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DE NUEVO MÉXICO

ELEANOR BURNHAM ADAMS



Eleanor Adams, with her 1990 Historical Society of New Mexico Board of Directors Award.

One of New Mexico's most distinguished historians, Eleanor Burnham Adams died at Norwell, Mass. on January 15. She was eighty-five. A retired professor from the University of New Mexico, Miss Adams also served for more than ten years as editor of the *New Mexico Historical Review*. During her tenure at the *Review*, she maintained the tradition of superior scholarship originated by her predecessors, Lansing B. Bloom and Frank D. Reeve. Miss Adams was also author or co-author of many important books and articles concerning the history of colonial Mexico and the American Southwest.

Born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1910, Miss Adams attended the Cambridge Latin School, and graduated cum laude from Radcliffe College in 1931. Subsequently, she pursued graduate studies in Spain at the Centro de Estudios Históricos and at the University of Madrid, specializing in sixteenth-century Italian and Spanish literature. At the same time, she also developed strong interests in art, music, and modern dance.

After returning to the United States, she began her life's work as a historian in 1934 with the Division of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution based in the Peabody Museum at Harvard University. As a Carnegie researcher, Miss Adams came to the University of New Mexico in 1939 and remained there for the next decade. For a year, she served as curator of Hispanic manuscripts at the prestigious Bancroft Library of the University of California at Berkeley.

She returned to the University of New Mexico in 1951 as Research Professor-at-Large for the next twenty-four years until her retirement in 1975. During her long tenure at UNM, she continued the scholarly partnership begun at Carnegie with Professor France W. Scholes, a collaboration that resulted in publication of a series of important works regarding the Yucatán. Throughout her long career, Miss Adams devoted herself to meticulous research and critical interpretation of documentary sources. Professor Richard E. Greenleaf, a long-time colleague, has described her translations as "works of art, literate and erudite, and annotated with precision." Her publications in New Mexico history include *Bishop Tamarón's Visitation of New Mexico, 1760*, and, with Fray Angelico Chávez, the magisterial *Missions of New Mexico, 1776: A Description by Fray Francisco Atanasio Domínguez*.

In 1984, Tulane University conferred the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters on Miss Adams in recognition of her role in developing historical studies in the United States. Other honors have included an Award of Merit from the Association of State and Local History in 1973, the New Mexico Governor's Award of Honor for Historic Preservation in 1984, and the Historical Society of New Mexico's Board of Directors Award for a lifetime of distinguished achievement in 1990.

When Tulane's president, Eamon M. Kelly, presented the honorary degree to Miss Adams, his introductory remarks included the following words:

Your meticulous research and lucid writing have shed light on the complexities of Colonial Mexican and Southwest American History, and your numerous published works have played a central role in the development of an entire academic specialty . . . Because you chose a life of the mind and a life dedicated to sharing what you have learned, your wealth of knowledge, keen curiosity, and love of your subject have benefited generations of historians. Indeed, we owe you a debt of gratitude for the rich legacy you have provided American scholarship.

Without doubt, President Kelly spoke for all of us who have come under the influence of Eleanor Adams. —J.B.

The Bosque Redondo Memorial

by Dorothy R. Parker

Associate Professor of History
Eastern New Mexico University

If you have had occasion to drive west on Highway 60-84 from Melrose in recent years, and if you are familiar with 19th century New Mexico history, you may have been struck as you approached Ft. Sumner by the absence of any mention of the nearby Bosque Redondo. Numerous billboards and highway signs direct the traveler to the "real" grave of Billy the Kid and the privately owned museum nearby that displays artifacts of the late 1800s, but few outsiders who drive through the area are given a clue about another event that has been overshadowed in the public mind by Billy Bonney and lost through public indifference.

The fact is that, during the Civil War, about 8,000 Navajos and 400 Mescalero Apaches were interred at a site on the Pecos River called the Bosque Redondo. Nearby Ft. Sumner was established at that time to accommodate the soldiers who were assigned to make sure the Indians stayed there. Col. Kit Carson, who had carried out Col. Carleton's orders to capture the Indians and force them to walk 350 miles across the Territory, was briefly in charge of the fort. The Apaches gradually disappeared from

the encampment, but the more numerous Navajos, who were much farther from their homeland, stayed at the Bosque for four years under increasingly impossible conditions. Finally, in 1868, General William Tecumseh Sherman negotiated a treaty whereby they were allowed to return home.

