



THE CYCLONE



WTHA Returns to Lubbock for Eightieth Meeting



Dr Lawrence Graves speaks at the Association banquet in Lubbock in 1997.

The West Texas Historical Association will return to its headquarters in Lubbock on April 11-12 for its eightieth annual meeting. A tour of the Buddy Holly Museum and the Lubbock Lake Landmark is available at 10:00 a.m. Friday for \$10.00 per person. Sessions begin at 1:00 p.m.

All sessions will be held at the Barcelona Court located at the intersection of South Loop 289 and Slide Road.

The Association banquet and reception are scheduled for Friday night at the American Wind Power Center. Bus transportation is available to the center at \$9.00 a seat. Our banquet speaker is Dr. Archie McDonald of Stephen F. Austin University on "The Texas Mystique." A special showing of "Lewis and Clark" at the Omnimax Theatre is offered following the banquet at \$3.00 a person. The luncheon/business meeting Saturday presided over by President Tom Crum of Granbury will be held at the 6666 Barn in the National Ranching Heritage Center.

Barcelona Court has suite rooms available at the rate of \$59 per night including a complimentary full breakfast. This rate is available Thursday through Saturday nights. On Thursday evening there is a complimentary social hour for those members arriving early. Please make reservations no later than March 28 by calling (806)794-5353. Rooms are also available at the nearby Comfort Suites (806-763-6500), but the association has not made special arrangements with them.

Make your plans now to join us in Lubbock April 11-12 to celebrate eighty years of discovering West Texas history.

Silver Lake

By Bryan Edwards

Silver Lake (Quemos or Lake Quemada, also known as Laguna Plata) is located in the northwest corner of Hockley County just across the line from Cockran County. When full of water, the lake is about five acres in size. Often the water level is low, but permanent. Spring fed on its northwest side, in wet years Silver Lake is one source of Yellow House Draw.

The brackish lake, located high on the Llano Estacado, was an important source of water for various Indian groups, comancheros, explorers, bison hunters, and U. S. military expeditions. Lt. Colonel William R. Shafter with black troops of his Twenty-fourth Infantry and the Tenth Cavalry camped there in 1875.

In 1877, Silver Lake played a major role in U. S. military-Comanche relations. On May 4 of that year, Tenth Cavalry troopers under the command of Captain Phillip L. Lee attacked a Comanche camp at the lake. Women, children, and a few



Once people used Silver Lake for swimming and boating. On its west end is a small, empty cement block building that in the 1950s and 1960s served as a "beach house."

older men were the only Indian people present. Lee's soldiers captured some sixty Comanches and killed six, including one warrior, three women, and a child. Then Tonkawa scouts, who had guided soldiers to the isolated place, disemboweled one of the dead women, a maiden named Nooki.

In July 1877, Tenth Cavalry soldiers and bison hunters connected with Nicolas Nolan's "Lost Troop Expedition" sought

the lake. They were out of water and facing death from thirst. The bison hunters and some of the buffalo soldiers reached the "refreshing" waters of Silver Lake, but Captain Nolan, thinking the guides were lost, ordered most of his men to turn southeast to Double Lakes near modern Tahoka. Four of his men died, and all suffered desperately in the infamous event.

Silver Lake can be reached today by taking route 597 northeast out of Morton. Just after crossing into Hockley County, a dirt track leads to the lake, which is about 300 yards off the highway. Local residents can provide directions.



From the Executive Director



Dear Friends:

The six months since the last issue of the WTHA newsletter has gone by quickly and in that time much has happened. The association put on a good show at the September East Texas Historical Association meeting in Nacogdoches. The association board met in Stamford for its Fall session. Ross McSwain was interviewed on National Public Radio, and Hollywood types are filming another Alamo movie--presuming that's possible without John Wayne, Ken Curtis, Chill Wills, Richard Widmark, Laurence Harvey, Frankie Avalon and Richard Boone.

I encourage all Texans to do their civic and patriotic duty by reporting for duty to either defend or besiege the Alamo as an "extra" in the upcoming film. It would be downright tragic if nary a Texan were cast in the film. So, spread the word and become a movie star for the New Year. If that happens, be sure to take pictures and pass the word along to Jim and Becky Matthews for the next issue of the newsletter. Filming was supposed to have

started on January 20 southwest of Austin near Dripping Springs.

