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SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

MARCH 1980

DE NUEVO MÉXICO

ISSUE NUMBER 9

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO

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ANNUAL CONFERENCE - APRIL 18, 19, 20 - ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO

"... the two sacred laws of history; not to dare to speak what is false; nor fear to speak what is true."
A quote from *The American History of Mexico* by Francisco Javier Clavijero, an 18th century Jesuit born in Vera Cruz.

The historical Society of New Mexico is proud to present its third annual conference. In keeping with the goal of providing a conduit of ideas for all people concerned with New Mexico's past and its preservation, the meeting has been moved to the "east side." Aside from formal papers, and verbal dissemination, knowledge is enhanced by the environment. Accordingly, each year's conference will feature different people and areas of the state. To help insure the continued success of this annual event, the Society once again humbly requests that all observers, patrons and participants pay a minimal registration fee of \$6.00.

1980 CONFERENCE POSTER

The photograph selected for the 1980 Annual Conference poster is an image entitled "Cowboys Going to Dinner," from the extensive Photo Archive of the Museum of New Mexico. Dr. Richard Rudisill, Curator of Photographic History, Museum of New Mexico, relates that the photograph is from a boudoir card, and part of a collection of 10-12 images that was given



to the Museum. Unfortunately, there are no records indicating who the photographer was, who the donor was, or when the collection was given to

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS BYLAW PROVISIONS

Art. II Sec. II - Voting Privileges - Individual, Student and Contributing members whose dues are current (Jan. 1980) and life members shall have full voting powers at any regular or special meeting of the Society.
All officers and directors shall be elected by mail ballot.
Art. VIII Sec. I-A - *Nominating Committee* - The incoming President shall appoint a Nominating Committee at the first Board meeting following the Annual Meeting of the Membership. (Composed of a Chairman who is a Board Member, two other Board Members and two from the general Membership.)
It will be the responsibility of the Nominating Committee to present its slate and of any nominations by members in accordance with Art. IX of these Bylaws by mail ballot 30 days prior to the next Annual Meeting.
Art. IX - *Nominating by Members* - Nomination for the election of the officers of the Society or for members of the Board may be made by a petition signed by not less than ten voting members of the Society in good standing provided that any such petition is sent to the Nominating Committee addressed to the Chairman at the office of the Society not less than 3 weeks in advance of the mailing of the ballots. The Nominating Committee shall advise the members of the Society by mail ballot of the names of the candidates nominated pursuant to this Article.

1980 CALENDAR

April 18-19-20 - Annual Meeting.
February 23 - Last date for receipt of nominating petitions.
March 15 - Mailing of ballots.
Nominating Committee: Loraine Lavender, Chairman, Austin Hoover, Dr. John L. Kessell, Donald C. McAlavy, Stephen Zimmer.

the Museum. a date on the back of the image states that the photograph may been taken in 1897.

A special thanks to Ms. Marilyn Szabo, U.N.M. Graduate Student, who spent hours examining photographs in the Photo Archive for a suitable image for the 1980 poster; and to Ms. Martha Mead of the Chaves County Historical Museum, for her help.

Price Information: This year's poster is selling for \$5.00 each (with a tube), or \$6.00 mailed anywhere in the continental United States. There are still some 1979 Conference posters left, selling for the same prices. Both posters are offered for the special price of \$9.00, or \$10.00 mailed. Both posters are sure to become collector's items.

THE CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Registration, sessions, business meetings, and book displays will be held at the Roswell Inn. Saturday social hour and banquet will be held at the Roswell Inn.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18

Registration 3:00PM
Session I 3:30-5:30PM
A. The Rural Museum
Presiding, William C. Griggs, Director of the Panhandle Plains Museum Canyon, Texas.
Hedy Dunn, Los Alamos County Museum, Los Alamos,
Thomas F. Thatcher, Roughriders Memorial Museum, Las Vegas.
Phil Nakamura, State Museum Coordinator, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.
B. Labor History
Presiding, Mike Casillas, University of New Mexico.
Kate Perker-Grenier, University of New Mexico, "Women and Labor in New Mexico, 1850-1900."
Anselmo Arrellano, New Mexico Highlands University and Ray Burrela, University of New Mexico, "New Mexican Mutulista Acitivity at the Turn of the Century."
Robert Kern, University of New Mexico, "New Mexico Labor History, An Overview, 1870-1970."
Reception (strictly limited to pre-registrants) 6:00-9:00 PM
Barbeque at the South Spring Ranch, the Chaves County Historical Society, hosts.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19

Registration 8:00 AM - continuing
Session II 9:00-10:15 AM
A. Different Aspects of Western History.
Presiding, Orlando Romero, New Mexico State Library.
Richard Etulain, New Mexico Historical Review, "Guys, Guns and Gals; A Case of the Western."
Pamela Smith, Museum of New Mexico, "History and the Art of Printing."
Rosalind Z. Rock, University of New Mexico, "Julia Brown Asplund and the Woman's Lobby."
B. Vermejo Park Ranch
Presiding, Douglas C. McChristian, National Park Service, Santa Fe.
Michael C. Schene, National Park Service, Denver, "History of the Park."
Lou Ann Jackson, National Park Service, Denver, "Archaeology of the Park."
Session III
A. Biography of New Mexican Figures.
Presiding, Martha Durant Mead, Chaves County Historical Museum.
Don McAlavy, High Plains Historical Foundation, Clovis, "William Henry McBroom, 1848-1909."
Lynda MacKichan, New Mexico State University, "Charles Marie de Bremond: Roswell Pioneer and Hero."

Elvis Flemming, Eastern New Mexico University, "Dr. L.B. Boellner."
B. Historic Preservation in Lincoln, New Mexico: A Bright Future.
Presiding, John Conron, FAIA
Thomas Caperton, Museum of New Mexico, "New Mexico Monument's and Historic Preservation."
Richard Yates, Architects Atelier, "Recordation and Stereophotogram-metric of Historic Structures in Lincoln, New Mexico."

Lunch, New Mexico Military Institute,
Bates Hall 12:15-1:30 PM
Guest Speaker, Harwood Hinton,
Editor of *Arizona and the West*, Tucson, Arizona

Session IV 2:00-3:30 PM
A. Technology and Science in the West
Presiding, Robert R. White, U.S. Geological Survey
Sherry Smith-Gonzales, Museum of New Mexico, "Historic Maps of New Mexico."
Wendall Bell, Texas Tech. University, "Historic Engineering Sites in New Mexico."
H. Allen Anderson, University of New Mexico, "Ernest Thompson Seton's First Visit to New Mexico, 1893-1894."
B. Legacies and Movements
Presiding, Stephen Sayles, New Mexico Military Institute.
Richard Melzer, National College, Albuquerque, "Dawson, A Social History of a New Mexico Town."
Fernando Chacon, Michigan State University, Lansing, Michigan.
"Forgotten Legacy: Thoughts on the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo."
Benay Blend, University of New Mexico, "Carl Magee and the Progressive Movement in New Mexico."