Now, almost one hundred and thirty years later, with the blessing of Apache and Navajo leaders, a Memorial is being planned to commemorate the so-called "Long Walk" and the years of imprisonment. In 1993 the New Mexico State Legislature went on record in support of such a memorial, after it received the endorsement of Mescalero Apache President Wendell Chino and Navajo Nation President Peteson Zah. Both tribes and the town of Ft. Sumner will be working with the New Mexico State Monuments Division to erect the memorial and a much-expanded exhibition center as part of the planned expansion of Fort Sumner State Monument.

The long-term success of these plans will depend largely on funding, of course. If you are interested in helping with this project, send your donation for the Bosque Redondo Memorial to Project Director, Museum of New Mexico, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087.—DRP

Book Treasures In Portales

by Dorothy R. Parker

Two relatively unknown collections of books that may be of interest to many readers in New Mexico are housed at Eastern New Mexico University, on the eastern side of the state in Portales. Shelves in the user-friendly Special Collections area on the second floor of Golden Library are two very different collections of primary and secondary materials.

The most unique collection at the library is devoted to science fiction. Named for Jack Williamson, the very prolific and highly regarded author of over forty novels in that genre, the collection contains about 15,000 hardcover volumes and 11,000 pulps. Williamson himself lives in Portales and has donated his papers, all fifty-plus cubic feet of them to the university. Although he is now professor emeritus, he still collaborates in teaching an annual creative writing course in science fiction.

The other extensive collection contains books and stand-up files pertaining to New Mexico and the Southwest, some of which are increasingly hard to find elsewhere. For instance, there is a volume by George C. Street, published in 1883, entitled *Che! Wah! Wah!, or, the modern Montezumas in Mexico*. This is a fascinating first-hand account of young men riding the train (which of course in

1880 was entirely new to the area) from Chicago to Ciudad Chihuahua.

Another rare holding is the thirty-two volumes (!) by J. Evetts Haley, who wrote of his experiences as a cowboy on many of the large ranches, including the Bell Ranch, of the Llano Estacado. Many of these volumes are autographed. There are also twenty-one volumes of the poetry and selected works of Witter Bynner, some of which are annotated by the author.

Also of interest is an oral history project begun by students of history professor Dr. Robert Matheny in 1972 to preserve the recollections of farmers and ranchers who settled eastern New Mexico in the early 1900s. Some of the interviews have been transcribed, and most are available in some form for research by interested persons.

The Special Collections Department at Eastern New Mexico University can be accessed through Interlibrary Loan. It is under the expert supervision of librarian Gene Bundy, who is himself a most enthusiastic reader and knowledgeable guide to these literary treasures. The Director of Golden Library is Dr. Edwin Dowlin. For further information, call Special Collections 505-562-2636 or Golden Library 505-562-2624.

—DRP

See you in Las Vegas, New Mexico for the Annual Conference of
The Historical Society of New Mexico — April 18 - 20, 1996

WHO DONE IT? (And did Bishop Lamy say it was o.k.?)

by E. Donald Kaye

How did the ruins of the Spanish church at Pecos become ruins? The post Pueblo Revolt church, the ruins of which we can see today at Pecos National Historical Park, was one of the many New Mexico churches built of adobe. It had the usual thick walls and a roof composed of beams (vigas) on top of which were aspen or cedar latillas. On top, no doubt, was two feet or more of earth. A building of this sort can last for hundreds of years if properly cared for, but for only a few years if not. If the roof is removed, the building will melt, for it is only mud and even in the arid southwest, the rain will melt the walls away. If people vandalize the building, it will become ruined even more quickly.

The last Spanish church at Pecos melted, in part, because the roof beams and other wood were removed. By whom? It was Kozlowski. But — who was he?

He owned Kozlowski's Ranch, a spot that earned its place in history by existing at the time Confederate and Union troops fought the Battle of Glorieta Pass so very close to Pecos, to Cicuyé as the inhabitants — when first there were inhabitants — may have called it and as we know the Spanish first called it, that pueblo which from around 1325 A.D. sat astride the trade route from the Plains to the western pueblos and beyond. That pueblo that until the Spaniards came had never been conquered. That pueblo that had been at war with many of its neighbors since time immemorial. That pueblo that for longer than anyone could remember traded with the Apaches and others of the plains, but would not let those people remain within the fortified walls at night. ("Hope for the best, but prepare for the worst," somebody once said.)

