a ballad written by one of the Texas National Guardsmen entitled, "The Militia Border Patrol."

It's off to the cactus lands for us  
The Militia Border Patrol  
We're off to the spot where it's doggone hot  
Where the worst you have is the best they've got  
The reward — a chance to get shot — get shot  
For the Militia Border Patrol!

What's the use of all the fuss,  
For the Militia Border Patrol?  
There ain't any lack of our dry hard tack  
Marchin' and luggin' a sixty pound pack  
The Militia Border Patrol.

Far from the land of the jitney bus  
Is the Militia Border Patrol.  
Trampin' the sand to beat the band  
Hikin' until we can hardly stand.  
God only knows just where we'll land  
The Militia Border Patrol.

What's the odds to the doughboy cuss  
Of the Militia Border Patrol?  
T'aint any lark at the Springfield's bark  
Makin' himself a Mexican's mark.  
But we're keeping you folks from the raids in the dark  
*The Militia Border Patrol!*<sup>7</sup>

### III.

Like a spoiled child El Paso's weather cuts capers whenever there are visitors in town. The year 1916 was no exception. In July there were winds and floods that blew all the tents down in one part of town and flooded the men out of their quarters in another. Cries of misery were heard on every side. "Give this place back to the In-

dians. It isn't fit for man or beast," they said. But they hadn't seen anything yet.

El Paso now has over 617 miles of paved streets, but in 1916 only the downtown streets were paved. All of the encampment sites were surrounded by sand and more sand. The men were quartered in tents or lightly constructed frame buildings with the mess halls, sometimes partly open and screened in at the upper half. The men were instructed at their daily drills, in order to get some relief from the sand and dust, to tie their handkerchiefs across the lower part of their faces.

As Christmas approached there was the sparkle of anticipation in the air. Men were away from home and loved ones, yet all seemed bound together in a common cause to make it a happy time for each other. The camps were gaily decorated with streamers and evergreens and the greatest preparations of all were made for the Christmas dinner. Everyone was looking forward to the promise of their noon day banquet — all the turkey and trimmings they could eat.

The El Paso Chamber of Commerce had solicited home-made pies and cakes from the El Paso housewives for the soldier's feast. They had a magnificent response and 10,000 pies and 10,000 pounds of cake were promised. However, the Commanding General regretfully declined this offer because the army had previously made arrangements for pies for all the camps. When it was learned the army could not accept the pies and cakes, the Chamber of Commerce sent to Los Angeles for 700 bunches of thirty carnations each to decorate the mess tables and hospitals of every military camp on Christmas day.<sup>8</sup>

Christmas eve was celebrated in the camps with Christmas trees, band concerts and exchange of presents and the governors of various states sent greetings to their respective camps.

Christmas morning dawned bright and clear and calm. Then suddenly the wind came up. It grew in velocity as the morning wore on until there were gales up to eighty miles an hour. In those wide open spaces there was nothing to stop the sand and dirt. You could not see across the street and visibility was practically at zero. Eighty thousand pounds of turkey were served, but the screened dining tents were open sieves for the sand and many unhappy men, unable to eat their Christmas dinners at camp, flocked to the downtown restaurants and hotels.

The majority of the men had grown to love El Paso, the friendly ways of its people, the warm winter and hospitable citizens, but they never forgave or forgot that Christmas day. It was reported

that one disgruntled officer sent his Christmas dinner, sand and all, to headquarters at Washington, D. C.<sup>9</sup>

But for the guardsmen it was not all sand storms and floods, heat, riots, work and no play. These men came from all parts of the country. They were the cream of the crop and were highly regarded in their towns in their respective businesses and professions. In turn they found among the El Pasoans, then as now, many friendly families attracted to the Southwest by its healthful climate. And all its citizens rich or poor, opened their homes to the Guardsmen and were eager to make a home away from home for them.

Many young ladies of El Paso seemed to show a preference in dating the militiamen – to such an extent that the home-town boys felt neglected.<sup>10</sup> One young Captain of the North Carolina infantry was not so fortunate in his game of love, but he was a good sport to the last and arranged with the young lady's sister to serenade the bride at her wedding to another. At a signal given by the sister, the waiting North Carolina band began their serenade with "mucho gusto," just as the surprised couple pronounced the words, "I do."<sup>11</sup>

During this time the churches became unusually popular, since the men knew that invariably after church they would be invited to a home-cooked dinner by some member of the congregation. Many had regular Sunday dates with music and singing in the homes in the afternoon. In the homes I visited or in our own living room it was not an uncommon sight to find a half dozen or more young Guardsmen singing or playing some musical instrument. Mrs. T. N. Lanier was one of a number of ladies who opened their lovely homes for Sunday afternoon musicals enjoyed by the Guardsmen.

The Army Y.M.C.A. operated forty-one large frame buildings and twenty-two camps for the troops on the Mexican border. Each center had a circulating library and every building had an organ or piano. There were lectures, concerts and entertainments in the evenings. Gospel meetings and Bible classes were held regularly and were well attended. Many Bibles were given away or sold to the soldiers.

With more soldiers than civilians in the city, at evenings and on week-ends the streets were a bee-hive and mass of uniformed men. Soldiers and officers on meeting were required to raise their hand in salute. I always found it confusing and often ludicrous. There could certainly be no conversation with a soldier or officer escort; for walking the crowded streets the soldier or officer would be busy giving and returning one military salute after the other.

The post card and curio shops of course were heavily patronized. A \$1,000 Villa bill made a most pleasing souvenir for the militia men

to send to the folks back home, especially when it could be purchased for ten cents. Stores and restaurants were always busy, and the banks equally so, with long lines at every window.

## V.

Before the Villa raid on March 9, 1916, Columbus, New Mexico was a sleepy border village, a wide place in the road with a few adobe houses and stores. Because of the savage raid by Pancho Villa, troops for a number of years later were stationed at Columbus. Though the town grew to some extent, it was still a lonely place for the bachelor officers of the troops stationed there.

Through one or two El Paso society girls, known by these officers, a list of names of a dozen El Paso girls was given to the commanding officer at Columbus. A dance was planned and from this list of names each officer gambled on a name from which to choose his partner. We called it one of the biggest blind dates of all times.

In the years 1916-1918, good roads and automobiles were scarce, so for their first dance, the officers decided to pool their resources and hire a Pullman car to bring the El Paso girls and their chaperones the seventy miles to Columbus. It took all of a month's salary for each officer to pay for the dance and Pullman car. On arriving we had a lovely dinner, accompanied by the fun of getting acquainted with our new dates and later preparation for the dance.<sup>12</sup>

It was a crowded and busy time with fifteen or more girls in the two Pullman dressing rooms endeavoring to comb their long hair (not short bobs at that time); but everything was going fine until suddenly all the lights in the car went out. For the next hour it was darkness and confusion, but no one seemed to care that we arrived at the dance with unkempt hair and make-up all awry.

The party was a grand success; though thereafter the officers did not bargain for the expensive Pullman car for the weekends. We were their guests often again and made numerous trips to Columbus, staying at the homes of the wives at the camp or at the Clark Hotel in Columbus.<sup>13</sup> We were always chaperoned by prominent El Paso matrons. Among them Mrs. Hugh Crouse, Mrs. Alexander Day Surles, Mrs. W. F. Robinson, and Mrs. Enlow.

Some of the girls attending that first dance were Miss Margaret Schuster (Mrs. Ralph Meyer); Elizabeth Stevens (Mrs. Thomas Hurley); Margaret Kinnon (Mrs. Horace Stevens); Nellie Mae Bowen (Mrs. Patrick); Edith Maloney (Mrs. English); Mary Hill (Mrs. Harvey Wilcox); Evelyn Payne (Mrs. Victor Jones); Dr. Crouse's three daughters; Stella Brick; Sarah Bridges; Mary Weeks;

Ethel Brown; Helen Roberts (Mrs. J. L. Coggeshall); and Miss Teresa Marshall of Dallas, sister of Lt. Schuyler Marshall, one of the bachelor officers.<sup>14</sup>

It was a party never to be forgotten, especially for the charming El Paso girl and Dallas officer who became engaged and later married.

Fortunately for the Guardsmen stationed in El Paso, the same difficulties for entertainment were not encountered as beset their neighbors in Columbus, New Mexico. During their stay, one company of the Pennsylvania Guardsmen gave a dance in the sky ballroom of the Paso del Norte Hotel.

In the latter part of the summer I received a call from a family friend, Mrs. John Porter Krause, inviting me to this affair. Though I had no escort, I agreed to attend because she assured me she was chaperoning four or five young ladies in her car. All the girls attending the dance were so escorted. On arriving at the ballroom of the hotel, we were met by the sergeant in charge of this Pennsylvania company dance. He told us we would find our partners standing around the sides of the large ballroom. We were to go the length of the ballroom, shake hands with each man, in turn giving our names and that would be our introduction for the evening.

The excellent music of the Pennsylvania band struck up and it was a whirl from start to finish. The hall was beautifully and artistically decorated in the State and company colors, but we were hardly aware of the decorations. With nearly ten men to every girl, it was understandable that there was barely a breath from one tag dance to the other. As one girl told it, she was so popular it was almost embarrassing. Refreshment time was a life saver, a break and a chance to get acquainted.

Talking it over in our car on the way home, one of the girls said the sergeant in charge of the dance was leaving the following week and had asked her for a date, but she couldn't give him one. "Oh," said her companion, "you poor misguided child, of course money isn't everything, but you just missed dating the wealthiest and most desirable young man of Philadelphia."

Nancy Lackland, one of the girls in our car, was greatly impressed by a young dentist she met that evening. He later became her husband and El Paso lost to Sunburg, Pennsylvania one of its loveliest young ladies.

## VI.

The time was growing short, for the military authorities determined that the Guardsmen were not needed any longer on the border. In the late fall and early winter, therefore, the men began

to take their leave. One of these, Sergeant Frank Craigre of the Fifth Georgia Infantry, wrote a tribute to El Paso, which expressed the feelings which his short stay had created in his own mind. "El Paso," he said, "is a city whose sandstorms never obscure the clear blue of its heavens. It is a city whose civic spirit makes it stand on its two hind legs and say to its alien neighbor, 'I am here — and I am your friend.'"<sup>15</sup>

Chaplain Patrick Dunigan of the 32nd Michigan regiment, in saying good-bye, wrote to Tom Lea, Sr., our Mayor at that time: "We have been among you for six months. We came from a part of the country where the customs, climate and conditions are as different from those here as day is from night. . . . We shall return to Michigan more as Texans at heart, if not outwardly, than we are like the Michigan men who came here last year."<sup>16</sup>

Living on the border I was accustomed to the Military as we all were, but with the Guardsmen it was different. We realized these men reflected a cross section of community life and, coming to an often desolate encampment in this part of the Southwest from their different avocations in life, they found themselves suddenly transformed from easy-going comfortably-clothed citizens into heavily-uniformed and tightly-braced soldiers, required in the heat and sun of a Texas encampment to carry the additional load of their arms and equipment. Rarely have so many men of diverse vocations, the great and the small, been mingled together as officers and in the ranks, as were these troops.