Business Meeting 4:00-5:00 PM
Social Hour, The Roswell Inn 6:00-7:00 PM
Banquet, The Roswell Inn 7:00-9:00 PM
Cultural Properties Review Committee Annual Awards,
Inauguration of the new officers

SUNDAY, APRIL 20

Conducted tour of the New Mexico Military Institute
Tour of Roswell hosted by the Chaves County
Historical Society 9:00-12:00 NOON
Tour of the Hondo Valley hosted by the Chaves County
Historical Society

Price Information:
Friday Barbeque—free (a \$3.00 donation is requested;
proceeds to go to the Chaves County Historical Museum)
Saturday, Luncheon—\$3.00
Social Hour—No host bar
Banquet—\$8.00
Rooms at the Roswell Inn: single \$24.00, one bed, (two
people), \$28.00, two beds (three people), \$33.00, two
beds (four people) \$36.00.

1980 Annual Conference Committee Thomas E. Chavez, Chairman

HISTORIC SANTA FE FOUNDATION ANNUAL MEETING IN JANUARY

The Annual Membership Meeting of the Historic Santa Fe Foundation took place on January 14, 1980 at 8:00 pm at the Sweeney Convention Center.

The Chairman, Mr. Jim Adler, began his report with a brief history of the when, how and why of the Foundation noting that this year will embark the Foundation on its 20th year of continuous operation.

The Foundation, he said, was incorporated as a charitable and educational tax exempt organization in 1961 following the loss of the Nasbaum House to receive donations of money and property for the purpose of historic preservation.

As a reason for preservation Mr. Adler quoted from the inaugural issue of the magazine, *American Preservation*: "Preservation is one of the greatest legacies that we, as Americans, can provide for future generations." He also read from the Foundation's by-laws which define the purposes as follows: "To receive donations of sites, buildings and objects significant in the history and culture of the City of Santa Fe in particular and the State of New Mexico in general, to preserve and administer such sites, buildings and objects for public benefit and education to accept, hold and administer gifts of money, securities or other property of whatever character essentially for the purpose of carrying out the Foundation's program of educating the interested public in the historical and architectural significance of such sites, buildings and objects."

For the first 10 years the Foundation existed mainly on memberships and contributions "nibbling around the edges of historic preservation." Activities consisted mainly of research and plaquing, speaking to service groups, publishing, conducting house tours and sponsoring the Christmas Lighting Contest.

Almost 10 years later, one of the first important events took place when Loretto School property was sold, involving possible threat to Loretto Chapel. The Foundation worked with the developers of the Inn at Loretto from the beginning inviting them to present their plans at the January 1971 Annual Meeting. The future of the Chapel was assured through a very generous management contract and maintenance agreement between the developers, the Kirkpatrick family and their associates, and the Foundation.

In the following year, November of 1972, the owner of the Tully House applied for a permit to demolish the house. The Foundation began fulfilling the rest of its destiny, Mr. Adler said, by initiating a fund drive and offering to purchase the house. Finally, in February 1974, the house was offered to the Foundation for \$105,000.00 and by March it had been purchased by them.

Five years and \$180,000.00 later, most of the architectural, structural and mechanical restoration inside and out had been completed and all debts and mortgages paid. The money for this project came from many sources including small and large contributions plus federal, state and city grants.

For its work in restoring the Tully House, the Foundation received, in February 1979, an Award of Merit

from the Old Santa Fe Association and, in April 1979, the Award of Honor from the Cultural Properties Review Committee of the state of New Mexico.

While it would have been easy to rest on its laurels, fate and the Board of Directors decreed otherwise. In July 1979, a Board member brought to the attention of the Board the imminent demolition of an historic property. A letter from Dr. Myra Ellen Jenkins, State Historian, prevented the demolition only 1 day before the bulldozers were scheduled to raze the building. The reasons for the demolition were valid: The responsible person was in Albuquerque and the property subject to vandalism and desecration.

But the owner is a public-spirited person and, when contacted, said he would be happy to have the Foundation help him save and restore the property. That property is the Manderfield Mausoleum at Rosario Cemetery.

The Foundation went to work. To prevent further vandalism a wrought iron door designed and constructed by Mr. Van de Valde of Leonard's Ornamental Iron was installed. Then Mr. Steve Long of Long's Nursery removed a root which had pushed the sidewalk and sandstone blocks out of place; the sidewalk was repoured and the blocks replaced as they were. Repair of the windows and the interior still remains to be done.

Mr. Adler expressed his appreciation to the owner, Mr. Ted Otero, of Albuquerque for his support.

By the end of 1979, a second piece of property was acquired by the Foundation. A stock company had been formed in 1962 to save this historic building but the corporation was not tax exempt. To preserve the building the stockholders, through the years, arranged to turn over their shares to the Foundation, almost all as outright gifts. This year the final 110 shares of the 430 original shares were acquired by the Foundation, making this building, El Zagan, the property of the Foundation.

At this point Mr. Adler suspended his report to introduce Dr. Jenkins who paid tribute to John and Faith Meem in her talk, "John Gaw Meem - Citizen of Santa Fe" (to be published in the March-April edition of *New Mexico Architecture* magazine).

Following her talk Mr. Adler made the announcement that earlier that same day John and Faith Meem had turned over the Felipe B. Delgado House, 124 W. Palace, to the Foundation. Mr. Adler expressed his gratitude to the Meems for their generosity and their trust.

In reports of the Foundation's other activities during 1979 Mr. Adler said that the Foundation, thanks to Dr. George Ewing, Mrs. Mary Jean Cook and Father Benedict Cuesta, has initiated efforts to restore the Lamy harmonium and return it to the Loretto Chapel. The harmonium has been stored for the past 8 years in the Museum of New Mexico.

Ms. Margaret Alcock, Chairman of the Publications Committee reported that *Old Santa Fe Today* is undergoing revision and expansion for the publication of a third edition. The new edition will include 14 more properties and should be ready during the summer of 1980.

In his report on the Historic Research Committee, chairman John Baxter, said that since 1961 42 properties have been researched and plaqued as worthy of preservation by the Foundation. Included in this group are 3 buildings which the Board voted to plaque during 1979: the First Ward Schoolhouse, 400 Canyon Road; the Manderfield Mausoleum, Rosario Cemetery; and the Ignacio de Roybal House, Jacona.

Members of the 1979 Board of Directors were: Chairman, M.R. (Jim) Adler; Vice-Chairman, Eloisa B. Jones; Treasurer, Don D. Van Soelen; Secretary, Margaret Alcock; Past Chairman, James H. Purdy; Kenneth Bateman; John Baxter; Constant Chapman; Hobart N. Durham, Jr.; George Ewing; Louann C. Jordan; A.B. Martinez, Jr.; Philippe Register; Charles Thomas; and Charlotte White.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES VOLUME II, PUBLISHED

The second volume of the *National Register of Historic Places*, describing nearly 5,000 properties added to the National Register during 1975 and 1976, has been published by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS).

The *National Register of Historic Places* is the Nation's official list of properties of historic and cultural value worthy of preservation. It describes publicly and privately owned districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, and culture.