On September 20 of last year Tom Crum (Granbury), Tom Alexander (Fredericksburg), and Paul Carlson (Ransom Canyon) traveled to East Texas to participate in the WTHA Joint Session at the East Texas meeting entitled "Winds of Change in West Texas: World War II and Rock 'n Roll." A good crowd of 30+ listened to Tom speak of pioneer military aviators flying the skies of West Texas. Meanwhile, Paul set the record straight about the real King of Rock and Roll (Buddy Holly) and his impact upon the hearts and minds of Texans both east and west of I-35.



Lunch at the ETHA meeting in Nacogdoches. Left to right: Mary and Tom Crum, Paul and Ellen Carlson, Scott Sosebee, Ron Powers, Mary and Gene Preuss, Ty Cashion, and Don Walker.

The association board was busy and met the next week (September 28) in Stamford for its Fall meeting. While important business took place, your board members were most impressed with the traditional-style Texas eats served up at the Cliff House.



Clint Chambers at the Mackenzie Trail marker north of Stamford, Texas.

The board approved important measures which included increasing the cash prize for the Mrs. Percy Jones Best Article award to \$1250 from \$500. In addition, it kept the price for Year Book full-sets at \$800. It approved a motion to explore the possibility of entering into a joint-session arrangement with the Center for Big Bend Studies, similar to the one we currently have with the East Texas folks.

The board also reviewed and approved preliminary arrangements for the April 2-3, 2004 meeting in Abilene that will be held in cooperation with the Texas Map Society (TMS). B. W. Aston and Don Taylor have already been busy setting up that meeting. The board also reviewed the invitation from Sul Ross University to host the 2005 meeting. The board asked Tom Crum to contact Sul Ross to begin discussions. The board will review the invitation again at the upcoming spring meeting.

Best wishes for your Spring and I look forward to seeing you at the annual meeting in Lubbock.

Tai Kreidler

Did You Know? West Texas Facts and Trivia

COMPILED BY VICKIE JONES GINTHER

----Texas is home to three Indian reservations. The Tigua Indian Reservation in Ysleta, an El Paso suburb, is the smallest at 66 acres.

----Buddy Holly and the Crickets made their second appearance on the Ed Sullivan Show on January 26, 1958, performing "Oh Boy!"

----Greenleaf Fisk, who fought for Texas at the Battle of San Jacinto, was an early settler of Brown County and one of the county's first schoolteachers.

----Work began on the Enid, Ochiltree and Western Railroad in 1909. Its proposed route was from Dalhart to Ochiltree.

However, the company failed in 1910, with less than 14 miles of track completed, and the railroad was never finished.

----Casas Amarillas ("yellow houses") is a geological formation near Levelland (Hockley County) that from a distance looks like a group of yellow houses. It was named by early Spanish explorers.

----Newtown (Wichita County), an oil boom town, was destroyed by an oil fire in 1922. The town was not rebuilt.

----Martin County was named for Wylie Martin, a colonist in Stephen F. Austin's Old Three Hundred.

Coronado's Route Across the Staked Plains

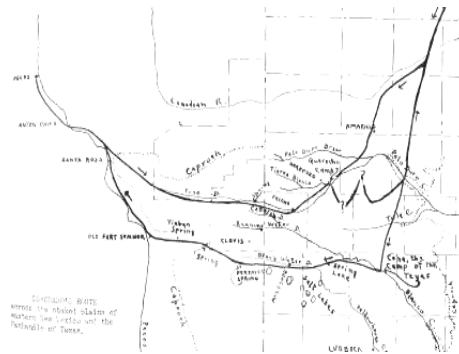
by W. C. Holden

[Condensed from an article published in the 1944 Year Book.]

In the spring of 1944 Dr. Herbert E. Bolton, accompanied by three representatives of the National Park Service, came through Lubbock while on an extensive tour attempting to trace Coronado's route. Dr. Bolton is making a study of the route from Compostela to Quivira and back to Culiacan where the army disbanded. It was our pleasure to be with the Bolton party two days while inspecting the topography of the South Plains. Dr. Bolton asked for our opinion of the route in Texas, and this led us to reexamine all the old Spanish documents dealing with the expedition, to read again the three articles which undertake to designate the route, and to travel over the country in question, checking the topography against the descriptions.

Coronado spent the winter of 1540-1541 at some pueblos which he commandeered near the present town of Bernalillo on the Rio Grande about twenty miles north of Albuquerque. Having heard from the Turk, an Indian slave, the fabulous stories of Quivira, he determined to go in search of the place. With his army, 1,000 horses, 500 cattle, 5,000 sheep, 1,500 friendly Indians and servants, he went first to Cicuye pueblo two miles south of Pecos, New Mexico. To this point there seems to be no doubt of his route. He went by the pueblo of Galisteo, south of the present village of Lamy, and over Glorieta Pass, the same route now used by the Santa Fe Railroad. From Cicuye eastward there were no established land marks, therefore the directions and distances are vague. The three writers who have attempted to interpret the original Spanish accounts and trace the route are J. H. Simpson, George Parker Winship, and David Donoghue.