In a few short months they developed strong and ready forces that could be mobilized and expanded. They were trained and ready when war came. Though they never were required to fire a shot in defense on our border, we felt and appreciated their protection.

Their hearts, as well as ours, were young and gay, and their short stay will always seem for many of us to have been "The Happy Invasion of 1916."

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# LIQUID GOLD IN THE DESERT

## *The Story of Price's Creameries, Inc.*

By SAMUEL G. PENDERGRAST

CORONADO came to the Southwest seeking cities of gold. He went away disappointed; but a later visitor remained to spearhead a vital industry and become the leading producer of another kind of gold. It was "Liquid Gold" or Price's Golden Guernsey Milk, product of Guernsey cattle which are noted for their inherent ability to transmit large quantities of nutritive elements into rich, golden-colored milk. This latter-day Coronado is Robert B. Price, Sr., President and General Manager of Price's Creameries, Inc., which is celebrating its 55th anniversary this year.

Born on September 14, 1893, Mr. Price was only twelve years of age when, in January, 1905, his mother, Mrs. Mark E. Price, brought an ailing husband and five small sons to El Paso from Newark, Ohio. The family leased the C. O. Coffin farm at Clint, Texas, twenty miles from El Paso, where they engaged in farming and the growing of fruit.<sup>1</sup> The following year, in January, 1906, the family moved from the farm to a dwelling at 1616 Wyoming Street, El Paso. It was there that Mark and Mary Price purchased their first cow.<sup>2</sup>

That single cow was a far cry from the sleek, registered milk cows Price's now maintain on their dairy farms, but even so Mr. Price's eyes light up as he reminisces about that first cow that nourished his mother's young family and later became the basis for his prize-winning herds of today. However, not all of his memories are entirely pleasant, Mr. Price recalls. Mrs. Price soon began selling milk to neighborhood families, and it was the daily early-morning chore of the two older boys, Russell and Bob, to deliver the bottled milk. Young Bob pulled a red wagon filled with clinking bottles along the streets to his customers while his young friends caught an extra wink of sleep before tumbling out of bed and heading for school. Bob was often late and received many lectures from his teacher to the effect that he would never amount to anything unless he could get to school on time.

The demand for milk encouraged the Prices to buy another cow. Then, in May, 1907, they purchased the Story Dairy at Alameda and Piedras Streets, an established enterprise with a herd of ten cows. The name was changed to Price's Dairy.<sup>3</sup> Delivery routes now became so extended that the little red wagon was replaced by the

fastest means of transportation in that day — horse-drawn vehicles. Too, Price's Dairy was located in open country. Texas Street was a dirt road leading to the city, and it was a day's work to drive the buckboard from the farm to town.<sup>4</sup>

Mrs. Price was widowed in 1908 and the responsibilities for a family of growing boys as well as a business which had already grown manifold were left in her capable hands. She did not fail in either task.<sup>5</sup> That same year, 1908, Mrs. Price purchased additional property at the corner of Alameda and Martinez streets where new barns and corrals were built for the milking herd. For the next ten years, Mary S. Price was the active head of Price's Dairy which remained at Piedras and Alameda. Meanwhile, Robert Price and three of his brothers (one brother, Thomas Dwight, died in 1921), Russell, Paul and David, attended public school and college, three being graduated from the University of California at Berkeley and Dave from Arizona.<sup>6</sup>

The business continued to grow. By 1918 Price's milking herd numbered 90 cows. There were now three delivery routes spanning the growing city. Two horse-drawn wagons covered the daily retail trade while a stylish new Model "T" Ford truck rushed milk to wholesale customers. That same year, Mrs. Price moved her milking herd to a farm near Canutillo, Texas, thereby, separating milk production from distribution.<sup>7</sup> Thus, in 1919 when Bob, Russell and Paul returned from two years of military service, they found many changes in Price's Dairy. Robert, incidentally, served as Captain of Infantry during the war.

With the return of the brothers the dairy continued to expand. In 1921 a modern pasteurizing and distribution plant was built at 620 North Piedras Street, adjacent to the Creamery's present location. The following year a 250-acre farm located near Vinton, Texas, was purchased and Paul Price became its manager.<sup>8</sup> By now the Price boys were taking an active part in the business and, with their mother, formed a corporation known as Price's Dairy Company, Inc. Mrs. Price retained her position as president of the company until 1929 when she retired. But she maintained an active interest in the growing industry until her death on August 8, 1937, at the age of 71.

In 1922 Robert Price was married to Miss Lorez McRae and became the father of three children, Barbara, Robert, Jr., and Dudley.<sup>9</sup> Ironically, his daughter was allergic to cow's milk, so a herd of goats was purchased. This marked the beginning of Price's important Certified Unit,<sup>10</sup> one of the twenty such units in the nation producing

milk under nationally prescribed standards. Today, the herd includes 130 goats of the French Alpine and Toggenburg breeds.

Five years later, in 1927, the Prices greatly expanded their business when they bought out the El Paso Dairy Company, a large producer and distributor with ten wholesale and retail routes supplied by their own herds numbering 400 head. The present location of Price's El Paso Dairy Farm, 7345 North Loop Drive, is the former site of the El Paso Dairy which was principally owned by J. A. (Uncle Jimmy) Smith, pioneer El Paso dairyman and prominent citizen until his death in the early 1930's.<sup>11</sup> Today Robert B. Price, Jr., with a Bachelor of Science degree in dairying from Texas A & M College and a Master of Science degree from the University of Wisconsin, is the manager of Price's El Paso Dairy Farm.

The following year, 1928, Price's purchased 500 cows, thus signaling the beginning of the present Price's El Paso Dairy herd. A completely new enclosed milking barn was built in the late '40's and is considered one of the largest in the nation. The dairy herd has steadily increased until today more than 1600 cows, including both Guernseys and Holsteins, are milked daily, producing Grade A milk and other certified products.<sup>12</sup>

Price's Dairy continued to expand. In 1929 the company merged with Desert Gold Dairies, Inc., Velvet Ice Cream Co., and J. B. Butler Ice Cream Co., to form Midwest Dairies, Inc., later to become Price's Creameries, Inc., and still later a subsidiary of Creameries of America, Inc.<sup>13</sup> During the next three years, branch outlets were opened in Portales and Las Cruces, New Mexico and sales branches were established in Roswell, Carlsbad and Hobbs, New Mexico. These plants originally supplied only ice cream products and butter.<sup>14</sup> The present home office and main processing plant at North Piedras was built in 1933 by Mrs. Price and leased to the company. It was erected to house all El Paso operations which formerly had been carried out in three different buildings.<sup>15</sup>

The year 1934 saw the beginning of a project that has been close to the heart of Robert B. Price. It was then that the Price-Black Farms, Inc., was established at Arrey, New Mexico. Price teamed with G. Paul Black who, since 1930, had been receiving plant operator with Midwest Dairies in Hatch, New Mexico. To Robert Price the Golden Guernsey Farm at Arrey was an important part of his dream to bring this premium milk to Price's customers in the Southwest. The farm was started with 50 cows of mixed breed but gradually the herd was culled and registered Guernsey bulls introduced.

Today, only Guernsey cows are kept at the Arrey Farms and approximately 50 per cent of the more than 2,400 head are registered which means that each cow must trace its ancestry through sire and dam back a thousand years to the Isle of Guernsey. Registration of Guernsey cattle is rigidly enforced and requires no small amount of record keeping.

It may be interesting at this time to give a short resume of the history of Guernsey cattle. According to available records, an order of monks settled on the Isle of Guernsey in 960, bringing with them a herd of the small native cattle of Brittany. About 1061, another monastery was established on the island and these monks brought with them the larger brindle cattle from Normandy. The crossing of these two strains laid the foundation for the present Guernsey breed.<sup>16</sup> The breed was first introduced in America in 1830<sup>17</sup> and the American Guernsey Cattle Club was founded in 1877. It is this organization which keeps a close watch on registration.<sup>18</sup>

The Price-Black Farm breeds and develops most of its own replacement stock in order to maintain the purity and health of the herds. The Farm is the largest producer of Golden Guernsey milk in the Southwest and its herd is one of the largest in the United States. The farm itself consists of 900 acres of land with some 650 acres under irrigation to produce a part of the huge amount of feed required to maintain the herd of over 2400, of which 1000 are currently being milked. Five irrigation wells supplement the water supplied by the Elephant Butte Irrigation System. It might be added that for the past ten years Golden Guernseys from this famous herd have been shown at numerous fairs throughout the country with the result that scores of championship ribbons now adorn the farm offices. Grand Champion bulls from the Price-Black Farm include "Adohr Pretor Prospector" and "John Plain Vikings Tim." The farm's two Grand Champion cows are "Prairie Hill G. Pat" and "Willow Brook Select Queen."

To return to Price's Creameries, during the late '30's and '40's additional branch outlets were opened in Roswell, Carlsbad, Deming, Hobbs and Artesia, New Mexico.<sup>19</sup> Then, in 1950, a distributing branch was opened in Alpine, Texas, and in 1955 a similar branch began operations in Alamogordo, New Mexico. Meanwhile, in 1953, Price's Creameries became part of the Beatrice Food Company through a merger of Creameries of America, Inc. and Beatrice Foods.<sup>20</sup>

Today, Price's Creameries serve 37 counties in West Texas and New Mexico. Their production units currently milk more than 3500



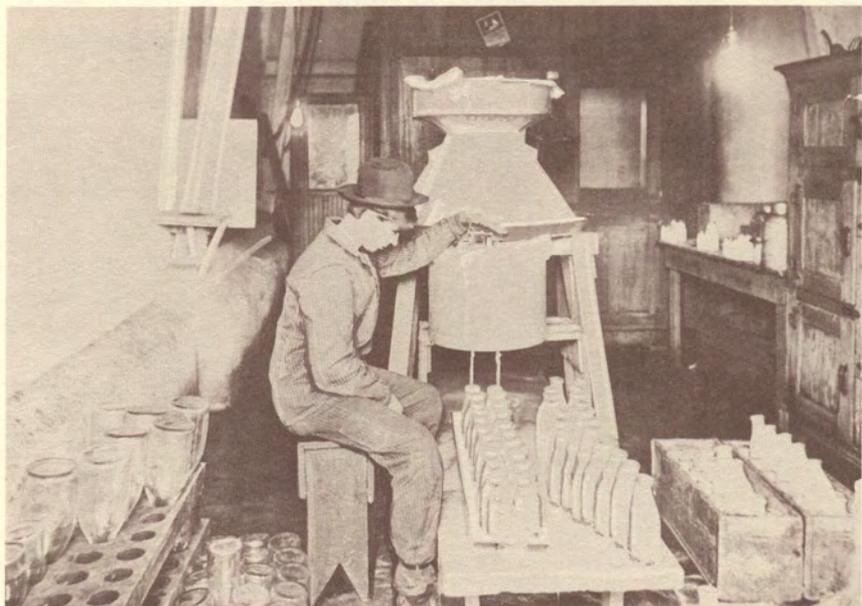
*House at Rand's Grove on East Second Street in El Paso about 1895. The man in the buggy at right is believed to be Mr. J. A. Smith, president of the El Paso Dairy Company. This property was purchased in 1927 by Price's Creameries.*