Volume II of the *National Register* completes the bicentennial edition designed as a guide to historic preservation. Volume I, published in 1978, describes about 9,500 properties placed on the National Register from its creation in 1966 through 1974.

Single copies of either volume may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

National Register of Historic Places, Volume I, Stock No. 024-005-00645-1; Price \$13.00.

National Register of Historic Places, Volume II, Stock No. 024-005-00747-4; Price \$14.00.

HISTORIC HOUSES — PLEASURES OR PROBLEMS?



FIND THE ANSWERS:
MAY 8 - 11; PRINCETON, N.J.

Historic houses — pleasures or problems? The answer lies in who has charge: The problems or the owner.

Information that owners must have in order to be in charge, to manage their properties and enjoy them, will be given during the second annual preservation conference

of the Historic House Association of America (HHAA). The Association is the national, nonprofit organization for private owners of old and historic properties.

The conference will be held May 8-11 at the Nassau Inn, Princeton, New Jersey.

Speakers will be authorities on taxes, legislation, insurance, security systems, and energy conservation. Hands-on craft workshops will be offered on textile conservation and maintenance, repair and replacement of decorative plaster work, and paint research to determine the original paint color.

Programming also will include case studies of successful house preservation efforts, the architecture of Princeton, a bus tour of historic houses in the vicinity and an all-day tour of historic sites in Monmouth County.

Spaces for workshops and tours are limited and early registration is urged by James C. Massey, Executive Director. Registration forms and information are available from HHAA, 1600 H Street, NW; Washington, DC 20006; telephone 202-673-4025.

WHO IS DOING WHAT IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The Association For Preservation Technology (APT) has issued a directory entitled "Who Is Doing What In Historic Preservation." The directory contains an extensive listing of over 1700 individuals and firms in the United States, Canada and other countries participating in the historic preservation of buildings, structures, landscapes, industrial sites and the decorative arts.

The directory is cross-referenced by "fields of interest" and "geographic location" of the members of APT. The 105 page, paper-back book may be obtained from the Association offices for \$10.00 - Non-members, or \$5.00 - members of APT. Please include .75 for mailing.

APT PUBLICATIONS
Box 2487, Station D
Ottawa, Ontario
KIP 5W6 CANADA

ADOLPH F. BANDELIER'S The Discovery of New Mexico Reprinted by Thistle Press

The Historical Society of New Mexico, through the generous donation of Jason W. Kellahin and his Thistle Press, is offering a reprint of Adolph F. Bandelier's THE DISCOVERY OF NEW MEXICO which appeared in the New Mexico Historical Review of 1929.

This article outlines and annotates events relating to Fray Marcos de Niza's 1540 entry into New Mexico. Aside from some suggested alterations in the route taken by the friar from Mexico to Zuni and a few changes in tribal or place name identifications, Bandelier's interpretations in this article, published 50 years ago, have survived historical inquiry more or less intact.

The limited number of 350 copies is being offered to members of the Society at \$2.70 per copy and to non-members at \$3.00, postage paid.

A.H.S.

THE BATTLE OF CIENGUILLA

Robert W. Frazer

The Battle of Cieneguilla was not a major engagement when considered in terms of the numbers involved on either side. It was, however, the most convincing defeat ever administered by Indians to the regular United States Army in New Mexico. When the regular army took over in August, 1848, very little was known officially about the Jicarilla Apaches. In 1846 Governor Charles Bent described them as indolent and cowardly, living principally by theft, and stated that they numbered "500 souls."¹ Apparently he considered them more an annoyance than a menace. His information was generally accepted and was repeated by the army and Indian service as late as 1850.

On several occasions in 1848 and '49 some Jicarilla leaders expressed a desire for peace with the Anglo Americans,² but their attitude changed, presumably as the result of an incident which took place in August, 1849. About forty Jicarilla warriors came into Las Vegas to trade and, according to a later claim, to make peace. Captain Henry B. Judd,³ Third Artillery, who commanded the Post of Las Vegas, was suspicious of their motives and ordered them seized. A running fight ensued in which at least fourteen Indians were killed. Francisco Chacon, who was regarded as the principal leader of the Jicarillas, said later that it was this unprovoked attack that turned the Indians against the Anglos generally and led them to seek revenge.⁴

In October, 1849, a group of Jicarillas and Mohuache Utes massacred the male members of the James M. White party near Point of Rocks on the Cimarron branch of the Santa Fe Trail and took the three female members captive. The following May, Jicarillas, again in conjunction with Mohuache Utes, attacked a party bringing mail from the States and in a running fight killed the ten men who comprised it.⁵

For the moment the Jicarillas were the most distrusted Indians in New Mexico. When Colonel George A. McCall inspected the department in July, 1850, he noted that though they were few in number they had lately "committed more murders on our people than all the others together." They were considered incorrigible and it was believed they would continue to rob and murder until they were "exterminated."⁶

The Jicarillas committed additional depredations in 1850, most of them involving the stealing of livestock. The army was more active in punishing them and on several occasions a number of the depredators were killed. By the beginning of 1851 some of the Jicarillas clearly wanted peace. Brevet Second Lieutenant Jonas P. Holliday,⁷ Second Dragoons, visited Chacon's camp near Manzano in March, 1851, and easily persuaded Chacon to go to Santa Fe to confer with Governor James S. Calhoun.⁸ Early in April Chacon and three subordinate chiefs met Calhoun and signed a document entitled "Treaty with the Apache Indians East of the Rio del Norte." The Indians agreed, among other things, to abstain from murders and depredations, to settle down within assigned limits, to cultivate the land for their own subsistence, and not to

come within fifty miles of any settlement or highway.⁹

Legally the treaty was not binding because it was never ratified. Despite this, the Indians were expected to abide by its terms. The treaty opened a period of almost three years during which the Jicarillas caused very little trouble. As relations improved so did official knowledge of the Jicarillas. It was concluded that there were four distinct bands, each under its own head man or chief. The band under Lobo Blanco was considered the most hostile while that led by Chacon was regarded as the best behaved. The total number of Jicarillas was still usually given as five hundred, even though the army had reported at least 120 killed in various actions by the end of 1850.¹⁰

The Indians had only the vaguest idea of the meaning of the treaty. Instead of leaving the vicinity of the settlements they continued to come in to trade. Major and Brevet Colonel John Munroe,¹¹ department commander, issued instructions that they be carefully watched but not molested as long as they bothered no one.¹² Second Lieutenant Orran Chapman,¹³ Second Dragoons, and Special Agent Benjamin Latz¹⁴ were sent to learn from Chacon why he was not abiding by the treaty. Chacon told them that his people were suffering from hunger and were making earthen pots to trade for food. If they were required to move out onto the plains they would starve and thus be forced to steal. Chapman did not believe the Indians constituted a menace where they were.¹⁵

The situation changed little during the ensuing year. Brevet Colonel Edwin Vose Summer,¹⁶ First Dragoons, took command of the department in July, 1851, and from month to month reported with almost monotonous regularity that the Jicarillas were quiet. Many of the Indians remained near the settlements, behaving peaceably but still viewed with some suspicion. Army officers and Indian agents who had contact with them described them as starving and very poor in material possessions. Game was scarce in their country and when they sent hunting parties after buffalo they were driven back by the more powerful plains tribes. The Indians manufactured pots and baskets and prepared a few hides and skins to barter for food, but the trade, at best, was insignificant. In the spring of 1852, at the urging of Indian Agent John Greiner,¹⁷ a few Jicarillas, notably Chacon's band, planted small plots of land.¹⁸

In May, Governor Calhoun, gravely ill, left Santa Fe for the States, only to die before he reached Missouri. Colonel Sumner took it upon himself to assume the governorship which, he insisted, also made him acting superintendent of Indian affairs for the territory.¹⁹ On July 1 he completed a new treaty, theoretically binding on all Apaches "living within the limits of the United States." None of the Jicarillas signed the treaty but two of its articles were important to them. One provided that the government would set up territorial limits for each Apache group. The other, that for faithful adherence to the treaty they would be given "such donations, presents, and im-

plements" as the government deemed proper.²⁰ This was the only treaty drawn up with the Apaches prior to the Civil War that was ratified by the United States Senate.

