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Notes and Documents

THE EURINDIAN: A SUBJECT FOR SOUTHWESTERN STUDIES

By Jack D. Forbes

Most studies dealing with the Southwestern region have considered two major ethnic types, the caucasian (Spanish or Anglo-American) and the Indian. It is my opinion, however, that a third type can be distinguished and profitably dealt with by the historian, anthropologist and sociologist. I have reference to the eurindian, i.e., persons of mixed Indian-caucasian ancestry.

Eurindians have been very important in the history of the Southwest, as in other areas of the Americas, and it would seem worthwhile for scholars to undertake studies dealing with this hybrid ethnic group. Much of the post-conquest history of New Mexico and California, for example, revolves around the activities of the eurindian, rather than either caucasians or Indians. To be specific, relatively few caucasian Spanish subjects ever went to the northern frontier of New Spain. The vast majority of Spanish-speaking settlers and soldiers in this area were non-caucasians, i.e., eurindians, Indians, afro-urindians eurafri-cans (negro-caucasian hybrids) or negroes, with the eurindian gradually predominating. Furthermore, the virtual absence of caucasian women on the frontier meant that those caucasian men who settled in the area produced eurindian progeny. Thus in New Mexico the Hispanic population became largely eurindian with only the upper military officials and the clergy being of pure caucasian stock. Still further, many of the indigenous groups of the region became partially eurindian with the acquisition of caucasian genes due to miscegenation and the adoption of captured Hispano-eurindians (as with the Apache especially).

The eurindian was especially important in pre-1848 California because over ten times as many men as women migrated from Mexico to that area, and the majority of these migrants were apparently non-caucasian to begin with. In California the Spanish-speaking population (*gente de raza*) increased rapidly due to miscegenation with California Indian women. Thus the Hispanic population of the area became increasingly eurindian (and Indian), with possibly only the upper strata being caucasian. During the Mexican period (1822-1847) many or most of the governors and provincial leaders were eurindians of one shade or another.

Thus when one speaks of the Hispano-Mexican era in the Southwest one is speaking of a period initially led by caucasians but in which the eurindian always was an essential element. By the Mexican period lighter-skinned eurindians had definitely achieved a position of leadership.

Since 1848 the eurindian has continued in importance as witnessed by the following items: (1) Many of the fur trappers, traders and guides who opened up the Southwest were eurindians. Examples, are Jean B. Charbonneau, Pauline Weaver, Antoine Leroux, and Jose Jessum. (2) The indigenous tribes of the region have become increasingly eurindian. Thus a majority of the California Indians are actually eurindian today. (3) Many eurindians have been at least partially absorbed into the caucasian community, with a resultant dispersal of Indian genes. (4) There are several millions of Mexican-Americans in the area and they are largely eurindian. It would seem that this group can best be understood in terms of their racially hybrid character.

It should be clear that the eurindian forms an important ethnic type in the Southwest and is worthy of investigation. Undoubtedly many problems can be defined which, upon solution, will shed much light upon the effects, culturally, historically, and genetically, of hybridization. Likewise, significant eurindian-Indian and eurindian-caucasian contact studies can be made. It is hoped that this brief article will help to stimulate interest in the subject.

San Fernando Sate College

JACK D. FORBES

KILLED BY THE KID

The killing of F. P. Cahill is the first authenticated murder attributable to Billy the Kid. It is, of course, possible that Cahill had been preceded by the Chinese gambler allegedly shot at Globe, but at the very best the story of the latter's demise comes to us secondhand,¹ and so far no one has presented any contemporary evidence to substantiate its right to be accepted as anything but folklore. Regardless of whether Cahill was number one or number two on the Kid's list, has an unimpeachable claim on our interest: he was the only one of Billy's victims who left behind him his version of the fatal meeting.

Cahill, who appears to have been a blacksmith familiarly known as "Windy," was mortally wounded in George Adkin's saloon at Camp Grant, Arizona, on August 17, 1877. The article in which the Tucson *Arizona Citizen* reported the affair was disinterred some years ago.² Very recently, however, the writer was browsing through some microfilm copies of the

1. Rasch, Philip J., The Twenty-One Men He Put Bullets Through. *New Mexico Folklore Record*, IX:8-14, 1955.

2. Rasch, Philip J. and R. N. Mullin, Dim Trails: The Pursuit of the McCarty Family. *New Mexico Folklore Record*, VIII:6-11, 1954.