By the time Kozlowski started his ranch, Pecos Pueblo had been abandoned for two decades.¹

The Pueblo came in contact with the Spanish almost as soon as Coronado's people came to what is now New Mexico. Pecos was, in a manner of speaking, conquered then and again in 1590, eight years before Juan de Oñate came to colonize New Mexico. In time, the Spanish Franciscans built a church in Pecos, not one church, but four.² The last, built early in the eighteenth century, was not the largest, but lasted the longest. It lasted in pretty good shape until Kozlowski got to it. Here is what we are told concerning the taking of roof beams and other wood from the church, a taking that was a major contributing factor in turning the church into the ruin that still exists.

On March 15, 1881, the *Santa Fe New Mexican* had a brief story reporting that a Joseph Kozlowski was released from jail after a term of two years for killing his son. This Kozlowski, the paper said, was the one who vandalized the church at Pecos and destroyed "... records of its antiquity ..." and that his son "... while engaged in the same work of vandalism ..." was struck and killed by lightning.

Francis C. Kajencki, in his book *Poles in the 19th Century Southwest*³ insists that the contemporaneous account in the *New Mexican* was all wrong. Kajencki says that it was Martin, not Joseph who was in jail, that he didn't shoot his son but rather somebody else, and that he had no son killed by lightning. I think that it is probable that Kajencki has it right, but one wonders why a contemporaneous account would be so wrong. This is just one item in the Kozlowski puzzle. Kajencki mentions the dismantling of the church only in a footnote,⁴ citing Kessell in *Kiva, Cross and Crown*.⁵ Kajencki also says that evidently Martin Kozlowski bought from a previous owner 600 acres (with a land warrant owned by Kozlowski) two miles from Pecos and was no squatter. Kozlowski may

have had color of title, but was sued by the U.S. for damages for occupying Indian land. (The U.S. lost on a technicality that had nothing to do with title.⁶)

With regard to the murder mentioned above, there is yet another puzzle and some social commentary. The District Court records of San Miguel County⁷ show the miscreant (read: murderer) as being Martin Kozlowski, and the victim's name as Archuleta. Although Kajencki, again in a footnote, would have us believe that the shooting was just something almost accidentally done in the "heat of passion," and that is what he was sent to jail for, the description of the crime and the Grand Jury's true bill clearly indicate nothing less than deliberate, premeditated murder. Kozlowski did have friends and the victim was "Mexican," the murderer and the judge Anglo, and the sentence mild. The newspaper report⁸ mentions his friends, his "advanced age" (he was fifty-one years old), the fact that he was drunk at the time, and that money was raised for his defense. Judge Bradford Prince complied with a petition for leniency signed by many of his friends, accepted a plea of guilty to murder in the 4th degree, and sentenced him to two years in the pokey. The puzzle part consists of how the murder actually occurred, in a bar or "in the darkness."⁹

But back to the mission church of Pecos: Kessell¹⁰ says that although in 1858 the roof of the church was disintegrating, the major damage was done by one Andrew (!) Kozlowski, who arriving in that year squatted on land near the church and whose widow told Bandelier that although the roof beams were in place when they came, her husband had pulled many of them down to build houses, stables and corrals. (Kajencki says that Martin's wife predeceased him.) Kessell goes on to say that by Bandelier's day, the church was a ruin and quotes Bandelier, "writing in 1880."¹¹ Bandelier also refers to Kozlowski as Andrew, refers admiringly to his wife, a good cook, and Bandelier is the one and the only one, as far as the present author can ascertain, who states — without bothering to cite the source of his information — that Bishop Lamy gave permission to Kozlowski to remove wood from the church. Where did Bandelier get that story? Did a self-serving Mrs. Kozlowski tell him? Did she say "Yes, my husband took the beams but, of course, he had permission to do so from the bishop"? Did the by then Archbishop say, "By the way, Bandy my boy, I gave "Whateverhisname" Kozlowski permission to strip wood from the Pecos church"? Bandelier no doubt got the story from someplace, we must assume. Too bad we don't know how he came by it, and without knowing whether or not there was such permission, we can but speculate. I speculate that it was a story invented by Mrs. Kozlowski to excuse her husband's vandalism but I don't think we'll ever know.

It should be noted too that the editors of Bandelier's, *Southwestern Journals, 1880-1882*¹² included the following "biography" written by Dr. A.J.O. Anderson of the Museum of New Mexico, who had done preliminary work on the Bandelier Journals: "Kozlowski (Kosloskie), Mr. and Mrs. Andrew (emphasis added). Had farm-ranch in Pecos area from 1858 (1 mile south of pueblo ruins and 4 miles south of Pecos town) which was sufficiently important to have been included on U.S. Army Engineer's map in 1870s. Union artillery had used ranch in 1862. "A Polish gentleman," Kozlowski was owner of the first store in Rowe, a main stop for the Barlow & Sanderson Stage on the Santa Fe trail.