*Half a century ago it took strong hands and hard work to be a dairyman. From the open-shed milking of those days, Price's Creameries now has one of the largest milking barns in the world where over 1600 cows are milked twice daily.*



*Delivery wagons used by the original El Paso Dairy Company at Rand's Grove on East Second Street about 1895. This property was later purchased by Price's Creameries and is the present Price's El Paso Dairy Farm.*

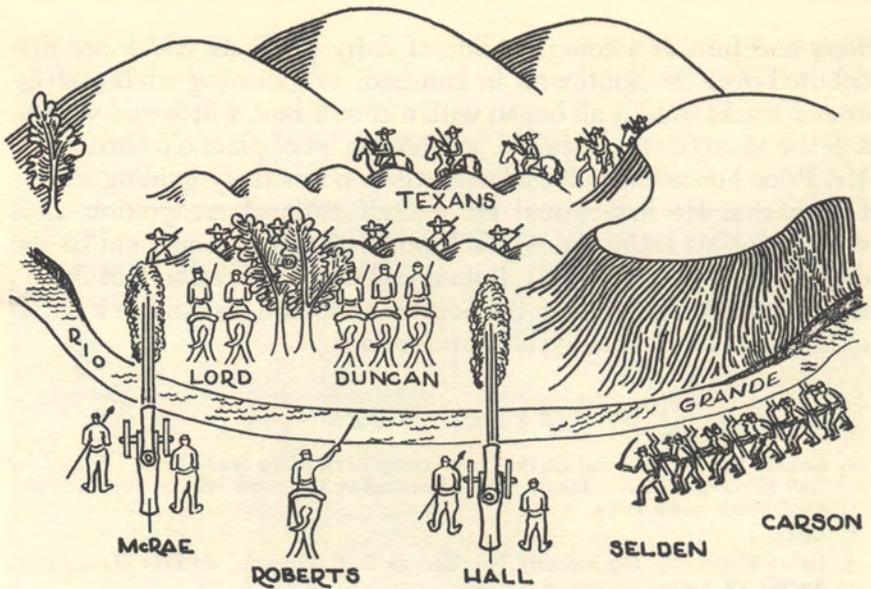


*In the early days dairy workers labored at hand-operated tanks to fill four quart bottles of milk per minute. Today, Price's Creameries' automatic carton filler puts out 75 quarts per minute or 54,000 quarts per day.*

cows and furnish a complete line of dairy products which are distributed over the Southwest in hundreds of gleaming white, refrigerated trucks. And it all began with a cow, a boy, a little red wagon, a desire to serve and, it should be added, a lot of plain old hard work. Mr. Price himself spends at least twelve hours daily guiding Price's Creameries. He has earned for himself national recognition as is verified by his listing in *Who's Who In America*. Thus, unlike the disappointed Coronado, Mr. Robert B. Price, Sr., President of Price's Creameries, Inc., stayed in the Southwest to find his gold in a bottle of milk that has taken 55 years to develop.

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10. "Certified Milk is a name protected by law. It means milk of the highest standards produced under regulations developed over the years and supervised by the Medical Milk Commissions. The American Association of Medical Milk Commissions publishes detailed Methods and Standards under which a Certified dairy farm must maintain the herd and produce milk. The Milk is in reality "Certified" by doctors as the finest milk obtainable. Also, "Certified" Milk has the lowest bacteria counts of all milk. It must count under 10,000 bacteria per ml. when sold raw and under 500 per ml. when pasteurized. See *The Magazine of Quality Milk*, June, 1957, p. 3.  
Price's produce three types of milk: (1) Certified Holstein Milk; (2) Certified Fat Free Milk; and (3) Certified Goat's Milk. The latter is especially valuable in diets that require even greater digestibility than cow's milk. "Price's operate the only Certified Milk Producing Unit between far East Texas and Los Angeles." See *The Doctor's Milk* (pamphlet published by Price's Creameries), 2.
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### BATTLE OF VAL VERDE

(Drawn by Major R. K. McMaster)

#### VALVERDE CASUALTIES

Regiment	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
1st New Mexico	1	1	11	13
2nd New Mexico	1	3	0	4
3rd New Mexico	6	4	1	11
4th New Mexico	0	0	0	0
5th New Mexico	3	1	0	4
2nd Colorado	2	28	9	39
1st US Cavalry	1	9	1	11
2nd US Cavalry	9	9	2	20
3rd US Cavalry	6	14	0	20
5th US Infantry	10	35	1	46
7th US Infantry	19	39	4	62
10th US Infantry	10	17	6	33
	68	160	35	263

#### CAMPAIGN TOTALS (approximate)

	-- -- UNION -- --			-- -- CONFEDERATE -- --		
	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Killed	Wounded	Missing
Mesilla	3	6	0	0	11	0
San Augustine	0	0	410	0	0	0
Valverde	68	160	35	41	145	1
Apache Canyon	5	14	0	32	43	0
Glorieta Pass	20	50	30	40	100	25
Peralta	1	3	0	6	3	22
	97	233 (805)	475	119	302 (469)	48

# CANBY'S CAPTAINS *of the* SOUTHWEST

1860-1862

By RICHARD K. McMASTER

PART II

## CANBY'S DILEMMA

FIFTY-SEVEN year old Major Lynde may have had his troubles with deserters, dependents, doubtful officers, commissary whiskey, and horse thieves, but it was nothing in comparison to the problems confronting Major Canby. For from the very beginning of his command of the Territory, Headquarters of the Army was pressing him to release all of his regular troops for service in the East. He had seen the entire 3rd Infantry depart for Texas in the fall of 1860 after ten years on the frontier. And he had been under constant pressure to release both the 5th and 7th Regiments. In fact, the 7th Infantry was being assembled at Fort Fillmore preparatory to leaving the department when the threat of the Confederate invasion arose. The Texans had now eliminated most of the 7th Infantry for him, but he still retained three companies of that regiment at Fort Craig under Captain Plympton.<sup>33</sup> And there were three companies of the 10th Infantry which he had led into New Mexico, all ten companies of the 5th Infantry, eight of Mounted Rifles, two of the 1st Dragoons and two of the 2nd Dragoons.

Canby protested that the withdrawal of the regular troops would leave the lower counties entirely exposed to Indian and Texan depredations, and the upper country to invasion by two routes that had been covered by Forts Fillmore and Stanton. In his opinion, such an invasion would be successful if opposed only by New Mexico volunteers who could not be relied upon without the support of regular troops or volunteers drawn from other sections of the country.

His regular companies were under strength, and he was short of officers even before the mass resignations began in May of 1861. One officer per company was about the case when he recommended that all officers on detached service be returned to their regiments on the frontier.

Regarding the resignations of the officers, Colonel Baylor while encamped at Picacho on the lookout for the troops withdrawing from Arizona, reported that he was visited by Brigadier General Albert

Sidney Johnston with a party of officers of the United States Army who had resigned and were enroute for Richmond. He was also visited by a party of Californians under Captain Alonzo Ridley with similar ideas.

Approximately three hundred active or retired officers joined the Southern armies. This represented one third of the number of officers on the rolls of the Army. In New Mexico, more than one third of the officers of the Regiment of Mounted Rifles quit with or without benefit of resignation, to wit, Colonel Loring, Lieutenant Colonel Crittenden, Captains Lindsay, Walker, Claiborne and Maury, Lieutenants Baker, W. H. Jackson, Joe Wheeler, McNeill, Kerr, Henry, and Watts. This small contribution alone provided the Confederate Army with one Lieutenant-General, four Major Generals, and two Brigadier Generals. Among others from New Mexico went Ewell of the 1st Dragoons, Sibley from the 2nd Dragoons, McLaws of the 7th Infantry, and Holmes of the 8th Infantry, all to become Confederate Generals.

Major James Longstreet, formerly of the 8th Infantry and the then Paymaster at Fort Union, left in such a hurry that his wife and children had to remain in El Paso with friends while he travelled East poste-haste. No doubt in Longstreet's case, as in many others, he had tired of the monotonous frontier life. The officers were growing old in remote posts without promotion, and were almost daily facing the small emergencies inherent in commanding forty men on the frontier. Many were veterans of the Mexican War who had by now endured ten years in the field against the Indians.

While stationed at Fort Bliss, Major Longstreet had operated in the Guadalupe Mountains in conjunction with the 1st Dragoons under Captain Ewell. He had also enjoyed the lengthy sojourn of Captain John B. Magruder at Fort Bliss while the latter awaited the passage of his company of the 1st Artillery from California. To keep Magruder occupied, Longstreet made him an acting company commander of the 8th Infantry, although such assignment had been denied Magruder in official correspondence. Within the year, all three were to be together again in the Provisional Army of the Confederacy. Longstreet and Ewell as Corps commanders, and Magruder as a Division commander although he had won the first battle of the war at Big Bethel.

Some officers, such as Captain Grant of the 4th Infantry and Lieutenant Thomas J. Jackson of the 1st Artillery, had resigned their commissions for personal reasons years before the Civil War erupted. There were no such retired or resigned officers in the new territories

to take the places of those who went South. The officer vacancies were partially filled by appointing 1st sergeants as acting second lieutenants. This practice of course reduced the effective enlisted strength of the units involved as all recruiting was then directed toward filling the new volunteer regiments in the East.

There were also those officers, who having reached the age of retirement, simply withdrew and took no part in the struggle. Following the example of Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and a native Virginian, the senior officers of the 3rd Infantry retired, Colonel B. L. E. Bonneville the regimental commander, and Major N. C. Macrae, another Virginian.

Without doubt there were opportunists and soldiers of fortune among the ranks of those who resigned in 1861. For at the end of the war, many of these same men became mercenaries with foreign armies. Leading the exodus to the Egyptian Army were the Confederate generals William W. Loring, the erstwhile commander of New Mexico, and his crony Henry H. Sibley who directed the invasion of New Mexico. Loring becoming a Pasha for his distinguished service in the Abyssinian campaign of 1875. Closer to home, John Bankhead Magruder joined the service of Emperor Maximilian as a Major General while the United States was bitterly opposed to the French venture in Mexico.