Tucson *Arizona Weekly Star*. To his pleased surprise his eye suddenly lit on an item which contained Cahill's death bed account of the encounter. The article is reproduced in full below.

Frank P. Cahill was shot by Henry Antrem *alias* Kid, at Camp Grant on the 17th, and died on the 18th. The following are the dying words of the deceased:

I, Frank P. Cahill, being convinced that I am about to die, do make the following as my final statement: My name is Frank P. Cahill; I was born in the county and town of Galway, Ireland: yesterday, Aug. 17th 1877, I had some trouble with Henry Antrem, otherwise known as Kid, during which he shot me. I had called him a pimp, and he called me a s—— of a b——; we then took hold of each other; I did not hit him, I think; saw him go for his pistol, and tried to get hold of it, but could not and he shot me in the belly; I have a sister named Margaret Flannigan living at East Cambridge, Miss., and another named Kate Conden, living in San Francisco.³

PHILIP J. RASCH

U. S. Indian School
Thoreau, New Mex.
December 14, 1953

Mr. R. C. Pettingell, Ed.
Sun Trails,
Albuquerque, N. M.
Dear Mr. Pettingell:

Enclosed are the spot, the write up, and the photo that I promised you. Will you please return the photo after you have finished with it?

Well Christmas is almost here. I have two little girls and they are very anxious. I haven't worked since my operation & sometimes the sledding is pretty rough. I wonder if you couldn't make an exception and pay me for the rest of this job? I would like to get a few presents for the girls and my wife. She keeps us in groceries but there's never any thing extra & I thought that at Christmas we ought to have a little extra. I know of no one I can ask except you and I hope you can do this for me. Let me hear from you, I am,

Sincerely,

Paul F. E. Goodbear

P.S. Magazine called "Real" has article entitled, "The Fighting Cheyennes." Got my copy at cigar store south of Hilton Hotel. Article seems to be pretty accurate.

³. Tucson *Arizona Weekly Star*, August 23, 1877.

A POINT OF VIEW

“En venticino de Diciembre de mil ochocientos cuarenta y dos en el camposanto de esta Parroquia de la Villa de Mier. Yo El Presbitero Don. Jose Luis Gonzaga Garcia Cure. [Cura Interino] Interino de dicha Villa. Di sepultura Eclésiastica en restura [? indistinct] menor al cuerpo de Don Jacinto Carrillo adulto no he [? se] confesó por haber estado ausente el Padre por la guerra de los godames americanos, fue casado con Dona Carmen” Church of La Purisima Concepcion de Ciudad Mier, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Book Reviews

Kirby Benedict, Frontier Federal Judge. By Aurora Hunt. Glendale, Calif.: Arthur H. Clark Company. Illustrations, map, index, bibliography, \$9.00.

In 1951, Miss Aurora Hunt, of Whittier, Cal., a diligent researcher and capable writer, wrote *The Army of the Pacific*, detailing its operations in California, Arizona and New Mexico, during the years 1860 and 1866. In 1958 Miss Hunt wrote *Major General James H. Carleton*, likewise an important contribution to Southwestern history. As a companion piece to *The Army and the Pacific*, and *Carleton*, Miss Hunt has now written *Kirby Benedict, Frontier Federal Judge*. For many years Judge Benedict has been a shadowy figure of Territorial days in New Mexico, remembered principally because of the famous sentence he is reputed to have imposed upon unfortunate José Maria Martín, a convicted murderer.

Born in Connecticut in 1810, according to Miss Hunt's book, Benedict was appointed an Associate Justice of the Territorial Court of New Mexico by President Pierce in 1853. Benedict traveled as a young man from New England through Ohio to Mississippi, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He retraced his steps to Illinois, in which state he became a member of the legislature, and rode circuit with Abraham Lincoln. Benedict traveled in New Mexico at times with W. W. H. Davis, United States Attorney in the fifties, who wrote *El Gringo* and *Spanish Conquest of New Mexico*, two important books about Territorial days.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in New Mexico during the Civil War years, Benedict had ample opportunity to know and observe military and political situations at first hand. He kept a journal and wrote articles for newspapers occasionally, sometimes using a non de plume. He was a prolific letter writer. He freely communicated his thoughts by means of the spoken word to friend and foe, which at times got him into trouble. In his latter years Kirby Benedict ap-

parently failed to develop an immunity to the after effects of excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages. As a result, he became involved in needless quarrels with bench and bar. He died in Santa Fe on Feb. 27, 1874.