Ranch house and corral were at spring "in deep copse." Kozlowski reputed to have used timbers from Pecos pueblo and mission ruins in building ranch." In the Journal itself, Bandelier, again writing in 1880, merely states that Mrs. Kozlowski, who had been "... here ..." for twenty two years "... and saw the houses still perfect. The church was with its roof and complete. Kozlowski tore parts of it down to build stables and houses."

But there is more to the "Who was Kozlowski? Mystery." Marc Simmons, in the School of American Research booklet entitled *Pecos Ruins*, (1981) says the vandal was Andrew Kozlowski. He agrees, it seems, with Kessell. But in *Pecos — Gateway to Pueblo & Plains*,¹³ published in 1988, he has changed his mind and says it was a squatter named Martin Kozlowski who did the evil deed. So in the latter publication he agrees with Kajencki, except about the squatter part, of course. Guessing that Dr. Simmons changed his mind because of the Kajencki book, I queried him and he confirmed that was the reason¹⁴ but surprised me by adding that Joseph Kozlowski was shown as being in jail in the 1880 census. Kajencki, in his book, said it was Martin that was in jail, and I was able to confirm this in microfilm of that census.¹⁵ Joseph, by then married, shows up in the Pecos precinct census of that year.

What do we make of all this? We can probably assume, since everyone seems to agree, that Kozlowski was the man who dismantled the roof beams and so at least hastened the changing of the church at Pecos Pueblo from a large, magnificent edifice to a large, crumbling ruin. But what Kozlowski — Martin, Joseph, or Andrew? No, Martin did not have a known middle name, at least according to the document (reproduced in Kajencki) showing his enlistment in the U.S. Army in 1853. So, what we must agree upon is that professional historians did not agree on which Kozlowski deserves the title of The Vandal of Pecos, or at least did not agree on what his name was. This would not be a bit startling if we were referring to history in a time or area where most people were illiterate, but it is a bit mysterious when we are talking about "yesterday's history" in an era where records were kept, newspapers published, and the characters involved were known to many.

If anyone knows which Kozlowski, and whether or not Archbishop Lamy did in fact authorize the vandalism, please raise your hand!

(The above is dedicated to, or the fault of, Pecos Park Ranger B.J. Torres, whose offhand remark "Bishop Lamy said he could" made me curious.)

—EDK

— Notes —


1. *Southwestern Journals of Adolph F. Bandelier, 1880-1882*, eds., Lange & Riley (UNM Press, 1966), 77; *Poles in the 19th Century Southwest*, Francis C. Kajencki (Southwest Polonia Press, 1990), 55.
2. At least. Jake Ivey of the National Park Service, who probably knows more about Franciscan mission churches in the Southwest than anyone else, thinks there were (as I understand it) six "churches" — counting a pueblo room and the kiva nearest the existing mission church ruin — in addition to the four "known" churches.
3. Kajencki, *Poles*, Note 30.
4. Kajencki, *Poles*, Note 30.
5. John L. Kessell, *Kiva, Cross & Crown*, (National Park Service, 1979).

Borderline Show Combines Art and Southwest History

Following the 1846 war between the U.S.A. and Mexico, several important artists accompanied the survey team establishing the new boundary that we share today. Remarkable paintings and drawings by John Russell Bartlett, Henry Cheever Pratt and Seth Eastman are being displayed at The Albuquerque Museum in a new exhibit which opened March 3, called *Drawing the Borderline: Artist-Explorers of the U.S.-Mexico Boundary Survey*. This exhibition is the first ever compiled in New Mexico on the visual images completed immediately after the 1846 war and the subsequent Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo which forced Mexico to sell almost half its lands to the United States for \$15 million.

The U.S.-Mexico Boundary Survey of 1850-53, led by commissioner John Russell Bartlett, conducted a 2,000 mile scenic and adventurous examination of lands stretching from the Rio Grande at El Paso through northern Mexico and what became the southern limits of New Mexico, Arizona and California over to the Pacific Ocean near San Diego. Most of the work in this exhibition dates from 1850-1853, created by Bartlett and Pratt on site in the course of the survey. These images eventually provided people in other parts of the country with their first views and concepts of the newly acquired American Southwest. In addition to the official survey views, this exhibit presents Henry Cheever Pratt's portrait, landscape and allegorical works related to the survey — oil paintings which have not been exhibited together since 1872.