Another serious problem besetting Canby was the payment, or rather the non-payment of troops. Many of the regular troops had not been paid for more than twelve months, and the volunteers not at all. The failure to pay and clothe the volunteers had not only caused suffering and dissatisfaction, but had almost put an end to the raising of militia. At Fort Union the revolt of one company of volunteers was quelled by the prompt action of Colonel Paul. Another at Camp Connelly, two hundred miles away, by two companies of the 2nd Regiment of Volunteers was not so readily managed, and resulted in thirty of the mutineers escaping to the mountains.

With Colonel Loring as the former department commander, and Major Longstreet the former Paymaster, the situation was not surprising. Major Canby's correspondence with the Paymaster General at Washington brought the assurance that funds would be forthcoming, and that sufficient money would be dispatched to pay all regular troops before they left the department. This information having also reached the Confederates, prompted Canby to order additional troops to safeguard his supply lines to the East.

With the southern supply route through Texas closed to his department, Canby was particularly alert to the insecurity of trains

crossing the Arkansas River enroute to Fort Union. Not only were they subject to attack by the Confederates, but by the Indians as well. In addition to three companies of volunteers already guarding trains, he was forced to dispatch several troops of regular cavalry under Captain Duncan<sup>34</sup> for the same purpose.

The Indian situation was becoming more unsatisfactory daily. The Indians played no favorites, taking advantage of both sides at the slightest pretext. Small Confederate patrols in the South suffered massacre on several occasions, while larger bodies of Federal troops in the North badly mauled war parties on the prowl. The depredations of the Navajos were both constant and frequent. A collision between Federal troops and this tribe near Fort Fauntleroy resulted in twelve Indians killed and forty captured. The Apaches were even more daring in their raids, while the Kiowas and Comanches, openly at war, professed to be in pursuit of the Utes whenever apprehended. The increasing hostilities of the tribes rendered it inexpedient to divert any portion of the volunteer forces to garrison Fort Garland in the North. This in turn limited the number of regular companies available for concentration to meet the impending invasion, which might proceed either up the Pecos River or the Rio Grande.

To top off Canby's dilemma, his alleged brother-in-law, Major Henry H. Sibley, who had recently resigned as the senior officer of the 2nd Dragoons in New Mexico, was appointed a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army and given orders to expel the Union forces from New Mexico. Contemporaries of Sibley were not so much disappointed at his resignation as they were astonished over the proofs of Loring's treachery. Sibley in writing to Loring, while the latter was still in the department, indicated his desire to bring his entire command with him since he was satisfied of their disaffection. He was of the opinion that both he and Loring were regarded as having betrayed and deserted them.

Although orders had been issued for the regular troops to be withdrawn as early as July, the fact that Canby had only been able to muster nineteen of the thirty-two volunteer companies that he had requisitioned, postponed the withdrawal until the situation improved. This was more in line with his previous recommendation that one regular regiment of cavalry and one of infantry be retained, and that sixteen companies of foot and six companies of mounted volunteers be raised, and that a heavy harnessed battery be formed.

Canby described the regular troops as in excellent condition. Well instructed and disciplined, zealous and loyal, and except for the want of officers and recruits to fill the companies there were no

defects of condition. The troops had the most improved arms, Springfield rifled muskets for the infantry, the Sharp's carbine and Colt's pistol for the cavalry.

Due to the scarcity of officers in the department, Canby did not at first consent that any of his officers should be taken from their appropriate duties to accept any appointments in the volunteers, and in refusing such requests he urged as a reason that the added duties would remove officers from those duties which they were then exercising.

The appointment and departure of Captain John P. Hatch,<sup>35</sup> 3rd Cavalry, as a Brigadier General of volunteers must have influenced Canby's opinion, for shortly thereafter he appointed Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. S. Roberts,<sup>36</sup> commanding Fort Craig, a Colonel of the 5th New Mexico Volunteers, and Major G. R. Paul, commander of Fort Union, a Colonel of the 4th New Mexico Volunteers. Both of these units were of company size and the additional duties did not detract from the officers' principal duties as post commanders.

## BATTLE OF VALVERDE

With Fort Fillmore disposed of, the Confederates from Texas began reconnoitering up the Rio Grande towards Fort Craig. On August 23rd a company of mounted volunteers on picket duty was caught napping forty miles south of the post, and its captain and ten men were captured by a Confederate patrol. The following morning three troops of the Mounted Rifles commanded by Captain Morris<sup>37</sup> took up the pursuit of the Confederates. After a forced march of eighty miles, Captain Morris engaged the Texans near Fort Thorn killing one officer and ten men, and wounding thirty more. Three Federal troopers were wounded in the action.

Preparations for war continued on both sides throughout the fall of 1861. Canby succeeded in mustering some four thousand volunteers, and by joining together two companies of regular cavalry formed the desired harnessed battery of artillery. With the exception of two companies from Colorado, all volunteer units were from the New Mexico Territory.

The light field battery, composed of the remnants of Troop I, Mounted Rifles, and Troop G, 2nd Dragoons, both unofficered, was assembled at Santa Fe under Captain John P. Hatch and then ordered to Fort Craig in November. Upon arrival it was placed under the command of Captain Alexander McRae,<sup>38</sup> a North Caro-

linian, who at the time was also serving as Assistant Adjutant General of the Southern New Mexico Military District and Adjutant of the 3rd Cavalry Regiment.

Colonel Canby estimated the situation correctly in surmising that the rough and barren desert country would alone defeat any invasion force, especially one as devoid of supplies as Sibley's Brigade at Fort Bliss. The success of such a campaign would be dependent upon the capture of Federal supplies to the North, and with this in mind, Canby conducted his defense of the Territory. On February 10th, 1862, he arrived at Fort Craig with fifteen hundred infantry and cavalry. In addition to McRae's battery, there had been formed at Fort Craig a two-piece battery of 24-pounder howitzers manned by Company F, 10th Infantry, and commanded by Lieutenant Hall<sup>99</sup> of that regiment.

General Sibley, said to be brother-in-law of Colonel Canby, was not without his troubles. Hampered by the piece-meal arrival of his troops at Fort Bliss and the difficulty in obtaining supplies for them, he was unable to begin the invasion of New Mexico until February 7th, 1862.

The first appearance of his troops in the neighborhood of Fort Craig occurred on February 12th. His command consisted of two regiments of mounted volunteers, five companies from each of two additional regiments, two light batteries, and three independent companies. In all, approximately twenty-six hundred men. On February 16th he advanced to within one mile of Fort Craig, but Canby having no confidence in his one thousand militia and little in his sixteen hundred volunteers, had no desire to maneuver them in the field in the presence of the enemy.

On February 19th Sibley fell back from his advanced position and crossed to the east bank of the river seven miles below the post. The following day he made his first move toward turning the post, arriving with his command on the high ground opposite and overlooking the fort in the late afternoon. This placed him in a position to either attack or bypass Fort Craig, which was really no fort at all, being a ten acre plot with twenty-two buildings enclosed by an adobe wall.

To safe-guard his command and also Fort Craig, Canby deployed most of his twelve hundred regulars and some volunteer troops across the ice-cold river to attack the flank of the Confederate column. The deployment of the Federal infantry was met by cannon fire which unfortunately fell among the volunteer units, causing their utter confusion and disorganized withdrawal across the river.

This and the approach of night caused Canby to order a cavalry demonstration on the right by Colonel Roberts while the regular infantry was posted in defensive positions for the night. The cavalry and artillery were then withdrawn to Fort Craig.

While these operations were in progress, the Army made its first attempt at launching a guided missile. A pack mule was loaded with explosives, a fuse attached, then led toward the Confederate lines. After the fuse was lighted the animal was pointed at the enemy and given an impetus at the appropriate place. Noting that it was suddenly alone, the herd-bound mule turned tail and trotted after its friends. Fortunately the fuse rubbed out in the brush and no Federal casualties were noted. The Confederates also had their difficulties with animal management when over two hundred horses and mules stampeded for water and were captured and corraled at Fort Craig.

At about 8:00 a.m. the morning of February 21st the Confederates were observed advancing toward the Valverde crossings a few miles north of the post. Colonel Roberts was immediately detached with the cavalry and artillery (less a two-gun section), Captain Brotherton's<sup>40</sup> company of the 5th Infantry, Captain Ingraham's<sup>41</sup> company of the 7th Infantry, and two companies of the 5th New Mexico Infantry, to seize and hold the crossings. The regular infantry, after spending the night in cold wet clothing across the river, was now withdrawn and fed after being relieved by five hundred militia commanded by Colonels Pino and Stapleton. Under Captain Selden,<sup>42</sup> the composite regiment of eight companies of the 5th, 7th, and 10th Infantry, with one company of the 2nd Colorado Volunteers attached, was sent to reinforce Colonel Roberts. Behind them came Colonel Christopher Carson<sup>43</sup> with eight companies of the 1st New Mexico Volunteers.

Major Duncan, commanding the Federal cavalry, arrived at the lower Valverde ford at 9:00 a.m. to find the grove near the river occupied by Sibley's cavalry. Galloping across the river, he dismounted his command and drove the enemy from his position. Upon arrival, the batteries of McRae and Hall with their four infantry support companies, were established in position on the west bank to drive the enemy from the heavy bosques in rear of the ford. At 10:00 a.m. the artillery began shelling the Confederate position, and by noon they were driven from all points near the Lower Ford.

At this time, Colonel Canby at Fort Craig, concluding correctly that the enemy objective was the ford rather than the fort, moved with his escort of Troop G, 1st Cavalry, and the remaining section

of McRae's battery, toward the Valverde crossings. Colonel Pino's 2nd New Mexico Regiment was directed to withdraw from across the river at Fort Craig and to follow Colonel Canby. Colonel Armijo's 3rd New Mexico militia and two companies of volunteers were left to guard the post.

Noon also marked the arrival of Captain Selden's infantry at the lower ford, in the shadow of the towering Black Mesa. Under the direction of Colonel Roberts, Selden's companies crossed the river and attacked the enemy in his new positions, driving him out with considerable losses. Carson's regiment was meanwhile posted on the west bank near the upper ford where it could protect not only McRae's battery, but the left flank of the entire command as well.

The batteries were then crossed to the east bank of the river. The effective fire of McRae and Hall, Duncan and Selden, dislodged the enemy from all positions and forced him to take shelter behind the sand hills which made a position of great natural strength. At this point, Federal casualties amounted to ten killed and sixty-three wounded. All effective forces on both sides were now engaged in the battle. The troop of cavalry and section of artillery coming up with Canby at 2:30 p.m. added but twenty-one effectives to the Union command, whereas the abandonment of the Confederate trains had increased their strength on the field by five hundred men. At approximately the same time that Canby arrived on the battlefield, Sibley was in the process of leaving due to illness. During a brief lull in activity at this time, the Union troops ate lunch and were issued extra ammunition.