In September, 1852, William Carr Lane²¹ of St. Louis arrived in Santa Fe to become territorial governor. Greiner prepared an extensive report to acquaint him with the condition of Indian affairs. Of the Jicarillas he wrote:

as they are now almost in a starving condition, some means will have to be devised to keep them either from starving or stealing. When you consider that this single tribe of Indians have it in their power to cut off all communication between the Territory & the United States the importance of securing their good will — will be manifest.

He also told Lane something that may have contributed to his later difficulties. "The credit of the Indian Department is good and your drafts will command any amount of funds you may require."²²

Lane soon entered upon an ambitious program, designed to move all of the New Mexico Indians residing east of the Rio Grande and relocate them west of the river, where, hopefully, they would establish villages and support themselves by agriculture. Dr. Michael Steck,²³ newly arrived from Philadelphia, was placed in charge of the Jicarilla-Ute agency with instructions to carry out the removal of the Jicarillas.²⁴ Most of the Jicarillas were unwilling to participate but in February, 1853, he persuaded Chacon and his band to settle down. A site was selected on the Puerco River west of Abiquiu, containing, according to Steck, "tillable lands enough to make the whole Jicarilla Tribe of Indians prosperous & happy & . . . watered by never failing streams sufficient for its irrigation." Moreover, the surrounding mountains abounded in deer, elk, and bear. Three Spanish Americans were hired to assist and within a short time more than one hundred acres were cleared and planted in corn, wheat, pumpkins, squash, and melons.²⁵ The superintendency provided food, principally corn, to subsist the Indians until they could feed themselves.



Shee-zah-han-ten, Jicarilla Apache. A T.H. O'Sullivan photograph - 1874. Museum of New Mexico Collections.

Despite the apparent progress Lane's experiment was already in trouble. In Washington the inauguration of a new administration brought many changes in appointive offices. David Meriwether²⁶ of Kentucky, newly appointed ter-

ritorial governor, arrived in New Mexico in August with Brevet Brigadier General John Garland²⁷ who replaced the already departed Sumner. Dr. Michael Steck was another casualty of administrative change. Two new Indian agents were sent to New Mexico, Meriwether's son-in-law, Edmund A. Graves, and Kit Carson, who was in California at the time. Meriwether named Graves to fill the Jicarilla-Ute agency.

The new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, George W. Manypenny, disapproved of Lane's policies.²⁸ Lane had spent more for the contingent expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico than Congress had appropriated for the biennium 1852-53, leaving the superintendency some \$10,000 in debt.²⁹ When Grave visited the farm on the Puerco he found it in sorry condition. There would be very little to harvest. Although it was not a drought year, the Puerco was "dry for the first time within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants." The game which Steck had found in abundance was rapidly disappearing.³⁰ Meriwether considered Lane's policies extravagant and of doubtful success. He instructed his agents to reduce gradually, then discontinue entirely the amount of food issued at the farms.³¹

When the Jicarillas on the Puerco learned that they would no longer be fed they could not understand why they were denied the subsistence to which they had so quickly become accustomed. They believed that the government had broken faith with them and, understandably, were uneasy and dissatisfied.³² As early as September Jicarillas ran off some sixty head of government horses and mules from the neighborhood of Fort Union. Troops pursued them and recovered some of the animals but it was feared that the incident presaged a new outbreak of Apache and Ute violence.³³

Kit Carson returned from California, arriving in Taos on Christmas day. He accepted the appointment as Indian agent which had awaited him since the previous summer and entered on his duties on January 9, 1854.³⁴ Meriwether placed him in charge of the Jicarilla-Ute agency and sent Graves to fill the southern Apache agency. Both the military and Indian departments continued to predict renewed Jicarilla hostilities. That the fears were justified was evident in March when there was a complete breakdown of the peace.

Late in February Jicarillas stole three head of cattle near Barclay's Fort.³⁵ Second Lieutenant David Bell,³⁶ Second Dragoons, was instructed to take all the effectively mounted men of his company and conduct a scout down the Canadian River. He was to endeavor to seize a party of Jicarillas or Utes, compel the surrender of the thieves, whip them, and obtain the equivalent of the stolen cattle in ponies.³⁷

On March 5 Bell came upon a party of Jicarillas, later said to number twenty-four warriors. His command consisted of twenty-nine men and two other commissioned officers. After an inconclusive talk in which the Indians refused to accede to anything, fighting broke out. In the brief action five Indians were killed, including Chief Lobo Blanco, considered the most recalcitrant of the Jicarillas. Bell's force lost two killed, one by an arrow and one by a spear thrust, and four wounded. The

(Continued on page 4) ☞ 3

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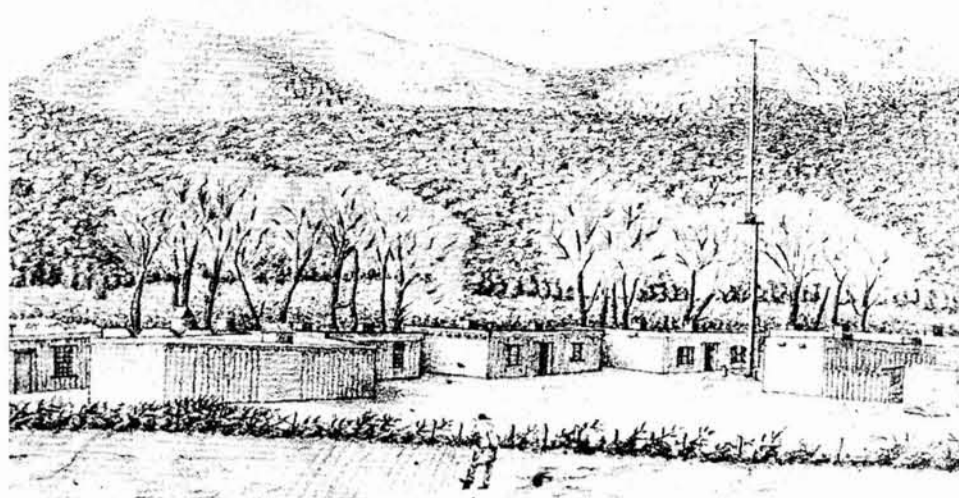
dead were buried and the command turned back toward Fort Union. On the morning of the 7th, near Ocate Creek, Bell encountered the supervisor of the government grazing camp in Red River Canyon who informed him that the previous day Jicarillas had killed a herdsman and run off several hundred cattle.³⁸