Simpson took the position that Coronado went northeast from Cicuye. Such a route would have carried him across the Sangre de Cristo mountains. Crossing the Colorado-New Mexico line near Raton, he turned east, keeping south of the Arkansas River, to the vicinity of Kingman, Kansas. Here the army turned back, and Coronado with his thirty picked horsemen continued on to Quivira which was in the extreme northeastern part of Kansas. The army returned through the northwestern corner of Oklahoma, and kept a southwesterly course across the Texas Panhandle, crossing Hemphill, Roberts, Carson, Potter, Randall, and Deaf Smith Counties, and on to the Pecos River, about modern Fort Sumner, New Mexico to a point



near Mora, and presumably recrossed the mountains to the southwest to Cicuye. Winship started the expedition toward the southeast where it crossed the Pecos River some ten or fifteen miles south of Fort Sumner, continuing in the same direction, it crossed Bailey, Cochran, Terry, Lynn, Borden, Scurry, Mitchell, Crane, Runnels, and Coleman Counties. Here the expedition divided, and army returning over practically the same route, while Coronado went north into southern Kansas. After making a big circle into north central Kansas, where Quivira was, he returned to Cicuye in a southwesterly direction, keeping the same route that later became the Santa Fe Trail.

Donoghue insisted that the Coronado expedition went down the Pecos keeping on the west side to a point just north of Santa Rosa. Here the bridge was built. Keeping to the east the expedition was soon on the Staked Plains. Passing through Quay County, New Mexico, it went across the southern part of Deaf Smith and Randall Counties to Tule Canyon in the northeast corner of Swisher County. The party separated either in Tule Canyon or Palo Duro Canyon, the army returning to Cicuye through northwestern Lamb County and Bailey County to Fort Sumner. From here it kept on the east side of the Pecos to the bridge north of Santa Rosa where it crossed the river and continued on to Cicuye on the west side. Coronado's party went north from the Palo Duro, crossing the western part of Armstrong and Carson Counties. The "Peter and Paul" River was the Canadian, which Coronado crossed in Hutchinson County. Going some thirty or forty miles to the northeast he came to Quivira in northeastern Roberts County. "Of this much I am certain," said Donoghue. "The expedition never left the Llano Estacado."

It is our opinion that Simpson and Winship are drastically in error. Both have ignored a number of pivotal landmarks vividly described in the accounts. Donoghue, who has taken the

descriptions of the terrain into account, has come much closer to the truth. Only in one respect do we take issue with him, and that has to do with the location of Quivira.

Five documents pertain to Coronado's expedition. They are the narratives of Castaneda and Jaramillo, the letters of Coronado and two anonymous documents, *Relacion del Suceso* and *Relacion Postrema de Sivola*, all of which are given in the *Fourteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology*.

The army left Tiguex (near present day Bernalillo on the Rio Grande) soon after the ice had melted on the river. Coronado said the day of departure was April 23. It took four days to go from Tiguex to Cicuye. Castaneda gave the distance as "twenty-five leagues." This made the distance approximately sixty-two miles, which it is today going by way of Glorieta Pass. The average distance made in a day was fifteen miles. Castaneda said the army traveled six or seven leagues a day. This was approximately from fifteen to seventeen miles a day.

Let us say here that the distances given in the various accounts show remarkable accuracy in all instances where they can be checked. If the Spaniards knew what they were talking about on this part of their journey, it is reasonable to suppose they were equally as accurate in estimating the distances traveled while on that part of the expedition extending east of Cicuye. In fact, there was a mathematical basis for the distances given. While the army was crossing the plains it was "the duty of one man to measure and count his steps." The distances mentioned in the various Coronado accounts are in all likelihood as accurate as those in early Spanish land surveys.

Castaneda described how the army left Cicuye. "Proceeding toward the plains, which are all on the other side of the mountains, after four days journey they came to a river with a large, deep current which flowed down toward Cicuye, and they named this the Cicuye River." Several items in this sentence invite comment. As one looks eastward today from the site of old Pecos (Cicuye) Pueblo ruins, the plains are truly beyond the mountains. The Pecos River winds circuitously between the southern extremity of the Sangre de Cristo on the left and the towering Glorieta Mesa on the right, but the Pecos Valley from the site of the old pueblo is apparently shut in.