In the early 1850s, the U.S.-Mexico Boundary Survey encountered numerous problems left over from previous controversies that had sparked the war. Confusion over the exact boundary, the starting-point coordinates for the survey and the political pressures for a transcontinental railroad route through the disputed territory all added to the distracting influences. Ultimately, political changes back in Washington, D.C. and the high costs of continuing the survey caused its repeal. The final settlement of the boundary required a new survey and the purchase of a new boundary with Mexico. This final step became known in the U.S. as the "Gadsden Purchase" and "El Tratado de La Mesilla," in Mexico. This negotiation defined the southernmost section of New Mexico and Arizona as we know it today.

continued on page 4, column 4 

6. U.S. vs. Kozlowski, cited in Case #63, Supreme Court, Territory of New Mexico, 1874.
7. Case #898, now in the State Archives in Santa Fe.
8. *Weekly New Mexican*, Santa Fe, New Mexico, March 22, 1979.
9. Case #898, op. cite; Kajencki, *Poles*, 61-62.
10. Kessell, *Kiva*.
11. The quote, though without citation in Kessell, is from *A Visit to the Aboriginal Ruins in the Valley of the Pecos River*, Papers of the Archeological Institute of America, American Series, Volume I, 1881.
12. Lange and Riley, eds., (UNM Press, 1966).
13. Bezy and Sanchez, eds., (Southwest Parks and Monuments Assoc., 1988).
14. Personal communication, May, 1995.
15. Copies of the census are available in the History Library of the Museum of New Mexico, and State Archives in Santa Fe.

1846
NEW MEXICO'S
HISTORIC YEAR
1846 - 1996

A SESQUICENTENNIAL
SYMPOSIUM

The Doña Ana County Historical Society and the Academy for Learning in Retirement at New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico, will present a *Sesquicentennial Symposium (1846 - 1996)* on March 30, 1996 at the Hilton Hotel in Las Cruces.

This symposium to commemorate *New Mexico's Year of Destiny - 1846* will be an in-depth look at the origins of ethnic diversity in New Mexico. The participating scholars will be:

Thomas E. Chavez

Director of the Palace of the Governors Museum in Santa Fe and a Fulbright Research Fellow

Oscar J. Martinez

Professor of History, University of Arizona; and a visiting Professor of History, Yale University

Ward Alan Minge

Historian, Author

John Porter Bloom

Author, Editor, Archivist

Frank Ross Peterson

Professor of History, Utah State University; Fulbright Lecturer, Victoria University, New Zealand

Robert J. Torrez

New Mexico State Historian; President, Historical Society of New Mexico

Gustav Seligmann

Associate Professor of History, University of North Texas

Leon Metz

Author, Historian, Raconteur

Harvey Wilke

Moderator, Retired Professor of Civil Engineering, Purdue University

An added feature will be a special presentation of *Music of 1846* at the luncheon. An informal dinner with the participating scholars will follow the symposium. The proceedings will be published promptly after the symposium.

Other organizations participating in this symposium are:

The History Department, New Mexico State University

The Rio Grande Historical Collections

The Branigan Cultural Center

The Las Cruces Convention & Visitors Bureau



Drawing by Jose Cisneros

For registration forms and additional information, contact the project director, Chuck Miles, President, Doña Ana County Historical Society, 500 North Water Street, Las Cruces, New Mexico 88001. (505) 522-1194. □

BOOKS:

WHO IS WITTER BYNNER?

pp. 125. \$19.95

THE SELECTED WITTER BYNNER

pp. 326 \$25.95.

48 illustrations.

Written or Edited by James Kraft

Published by

the University of New Mexico Press

Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131

with support from the

Witter Bynner Foundation for Poetry.

Reviewed by Carl D. Sheppard

Harold Witter Bynner was the most important poet writing in English to have lived in New Mexico, particularly in Santa Fe. He was not only a poet but a playwright, essayist, translator from French and Chinese, editor and bon vivant.

This is the first biography and edition of Bynner's work to appear since 1977-81 and should be very welcome because awareness of Bynner has almost completely faded. The biography has a Bibliography as well as an Index and includes several unpublished photographs.

THE SELECTED WITTER BYNNER has an Introduction and a four page Chronology of the life of Bynner, plus notes accompanying the Letters explaining who were the addressees and circumstances concerning the content of the letters. The Table of Contents for the *SELECTED* does not list the sources from which examples have been taken, although page headlines do identify the original texts. The poems represent almost every volume Bynner published; excerpts from the Plays give an insight to his work in that medium, his Prose is well illustrated and his *LETTERS*, approximately sixty-one, have been selected from thousands. The letters add significantly to the Chronology and give an intimate knowledge of the man himself. Many were written to close friends but even more appear that were sent to people like: Marianne Moore, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Margaret Sanger, D.H. Lawrence, and many others; Bynner kept copies of most of the letters he sent. The two volumes are intended to be used together.