The twenty years Kirby Benedict spent in New Mexico, as judge, lawyer and newspaper editor, spanned a most interesting era in New Mexico's history. After Abraham Lincoln's election to the Presidency, Kirby Benedict seemingly relied heavily on his acquaintance and friendship with him. Repeated claims of influence, and continual boasting of friendship with the President, contributed substantially toward Benedict's eventual downfall. Kirby Benedict's portrait for all New Mexicans to see has now been well painted by Miss Hunt. From now on out there will be no need to speculate about Kirby Benedict. Making good use of Benedict's materials and of official papers and documents in Santa Fe and Washington, Miss Hunt has been successful in writing a most interesting and valuable book on colorful early days in New Mexico. Miss Hunt has written down everything that it is necessary to know about him in order to form an appropriate opinion about his life and times in New Mexico.

Albuquerque

WILLIAM A. KELEHER

Nebraska Place-Names. By Lilian L. Fitzpatrick. Including selections from J. T. Link's *Origin of the Place-Names of Nebraska*. Edited with introduction by G. Thomas Fairclough. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1960. Pp. 227. \$1.50.

Isaac Taylor, that indefatigable, though often pedantic, English philologist wrote in his now classic, *Words and Places* (1865, p. 1)

Local names—whether they belong to provinces, cities, and villages, or are the designations of rivers and mountains—are never mere arbitrary sounds, devoid of meaning. They may always be regarded as records of the past, inviting and rewarding a careful historical interpretation.

The volume being reviewed is sufficient proof of the accuracy of Mr. Taylor's statement. *Nebraska Place-Names* originally appeared in 1925 in the University of Nebraska serial *Studies in Language, Literature and Criticism*. In addition to Miss Fitzpatrick's work, the editor decided to include a fifty-seven page essay by John T. Link, *The Origin of the Place-Names of Nebraska*, which was first published in 1933 as a *Bulletin* of the Nebraska Geological Survey.

The editor, in his introduction, has gently suggested that an obvious motivation for the present edition was to offer the works to a larger audience than was reached by the first publication. A point well taken as we are all familiar with a number of valuable (though oft times esoteric) works which are buried in a University publication series, out of sight, out of mind.

Miss Fitzpatrick limited her study to the names of Nebraska communities. Her material is organized in a gazetteer fashion alphabetically by counties and then by towns within the counties. Brief annotation is provided for each town, the whole followed by an index which serves as an adequate cross-reference. In the sum, the organization is direct and easily accessible for the researcher.

Most Nebraska community names were derived from five sources: personal names, from nearby geographical features, from names transferred from foreign origin, Indian names and those of "coined" origin. An intriguing, though understandable, fact was that of the more than two hundred names of personal derivation over seventy were those of the "first" postmaster, with town founders and railroad officials respectively a poor second and third choice.

Many students have and will find Miss Fitzpatrick's compilation useful. We can only regret that she restricted her subject to communities instead of also including geographical features. In addition, it would have been helpful for non-Nebraskans if the author had included a pronunciation guide.

John T. Link's essay differs in scope, interest and organization from Miss Fitzpatrick's work. Mr. Link was concerned with the origin of geographical place-names. How-

ever, in spite of the more ample annotation, the erratic selection plus the absence of an index will thwart all but the most persevering of users.

It has been eighteen years since George R. Stewart first offered a preliminary plan for a place-name study for the entire United States, on a state by state basis. In the age of governmental largesse and foundation grants, which have in recent years provided funds for so many "pilot" projects, perhaps it is not Utopian to anticipate the eventual fruition of Stewart's survey. Until we do have such a study, the publishers of Nebraska are to be commended for making the present work available.

Finally, the University of Nebraska Press deserves commendation for the inauguration of the Bison Book series. With the current boom in Western Americana, the future will bode well for paperback editions of this quality and selectivity.

Archivist, University of Wyoming

GENE M. GRESSLEY

Saints in the Valleys. By Jose E. Espinosa, with a Foreword by Fray Angelico Chavez. The University of New Mexico Press, 1960. Bibliography. \$6.50.

This work, made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation, is not only a study of the work of the native New Mexico painters and sculptors of sacred images during the 18th and 19th centuries (circa 1795 to 1860). It embodies, likewise, a history of New Mexico told from the point of view of the author in his search for records of the importation and manufacture of such images.