It is important to note that the explorers called the stream which they came to the Cicuye river because it flowed down from the mountains toward Cicuye. The identity of the river is of utmost importance. Winship

insisted it was the Canadian, but the Pecos is the only stream answering the description *flowing toward the ancient pueblo*.

Some fifty miles below the village of Cicuye a bridge was built across the river. The fact that it was necessary to build a bridge lends further support to the thesis that the stream was the Pecos. Its banks were steep and its current full and swift. Before the building of dams, irrigation, and other interference with its flow, the Pecos was a hard stream to cross. Such has never been the case with the Canadian. Its bed is wide, its banks low, and the channel meanders back and forth across the wide sandy bed. Only at flood stage does it fill to its banks, and in such condition it could not have been bridged in four days, due to its width.

It is probable that the bridge was built at Anton Chico. Donoghue places it "in the vicinity of Santa Rosa." Were Donoghue correct, the army would have had to march from twenty to twenty-five miles a day, a feat clearly impossible when we consider the people on foot, the cattle and sheep, and the type of terrain traversed. Anton Chico is suggested because it is about the distance from Cicuye which could be covered in the time indicated, and it is the best crossing on the upper Pecos, as evidenced by the fact that from earliest historic times it has been used as a crossing.

The fact that Anton Chico was the place where the bridge was built is checked by a subsequent reference of Castaneda. "On its return the army reached the Cicuye River more than 30 leagues below there—I mean the place where the bridge was made when they crossed it—and they followed it up to that place." As we will show later, the point where the army reached the Pecos was at old Fort Sumner, some five miles below present day Fort Sumner. From that point to Anton Chico is approximately eighty miles, or just "more than 30 leagues."

After finishing the bridge "by much diligence and rapid work" the whole army and the animals crossed and continued the journey, "going more to the left." In as much as the direction had previously been slightly east of southeast, after crossing the river it must have been almost east, perhaps a little south of east.

After leaving the bridge, the expedition soon came to the plains. These were something new to the Spaniards. No one had ever seen anything quite like them before. Every writer had something to say about them, and we are afforded another clue with which to check the route of the army. Castaneda said it was "30 leagues from Cicuye to where the plains begin." The nearest point the army could have reached the plains in anything like the distance given by Castaneda was east of Santa Rosa. This would have caused the army to pass not

very far north of Santa Rosa, and to start across the plains just east of the town.

It is our opinion that Coronado stayed on the Llano Estacado from Santa Rosa to the Querecho village. The New Mexico highway markers indicate that the army crossed the Pecos at Puerto de Luna, eleven miles south of Santa Rosa, and went northeast, keeping just north of the Caprock, going by Montoya, Tucumcari, and San Jon, and climbing onto the Llano Estacado near Glenrio about the Texas-New Mexico line. This route would have been practically the same traversed by Highway 66, and markers along the highway indicate that such was Coronado's route. Recently we went over this route, checked the topography against the accounts, and were unable to find any evidence to support the claim.



Ruins of the old Pecos (Cicuye) Pueblo.

We mentioned above that Castaneda said the plains began thirty leagues from Cicuye. The writer of *Relacion Postrera del Sivola* said that four days from Cicuye "They came to a country as level as a sea." Coronado said, "After nine days march [from Bernalillo] I reached some plains so vast I did not find their limit anywhere that I went, although I traveled over them for more than 300 leagues." It was four days from Tiguex to Cicuye. This meant he reached the plains five days after leaving Cicuye. This checks almost exactly with Castaneda's statement. Had Coronado not reached the plains until he got to Glenrio it would have taken twelve to thirteen days from Cicuye instead of five. Jaramillo said that after crossing the river at the bridge the army began to enter the plains. Thus four of the writers placed the plains from eighty to ninety miles from Cicuye.

The question remains as to what the narrators meant by *plains*. This may be a matter of opinion, but to us it signifies a level, or gently rolling terrain, covered with grass and devoid of trees, with no hills, cliffs, escarpments, or mesas to break the horizon. By keeping slightly to the southeast from Santa Rosa, this is the type of country one traverses. But this description does not hold for the route followed by Highway 66 from Santa Rosa to Glenrio. On that road to the south, along the entire distance, is the towering escarpment of the Llano Estacado; to the north are the breaks of the Canadian River; in

between, one is never out of sight of mesas and pronounced hills.