Canby now had the choice of frontal attack, with heavy losses and doubtful results, or enveloping the enemy's left to enfilade his position and drive him from the field. He chose the latter and disposed his troops accordingly. McRae's battery was displaced forward and still further to the left with only Captain Plympton's four companies of the 7th and 10th Infantry, and one of Colorado Volunteers, for close support. Carson's regiment was sent from the left to reinforce Colonel Roberts attack on the right. Lieutenant Claffin's<sup>44</sup> troop and Captain Lord's<sup>45</sup> troop, both of the 1st Cavalry, were joined together in mounted reserve. And Colonel Pino's 2nd New Mexico Regiment was placed in general reserve on the west bank opposite the center of the line.

Firing continued until about 5:00 p.m. when simultaneous charges were made upon both Federal batteries. The attack on Hall's battery was repulsed with the enemy being pursued by Captain Wingate's<sup>46</sup> battalion of the 5th Infantry with Carson's regiment in support. At

McRae's battery, the volunteer infantry support gave way before one thousand Confederates, taking part of Captain Plympton's battalion with it. Although the battery was over-run and silenced, the cannoneers and infantrymen engaged in hand-to-hand combat until overwhelmed. All of the battery horses were down and most of the gunners and all of their officers were casualties. Company F of the 7th Infantry was decimated, and Captain Bascom<sup>47</sup> of that regiment was killed. Captain Rossell,<sup>48</sup> commanding the two companies of the 10th Infantry, was captured. Of the battery officers, Captain McRae, Lieutenant Mishler,<sup>49</sup> and 1st Sergeant Knox were killed. Thrice wounded Lieutenant Bell<sup>50</sup> was the only battery officer left alive.

A counter-attack by Wingate's battalion, recalled from the right, had little effect upon the struggling men at the gun position. Canby, whose horse was shot from under him during the action, ordered the squadron of the 1st Cavalry under Captain Lord to charge the position. However, the squadron upon charging the captured battery, came into the line of fire of Wingate's battalion and was unable to carry the mounted attack home. Pino's reserve regiment could not be induced or cajoled into crossing the river in support of the battery, one hundred men having deserted when ordered to cross.

Canby realized that his flank was turned and the battle to all intents lost, in order to save lives ordered Captain Selden to cover the withdrawal of the command with the 5th Infantry. The 3rd Cavalry rounded up the stragglers and covered the retreat to Fort Craig.

Canby's twelve hundred regulars were outnumbered at every point throughout the engagement and one-fourth of his effective force became casualties. In addition to the heavy losses at the guns, Captains Wingate and Stone<sup>51</sup> were mortally wounded. Lieutenant Mortimore wounded three times and Acting Lieutenant McDermott<sup>52</sup> also wounded, recovered.

Colonel Canby in reporting the action from the field, was deeply impressed by McRae's valor on the battlefield, stating that

He was a man whose memory deserves notice from a higher authority than mine; pure in character, upright in conduct, devoted to his profession, and of a loyalty that was deaf to the seductions of family and friends, a man who died, as he had lived, an example of the best and highest qualities that man can possess.

McRae had been disowned and disinherited by his family when he remained loyal to the Union at the outbreak of the war. With a shattered arm, he remained at the gun position firing with his pistol

until killed. Other officers mentioned in Canby's report included Lieutenants Hall and Cook<sup>53</sup> of the 24-pounder battery, Captain Brotherton and Lieutenant Anderson<sup>54</sup> of the 5th Infantry, Lieutenant Meinhold<sup>55</sup> his aide-de-camp, and Acting Lieutenant Mills,<sup>56</sup> 5th Infantry.

The loss of McRae's fine battery was not in vain, for it had inflicted heavy losses in the Confederate ranks, and had transformed one complete regiment from cavalry into infantry during the battle. It would appear that fate had intervened in the lives of the three young officers who died that day at Valverde, for in addition to the disowned McRae, Bascom was held responsible for the Indian war, and Mishler was charged with some minor offense pending the emergency.

The engagement was not without its recriminations. Colonel Roberts, commanding officer of the 3rd Cavalry Regiment as well as Fort Craig, had carefully reconnoitered and studied the Valverde battlefield with just such an engagement in mind. Consequently he was displeased when Major Duncan failed to clear the area of the lower ford promptly in order to make the crossing available for the regular infantry. The dispositions by Roberts were without reproach, and the general opinion existed that had he remained in command, the outcome would have been different. The principal battle groups of Duncan, Wingate, and Plympton, ceased to be mutually supporting when McRae's battery was moved with Plympton's battalion to its final position by Canby. Although Captain Selden recalled Wingate's battalion promptly from the right, it was unable to reach the battery in time to be effective. The charge of Captain Lord's fifty man squadron of the 1st Cavalry became the subject of an investigation which later cleared all concerned. General Sibley of course objected to the recovery of a field piece from the river by Captain Brotherton, and small arms and ammunition from the battlefield, during the truce which followed. The fight for McRae's guns by the remnants of the 7th Infantry more than made up for Major Lynde's surrender of most of that regiment at San Augustine Springs.

## APACHE CANYON — GLORIETA PASS

A two day truce followed the battle of Valverde. Sibley with but five days rations remaining in his trains, was undecided as to whether to assault Fort Craig or to continue up the river to Albuquerque and Santa Fe where he might obtain the needed supplies. Holding a council of war with his commanders, the march to Albuquerque

was decided upon. On the morning of February 24th, with vastly reduced transport, and with one regiment on foot, the command headed up river. Arriving at Socorro they captured two hundred militia that Canby had disembarrassed himself of the preceding night. Upon reaching Albuquerque March 2nd, a reinforced regiment was sent to demonstrate in the direction of Fort Union, and a battalion was dispatched to occupy Santa Fe.

Both Albuquerque and Santa Fe had been abandoned by the Federal forces after military stores had either been removed or destroyed. The Santa Fe troops, Captain Lewis's<sup>57</sup> company of the 5th Infantry, Captain Ford's<sup>58</sup> company of the 2nd Colorado Volunteers, Lieutenant Bank's<sup>59</sup> Troop E, 3rd Cavalry, and Lieutenant Walker's light battery, had escorted the supply train to Fort Union and then joined the garrison of Colonel Paul.

On March 10th Fort Union was reinforced by the arrival of the 1st Colorado Volunteer Infantry, the "Pike's Peakers," nine hundred strong, commanded by Colonel John P. Slough, a Denver lawyer. Slough superceded the regular Paul as commander of the post by virtue of his earlier date of appointment as colonel in the volunteer service. In addition to a disagreement between Paul and Slough regarding seniority, Canby's instructions to the Fort Union commander also proved to be a source of contention.

Interpreting Canby's instructions as authority to harass the Confederate flanks, Slough decided to march westward toward Santa Fe. Leaving Colonel Paul in command of Fort Union, Slough and his troops departed for Bernal Springs where he arrived March 24th. Learning of the enemy column approaching Fort Union, Slough moved out the following day with a mounted force in advance under Major John M. Chivington, a Methodist preacher.

Early in the afternoon of March 26th Chivington collided with an enemy battalion in Apache Canyon, the western approach to Glorieta Pass. The heavy fire of Walker's<sup>60</sup> troop and the 1st Colorado Volunteers forced the Confederate column back a distance of two miles where it was then driven from the field by a charge of the 1st and 3rd Cavalry troops of Captains Howland<sup>61</sup> and Lord. Chivington then withdrew eastward along the Santa Fe Trail to Kozlowsky's Ranch where he rejoined Slough's main body the night of March 27th. The Confederate regiment, one thousand strong, likewise came to the rescue of its defeated advance guard by making a forced night march in bitter cold weather.

On the morning of March 28th, the entire Confederate column marched eastward six miles to Glorieta Pass where they encountered

the Union troops in force. An engagement which lasted about six hours, after numerous attacks and counter-attacks along the Santa Fe Trail, resulted in the Union troops being driven back a distance of two miles to Pigeon's Ranch where they were reformed. During the course of the main action, Major Chivington's battalion with Captain Carey's<sup>62</sup> and Captain Lewis' companies of the 5th Infantry attached, marched cross-country to attack the Confederate trains at the western end of Apache Canyon. There they surprised the small train guard and destroyed the wagons and supplies by setting them on fire. This was a crippling blow to the invaders, causing them to disengage and withdraw to Santa Fe where the "Army of New Mexico" was then concentrated. Here they were able to replenish their supplies for the moment.

The Glorieta engagement, the Gettysburg of the Southwest, was fought by roughly fifteen hundred men on each side. Slough had slightly the edge in numbers, for in addition to the Colorado regiment, he also had Lewis' battalion of the 5th Infantry, Howland and Lord's squadrons of cavalry, and two light batteries commanded by Claffin and Ritter.<sup>63</sup>

Upon receiving reports of the action at Apache Canyon, Canby ordered Colonel Slough to return his command to Fort Union and to conform to his previous instructions not to move until advised of the route and point of juncture with the Fort Craig troops. Slough received Canby's order after the Glorieta fight and immediately resigned from the volunteer service. Colonel Paul then resumed command of the Fort Union troops.

On April 1st, leaving Colonel Kit Carson with his regiment of volunteers at Fort Craig, Canby marched with eight hundred and sixty regulars and three hundred and fifty volunteers on Albuquerque to affect a juncture with Colonel Paul. Arriving before that city on April 8th, Canby began a demonstration which lasted through the night of the 9th when he occupied the outlying village of San Antonio. In the meanwhile Paul had marched on Santa Fe which he occupied on April 11th, the Confederates having withdrawn to Albuquerque to protect their supplies. On the night of April 13th the two commands were joined at Tijeras to the east of Albuquerque.

Sibley had begun his evacuation of Albuquerque on April 12th, marching to Peralta, thirty-six miles to the south, where he arrived the night of the 14th. The following day Canby moved against Peralta, but to the dismay of his troops he failed to launch a general assault, being content to simply force the enemy withdrawal. Thereafter a leisurely pursuit was conducted which overtook Sibley's rear

guard the following day. Sibley then crossed to the west bank of the river and took to the rough and dry back country. On several occasions the opposing forces were within sight of each other, but Canby made no effort to attack.

Sibley emerged from the hills below Fort Craig and proceeded on to Fort Bliss. His straggling and starving command had suffered a fifty per cent loss in dead, wounded, sick, and prisoners of war. His wheeled transport had been reduced to a few wagons and the six captured guns of the McRae battery. Everything else including his own artillery had been abandoned. Upon learning that another Federal column was approaching from California, Sibley retired with his command to San Antonio, thus ending the invasion.

The repulse of twenty-five hundred Confederates in New Mexico did not make much of an impression on the people in the East, the engagements in that distant land being overshadowed by events closer to home. Canby had lost all the battles but had won the campaign. On May 3rd, 1862, he returned to his headquarters at Santa Fe after four months in the field.

On September 18th Canby, now a Brigadier-General, relinquished command of the Department of New Mexico to Colonel James H. Carleton who led the reinforcing column from California. Four days later he departed with troops of the 1st and 2nd Cavalry as escort, arriving at Fort Leavenworth on October 27th. He was followed by the remnants of the 7th and 10th Infantry which arrived on November 7th. The 3rd Cavalry, reduced to a squadron of four troops, left Fort Union on September 30th for Jefferson Barracks.