The recognition that folk art is a rich contribution to the civilization of the world, having a strong appeal even to the most sophisticated lover of art, has, in recent years, stimulated a wide interest in primitive American art forms. These range across the whole field of human living on this continent and along the entire route of our history as colonies of European powers and as a nation.

The objects which constitute the vast treasury of this art are found in museums, in second hand stores, in the possession of collectors and even in the stores, churches and public and private dwellings which were their natural habitat. They embrace such diverse things as the signs, helmets, buckets and engines of the volunteer firemen, the colonial doorways of New England, and the ingenious tools of a century or more ago. Newcomers in the field (insofar as the attention of the world of art is concerned) are the *santos*, or images of the saints, painted on wooden panels (the *retablos*) or carved into statues of wood (the *bultos*) of the Spanish Southwest.

The author of this volume at page xii of the Preface seems to state that their grace and elegance can only be sensed by "those who share, even in part, the faith of those who made them." And the author of the Foreword refers, patronizingly it seemed to me, to scholars like E. Boyd, the undoubted leader in their study, and even suggests that they do not have the qualifications of Dr. Espinosa because they are not Catholics. However that may be, the *santos* have, in fact, become the property of the artistic world. Like the religious paintings of Raphael and the great carved figures of the Buddhist sculptors they represent more, even, than the expression of a particular religion and have become manifestations of the striving of the human spirit toward beauty, truth, goodness and God.

There are few works of real scholarly value dealing with the *santos* and this is one of them. In the first 35 pages the author has listed, in the course of a summary of New Mexican history, numerous references to the *santos* by observers, historians and others. This portion is followed by a number of plates, identified, where possible, as the work of known makers. Chapter 5 deals with the classification and technology of the *santos*. Chapter 6 deals with the *retablo* painters and lists the twelve *retablo* painters who have been identified. Unfortunately, none of the published works on the *santos* contain enough plates to give the reader much help in making his own comparisons and identifying them himself, and this is no exception. A comprehensive exhibition of *santos*, identified works of the various *santeros* being

grouped together, would be a real contribution to understanding of the subject. Chapter 7 on the bulto carvers is the first separate study of this subject which I have encountered and hence was of special interest to me. Chapter 8 deals with the part played by the santos in New Mexican life and is one of the most interesting. There are eight appendices, some of considerable interest. Appendix A (perhaps the most valuable) deals with Christian iconography and contributes definitions of symbols (referring to abstract qualities of the saint, such as learning, piety, purity, etc.), attributes (objects shown with the figure or painting and related to personal history or legend), emblems (similar objects which, standing by themselves, are symbols of the saint, but representing the concrete rather than the abstract), and types (objects associated with Christian doctrines). An extensive bibliography and an index conclude the volume.

University of New Mexico

J. D. ROBB

The Southwest: Old and New. By W. Eugene Hollon. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1961. Pp. xvii, 487. Maps, bibliography, illustrations, index.

Professor Hollon's history is the first general survey of Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Barring some weaknesses noted later, the study is well and interestingly written, and generally accurate. The book falls into three parts, preceded by an outline of Southwestern geography, whose area should read 570,000 square miles, p. 21. With his choices of regions some would quarrel, but Hollon readily admits disagreement.

The first part of the volume surveys the pre-historic, Spanish-Mexican period to 1848. This section is the weakest. Navajo locations p. 30 and 31 are not correctly given. Pajanto should read Pajarito, p. 26. The Apache ranged east and northeast far beyond the Pecos River. Coronado passed through Zuñi, not Hopi, p. 28. The Comanche, not on the plains when the white men arrived (p. 36) emerged from the mountains about 1700. Unfortunately, Professor Hollon has

accepted opinions, still widely current, of white men who seized Apache lands. The chapter devoted to the Spaniards is by far the most inadequate in the book. The author shows himself unfamiliar with the importance Spain attached to New Mexico, then including Arizona, founded originally as an outpost to protect northern Mexico. Its internal history in the seventeenth century developed a life of its own within which the Pueblo Revolt and the Re-Conquest have an explanation, but here receive no significant treatment. The eighteenth century fares fully as badly. Although he presents a competent survey of the approach and retreat of the French in the Southwest, he missed the other great theme of the century: Spanish-Indian conflicts that ranged from the Navajo attacks upon the settlements to the clash of the Apache and Comanche, both of whom bore down upon Texan, New Mexican and north Mexican settlements. Their range of destruction was so great that the Spanish government launched a twenty-year program of defense that had a significant bearing upon the evolution of the area. All this history remains a closed book, however, to the author, and accounts for his isolated treatment of Kino and Garcés. Because the rest of the volume is done with such excellence, the reviewer hopes Professor Hollon will bring, on revision, the earlier part up to the same high standard.