Another reason for assuming that Coronado started across the plains at Santa Rosa is to be found in the motives of the Turk for leading the army astray; Jaramillo said, "He wanted to lead us on to these plains where he had led us so that we would eat up the food, and both ourselves and our horses become weak, and from lack of this, because if we should go either backward or forward in this condition we could not make any resistance to whatever they might do to us." If the purpose of the Turk was to get the Spaniards on the plains and wear them down, it is logical to surmise that he took them to the plains by the shortest route, and that was by Santa Rosa.

Eight days after leaving the bridge the army began to encounter buffalo. Two days later it came to an encampment of Querecho Indians. The site of these Indians is another important location, because when Coronado's party returned from Quivira later in the season it came through and recognized the place. This is one of the few bits of evidence that can be used to plot Coronado's return route from Quivira.

The location of the Querecho encampment was probably on the high plains ten days' march or a hundred and fifty miles, east of Anton Chico. The Frio Draw has its origin on the plains not over a day's march slightly south of east of Santa Rosa. The draw extends in an easterly direction through Quay and Roosevelt Counties into Palmer County, Texas, by the town of Friona where it turns southeast and joins the Tierra Blanca Creek about four miles east of Hereford. There were, in early times, springs along the Frio from a point eight miles west of the Texas-New Mexico line to its junction with the Tierra Blanca.

In the event Coronado started across the plains at Santa Rosa, he would have found himself on the head of Frio Draw. The army would have naturally followed down the draw, because that was the most likely place of finding water. Coronado said the army suffered for lack of water on this part of the march. It is likely that the scarcity of water was most keenly felt between Santa Rosa and the first springs encountered on Frio Draw. Eight days after crossing the bridge, the army came to the first buffalo. This was approximately where the first live water would have been found on the Frio. Two days later the army arrived at the Querecho village. In our opinion, this was at the confluence of the Frio and Tierra Blanca, east of Hereford. There is much archaeological evidence which indicates that this spot was long a favorite camping place in pre-historic times. That the Querecho camp was on a water course of some kind is evidenced by the fact that when

Coronado sent Captain Diego Lopez and ten companions ahead lightly equipped for two days "at full speed toward the sunrise" to discover Haxa, he went along "the banks of a little stream."

From this place until the army arrives at "the ravine like those of Colima" the route is much confused. There must have been a great deal of wandering back and forth, probably from north to south and back again. There is good evidence that none of the scouting parties reached the Caprock on the east side of the high plains. Coronado said frankly, "We were lost in those plains." Castaneda said, "We went . . . along those streams which are among the cows [buffalo]." The fact that he said "streams" instead of "stream" would indicate they followed more than one, and that they criss-crossed from one to another. Assuming they stayed south of the Canadian River, they could have crossed from the Palo Duro to Tierra Blanca, to the North and South Tules, to Blanco, and possibly to the Yellowhouse. Some of the descriptions of the levelness of the plains fit Castro, Hale, and Swisher Counties.

"The country is so level that men became lost when they went off a half a league. One horseman was lost who never reappeared, and two horses, all saddled and bridled, which they never saw again. No track was left where they went, and on this account it was necessary to mark the road with cow dung, so as to return, since there were no stones or anything else."

Coronado said, "I traveled five days more as the guides wished to lead me, until I reached some plains with no more landmarks than if we had been swallowed up in the sea, where they strayed about, because there was not a stone, nor a bit of rising ground, nor a tree, nor a shrub, nor anything to go by."

Castaneda said, "It was worth nothing that the country there is so level that at mid-day, after one has wandered about in one direction and another in pursuit of game, the only thing to do is to stay near the game quietly until sunset, so as to see where it goes down, and even then they have to be men who are practiced at it. Those who are not had better not trust themselves."

Castaneda gives another vivid description: "The country they [the buffalo] traveled was so level and smooth that if one looked at them the sky could be seen between their legs. When one was near them, it was impossible to see the ground on the other side of them-- and even if a man lay on his back he lost sight of the ground."

With the possible exception of the bridge on the Cicyue River, the most pivotal landmark mentioned in all the original accounts was the "ravine like those of Colima." In our opinion Donoghue is correct in making it Palo Duro Canyon. Neither Simpson nor Winship in their respective routes carried the army by any

terrain that would meet this description. The Spaniards crossed streams like the Canadian without being impressed, but they took one look at this ravine and remembered it long and mentioned it often. It was "a league wide from one side to the other, with a little bit of a river at the bottom."