Bynner came to Santa Fe in 1922 at the invitation of the painter Willard Nash and Alice Corbin Henderson. She had founded *Poetry* magazine with Harriet Monroe in Chicago and came to Santa Fe because of tuberculosis as did many of the Anglo intellectuals then living in the small town. He first lived in a very modest adobe house, which grew in time and grew, and changed its address from one side of the property to another, from College Street (now old Santa Fe Trail) to Buena Vista. Throughout the rest of his life Bynner was socially a part of the artistic and intellectual circles of the town, capital of the State. He involved himself in politics and even ran for the State Legislature but lost. He always entertained the many out-of-state visitors and maintained contacts with people throughout the country. One could accuse him of snobbery but if so it was only intellectually operational not socially.

For about four years before coming to Santa Fe, Bynner had been on a lecture circuit around the States. He earned part of his livelihood that way and continued to do so until inheritance from his half-sister, mother and brother made him independently wealthy. He toured from his base with and among fiends in Cornish, New Hampshire. Prior to that, he had a fascinating job in New York as an editor of the prestigious publication, *McClure's Magazine*. His work there allowed him to become acquainted with the likes of Henry James, Mark Twain, Ezra Pound, O'Henry, etc. He took the job at the magazine after

a short visit to England and France following graduation from Harvard in 1902. The Bynner family was from New England, with a reputation for brilliance and instability. His mother came from the same social class as his father's; she divorced her husband and later married a second time to a wealthy Brooklynite. She lived in Brooklyn until his death with her two boys and a step-daughter. She then moved to New York. Bynner remained close to but geographically distant from his mother, who according to Kraft was a dominant influence on his life.

From 1977-81, James Kraft was General Editor of *"The Works of Witter Bynner"*. This consisted of five volumes and some fifteen-hundred pages. The present publications with about five-hundred pages do not add information to the material, of the material, so badly needed to develop a new and positive attitude toward the poet. Indeed, even the title, *"Who Is Witter Bynner?"*, seems to me as rather patronizing. Kraft spent seventy-six pages on his 1977 Biographical Introduction, one hundred-thirteen including thirty pages of illustrations in 1995. Both editions of the biography begin with the words: "Who Is Witter Bynner?" and continue word for word, except for a few cosmetic changes; e.g. the elimination from the second sentence of "and if by some some quirk it were invented, no one would really be given it" (the poet's name). Another insert follows: "he completed more than thirty volumes of verse and prose". The following six pages have several minor changes. When we come to page seven, however, two paragraphs and a poem are introduced in the '95 version. These deal with the relation of Bynner's poetry to that of Walt Whitman but the '95 Biography is essentially the same as that of '77.

There are, nevertheless, certain changes of emphasis in the later text. On the subject of homosexuality, Kraft is much franker in '95 and no longer calls Bynner a bisexual. Kraft also includes a lot more Freudian interpretation of Bynner than he allowed himself in '77. In any event, in neither treatment does Kraft succeed in presenting Bynner as a major or even a very interesting poet. This is rather tragic since Kraft has been the only biographer, the only easy source for information about Bynner that exists.

To have this information cast with a veiled apology is most unfortunate. The memory of Bynner deserves a great deal more. We shall have to wait even though the critical circumstances of poetry and prose have changed radically and somewhat in Bynner's favor. His acuity with words, his humor, his facility with rhyme, his lack of political and social comment should not be counted against him as a poet. His prose shows how strongly he felt about the moral and political directions of culture in the United States.

He left the States in 1917 for China; he stayed in Mexico during most of America's involvement in the Second World War. In each instance he was immersed in the translation and publication of classic Chinese poetry which expressed the philosophical yearnings Bynner held to be his own personal belief and which he hoped would guide his country away from war.

Bynner was born and raised in the nineteenth century. He did not accept Freudian theories nor did he follow the avant garde poets of the early twentieth century. He should not be judged by the same criteria as they. As a new century approaches we can afford to reassess major American artists of the first quarter of the present century. We are also due new research on Bynner, for example the correlation between his life and his work. It is time for a new image of the poet.