There was general relief when the result of Bell's expedition was known. The *Santa Fe Weekly Gazette* proclaimed that Lobo's small band "had caused more trouble, for the last three or four years, than all the other Indians in the Territory," and foresaw better days as a result of his demise.³⁹ Meriwether incorrectly prophesied that the chastisement administered by Bell would keep the Jicarillas quiet for some time, "particularly as Lobo... was among the slain."⁴⁰ Lieutenant Colonel Philip St. George Cook,⁴¹ Second Dragoons, who commanded Fort Union at the time, assumed more accurately that even though Lobo's band had been "rather isolated and independent" the engagement would bring open warfare with some of the Jicarillas and, perhaps, the Utes.⁴²

In anticipation of further hostile acts General Garland ordered Cooke to be ready to move from Fort Union against any Indians who misbehaved.⁴³ As yet only small parties of Jicarillas had committed depredations and there had been no indication of unified unrest. Particularly encouraging was the fact that Chacon and his band, even though they were the most affected by the termination of Lane's program, had remained quiet. Governor Meriwether wrote, "I do not anticipate any further difficulty as the whole tribe cannot muster over one hundred warriors and Chacon with a portion of the band was absent and will not participate with the others."⁴⁴ Content that the situation would remain calm, he departed for the East on March 20, 1854, leaving Territorial Secretary William S. Messervy as acting governor.⁴⁵

Five days later Kit Carson conferred with eight Jicarillas, two of them chiefs, at Cantonment Burgwin. The Indians insisted that they had not been involved in any of the recent depredations. Their band, consisting of one hundred lodges, had moved from east of the mountains and was encamped near Picuris Pueblo where the women were engaged in making pots. Carson recommended that a special agent be appointed to reside with them and that they be provided with enough to eat to keep them quiet.⁴⁶ Messervy at once instructed Carson to go to Picuris and authorized him to distribute up to twenty fanegas (2,800 pounds) of corn or wheat per week at a cost of not more than \$3.00 per fanega.⁴⁷ At the same time he ordered Special Agent Lafayette Head⁴⁸ to go to Picuris and keep a close watch over the Indians.⁴⁹

Messervy was not sanguine. He noted, somewhat inaccurately, that except for the recent engagement with Lieutenant Bell, the Jicarillas had been almost uniformly victorious in their encounters with United States troops. One-third of the tribe could be considered hostile while the remainder professed a friendship and "threw themselves on the protection of (the) superintendency." This was all the more embarrassing, for the superintendency was entirely without funds and under orders not to go further into debt.⁵⁰



Cantonment Burgwin, as drawn by Major William W. Anderson - 1857.

Actually the situation was already out of control. On the morning of March 29, before either Carson or Head had started for Picuris, Major George A.H. Blake,⁵¹ First Dragoons, commanding Cantonment Burgwin, learned that the Jicarillas had broken up their camp and were moving west down the Rio Pueblo valley. He immediately ordered First Lieutenant John W. Davidson,⁵² with sixty men of companies F and I, First Dragoons, to take up the trail, observe and control the Indians, but not to bring on a fight if it could be avoided.⁵³ Aside from Davidson the only commissioned officer with the detachment was Assistant Surgeon David L. Magruder.⁵⁴

Davidson left Cantonment Burgwin on the evening of March 29. He moved south to the Rio Pueblo then turned west to the Rio Peñasco and down the valley of that stream, marching throughout the night. At some point, not exactly determinable, the troops left the Peñasco and followed the Indian trail across the mountains north of the stream into Agua Caliente Cañon.⁵⁵ At about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 30th they came up with the Indians near the village of Cieneguilla (now Pilar), some three miles above the mouth of the cañon. The Indians were encamped south of and above the cañon floor on a steep ridge of what is sometimes called the Embudo Mountains.⁵⁶ They held a position on the side and top of the ridge while the troops were on the bank of the stream below. According to Davidson, "the Apaches immediately sounded the war whoop" and showed a disposition to fight. It was impossible to attack them on horseback, particularly on animals that had already covered more than thirty miles. Hence, Davidson dismounted his men and placed the horses some distance in the rear under guard.

With the balance of his command, about fifty men, Davidson charged up the ridge, forcing the Indians to fall back. They rallied at once and drove the troops down to the cañon floor. Davidson lost five men killed in the initial action. The Indians were armed with guns, bows, and spears and took full advantage of the concealment provided by trees and brush. In an engagement that lasted for almost three hours they held the initiative, attacking Davidson's command no less than seven times. More than once the troops were nearly surrounded and caught in a crossfire, and at one point the Indians almost captured the dragoon mounts, only to be repulsed at the last moment. Magruder realized the exhausted condition of the men and urged Davidson to break off the engagement, which he did, though reluctantly. The Indians followed the retreating troops for some distance, pressing so hard that

several times the men had to drive them back. When Davidson approached the Taos road the Indians withdrew. With his wounded he reached Taos before nightfall. The dead were left where they fell.

Davidson's command had suffered severely. Major Blake initially reported thirty-five to forty dead and General Garland stated that there were only seventeen survivors, most of them wounded. These were initial reports, written before the facts were known, and were soon rectified. Davidson's own report clearly stated the number of dead, twenty-two, and wounded, twenty-three, and the *Gazette* listed both categories by name. Total casualties were forty-five, almost 75 per cent of the force involved, not an insignificant number. Both officers were among the wounded, Davidson, painfully but not seriously, by an arrow in the shoulder, and Dr. Magruder in the hand and heel. Forty-five horses had been killed or otherwise lost.

As soon as Major Blake learned of the battle he left for the scene with twenty dragoons, all the men he could mount, and a small party of volunteers from Taos and Taos Pueblo. They recovered the bodies of the dead soldiers, none of whom had been scalped, and took them to Taos where they were buried. The bodies of nine dead Indians were buried in the field.

The number of Indians killed and wounded was never accurately ascertained. At first Davidson reported that "not less than fifty to sixty Indians (were) killed in the fight, and a good many wounded." He soon reduced the number killed to thirty to forty.⁵⁷ His original figure was probably more accurate. In October, almost seven months after the battle, Chacon told Governor Meriwether that about fifty Indians were killed, including one chief.⁵⁸

Davidson estimated that "upwards of three hundred Apache and Ute warriors" had opposed him in the battle. Blake reduced the number to two hundred and fifty and Garland accepted Blake's figure. In either case it is clear that a large number of Indians had joined those who had been at Picuris. It was believed that Chacon's band had not taken part in the engagement but all contemporary accounts stated that Ute warriors had participated.