The 5th Infantry was destined to remain in the Territory until 1866. In September of 1862 four companies were stationed at Peralta under Captain Bristol,<sup>64</sup> and four companies at Fort Craig under Captain Archer.<sup>65</sup> In 1865, Captain Brotherton with two companies of the regiment, re-established Fort Bliss. Other posts in Arizona and southern New Mexico were occupied by the California Volunteers.

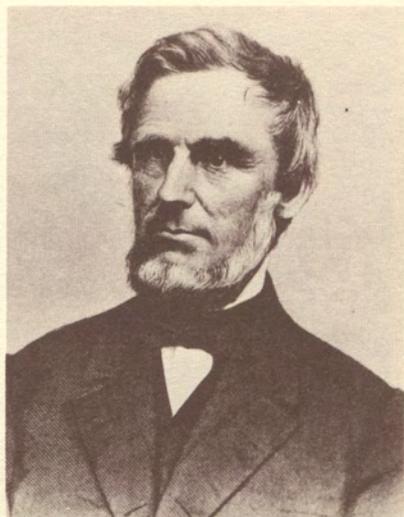
The regular regiments, after making their way back to the East, were soon lost in the deluge of newly raised volunteer regiments in the new armies being formed. At the end of the war some regular regiments could muster less than one hundred men. The maze of recruiting and organizational plans made it impossible to reinforce them, and many of the trained professional officers were stranded in subordinate positions in the small regiments. Canby's Captains were foremost among these overlooked men.

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33. Plympton, Peter W. L. Mo. At Ige. Cadet MA 1 Sept 1843 (35); bvt 2 lt 7 inf 1 July 1847; 2 lt 13 Sept 1847; 1 lt 3 Mar 1855; capt 26 Feb 1861; maj 17 inf 3 Dec 1863; bvt mj 21 Feb 1862 for gal and mer ser at the battle of Valverde N Mex and lt col 15 Apr 1862 for gal and mer ser at the battle of Peralta N Mex; died 11 Aug 1866.
34. Duncan, Thomas. Ill. Ill. 1 lt mtd rifle 27 May 1846; capt 15 Mar 1848; maj 10 June 1861; 3 cav 3 Aug 1861; lt col 5 cav 28 July 1866; ret'd 15 Jan 1873; bvt lt col 8 Apr 1862 for gal and mer ser in action near Albuquerque N Mex and col and brig gen 13 Mar 1865 for mer ser during the war; died 7 Jan 1887. Wounded at Apache Canyon N Mex.
35. Hatch, John Porter. NY. NY. Cadet MA 1 July 1840 (17); bvt 2 lt 3 inf 1 July 1845; tr to mtd rifle 17 July 1846; 2 lt 18 Apr 1847; r adjt 1 Nov 1847 to 1 May 1850; 1 lt 30 June 1851; capt 13 Oct 1860; 3 cav 3 Aug 1861; brig gen vols 28 Sept 1861; hon must out of vol ser 15 Jan 1866; maj 4 cav 27 Oct 1863; lt col 5 cav 15 Jan 1783; tr to 4 cav 10 Apr 1873; col 2 cav 26 June 1881; ret'd 9 Jan 1886; bvt 1 lt 20 Aug 1847 for gal and mer con in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco; capt 13 Sept 1847 for gal and mer con in the battle of Chapultepec Mex; maj 30 Aug 1862 for gal and mer ser in the battle of Manassas Va; lt col 14 Sept 1862 for gal and mer ser in the battle of South Mountain Md; col 13 Mar 1865 for gal and mer ser during the war; awarded the Medal of Honor 28 Oct 1893 for dist gal in the battle of South Mountain Md 14 Sept 1862 where he was severely wounded while leading one of his brigades in the attack under a severe fire from the enemy while serving as brig gen vols commanding div; died 12 Apr 1901. Wounded Manassas and South Mountain.
36. Roberts, Benjamin Stone. Vt. Vt. Cadet MA 1 July 1830 (53); bvt 2 lt 1 drgs 1 July 1835; 2 lt 31 May 1836; 1 lt 31 July 1837; res'd 28 Jan 1839; 1 lt mtd rifle 27 May 1846; capt 16 Feb 1847; maj 13 May 1861; 3 cav 3 Aug 1861; col 5 N Mex inf 9 Dec 1861 to 31 May 1862; brig gen vols 16 June 1862 to 15 Jan 1866 when hon must out of vol ser; lt col 3 cav 28 July 1866; ret'd 15 Dec 1870; bvt maj 13 Sept 1847 for gal and mer con in the battle of Chapultepec Mex; lt col 24 Nov 1847 for gal and mer con in the action with the enemy at Matamoros 23 Nov and at the Pass Gualaxara Mex 24 Nov 1847; col 21 Feb 1862 for gal and mer ser at the battle of Valverde N Mex; brig gen 13 Mar 1865 for gal and mer ser at the battle of Cedar Mountain Va and maj gen vols 13 Mar 1865 for gal and mer ser in the battle of Cedar Mountain Va 9 Aug 1862 and in the battle of Manassas Va 29 and 30 Aug 1862; died 29 Jan 1875.
37. Morris, Robert Murray. DC. DC. Cadet MA 1 July 1841 to 17 Jan 1842; 2 lt mtd rifle 27 May 1846; 1 lt 8 June 1848; r q m 5 Oct 1854 to 1 Feb 1855; capt 14 June 1858; 3 cav Aug 1861; maj 6 cav 11 Mar 1863; ret'd 21 Feb 1873; bvt 1 lt 20 Aug 1847 for gal and mer con in the battle of Contreras Mex; capt 13 Sept 1847 for gal and mer con in the battle of Chapultepec Mex; maj 21 Feb 1862 for gal and mer ser in the battle of Valverde N Mex and lt col 31 Mar 1865 for gal and mer ser in the battle of Dinwiddie C H Va; died 7 Aug 1896.
38. McRae, Alexander. NC. NC. Cadet MA 1 July 1847 (23); bvt 2 lt and 2 lt mtd rifle 1 July 1851; 1 lt 26 Jan 1857; capt 10 June 1861; 3 cav 3 Aug 1861; killed 21 Feb 1862 at the battle of Valverde N Mex.
39. Hall, Robert Henry. Mich. Ill. Cadet MA 1 July 1855 (32); bvt 2 lt 5 inf 1 July 1860; 2 lt 10 inf 23 Jan 1861; 1 lt 1 June 1861; capt 31 Aug 1863; maj 22 inf 21 May 1883; lt col 6 inf 5 Aug 1888; col 4 inf 18 May 1893; brig gen vols 27 May 1898; brig gen USA 5 Feb 1901; bvt maj 24 Nov 1863 for gal and mer ser in the battle of Lookout Mountain Tenn and lt col 19 Aug 1864 for gal and mer ser in the battle of Weldon r r Va; ret'd 15 Nov 1901; Aide-de-camp to Gen Hooker 1863-1864; died 29 Dec 1914.
40. Brotherton, David Hammett. Pa. Pa. Cadet MA 1 July 1850 (44); bvt 2 lt 5 inf 1 July 1854; 2 lt 3 Mar 1855; 1 lt 22 Aug 1859; capt 25 Sept 1861; maj 20 Mar 1879; tr to 7 inf 18 Dec 1879; lt col 25 inf 3 July 1883; ret'd 14 Apr 1884; bvt maj 21 Feb 1862 for gal and mer ser in the battle of Valverde N Mex; died 17 Sept 1889.
41. Ingraham, Charles H. Ohio. Mass. Cadet MA 1 Sept 1854 (9); 2 lt 8 inf 1 July 1858; tr to 7 inf 30 Nov 1858; 1 lt 7 May 1861; capt 24 Oct 1861; res'd 6 May 1865; 1 lt 41 inf 7 Mar 1867; died 20 Sept 1867.



CAPTAIN BASCOM  
*7th Infantry*



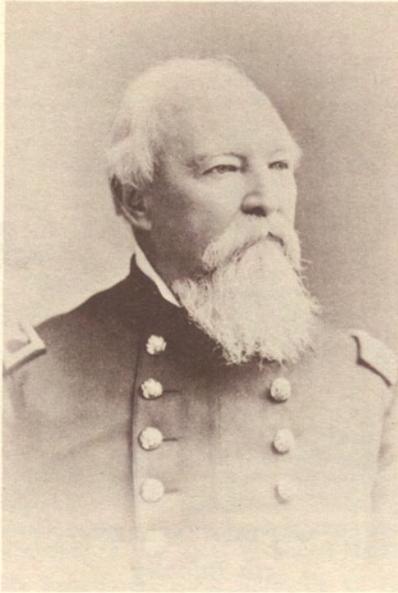
CAPTAIN SELDEN  
*5th Infantry*



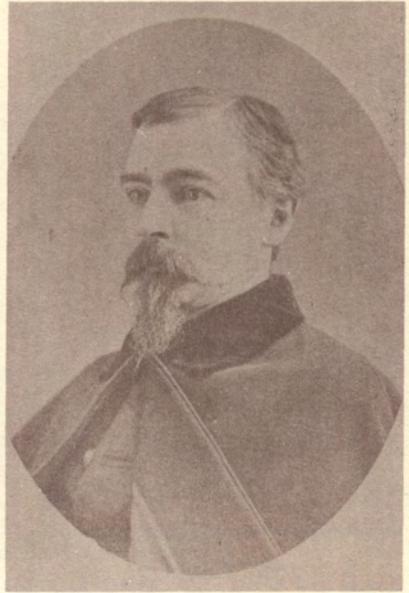
CAPTAIN STONE  
*5th Infantry*



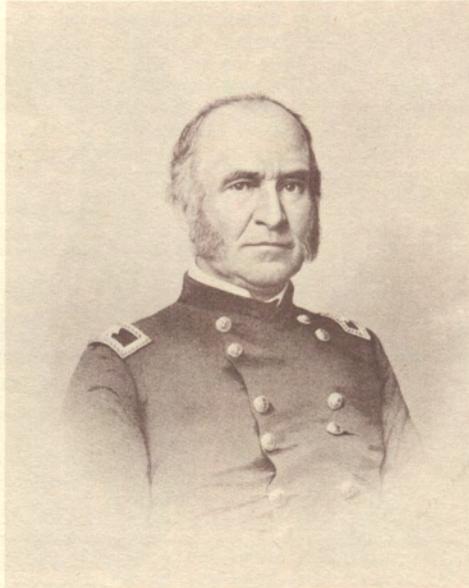
COLONEL CARSON  
*1st N. M. Infantry*



CAPTAIN HATCH  
*3rd Cavalry*



LIEUTENANT HALL  
*10th Infantry*



MAJOR ROBERTS  
*3rd Cavalry*

42. Selden, Henry Raymond. Vt. Vt. Cadet MA 1 July 1839 (31); bvt 2 lt 1 inf 1 July 1843; 2 lt 5 inf 25 Mar 1846; 1 lt 8 Sept 1847; r adjt 1 May to 18 Oct 1855; capt 18 Oct 1855; maj 13 inf 1 July 1863; col 1 N Mex inf 25 Apr 1864; died 2 Feb 1865.