—CDS

BOOKS

**BLOOD AND TREASURE:
CONFEDERATE EMPIRE
IN THE SOUTHWEST**

by Donald S. Frazier

Published by

Texas A&M University Press

Drawer C

College Station, TX 77843-4354

\$29.95cl

Reviewed by Spencer Wilson

Something close to home for New Mexico readers. We all know of the battles of Val Verde and Glorieta, the retreat of the Confederates (more properly, the Texans), and the other attempts on Arizona and California. But, the Confederate army in New Mexico and Arizona was the agent of a grander Confederate scheme. That scheme was to create an Empire out of the entire American Southwest, plus the two northern states of Mexico — Chihuahua and Sonora. This is the latest study on the Civil War in the Southwest to join many others. It is well researched, with newly discovered primary sources, maps, and photographs of some of the Texans who participated. Only too often the Civil War in the Southwest is relegated to a sideshow of the big show back east. This book really adds to our knowledge and awareness of war in the Rio Grande Valley.

—S.W.

**BLOODY VALVERDE:
A CIVIL WAR BATTLE
ON THE RIO GRANDE,
FEBRUARY 21, 1862.**

by John Taylor

Published by

University of New Mexico Press

Albuquerque, NM 87131-1591

Order Dept. Phone: 1-800-249-7737 or

505-277-4810. \$29.95. hd

Reviewed by Spencer Wilson

This is a spectacular book. Many of us forget that Northern and Southern boys marched, fought, and died in the Territory of New Mexico during the Civil War. John Taylor provides us with the kind of details on that one day of battle. There is a general history leading up to the invasion by the "Texans" — as the Southerners were referred to at the time. The actual battle is broken down into components of time and place for individual units and what then happened to them. This is a technique used in histories of battles. It gives a very close-up account of events and people. The computer-generated maps are state-of-the-art and add immeasurably to this volume. In conclusion the author places the battle and campaign in perspective. This is all followed with an Appendix of Unit Strengths and Casualties. The author is working on a companion book of the Battle of Glorieta and Pigeon's Ranch. We look forward to that piece. —S.W.

The two Book Reviews, above, appeared in *Book Talk*, vol. xxv, no. 1, January, 1996. We thank *Book Talk* and Spencer Wilson for allowing us to reprint them. —JPC

**Don't Forget
The Annual
Book Auction!**

To be held during the Historical Society of New Mexico in Las Vegas. April 18-20 is the auction of books and objects that you members donate. It's always fun; there are lots of bargains. Please bring your donations to Las Vegas or call John P. Conron at 505-983-3088 in Santa Fe to arrange for pick-up or delivery.

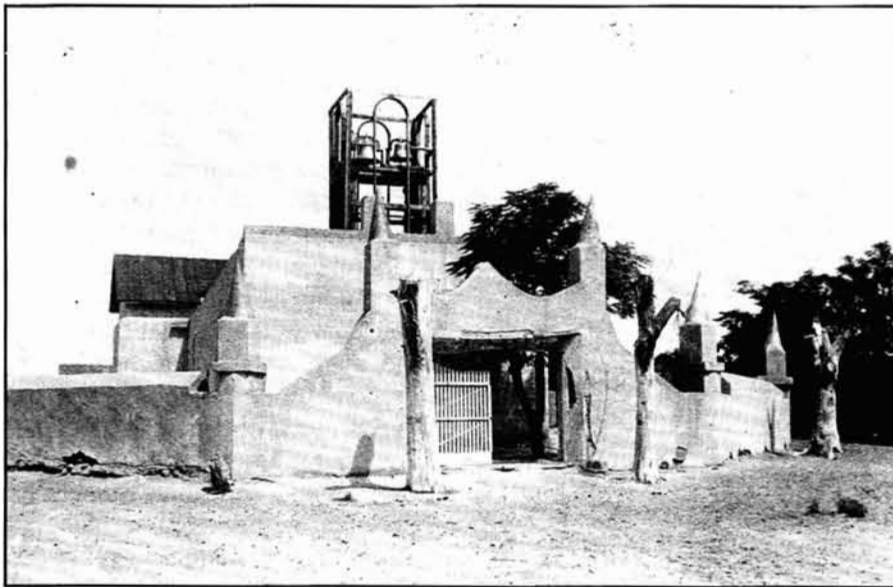
A Slip of the Stone Mason's Hammer



The cemetery in La Luz, New Mexico, was originally simply the Village Cemetery. It is now officially the "Our Lady of the Light Catholic Cemetery." Among its most famous occupants is Francois (Frenchy) Rochas of Dog Canyon fame. However, its most distinctive grave marker is one that invites Narsise Reams to "Rest in Peas." The sentiment is right even if the words are a bit off. — D.T.