Some time after the battle occurred the claim was made that Davidson's command had been ambushed, even that the Indians had planned an ambush from the time they left Picuris. It has also been suggested that Davidson's "reputation fares better" if he were ambushed than if he ordered the attack.⁵⁹ Actually, none of the contemporary accounts mentioned an ambush and Davidson stated

specifically, "there was but one thing to do. I dismounted my command, and attacked their camp."⁶⁰

Various reasons were advanced to explain why the Jicarillas abandoned their pacific attitude to engage in hostilities with the army. Their near-destitute condition had long been recognized. From Calhoun to Messervy every superintendent, acting superintendent, and Indian agent who had anything to do with them had warned that they must either starve, steal, or be fed by the government. Many army officers concurred.

After he returned to New Mexico Governor Meriwether commented on the battle. By implication, he considered Lane's policies responsible. Had those policies been followed "and the Indians permitted to remain in idleness whilst they were fed, and their farms cultivated at the cost of the government," he was "confident that no hostilities would have occurred." Meriwether had found it impossible to explain to the Jicarillas that the policies had been rejected in Washington; hence, they blamed him personally when the distribution of food ceased. As a result the Indians turned first to theft, then to war.⁶¹ This, of course, does not explain why Chacon's band remained quiet while other, less affected bands did not.

Messervy blamed the nature of the Indians themselves. A month after the battle he wrote, the hands of the Jicarillas "have been against every tribe, and every people, with whom they have had intercourse. The number they have murdered, exceed the present number of their Band; for years they have paralyzed the industry of the northern part of the Territory." He warned that if they were not severely chastized they would continue to murder and pillage and other tribes would be encouraged to emulate them.⁶²

Kit Carson suggested that the battle was largely a matter of opportunism. The Indians expected to be followed and selected a good defensive position. They invited a fight only when they saw that Davidson's command was so small that their own success seemed probable.⁶³

Immediately after the battle Messervy issued a proclamation stating that "the tribe of Indians known as the Jicarilla Apaches, have made war upon, and commenced hostilities against, the government of the United States" and called up a number of territorial militia units.⁶⁴ General Garland promptly ordered troops into the field to chastise the Indians.⁶⁵ Chacon's band was soon drawn into the fighting but, after participating briefly, withdrew to the San Juan River country and announced that it wanted peace.⁶⁶

Hostilities continued for about a year and a half. In August, 1855, Meriwether completed separate treaties with the Jicarillas and Mohuache Utes. The Jicarillas were assigned a tract of land north of the Chama River of about two hundred and fifty square miles. The Indians, Meriwether said, were "in the most abject and destitute condition imaginable," possessing few horses and little clothing. He estimated that their total number did not exceed three hundred souls and they admitted that they had lost about one hundred and forty of their people since the fighting began.⁶⁷ The following month General Garland reported that the Jicarillas had moved to the area set aside for them and, for the moment, all of the In-

(Continued on page 5) ☞

Battle of Cieneguilla

(continued from page 4)

dians in the territory were at peace.⁶⁸

There was a final postscript to the Battle of Cieneguilla. As soon as he learned of the battle and on the basis of scant information, Garland commended Lieutenant Davidson. "The troops," he wrote, "displayed a gallantry seldom equaled in this, or any other country, and . . . Lieutenant Davidson, has given evidence of a soldiership in the highest degree creditable to him."⁶⁹ The *Santa Fe Weekly Gazette* spoke highly of the bravery of both Davidson and the Apaches:

This was one of the severest battles that ever took place between American troops and the Indians, and our losses much greater, in proportion to the numbers engaged. The Apaches fought with a bravery almost unprecedented, and we are well convinced that nothing but the stubborn valor of Lieut. Davidson and his men, saved the command from complete destruction.⁷⁰

Despite the general praise there was also an undercurrent of criticism. In January, 1856, almost two years after the battle, Davidson was ordered to appear before a court of inquiry. The court convened on February 4 and met for four days. Davidson was found to be "completely blameless" for his conduct of the battle.⁷¹

R.W.F.

Footnotes:

¹Bent to William Medill, November 10, 1846, in Annie H. Abel, ed., *Official Correspondence of James S. Calhoun* (Washington, 1915), pp. 6, 8.

²See Williams to Beall, December 4, 1848; Washington to Jones, February 3, 1849, RG 94, Records of the Office of the Adjutant General (OAG) Letters Received (LR).

³Judd, a native of Connecticut, graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1839.

⁴Judd to Dickerson, August 16, 1849, RG 94, OAG, LR; *Santa Fe Weekly Gazette*, November 27, 1852.

⁵*Missouri Republican*, December 10, 1849; December 15, 1849; June 21, 1850.

⁶McCall to Crawford, July 15, 1850, in Robert W. Frazer, *New Mexico in 1850: A Military View* (Norman, 1968), pp. 104-105.

⁷Holliday, a native of New York, graduated from the Military Academy in 1850.

⁸Calhoun, New Mexico's first Indian agent, arrived in Santa Fe in July, 1849. In March, 1851, he became New Mexico's first territorial governor and, as such, superintendent of Indian affairs. Calhoun, who referred to himself as a native of Georgia, was appointed by President Zachary Taylor. Abel, ed., *Official Correspondence*, pp. xi-xii.

⁹*Ibid.*, pp. 314-16.

¹⁰Chapman to Alexander, May 4, 1851, RG 94, OAG, LR.

¹¹Munroe, a native of Scotland, graduated from the Military Academy in 1814.

¹²McLaws to Chapman, April 18, 1851, RG 94, OAG, LR.

¹³Chapman, a native of New York, graduated from the Military Academy in 1846.

¹⁴Latz, a native of Poland, was "something over forty years of age" when he died in 1864. He came to New Mexico as a volunteer soldier during the Mexican War. *Santa Fe New Mexican*, June 17, 1864.

¹⁵Chapman to Alexander, May 4, 1851, RG 94, OAG, LR.

¹⁶Sumner, a native of Massachusetts, entered the regular army as a first lieutenant, infantry, in 1819. He was in New Mexico with General Stephen Watts Kearny in 1846 and in 1848 was appointed lieutenant colonel, First Dragoons.

¹⁷Greiner was born in Philadelphia but moved to Ohio as a boy. He was appointed Indian agent in 1851, arriving in Santa Fe in July.

¹⁸Greiner to Lea, April 30, 1852, Abel, ed.,

"The Journal of John Greiner," *Old Santa Fe*, III (July, 1916), 202-203.

¹⁹Sumner to Jones, May 8, 1852, RG 98, Records of United States Army Commands (USAC). Department of New Mexico (DNM), Letters Sent (LS): Greiner to Lea, July 31, 1852, RG 75, Records of the Office of Indian Affairs (OIA), LR, New Mexico Superintendency (NMS).

²⁰"Treaty with the Apaches, 1852," in Anonymous, *Apache Indians*, VII, *Jicarilla Apache Tribes: Historical Materials, 1540-1887* (New York and London, 1974), 108-112.

²¹Lane was born in 1789 in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania but did not finish his training. Later he was given a diploma to practice medicine by the Indiana state medical board. In 1823 he became the first mayor of St. Louis and held the office for several terms. William G.B. Carson, ed., "William Carr Lane, Diary," *NMHR*, XXX-IX (July, 1964), 183-85.