While the army rested in the ravine, Coronado and a party explored the country and "found another settlement four days from there." Four days would have been approximately sixty miles. We may speculate as to where the settlement was. Had he gone east he would have soon been off the Caprock, and looking back would have seen what looked like a long, flat mountain. This we know they did not do, because nowhere did they see a "hill or hillock three times the height of a man." It is probably that Coronado did not explore to the west, for he had come from that general direction. This leaves the north and the south. In all likelihood the Indian settlement was along a water course. The Canadian River could have been reached within four days by going slightly northwest into Potter County, north of Amarillo. The Blanco could have been reached in the vicinity of Plainview within the time allowed by going south. In our opinion the settlements were on the Blanco for reasons we shall give later.

For three days Coronado passed through the camps of these Teya Indians. The place, whether on the Canadian, or on the Blanco, he called Cona. It was from these Teya Indians that Coronado learned that Quivira was far to the north. Returning to the ravine the general took council with his officers, and it was decided that he would go north with thirty horsemen and six foot soldiers; the army, after resting a few days, would return to Tiguex.



Palo Duro Canyon

Assuming that the ravine in question was the Palo Duro, the return of the army from there to Cicyue can be traced with considerable accuracy. The landmarks, the distances, and the time element all fit in perfectly. The fact that this part of the route can be plotted so exactly lends to the evidence that the Palo Duro was the "ravine like that of Colima."

When the army left the ravine it "returned to the Teyas." If the Teyas were on the Blanco the landmarks and distances fit into the picture perfectly. Had they been on the Canadian, the army could not have passed any salt lakes, and

there could have been no reason to have gone from the Canadian to Fort Sumner on the Pecos, a point thirty leagues below the bridge, when it would have been far easier to have gone directly to the bridge at Anton Chico.

The Teyas furnished the army with guides [who] taught the Spaniards how to keep their direction across the level plains during the middle of the day. Castaneda said they did it in this way: "In the morning they notice where the sun rises and observe the direction they are going to take, and shoot an arrow in this direction. Before reaching this they shoot another over it, and in this way they go all day toward the water where they are to end the day."

The last nine words in the quotation are significant, "the water where they are to end the day."

In the route we propose, which in general is the same given by Donoghue but without detail, there was never a day but when they could have reached fresh water. In going from Palo Duro to the Blanco the army either crossed, or more likely followed for some distance up the South Tule. From the South Tule to the Blanco was a day's march. From [there] to Spring Lake in the north part of Lamb County was another day's march. From Spring Lake to the living water on the North Yellowhouse, which is locally known as Black Water Draw, was an easy day's march. Black Water Draw crossed the sandhills in the vicinity of Muleshoe.

West of Muleshoe, Black Water Draw afforded fresh water until the army reached Portales Spring near the town of Portales, New Mexico. From here the route extended up the valley, slightly toward the northwest to a spring five or six miles southwest of Melrose. The next water was at Taiban Spring, south of the present railroad station of Taiban. Another day's march brought the army to the Pecos at old Fort Sumner, some five miles south of the present Fort Sumner. From here the army continued up the east side of the Pecos to the bridge at Anton Chico. "In this way they covered in 25 days what had taken them 37 days in going besides stopping to hunt cows [buffalo] on the way."

"They found many salt lakes on this road, and there was a great quantity of salt." This statement definitely places the return route of the army across the South Plains. For some unknown reason there are no salt lakes north of the North Yellowhouse, Black Water Draw, Portales Valley drainage system. (Bear in mind all of those are a continuation of the same ancient drainage system). Just to the south are a considerable number of salt lakes.

The fact that salt was almost as highly prized by the Spaniards as precious metals, caused the explorers to take note of and carefully report its occurrence. On one of the lakes "there were thick pieces of it [salt] on top of

the water bigger than tables, as thick as four or five fingers. Two or three spans down under the water there was salt which tasted better than that in the floating pieces, because this was rather bitter. It was crystalline." Old timers with whom we have consulted are convinced that this reference applied to Salt Lake near Portales.

Let us consider the time element of the army's return. The distance from Palo Duro Canyon to Tiguex (Bernalillo) by way of Black Water Draw, Portales, Fort Sumner, Anton Chico, Cicuye (Pecos pueblo), and Glorieta Pass is approximately three hundred and sixty miles. If this were made in twenty-five days, the army averaged slightly less than fifteen miles a day, which is almost identical with the speed Castaneda said they made. When allowance is made for the fact that they "stopped to hunt cows on the day," the time element works out exceedingly well.

It is not the purpose of this paper to trace Coronado's route from the "ravine like those of Colima" to Quivira and back to Tiguex, but we will venture a few general observations concerning it. Here we differ with Donoghue. We believe that Quivira was in northeastern Kansas for two reasons—namely (1) two different explorers who were on the expedition, Coronado and the writer of *Relacion del Suceso*, said it was on the fortieth degree of latitude, and (2) the time consumed in making the journey, with the directions as indicated, placed Quivira where the explorers said it was—that is, on the fortieth degree.