Can You Identify This Photograph?



The History Library, Photographic Archives, Museum of New Mexico, has

many photographs that come into their possession without identification. Do you know the what and where of the church (?) in this photograph? (Neg. No. 122144) Please send your response to: John P. Conron, P.O. Box 935, Santa Fe, NM 87504.

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Las Vegas Committee Hosts Tour of Historic Buildings

Las Vegas and the Citizens Committee For Historic Preservation (CCHP) welcomed approximately 500 people inside six of our best historic buildings with the August 5 Places With A Past tour.

The 6th annual tour boasted a return of the crowd-pleasing Montezuma Castle and a record number of tour participants.

Brisk sales of commemorative tour T-shirts featuring an illustration of the Castle boosted funds raised by the event, while docent presentations at the tour sites helped meet educational and entertainment goals.

While the Castle's story is that of faded glory with a promise for the future, other tour sites demonstrated current and completed rehabilitation for continued use of historic buildings.

Both the William Rosenthal House at 1031 6th Street and the storefront/residence at 1702 New Mexico served as examples of works-in-progress, although a stylish preservation-compatible addition to the New Mexico Avenue property is nearly complete.

The 128-year old former Tru-Parts automotive store on the Old Town Plaza is a candidate ripe for rehab. Tour-goers were treated to a largely self-guided inspection of the multi-floored and many-roomed adobe structure.

Completed rehabilitations were represented on the tour by the Victorian style Student Center House of the United World College, and the George P. Money House at 1011 8th Street. The owners of the Queen Anne style Money House, with its meticulous and personalized interior, were recognized by the CCHP in 1994 with a President's Award for historic preservation.

The Places With A Past tour requires a tremendous amount of volunteer effort and support from the community. The CCHP extends a special thank you to the more than 70 volunteers and everyone who purchased a ticket.

We appreciate the support of tour sponsors and donors: Susan Strebe Real Estate, Meadowland Antiques & Spices, Melton Real Estate, The Plaza Hotel, First National Bank in Las Vegas, Green Acres Excavating & Landscaping, Bank of New Mexico, Ochterbeck Agency, McDonald's, Franken Industries, The Pink Carnation, Awesome Blossom and Salman Ranch.

Our warmest appreciation is for the owners of the historic tour properties who shared their homes and their experiences with so many people: Patrick Alarid, Davis and Scottie Vigil, Lynn and Andy Kingsbury, Ray and Rebecca Valdez and the Armand Hammer United

Borderline continued

A handsomely illustrated exhibition catalog, *Drawing the Borderline: Artist-Explorers of the U.S.-Mexico Boundary Survey*, offers more interpretation on the art and history and is available for sale (\$29.95) in the Museum gift shop, La Tienda.

Guest Curator, Gray Sweeney, Professor of Art History at Arizona State University, gave a presentation on the art and artists of the survey on Sunday, March 3.

The Albuquerque Museum will exhibit this unique combination of art, historical artifacts and documents in *Drawing the Borderline: Artist-Explorers of the U.S.-Mexico Boundary Survey* until June 2, 1996.

The Albuquerque Museum is located at 2000 Mountain Road NW, near Old Town. Museum admission is free and tours may be arranged by calling 243-7255. Museum hours: Tuesday through Sunday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; closed Mondays and City Holidays.

NOTICE TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES: If you have a disability and you require special assistance to participate, please contact the office at least five business days in advance at 243-7255 (voice) or 764-6556 (TDD). □

Doña Ana County Historical Society Presents Awards

At its 29th annual banquet held in late January at the Las Cruces Hilton, the Doña Ana County Historical Society presented well-deserving awards in several categories:

Hall of Fame Award presented to former president of New Mexico State University, for his role in starting the Rio Grande Historical Collection at NMSU in the 1970s.

Pasajero del Camino Real Award presented to Janie Matson for her nine years of research that resulted in the publication of *It Told for New Mexico: New Mexicans Captured by the Japanese — 1941-1945*.

The Building Worthy of Preservation Award went to the Ontiveros Residence in La Mesa. The house is known principally as the Hannum Residence for its former owners.

The Building Adhering to Architectural Style Award was given to Dr. Robert Buckingham for his recently completed adobe walled home. The home was considered by the Jury to be comparable with the architectural style of La Mesilla in which it was built.

World College of the American West.

Thanks to the CCHP People & Places Past newsletter for this report.

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