²²Greiner to Lane, n.d., RG 75, OIA, LR, NMS.

²³Steck, a native of Pennsylvania, was a medical doctor by training. He arrived in New Mexico in the fall of 1852 to serve as Indian agent. He was removed in 1853 but reappointed in 1854 and held the position of Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico from 1863 to 1865.

²⁴Lane to Lea, January 11, 1853; February 24, 1853, RG 75, OIA, LR, NMS.

²⁵Steck to Lane, May 20, 1853, *ibid.* Steck later reported that the farm had about 150 acres under cultivation. Abel, ed., "Indian Affairs in New Mexico under the Administration of William Carr Lane. From the Journal of John Ward," *NMHR* (April, 1841), 348. Another farm was opened near Santa Rita Copper Mines for the western Apaches. More than eight hundred Indians gathered there and were fed by the government.

²⁶Meriwether, whose home was in Louisville, Kentucky, had made an unsuccessful attempt to engage in trade in Santa Fe in 1819 and was imprisoned for about a month by the Spanish authorities. See David Meriwether, *My Life in the Mountains and on the Plains*, Robert A. Griffin, ed. (Norman, 1965), pp. 82-103.

²⁷Garland, a native of Virginia, entered the army in 1813 as a first lieutenant, 35th Infantry. He became colonel, 8th Infantry, in 1849. He commanded the Department of New Mexico until September, 1858.

²⁸Lane to Manypenny, May 30, 1853, RG 75, OIA, LR, NMS.

²⁹Estimate of deficiencies in appropriations for the contingent expenses, August 31, 1853, *ibid.*

³⁰Graves to Meriwether, August 31, 1853, *ibid.*

³¹Meriwether to Manypenny, August 31, 1853, *ibid.*

³²*Santa Fe Weekly Gazette*, December 31, 1853.

³³*Ibid.*, September 24, 1853.

³⁴Meriwether to Manypenny, January 9, 1854, RG 75, OIA, LR, NMS; Harvy L. Carter, ed., *'Dear Old Kit'* (Norman, 1968), pp. 133-34.

³⁵*Santa Fe Weekly Gazette*, February 25, 1854.

³⁶Bell, a native of Ohio, graduated from the Military Academy in 1851.

³⁷Cooke to Bell, March 1, 1854, RG 94, OAG, LR.

³⁸Bell to Cooke, March 7, 1853 (1854); Garland to Thomas, March 29, 1854, *ibid.*

³⁹March 25, 1854.

⁴⁰Meriwether to Manypenny, March 17, 1854, RG 75, OIA, LR, NMS.

⁴¹Cooke, a native of Virginia, graduated from the Military Academy in 1827.

⁴²Cooke to Nichols, March 8, 1854, RG 94, OAG, LR.

⁴³SO No. 15, March 12, 1854, RG 98, USAC, Special Orders, DNM.

⁴⁴Meriwether to Manypenny, March 17, 1854, RG 75, OIA, LR, NMS.

⁴⁵Entry, March 27, 1854, RG 59, State Department, Territorial Papers, NM. Messervy, a native of Massachusetts, migrated to St. Louis in 1834 and entered the Santa Fe trade in 1839. He had resided in Santa Fe for a number of years.

⁴⁶Carson to Messervy, March 27, 1854, RG 75, OIA, LR, NMS.

⁴⁷At this time the army paid \$3.50 per fanega for corn delivered under contract at Fort Union. See RG 92, Records of the Office

The Albuquerque Museum History Symposium Essay Contest

"NEW TOWN 1880-1912"

PURPOSE:

To stimulate interest and research into the railroad boom era of Albuquerque history between 1890 and 1912. The symposium is planned to coincide with the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the railroad in Albuquerque, celebrated April 22, 1880.

FORM:

Double-spaced typed paper, maximum of 15 pages in length, on any aspect of New Albuquerque history between 1880 and 1912. The subject areas may include, but are not limited to:

The Railroad(s) in Albuquerque
Ethnic Groups
Notable Personalities and Businesses
Architecture
Urban Geography
Mercantile/Wholesale Trade
Social Life and Recreation
Education: Public, Private and Parochial
City Government
Agriculture: Market Gardens
Sanitariums and the Health Industry

JUDGING:

Papers will be read by Byron A. Johnson, Curator of History, Albuquerque Museum, and Dr. Charles Biebel, Assistant Professor, American Studies, University of New Mexico. Selections will be based on originality, contribution to knowledge of the era, and accuracy. The best eight (8) papers will be selected, and the winners will be awarded \$50.00 honoraria for presenting their papers at one of two public sessions on April 26 and May 3, 1980. Opinion of the selection committee is final.

HOW TO ENTER:

Anyone except judges, their families, and members of the museum history division may enter. Students, particularly on a high school and undergraduate level, are encouraged to participate. Entries must be sent to Byron A. Johnson, Albuquerque Museum, P.O. Box 1293, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103, no later than noon, April 1, 1980. Winners will be notified by April 14, 1980.

Papers submitted will be placed in a special public archive at the Albuquerque Museum, and thus cannot be returned.

Name, address and phone number must be attached to all entries.

of the Quartermaster General, Register of Contracts.

⁴⁸Head, a native of Missouri, was a merchant at Abiquiu. In the spring of 1854 he moved to the Conejos River in the present Colorado. He served in the New Mexico Territorial Legislature, 1856-58.

⁴⁹Messervy to Carson, March 29, 1854, RG 75, OIA, LR, NMS.

⁵⁰Messervy to Manypenny, March 31, 1854, *ibid.*

⁵¹Blake, a native of Pennsylvania, entered the regular army as a second lieutenant, Second Dragoons, in 1836.

⁵²Davidson, a native of Virginia, graduated from the Military Academy in 1845. He first came to New Mexico with General Kearny in 1846, going on to California with Kearny. He later served in New Mexico from 1853 to 1848. Homer K. Davidson, *Black Jack Davidson, A Cavalry Commander on the Western Frontier*, pp. 257-59.

⁵³Blake to Nichols, March 30, 1854, RG 94, OAG, LR.

⁵⁴Magruder, a native of Maryland, entered the army as an assistant surgeon in February, 1850.

⁵⁵Agua Caliente Cañon debouches into the Rio Grande just above Pilar.

⁵⁶The name does not appear on the Geological Survey Map, Velarde, New Mexico, sheet, 1957.

⁵⁷The account of the engagement is based on Davidson to Blake, April 1, 1854; Blake to Nichols, March 30, 1854; Garland to Thomas, April 1, 1854, RG 94, OAG, LR; *Santa Fe Weekly Gazette*, April 15, 1854; and Carter,

ed., *'Dear Old Kit'*, pp. 134-35. Davidson's report is disappointingly brief. The most extensive account is in the *Gazette*.

⁵⁸*Santa Fe Weekly Gazette*, October 28, 1854.

⁵⁹Morris F. Taylor, "Campaigns against the Jicarilla Apaches, 1854," *NMHR*, XLIV (October, 1969), 277.