As to the return trip, Jaramillo gives us the most graphic account. "We took five or six of the Indians from those [Quivira] villages to lead and guide us to the flat-roofed [pueblo] houses. Thus they brought us back by the same road as far as where I said before that we had come to a river called Peter and Paul's, and we left that by which we had come, and taking the right hand, they led us along by watering places and among cows and by a good road, although there are none either one way or the other except those of the cows, as I have said. At last we came to where we recognized the country, where I said we found the first [Querecho] settlement." It is to be remembered that the first Querecho encampment was ten days march or approximately one hundred

and fifty miles east of the bridge at Anton Chico.

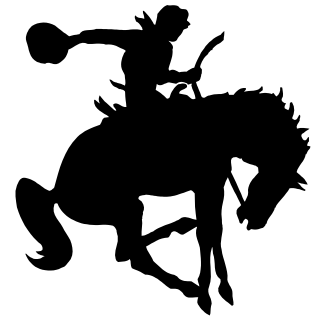
The route from the place where the party crossed the Arkansas River to the site of the first Querecho encampment would be extremely difficult to trace. The only clue we have is that it led "along by watering places." The route crossed and perhaps paralleled for some distance the Canadian River on one side or the other. There are many creeks which flow into the Canadian from either side, and many of these little tributaries have springs which afford fresh, drinkable water. The water in the Canadian itself is brackish and unpalatable.

From the site of the Querecho encampment Coronado traveled the same route he had come by way of the bridge at Anton Chico to Cicuye, and on to Tiguex. According to Castaneda it took forty days to make the journey from Quivira to Tiguex. At fifteen miles a day the total distance traveled was six hundred miles, which is approximately the distance from northeastern Kansas to Bernalillo by the route indicated.



W.C. Holden

William Curry Holden (1896-1993) was a distinguished historian and archeologist. He earned three degrees at the University of Texas: B.A. (1923), M.A. (1924) and Ph.D. (1928). In 1923, Holden organized and chaired the history department at McMurry College in Abilene, Texas. In 1929, he joined the faculty at Texas Tech University, where he held many positions, including chairman of the history and anthropology department and director of the Museum of Texas Tech University. He authored or coauthored more than twelve books and forty-two articles and pamphlets during his long career.



Typically Texan ??

During the New Mexico Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum's research for the display, "To Get the Job Done: Employing Prisoners of War in New Mexico Agriculture, 1942-1945," Cameron Saffell found a couple of tidbits of interest.

In January 1945, commanders at the POW branch camps attached to Fort Bliss, Texas, were required to compile lists of books that were in the camp library for use by the German prisoners. Many of the books were general subject textbooks or books to help learn a trade, such as bookkeeping or shorthand. Among those titles in the library at Camp Fabens were Stigler's *Worker and Wealth of Texas* (4 copies) and Patterson's *Civil Government of Texas*. In the 867 book library at Camp Ysleta, POWs could check out *Texas Heroes* (3 copies), *Texas History Stories*, the *Texas Literature Reader*, *Our Government of Texas* (7 copies), and *A History of Texas* (25 copies).

Saffell thought it was interesting that so many books about Texas were made available to prisoners, particularly since they were not made available to POWs across the border in Dona Ana County, N.M., nor did New Mexico prisoners get books about the state where they were living.

In Memory: Olive Vandruff Bugbee, curator of art at the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum for many years, passed away in January 2003 at age ninety-four.

NEWS FROM AROUND WEST TEXAS

Kenneth W. Davis has been appointed to a term on the Lubbock County Historical Commission.

The Southwest Collection/Special Collections Library at Texas Tech has added two assistant archivists to its staff. **Steve Bogener** is coordinator of exhibits and outreach. **Curtis Peoples** is working with the music collection.

Kristin Liggett has been named the trail boss of the Fort Worth Herd, a well-known tourist attraction honoring the city's cattle heritage. She is the first woman to hold the position.

Allen Townsend has been appointed librarian of the Amon Carter Museum. Townsend will oversee operation of the Amon Carter Museum's library and archives, including the acquisition, retrieval, preservation and use of library and archival materials by museum staff and members of the public. The library functions as the research facility of the museum and has been an integral part of the museum's program since 1961, the year the museum opened. The library's noncirculating collection is reflective of the museum's art collection, focusing on American art and photography from the early 19th century to the present.