The second part of the study covers roughly the nineteenth century. Included are a survey of American expansion westward, early explorers, the growth of the western fur and Santa Fe trade, colonization of Texas, and the transfer of the Five Civilized Tribes to Oklahoma. His account of life and culture in Texas is absorbing. The chapter surveying the Mexican War presents the accepted and well-established facts, i.e. those isolated from the Mexican side of the story, of the American winning of the war and the annexation of southwest territory completed with the Gadsden Purchase. The simultaneous acquisition of California and the discovery of gold there opened the way for overland trails. Here the author shows the effect of this movement upon population growth in the Southwest and the effort to develop communications by coaches and camels. He makes effective use of the

struggle for communications both as a factor in Southwestern development, and as an element in the sectional conflict in the nation. His treatment of the Civil War in the Southwest is competent, dealing with the chief efforts of the Confederates to occupy New Mexico and Arizona, and the attitude of the Five Civilized Tribes toward the struggle. Missing is any reference to the changing of the northern New Mexico boundary in 1861, the evacuation of Fort Stanton, and the efforts of the Confederate agents to win the Comanche as allies. The nineteenth century is completed with a survey of events leading Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico to statehood, and an account of the changing Indian. Here it should be noted that his treatment of the Indian's relation to Southwestern history is episodic. He makes no effort, nor does anyone else for that matter, to view the Indian in relation to the historical process in the area. He gives a good account of the well-known facts of the reservation system and present day condition among the Pueblos, and occasionally hints at the rapacity of the whites in seizing Indian lands. But he falls back upon the usual interpretation when he notes that Indians used agents' headquarters as feeding stations between raids, but makes no mention of the incessant Indian plea, principally Apache, for lands to cultivate.

Outstanding is Professor Hollon's survey of Southwestern development in the twentieth century. The chapter on Desert and Oasis pinpoints the critical importance of water for the present and future of the area, and contains Webb's too little known thesis of conserving water in the vast Texas area. With the possibility of water shortage looming, Hollon next examines the fabulous industrial boom which has converted the Southwest from an agrarian, rural economy to an urban one. Hollon is due for special praise here, also true for his later chapters, for his detailed and extensive research. Here he has broken new ground but his firm grip on a huge range of data on population change, industrial statistics, and state and national policies for the four states, enables him to write both with absorbing interest and paint an extraordinarily clear picture of the present Southwest. Following this excellent study of the economy are two priceless chap-

ters on Southwestern politics which embrace, for Texas and Oklahoma, such characters as the Fergusons and O'Daniel in Texas, and Murray in Oklahoma. For New Mexico he clarifies the *patrón* system which Bronson Cutting dominated so effectively. For Arizona Hollon shows that the spectacular boom brought forward in that usually democratic state a figure, not on the low level as the howling O'Daniel of Texas for example, but a conservative Republican trumpeting lamentations—Barry Goldwater. Those interested will find in these two chapters a sound explanation why two of these four normally democratic states voted Republican in 1960.

Turning his attention to Southwestern culture, Hollon provides an excellent view, for the four states, of the status of education, the contributions of the universities and their presses, Southwestern interest in Indian art and the theatre, and the literary achievements of poets, writers and historians, with especial emphasis upon Dobie and Webb in Texas. His final chapters on Cities and Culture bring out the factors that have contributed to the phenomenal growth of, among others, Albuquerque, Phoenix, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, and San Antonio. Throughout, the contribution of the United States government in scattering its defense plants is apparent, and plaguing these new metropolitan areas are problems of transportation and water supply.

With two exceptions noted below, Professor Hollon has written an outstanding survey of the major developments influencing the history of the Southwest. The weaknesses of the book are in this reviewer's opinion, an inadequate presentation of (1) the main lines of colonial development and the positive contributions of Spain to the Southwest; and (2) the role of the Indian as a factor in the area's history up to the end of the nineteenth century. While Professor Hollon is not obligated to present conclusions, this reviewer believes he would strengthen his work if he would note briefly what he thinks are the main lines of evolution in the Southwest, and the relations of its recent phenomenal development to the nation as a whole.

University of Alabama

ALFRED B. THOMAS

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