⁶⁰Davidson to Blake, April 1, 1854, RG 94, OAG, LR.

⁶¹Meriwether to Manypenny, September 1, 1854, RG 75, OIA, LR, NMS.

⁶²Messervy to Manypenny, April 29, 1854, *ibid.*

⁶³Carter, ed., *'Dear Old Kit'* p. 134.

⁶⁴Messervy, *Proclamation*, April 10, 1854, Executive Records, NMSA.

⁶⁵SO No. 21, April 1, 1854; SO No. 23, April 14, 1854, RG 98, USAC, Special Orders, DNM, Nichols to Cooke, April 1, 1854, *ibid.*, Fort Union, LR.

⁶⁶Meriwether to Manypenny, August 31, 1854; RG 75, OIA, LR, NMS.

⁶⁷Jicarilla Treaty, September 12, 1855, In Anonymous, *Apache Indians*, VII, 168-172; Meriwether to Manypenny, September 15, 1855, RG 75, OIA, LR, NMS.

⁶⁸Garland to Thomas, September 30, 1855, RG 94, OAG, LR.

⁶⁹Garland to Thomas, April 1, 1854, *ibid.*

⁷⁰April 15, 1854.

⁷¹Davidson, *Black Jack Davidson*, p. 79; James A. Bennett, *Forts and Forays: A Dragoon in New Mexico, 1850-1856* (Albuquerque, 1948), pp. 79-80.

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HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO PROPOSES AMMENDMENT TO IT'S BYLAWS

The current By-Laws of the Historical Society of New Mexico require an annual audit to be performed by a Certified Public Account. While this requirement has much merit, it does in fact place a financial burden upon the limited funds of your Society. The books of the Society are not so large or complicated that three or four members cannot perform this annual task. Accordingly, your Board of Directors asks your approval at the annual meeting in Roswell of the following By-Law change.

Present: Article XI - Audit

The fiscal affairs of the Society for

each accounting year shall be audited by a firm of Certified Public Accounts.

Suggested: Article XI - Audit

The fiscal affairs of the Society for each accounting year shall be audited by a Committee of Three persons from the membership of the Board of Directors as appointed by the President following the first month of each calender year.

Their report shall be rendered to the assembled members at the Annual Business Meeting in the next calendar year, following that of the audit.

sional building. But federal and local tax structures, the short sighted designers of Urban Renewal and inter-city freeways, stringent building codes, stupid zoning regulations and federal housing programs have all combined to destroy thousands of America's old, and often better designed, office buildings, neighborhood residential districts, hotels and whole urban environments.

On top of these years of industrial and urban waste steps our friends, the greedy OPEC nations. The subsequent energy crisis may well be our own natioanl salvation. We must begin to reuse what we have, from beer cans to whole cities. Downtown Boston is, once again, becoming vital, exciting and throbbing with life. Even Albuquerque is finally talking of downtown revitalization. Although corporate greed and city government stupidity allowed the best buildings to be destroyed for such exciting new uses as parking lots and a poorly design-

ed underground shopping center, it is not too late for Albuquerque; there is something left around which to build a new city center.

To demonstrate the economically profitable and the environmentally positive attributes of historic preservation, adapative reuse and the renewing of whole neighborhoods, the constructive involvement of 71 business is documented in *Business and Preservation*. The book is divided into three major sections: "Recycled Buildings", "Community Revitalization" and "General Preservation Support". The businesses range from the locally owned enterprise to the corporate giant. The projects vary widely in scope and purpose. Two late 19th century residences in Des Moines, Iowa are recycled into fashionable clothing shops; the imposing Van Rensselaer Mansion in Philadelphia becomes a branch of the Design Research stores; 140 acres of a blighted urban residential area in St. Louis undergoes revitalization; restoration is begun on a four block segment of Market Street in Corning, N.Y.; funding is provided for the recordation of historic structures in Benicia, California.

The *Introduction* contains a good, concise summary of the Federal support programs and notes several of the state or local incentive programs. It fails to note, however, that New Mexico was the first state to offer a property tax credit for monies expended on preservation and restoration of state registered historic properties (the Cultural Properties Act of 1969).

Business and Preservation is well written; the 71 ease histories are presented succintly. The book is designed to inspire other businesses to get-into-the-act. I hope that it succeeds; the combined role of federal incentives and corporate

Narrow Gauge Railroad Momentos for Sale at Conference

A variety of momentoes of the Narrow Gauge Railroad Association, the "volunteers", will be sold by the Historical Society of New Mexico at its annual meeting in Roswell.

The NGRRA was one of the important organizations in the movement to save a portion of the Denver & Rio Grande Western narrow gauge railroad in northern New Mexico and southern Colorado. They, and others, successfully lobbied the state legislatures to purchase the portion of the railroad from Chama, N.M. to Antonito, Colo., now known as the Cumbres & Tolec Scenic Railroad. The members of the NGRRA were equally important in the early operations of the C&TSRR, serving as car attendants on running days and restoring some of the historic equipment.

In 1979 the NGRRA closed up shop and turned over all their assets records to the Historical Society of New Mexico. Among those assets were publications and various artifacts representative of their interests and activities, such as shoulder patches, license plates, photographs, and replicas of locomotive builders plates. (see photo) Builder's of all kinds of



machinery usually affix an identifying metal plate to each machine to let the world know their identity. It was, and is, a form of publicity. Railroad locomotives, especially of the steam era, were so labeled. The NGRRA had cast-iron replicas made of the plates of each of the locomotive located on the C&TSRR. They are exact reproductions and, as such, qualify as interesting and valuable railroad souvenirs.

See these and other items of the NGRRA at the Society's sale table during the annual conference at the Roswell Inn. The dates are May 18, 19, 20, 1980.

financial support holds immense prospects for the well being of our nation. JPC

Book Reviews

BUSINESS AND PRESERVATION, by Raynor M. Warner, Sibyl McCormac Groff and Ranne P. Warner with Sandi Weiss. Editor: Frank Stella, published by *INFORM, Inc.* Softcover \$14.00, hardcover \$22.00.

As the opening sentences of the *Preface* state: "This book could not have been written ten years ago, and it would not have been written five years ago. It expresses a truth become tolerable." It seems that a commitment to historic preservation of the built environment has become, perhaps not philosophically popular, for our large or small corporations economically sound, tax-deductable and a P.R. investment. "... *INFORM* found that at most of the seventeen reuse projects profiled, the costs ran from 30 to 40 percent less than replacement new construction." And "Probably the most consistently cited benefit among all of the projects surveyed is that of enhanced image." Whatever the underlying insentive, the results do benefit our own generation, but, more importantly, our succeeding generations.

Except when I must order a load of fuel oil for heating my house, or I am faced with the latest Public Service Company electrical bill, I often cheer the spiraling costs of energy and the out-of-sight prices for basic building materials. They make recycling of old buildings and run down neighborhoods attractive to financial institutions and corporate giants.

Many historical societies, a few architects and interior designers, and dozens of little-old-ladies-in-tennis-shoes have been pleading the cause of historical preservation for years and have, thereby, saved an occa-

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