43. Carson, Christopher. Ky. Mo. 2 lt mtd rifle 9 June 1847; negated by sen 28 Jan 1848; lt col 1 N Mex inf 25 July 1861; col 20 Sept 1861; hon must out 8 Oct 1866; lt col 1 batln N Mex inf and cav 8 Oct 1866; bvt brig gen vols 13 Mar 1865 for gallantry in the battle of Valverde and dist ser in N Mex; hon must out 22 Nov 1867; died 25 May 1868.

44. Claffin, Ira Wallace. Vt. Iowa. Cadet MA 1 July 1853 (27); bvt 2 lt mtd rifle 1 July 1857; 2 lt 14 June 1858; 1 lt 3 cav 14 May 1861; 6 cav 3 Aug 1861; r c s 27 Aug to 5 Sept 1862; capt 23 Dec 1862; bvt capt 21 Feb 1862 for gal and mer ser at the battle of Valverde N Mex and maj 7 July 1863 for gal and mer ser during the Gettysburg campn; wounded 1863; died 18 Nov 1867.

45. Lord, Richard S. C. Ohio. Ohio. Cadet MA 1 July 1852 (40); bvt 2 lt 7 inf 1 July 1856; 2 lt 3 art 31 Oct 1856; tr to 1 drgs 22 June 1857; 1 lt 23 Apr 1861; capt 26 Oct 1861; bvt maj 7 July 1863 for gal and mer ser at the battle of Gettysburg Pa and lt col 1 Apr 1865 for gal and mer ser at the battle of Five Forks Va; died 15 Oct 1866; wounded at Hagerstown.

46. Wingate, Benjamin. Ind. Army. Pvt corpl and sergt G mtd rifle 13 Aug 1846 to 4 July 1848; 2 lt 5 inf 14 June 1848; 1 lt 26 Oct 1854; capt 22 Aug 1859; bvt maj 21 Feb 1862 for gal and mer ser at the battle of Valverde N Mex where he was wounded 21 Feb 1862 and of which he died 1 June 1862.

47. Bascom, George N. Ky. Ky. Cadet MA 1 July 1853 (26); bvt 2 lt 9 inf 1 July 1858; 2 lt 7 inf 23 Apr 1859; 1 lt 16 inf 14 May 1861; capt 24 Oct 1861; killed 21 Feb 1862 at the battle of Valverde N Mex.

48. Rossell, William H. NJ. NJ. 2 lt 10 inf 3 Mar 1855; 1 lt 29 Dec 1860; capt 7 Sept 1861; bvt maj 21 Feb 1862 for gal and mer ser at the battle of Valverde N Mex; retd 28 Nov 1863; died 20 July 1885.

49. Mishler, Lyman. Pa. Pa. Cadet MA 1 July 1855 (37); bvt 2 lt 7 inf 1 July 1860; 2 lt 5 inf 25 Feb 1861; 1 lt 14 May 1861; bvt capt 21 Feb 1862 for gal and mer ser at the battle of Valverde N Mex where he was killed 21 Feb 1862.

50. Bell, Joseph McC. Pa. Pa. 2 lt 2 N Mex inf 27 Oct 1861 to 31 May 1862; capt a a g vols 24 July 1862; bvt maj and lt col vols 13 Mar 1865 for dist ser in the campn of the army of Va, in the dept of the northwest, and mil div of the Mo; hon must out 9 Sept 1866; died 9 Apr 1900.

51. Stone, Roderick. Me. Minn. Cadet MA 1 July 1854 (14); bvt 2 lt 1 inf 1 July 1859; 2 lt 5 inf 22 Aug 1859; 1 lt 14 inf 14 May 1861; capt 24 Oct 1861; bvt maj 21 Feb 1862 for gal and mer ser at the battle of Valverde N Mex where he was wounded 21 Feb 1862 and of which he died 3 Mar 1862.

52. McDermott, George. Ireland. Army. Pvt corpl sergt and 1 sergt B 5 inf 8 Nov 1850 to 4 Jan 1863; 2 lt 5 inf 17 July 1862; 1 lt 14 July 1864; died 21 June 1878.

53. Cook, Franklin. NH. Army. Pvt E 8 inf 4 Oct 1855 to 6 Oct 1856; pvt corpl sergt and 1 sergt E 8 inf 1 Nov 1856 to 30 Oct 1861; 2 lt 5 inf 24 Oct 1861; 1 lt 3 Dec 1862; r q m 18 Apr 1862 to 20 Feb 1865; resd 20 Feb 1865; his proper name was Otis F. Ham.

54. Anderson, Allen L. Ohio. Ohio. Cadet MA 1 Sept 1854 (16); bvt 2 lt 2 inf 1 July 1859; 2 lt 5 inf 5 Sept 1859; 1 lt 14 May 1861; r adjt 31 Dec 1861 to 3 Dec 1862; capt 3 Dec 1862; col 8 Cal inf 7 Mar 1865; hon must out of vol ser 10 Nov 1865; bvt maj 21 Feb 1862 for gal and mer ser at the battle of Valverde N Mex; lt col 13 Mar 1865 for gal and mer ser during the war and brig gen vols 13 Mar 1865 for fai and mer ser; resd 7 Jan 1867; died 9 July 1910.

55. Meinhold, Charles. Prussia. Army. Pvt corpl sergt and 1 sergt K and sergt maj mtd rifle (3 cav) 5 May 1851 to 1 Jan 1862; 1 lt adjt 5 N Mex inf 2 Jan 1862; tr to 1 N Mex cav 31 May 1862; resd 13 Dec 1862; 2 lt 3 cav 17 July 1862; 1 lt 10 Dec 1863; r q m 29 July 1864 to 1 Dec 1866; bvt 1 lt 1 May 1863 for gal and mer ser in action

at Blackwater Bridge Miss and capt 22 May 1863 for gal and mer ser in the assault on Vicksburg Miss; died 14 Dec 1877.

56. Mills, William. Mich. Army. Pvt corpl sergt and 1 sergt C 5 inf 28 Oct 1858 to 23 Feb 1863; actg 2 lt 5 inf 6 Jan 1862 to 23 Feb 1863; 2 lt and 1 lt 16 inf 19 Feb 1863; r q m 12 Oct 1865 to 13 Feb 1866; capt 13 Feb 1866; tr to 2 inf 17 Apr 1869; bvt capt 1 Sept 1864 for gal and mer ser during the Atlanta campn and in the battle of Jonesboro Ga; died 30 Dec 1890.

57. Lewis, William H. Ala. NY. Cadet MA 1 July 1845 (15); bvt 2 lt 4 inf 1 July 1849; 2 lt 1 inf 31 Aug 1849; tr to 5 inf 7 Aug 1850; 1 lt 3 Mar 1855; r adjt 1 Nov 1856 to 6 June 1857; capt 7 May 1861; maj 18 inf 14 July 1864; lt col 19 inf 10 Dec 1873; bvt maj 28 Mar 1862 for gal and mer ser in the battle of Apache Canyon N Mex and lt col 15 Apr 1862 for gal and mer ser at the battle of Peralta N Mex; died 28 Sept 1878 of wounds recd 27 Sept 1878 in action with Cheyenne Inds at Punished Womans Fork Kans.

58. Ford, James H. Ohio. Ohio. Capt indpt co Colo inf 21 Dec 1861; maj 2 Colo inf 1 Nov 1862; col 2 Colo cav 5 Nov 1863; bvt brig gen vols 10 Dec 1864; hon dischd 19 July 1865; died 12 Jan 1867.

59. Banks, Sidney, Pa. Pa. Pvt G 7 Pa inf 23 Apr 1861; hon must out 27 July 1861; 2 lt and 1 lt 3 cav 5 Aug 1861; capt 18 May 1861; resd 7 Jan 1866; died 6 July 1866.

60. Walker, Charles J. Ky. Ky. Cadet MA 1 July 1853 (15); bvt 2 lt 2 drgs 1 July 1857; 2 lt 14 June 1858; 1 lt 11 May 1861; 2 cav 3 Aug 1861; capt 15 Feb 1862; col 10 Ky cav 12 Dec 1862; resd from vol ser 1 Sept 1863; bvt maj 15 Apr 1865 for fai and mer ser; resd 25 July 1865; died 4 Mar 1879.

61. Howland, George Washington. RI. At lge. Cadet MA 1 July 1844 (38); bvt 2 lt mtd rifles 1 July 1848; 2 lt 30 June 1851; 1 lt 3 Mar 1855; capt 14 May 1861; 3 cav 3 Aug 1861; maj 2 cav 1 Dec 1866; bvt maj 21 Feb 1862 for gal and mer ser at the battle of Valverde N Mex; wholly retired 8 Apr 1869; died 21 Dec 1886.

62. Carey, Asa B. Conn. Conn. Cadet MA 1 July 1854 (20); bvt 2 lt 6 inf 1 July 1858; 2 lt 7 inf 22 Oct 1858; 1 lt 13 inf 14 May 1861; capt 24 Oct 1861; maj paymr 5 Oct 1867; lt col d p m g 27 Mar 1895; col a p m g 10 June 1898; brig gen p m g 30 Jan 1899; bvt maj 28 Mar 1862 for gal and mer ser in the battle of Apache Canyon N Mex and lt col 13 Mar 1865 for gal and mer ser in the war against the Navajo Inds; retd 12 July 1899; died 4 Apr 1912.

63. Ritter, John F. Pa. Pa. Cadet MA 1 July 1852 (32); 2 lt 5 inf 1 July 1856; 1 lt 27 Mar 1861; tr to 15 inf 14 May 1861; capt 24 Oct 1861; col 1 Mo cav 9 Aug 1862; resd vol ser 5 Dec 1864; tr to 33 inf 21 Sept 1866; tr to 8 inf 3 May 1869; bvt maj 28 Mar 1862 for gal and mer ser at the battle of Apache Canyon N Mex and lt col 10 Sept 1863 for gal and mer ser at the capture of Little Rock Ark; died 1 Aug 1872.

64. Bristol, Henry B. Mich. Mich. 2 lt 5 inf 15 May 1857; 1 lt 13 May 1861; capt 1 June 1862; bvt maj 13 Mar 1865 for fai and mer ser in N Mex; lt col 13 ar 1865 for fai and mer ser in N Mex and particularly for his untiring zeal and energy in controllng the Navajo tribe of Inds at the Bosque Redondo and for his praiseworthy efforts in advancing their condition from that of savages to that of civilized men; died 20 Mar 1879.