Kenneth W. Davis has published an article, "Make a Joyful Noise: Some Popular Religious Music in Twentieth-Century Texas," in *The Roots of Texas Music*, edited by **Lawrence Clayton** and **Joe Specht**. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 2003. Pp. 138-145.) Lawrence Clayton began the project before he was diagnosed with ALS. He asked Joe Specht, director of the McMurry University Library, to see the project through publication.

Arnoldo De Leon, C. J. "Red" Davidson Professor of History at Angelo State University, published a book, released in October 2002, titled *Racial Frontiers: Africans, Chinese, and Mexicans in Western America, 1848-1890* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press). It is part of the "Histories of the American Frontier" Series. He also published an article titled "Whither Tejano History: Origins, Development, and Status," in the January 2003 *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*.

Arnoldo De Leon, Angelo State University, and **Bruce A. Glasrud**, Sul

Ross State University, are collaborating on a volume to be entitled *Bibliophiling Tejano Scholarship: Secondary Sources on Hispanic Texans*. They expect to have it in the hands of the publisher (SRSU Center for Big Bend Studies) by the end of April, and it should be available by Fall 2003. This approximately 450 page work includes, among other subjects, sections on history, gender studies, culture, social customs, and economic conditions.

Lou Rodenburger and **Sylvia Grider's** anthology *21 + 1: Short Stories by Texas Women* will be released by Texas A&M Press this fall. They've collected stories tracing the development of the short story genre from 1865 to the present and included a substantial history of what Texas women writers have accomplished with the short story. Lou Rodenburger is also currently revising a biography/critical study of Jane Rushing that UNT Press wants for their Texas Writers Series.

UPCOMING EVENTS

April 17-19, 2003. Texas Folklore Society meeting at the YO Motel and Conference Center, Kerrville, Texas.

April 26, 2003. Permian Historical Society spring meeting in Midland. For more information, contact Todd Houck, PHS vice president and program chairman at 2404 Camarie, Midland, TX 79705, or e-mail at thouck@midland.edu.

May 17, 2003. The New Mexico Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum in Las Cruces will hold its annual La Fiesta de San Ysidro. The fiesta honors New Mexico's farming traditions and includes mariachi music, folklorico and flamenco dancing, food demonstrations, and activities for children.

ONGOING EXHIBITS

Through May 18, 2003. The Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum in Canyon is displaying "New Stuff: Recent Acquisitions of the Panhandle-Plains Historical Society." Objects on view include the first costume used by the Kwahadi Indian Dancers in 1947 and items donated by the estate of Sunray rancher Marshall Cator.

Through April 27, 2003. Amon Carter Museum. "Laura Gilpin and the Navajo: An Enduring Friendship." Laura Gilpin's photographs of the Navajo provide a moving record of the people and their

reservations before both were dramatically altered by additional federal intervention, a world war, and reorganization of the tribal government.

Through May 11, 2003. Amon Carter Museum. "Carl Mydans, American Photojournalist." This exhibition features Mydans' work for the Farm Security Administration in the 1930s, his years with Life magazine documenting the European Theater in World War II, his work in Asia, and his documentation of the post-war culture.

Through July 27, 2003. Amon Carter Museum. "Makers' Marks in the Landscape." This exhibition of more than sixty prints examines unique perspectives that artists bring to the study of marks left on the land by previous civilizations.

Traveling Display, "To Get the Job Done: Employing Prisoners of War in New Mexico Agriculture, 1942-1945" is currently traveling in West Texas and Southern New Mexico. It will be at the following locations:

Through March 2003. Fort Bliss Museum, El Paso

April - June 2003. Artesia (N.M.) Historical Museum and Art Center

July - September 2003. Chamizal National Memorial, El Paso.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Permian Historical Society. Persons wishing to make presentations about historical events occurring in the Permian Basin area are invited to contact Todd Houck, PHS vice president and program chairman. He can be reached by mail at 2404 Camarie, Midland, TX 79705, or by e-mail at thouck@midland.edu. The Society's spring meeting will be on Saturday, April 26, 2003, in Midland. The fall meeting will be held on Saturday, October 18, 2003, in Monahans, with the focus on history along the Pecos.

The Cyclone seeks articles about historic sites located on private land or in out-of-the-way places. The articles should be about 750 words, written in popular rather than scholarly style, preferably with photographs. Please query the editors with your ideas. Contact: Jim & Becky Matthews, 4230 Briarcrest, San Antonio, TX 78247 or jbmattews2@juno.com. Jim's work phone: 1-800-940-2721 x 21.

ALSO WANTED: Your news for "News from Around West Texas."