

5 April 2003

A NARRATIVE REPORT  
on  
Edward Wainwright LYON

This is a review of facts and speculations for Richard A. Spalding, third generation grand nephew of Edward Wainwright LYON. The originating request was made 9 November 2001 for information on Edward:

"He died 20 May 1884 (though may have been 1885) supposedly scalped by Indians at his ranch in Arizona..... I am not sure when he arrived in Arizona or where the ranch was, but would love to find some more details...."

One piece of primary evidence (i.e., a primary source) and numerous pieces of circumstantial evidence (i.e., secondary sources) reveal Edward was in New Mexico Territory, USA. He arrived there about 20 November 1883 on the Wilson-Stevens (W-S) Ranch near Alma, western Socorro County. Apparently Edward was not continuously present in New Mexico Territory. James H. Cook (p 164) states that Edward "had been visiting for the summer" on the Stevens-Upcher (S-U) Ranch in 1885. Montague Stevens (in Bryan, p 17) says a similar thing, "Edward W. Lyon, a college friend from England, who had been visiting me at the S-U Ranch for three months, was ambushed and killed 20 May 1885 while riding horseback alone north of Alma. He was preparing to return to England at the time, and had volunteered to ride south to Alma to pick up our mail." The ambush occurred in Salice Canon on the W-S Ranch (Cook, p 177).

Cook (p 176) gives a graphic account of the death of Edward thus, "The shot that killed him had struck the center of his body and torn a great hole...the Indians did not stop to mutilate his remains, but merely took his gun and cartridge belt." The observation of Cook is the only description found that gives a condition of the body. In newspaper and book reportings of the Apache Raid in which Edward was killed, there is no mention of "scalping." The word of James H. Cook is credible. He was the scout and guide for Montague Stevens and his "Cambridge friends" (possibly including Edward) in big game hunts in 1880 and 1881 in Wyoming. Most important, Cook was the Manager of the W-S Ranch from 1882 to 1887.

One piece of primary evidence is a gravestone located in a small cemetery in the southern Gila National Forest astride the Continental Divide near Alma (Socorro County) New Mexico Territory. The circumstantial evidence, gathered over time, has been taken from published sources (Bryan, Cook, French, Heslip, Mullane, Siegfried, Stanley, Stevens, et al) and communications with persons in the geographical area (Allred, Berry, Firebaugh-Smith, Henderson, Riegel, Terrell and Tyndall). In addition, transcribed interviews were made available by the Librarian of the Oral History Collection of the Pioneer Foundation, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, Center for Southwest Research. The resources consulted for circumstantial evidence are listed at the end of this report.

## Details of the Trip from England to America

According to Captain William French, Edward and two fellow alumni from Cambridge University were aboard the Mail Steamship Arizona (under a British flag) when he boarded the vessel on Sunday 4 November 1883 at Queenstown, Ireland (French, p 2). Bonsor (Vol 5, p 1877) gives the North Atlantic Route of the SS Arizona to be Liverpool ENG with ports-of-call at Queenstown, IRL and Sandy Hook Bay in New York Harbor. Further, Bonsor (Vol 1, p 233) lists the average west bound North Atlantic crossing time for this steamship as seven days, ten hours, from Liverpool ENG to Sandy Hook Bay USA. Morrison (p 503) lists a representative crossing time as seven days, fifteen hours. In any event, using this time frame for calculation, the arrival of the SS Arizona in New York Harbor for Edward and his friends would be Saturday 10 November 1883. This is congruent with that mentioned by French (p 3).

The procedure for steamships on arrival in New York Harbor in the 1880s was to sink anchor in Sandy Hook Bay, which is in Upper New York Harbor between Governors Island and the site of the Statue of Liberty which was not placed until 1886. Edward and his friends would have been taken to Castle Garden (now titled Castle Clinton National Monument, an old fort) on the south tip of Manhattan Island near Battery Park. Ellis Island did not open until 1892. (The lay-out of the harbor can be viewed on Internet.)

At the Castle Garden Processing Center, Edward and his friends would be visually inspected for evidence of disease and ask a myriad of questions as to their origins, their past, how much money they had, where they were going and their intentions in America (Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies). Even though all this information was asked, no records were kept. The only actual record of persons coming into the country, in that time period, was the ship manifesto which was required by law to list the names, ages, destination in America and a physical description of the passengers. A separate manifesto was created by the ship's captain for both the port of departure and the port of entry thus the term jurisdiction was used.