65. Archer, Samuel. Ohio. Army. Pvt corpl and sergt H 5 inf 5 May 1845 to 28 June 1848; bvt 2 lt 5 inf 28 June 1848; 2 lt 30 Jn 1849; 1 lt 3 Mar 1855; r q m 18 Aug 1858 to 27 Mar 1861; capt 27 Mar 1861; maj 3 inf 30 Mar 1864; dropped 18 July 1866; supposed drowned 9 Apr 1866.

THE EL PASO SALT WAR OF 1877

by C. L. Sonnichsen

(El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1961, 68 pages.)

DR. C. L. SONNICHSEN is author of eight books in the field of frontier history and Western Americana. Now Dean of the Graduate Department of Texas Western College, he has been doing research in this field since 1933, diligently gathering data for the successive books that have built him a sturdy reputation as chronicler of early violence and lawlessness in Texas and the Southwest.

One of his books, *Ten Texas Feuds*, published in 1957 (University of New Mexico Press) included a chapter on the El Paso Salt War of 1877, which is the only well documented and researched account of this incident of El Paso's past to be published. Carl Hertzog, El Paso typographer and book designer, who is himself an ardent student of frontier history, believed this vignette merited publication as a separate book, and has given it the Hertzog stamp of excellence at Texas Western Press. This makes it a collector's item before the ink is dry.

But what was the El Paso Salt War, the newcomer may inquire, and what brought it about? The answer is not a simple one, and the participants were not composed of saints versus villains. They were frontiersmen — both Anglo and Mexican; some weak, some strong; some greedy and ruthless; some vindictive and deceitful, but largely shaped by their times.

One hundred miles east of El Paso, running along the west foot of the Guadalupe range, was a vast deposit of salt. To valley Mexicans it stood for survival, although two days and nights were required to make the trip each way by wagon, and this through the waterless desert and Indian country. The Mexicans built a road from Fort Quitman, an army post on the river below San Elizario, so that "when farming or politics failed to yield a living, a Mexican could always fall back on the salt business."

But the salt lakes were on public land which could be taken up by anyone with enough bounties or land script to cover it. Among those who knew this was a shrewd Missouri lawyer named Charles W. Howard, who came to the frontier hamlet of El Paso in 1872. Old-timers interviewed by the author remembered Howard as "a bulldog of a man with a barrel body, a menacing, heavy-featured face, and a carriage which testified that he had been a soldier." He filed on the salt flats, thereby taking from the Mexicans on both sides of the river the privilege of hauling salt. Many events and the clash of many personalities forged the chain that led to a three-day seige in San Elizario of gringos and Texas Rangers by Mexicans

from both sides of the Rio Grande. There was violent death for several, including Howard.

The illustrations by José Cisneros are not something appended; they are quite as lively and colorful as the Sonnichsen prose. They seem to this reviewer to be indigenous to the time and place: horsemen in wide-brimmed hats carrying guns, dudes with handle-bar mustaches, sullen-eyed Mexicans in sombreros, villages of adobe houses in the shadow of cottonwoods, the sinister mob at San Elizario. Mr. Cisneros, like Messrs. Sonnichsen and Hertzog, does only what he does well.

In addition to the beautiful hard-cover edition in white and brown, Mr. Hertzog has made an experiment in the paperback field, and *The El Paso Salt War* can be bought at selected book stalls and newstands in a two dollar edition.

LAURA SCOTT MEYERS

*El Paso, Texas*

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## SPANISH MISSIONS OF TEXAS

*By Walter F. McCaleb*

(San Antonio: The Naylor Company, 1961, \$3.50.)

TO EVERY TEXAN, the words "the Alamo" evoke feelings of patriotic pride and majestic awe. But few Texans know that the Alamo's original name was Mission San Antonio de Valero, that it was only one of a number of missions established by Spanish Franciscan friars during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, and that within its walls a whole scale of human emotions—hope, love, disappointment, fear, defeat—were played out again and again long before that famous battle in the early nineteenth century.

In this revised and enlarged edition of *Spanish Missions of Texas* (the first edition appeared in 1954) Walter F. McCaleb fills in that gap in the layman's knowledge of the Alamo and her sister missions. With painstaking care, this ardent student traces an almost unknown chapter in early Texas history: the vigorous efforts of the Franciscans "to Christianize the lands beyond the Rio Grande, the land of the Tejas" from the 1670's to 1830, when Mission Refugio, the last remaining stronghold of the Franciscan order in the whole of the Texas country, was finally abandoned because of a lack of Indian converts.

According to Mr. McCaleb, the Mission Period consisted of three phases. The first began in 1690, when the Spanish, alarmed at rumors of French incursions into the Spanish-claimed land of the Tejas Indians, decided to strengthen their hold by establishing missions attached to small

fortresses (presidios). Two missions, under the leadership of the Franciscan Fray Damian Massanet, were founded in what is now East Texas, but they were closed about three years later because of the friars' failure to convert the Indians in any significant number. The second phase, which began in 1716, had slightly better results than the first: it saw the establishment of more missions (nine in all); it showed an impressive number of baptisms (though the "converts" showed religious devotion only as long as the friars' gifts lasted); it spread over a wide territory (not only were missions reestablished in the East, but also six were founded in the West — five of which were clustered about the presidio of Bejar on the San Antonio River); and it came to no abrupt end (in the period's closing year, 1747, the missions were all still struggling for survival). During the third period (1747-1756) six additional missions were founded, several were moved from the eastern section to the San Antonio area, and the worst fiasco of the entire enterprise occurred. Mission San Saba, which the Franciscans in their zeal had established in an attempt to convert the Apaches "was sacked in true vandal style. The images were destroyed; the holy vessels were profaned, and finally fire was invoked to complete the ruin."

In 1793 the Spanish government at last realized the hopelessness of colonizing the land by Christianizing the native and ordered the secularization of the Alamo, one of the few remaining missions. By 1810, all the Franciscans had left the Tejas country, where they had worked so long — and so fruitlessly.

Handsomely illustrated, adequately indexed, and bibliography-supplemented, *Spanish Missions in Texas* is obviously the result of diligent research. Undoubtedly it is a valuable contribution to Texas history. But it is not without its serious flaws, the most noticeable being the arrangement of the material. Instead of treating each mission or group of missions topically, Mr. McCaleb pursues a straight-line chronology — a scheme which asks rather much of the reader: that he hold in mind simultaneously the complicated activities of several widely-scattered missionary endeavors. The second weakness of the book concerns the author's attitude toward his subject. While he probably adheres scrupulously to the facts as he has found them documented by friars, governors, presidio commanders, viceroys and other assorted persons connected in any way with the Mission Period, he nevertheless conveys his keen regret that the Franciscan influence in Texas was negligible. He continually departs from his chronicle to lament the failure and to attempt a justification — assigning the blame to various causes: the governmental policy toward the missions, the rowdiness of the presidio soldiers, the weather, the imperfect understanding of the Spanish regarding colonizing, and even the Indians, who

"had not attained to that state of development which the Mexicans and the Peruvians boasted, nor had they the qualities of mind or body which rendered them assimilable."

An interpretation of the facts is necessary, of course, but when that interpretation amounts to frustration and sadness it brings only negative results. It fails to clarify because such emotions rarely lend a sense of order to anything. And, second, it annoys the reader: Christianized Indians and/or a strong Franciscan influence might have made of Texas a better place than it is. But we don't like to think so.

LILLIAN COLLINGWOOD

*Texas Western College*

*Second Annual Contributing Author's Contest*  
*Don't Forget to Vote*

Enclosed with this issue is a POSTCARD BALLOT for members to use in selecting the three best articles in the 1961 Volume VI of *PASSWORD*.

The prizes are: \$100 for the article receiving the greatest number of votes; \$50 for second; and \$25 for third.

All ballots must be in the hands of the committee NOT LATER THAN December 1st.

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*Hall of Honor*

A committee of fifteen plus the Society's president who serves ex-officio is completing its selection of those to be honored by members in the HALL OF HONOR. There are nine living and sixteen deceased nominees from which to choose. Final decision will be announced in October and the awards will be made at a banquet tentatively set for November 16th.

Only members of the Society and their guests will be eligible to make reservations for the banquet but if not all reservations are filled, the affair will be open to the public.

The committee has announced that those nominees not selected this year will be automatically nominated next year.

The criteria for El Paso's Hall of Honor sponsored by the Society are: "It shall be composed of outstanding men and women of character, vision, courage, and creative spirit, who have lived in what is presently El Paso County:

"1. who have consistently done the unusual which deserves to be written or recorded; or who have created that which deserves to be read; heard or seen; and who have made El Paso County better for their having lived in it; and

"2. who have influenced over a period of years the course of history of El Paso County, or by their singular achievements have brought honor and recognition to the El Paso Community; and

"3. who have directed us towards worthy goals and meant being remembered by all men as an exemplary guide to our future."

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## In Memoriam

MR. OTIS COLES

MRS. C. E. KELLY

MISS EMILY GIDDINGS

MRS. SCURRY TERRELL

MRS. ROY DAVIS

MR. R. U. LIPSCOMBE

MR. WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT

MRS. W. E. JACKSON

MR. G. W. HAAS

MR. R. T. HOOVER

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## CONTRIBUTORS to *this* ISSUE

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SAMUEL G. PENDERGAST was born in Bronte, Texas, in 1932. He was graduated from Abilene, Texas, High School and later attended Texas Western College where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree. He is now completing requirements for a Master's degree in English at TWC. He also teaches journalism and sponsors publications at Bowie High School.

Mr. Pendergrast is the author of a contemporary novel set in Juárez, Mexico, and of a novel of historical fiction based on the life of Dallas Stoudenmire, El Paso City Marshal in 1881. Both novels are, ". . . ahem . . . unpublished," he says.

MRS. HELEN ROBERTS COGGESHALL is a life long resident of El Paso. Her parents were early settlers in this community and prominent in business, musical and social circles. Mrs. Coggeshall is a graduate of Southwest Texas State College. She is a musician and was a teacher in the El Paso Public Schools for a number of years. She is a member of the El Paso County Historical Society, The National Society of Arts and Letters, the El Paso Woman's Club, the Book Club and St. Clement's Episcopal Church. Her husband, Mr. J. L. Coggeshall, is President of the El Paso Pioneers Association.

MAJOR RICHARD K. McMASTER, USA (ret.), is a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point. Through his publications in *PASSWORD* and other journals he has come to be recognized as an authority on the military history of the Southwest.

LAURA SCOTT MEYERS is well known in West Texas for her book reviews before woman's clubs and for her editorship of the "Book Shelf" in the *El Paso Herald-Post*. This is her second appearance in *PASSWORD*.

LILLIAN COLLINGSWOOD is Assistant Professor of English at Texas Western College. She is a frequent reviewer of books in both *PASSWORD* and the "Book Shelf" (see above).

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