## After the New York Harbor Experience

Edward, his friends, Alfred Hardcastle and Edwyn Upcher, along with Captain French lodged at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for one night (French, p 2). On Sunday 11 November 1883, the group traveled to Chicago on Pennsylvania Railroad, a 36-hour trip, arriving in Chicago and staying at the Palmer House. According to French (p 4), the trio of Edward, Hardcastle and Upcher were detained in Chicago "for a day by some business transaction." This date was probably Tuesday 13 November 1883. Continuing on in their trip toward New Mexico, they were met in Kansas City by another Cambridge alumni, Harold Wilson, who accompanied them to New Mexico Territory. Wilson was probably in Kansas City in relation to selling cattle from his New Mexico Territory ranch.

## Continuing the Trip to New Mexico

From Kansas City, Kansas, travel would be on the Santa Fe Railroad (later the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe) through Dodge City, Kansas, west to near Pueblo, Colorado, then south to Albuquerque, New Mexico Territory. Eighty miles south of Albuquerque at Socorro (county seat of Socorro County), there was a spur Santa Fe Railroad line, laid in 1883, which went west to Magdalena, a cattle shipping center. Magdalena is mentioned by Cleaveland (p 22), by Montague Stevens in the same source and by French (pp 155, 201, 203, 259) in relation to delivering cattle there. On one occasion French mentions delivering 3,000 steers to Magdalena for shipment to the "east" which would be Kansas City or Chicago. From Magdalena Edward and his friends would travel by stagecoach to Reserve (near site of S-U Ranch) arriving there about 20 November 1883. This date of arrival is calculated by using current day mileage from New York City (with a one day stop in Chicago) and the approximate mileage per hour of a train in the 1880s (22 miles per hour). No adjustment was made for the Rocky Mountain terrain from Pueblo, Colorado, to Magdalena south of Albuquerque, NM. See USA and New Mexico maps.

## Was Edward in New Mexico Territory Continuously?

There is a question as to whether Edward Wainwright LYON was actually in New Mexico Territory continuously from November 1883 to the time of his death 20 May 1885 (a period of 18-months). In True West, Heslip (p 45), in relating the early period of settlement, gives a good account of the sequence of events.....

"...early days of settlement two Cambridge University classmates, Harold Wilson and Montague Stevens, came out from England and started the W-S Ranch on the San Francisco River. A little later Stevens moved up the river about thirty miles and started the S-U Ranch with his Cambridge friend, Ned Upcher.

In March 1885 Edward Lyon, another Cambridge graduate, visited Stevens and Upcher at the S-U Ranch. Lyon, from Clownholme in Derbyshire, immediately became enchanted by the country. He extended his visit for three months....."

There are similar versions of the period of time Edward was at the W-S and S-U Ranches (Cook, p 164) and Montague Stevens (in Bryan, p 17). Clearly, some unanswered questions have surfaced.

## Did Edward Own Land?

To date, there is no evidence (primary or secondary) that Edward owned land. There is folklore, according to Richard A. Spalding, the 3rd generation grand nephew, that he did own land. It is said that the father, Arthur W. Lyon, may have purchased the land. If so, there is no extant record in federal, state or county records to verify such. The two friends of Edward, Alfred Hardcastle and Edwyn F. (Ned) Upcher, do have land recorded in the Bureau of Land Management. Hardcastle had 120 acres (BLM Serial #1462) S-14, 23, Twp 3-S, R 19W. Upcher had 320 acres (BLM Serial #1493) S-8, 17, 27, Twp 3-S, R 18W. These lands are adjacent as plotted out according to the Rectangular Survey System.

## Availability of Land

The southwestern USA was more Spanish-American than Anglo-American in the 1800s. In New Mexico Territory, the "largest industry" was legal claims over private land grants. These grants were ones awarded by the Spanish government prior to acquisition of this land by the USA. Almost all of these were in litigation and not available for sale. Most of the other land was federal (Indian reservation, forest land, etc.) and not available to non-citizens. Some people did not wish to give up their native country. If Montague Stevens is any gage, he said he, "did not become a naturalized citizen of the United States because he could not bring himself to renounce allegiance to the British Crown" (Bryan, p 23). The point here is that, if Edward owned land it was secured through a speculator, in England or here in the USA. In this way, there would be no land record if the buyer did not register his land at the county courthouse.

Another way land could be obtained was from railroad lands, i.e., private corporations. By 1860, the U.S. government had acquired some 1,358,000 square miles of virgin, undeveloped land west of the Mississippi River. This land was from the Louisiana Purchase, the Mexican Cession and the Gadsden Purchase (land south of the Gila River in New Mexico Territory). Congress, in its wisdom, legislated to award grants to railroads (some 500 at one point) to build and thereby facilitate the movement of people west. The land blocks (in checker board mile blocks) were ample enough to build the railroad with adjacent land to sell and recoup their expenses. The government and the railroads employed speculators to go to the shores of the USA and into foreign countries, especially Europe, to sell the land.

## The "English Investors"

"English Investors," sometimes called "English Entrepreneurs," were prevalent in the southwest. In fact, a number of doctoral students in history have done their dissertations on these enterprising Englishmen in the southwest in the late 1800s. These entrepreneurs invested in ranches, mines, and other endeavors. The "English Investors" in western Socorro County New Mexico Territory have been mentioned by a number of authors. In all probability, they are a group of Cambridge University Alumni owning the W-S and S-U Ranches near Alma and Reserve. Suspected alumni include five known as taken from the Alumni Cantabrigienses, by John Venn. A Biographical List of All Known Students, Graduates and Holders of Office at the University of Cambridge, from the Earliest Times to 1900, Part 2 from 1752 to 1900, 6 Volumes. Cambridge, UK: University Press. Alumni are listed alphabetically. See next page.

## Suspected "English Investors" using the Cantabrigienses (1974 ed.):

- Alfred HARDCASTLE (Part II, Vol. 3, p 232)  
 Born 30 May 1857 at Manchester  
 Son of Edward Hardcastle of Headlands, Prestwich, Manchester  
 School - Eton  
 Admitted to Trinity College 25 May 1875, pensioner  
 2nd Lieutenant, Regiment (Militia) 29 November 1879  
 Spent some time in New Mexico  
 Of Beeches, Hawkhurst, Kent  
 Listed in: Eton School List; Army List 1880
- Edward Wainwright LYON (Part II, Vol. 4, p 246)  
 Born 3 November 1859 at Altrincham, Cheshire  
 Son of Arthur Wentworth Lyon, of Abbot's Clownholme,  
 Rocester, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire  
 School - Clifton  
 Admitted to Trinity College 10 October 1878, pensioner  
 Bachelor of Arts Degree 1882  
 "Scalped by Indians at his ranch in Arizona, U.S.A., 1884"  
 Listed in: Clifton College Register
- Montague Farquhard Sheffield STEVENS (Part II, Vol. 6, p 33)  
 Born 10 December 1859 at Madras, India  
 Son of Major General Arthur Stevens of 4 Earl Terrace, Kensington  
 Schools - Wimbledon, Surrey (private) and Durham  
 Admitted to Trinity College in 10 October 1878, pensioner  
 Bachelor of Arts degree 1882  
 Listed in: Durham School Register
- Edwyn Fitzhenry UPCHER (Part II, Vol. 6, p 267)  
 Born 4 April 1859 at Sheringham Hall, Norfolk  
 6th son of Henry Ramey Upcher of Sheringham Hall, Norfolk  
 Admitted to Trinity College 1 June 1878, pensioner  
 Bachelor of Arts Degree 1882  
 Went out to ranch in New Mexico Territory USA  
 Returned to England an invalid 1887  
 Died 5 October 1890
- Harold Charles WILSON (Part II, Vol. 6, p 521)  
 Born 20 June 1860 at Victoria, Melbourne, Australia  
 Son of Charles Wilson, Esq., of Cheltenham  
 School - Cheltenham College  
 Admitted to Jesus College 1 October 1879, pensioner  
 Died 14 July 1940 at Westerlea, St. Andrews, Fife  
 Listed in: Cheltenham College Register; The Times 17 July 1940

## COMMENTS:

In response to the original request for information on Edward Wainwright LYON, several remarks can be made.

One, Edward arrived about 20 November 1883 in western Socorro County, New Mexico Territory, within five miles (eight km) east of the Arizona border.

Two, Edward was killed 20 May 1885 on the W-S Ranch in Salice Canon by Apache Indians and is buried in the "Little Cemetery" on the ranch.

Three, Edward was probably not in New Mexico Territory continuously from November 1883 until May 1885 (an 18-month period).

Four, if Edward owned land, it is not listed in any extant index in his name and was probably obtained through a land speculator. Very likely the speculator was Harold Wilson. His father was a lawyer and he was most likely also a lawyer and had knowledge about legal papers. He attended Jesus College, Cambridge University. His obituary is listed in the New York Times three days after his death, suggesting he was connected with the New York Stock Exchange.

Among the items remaining to review include these:

1. Obtain ship manifesto from the SS Arizona for physical description of Edward and/or statement of intent and destination in USA.
2. Check the obituary for Harold Wilson in the New York Times, 17 July 1940. It may give his occupation and other information.
3. Review the Chicago Tribune newspaper for the week of 12 November 1883 in regards to the "business transaction" carried out by Edward and his friends, Hardcastle and Upcher. In that time period, such business was often written about briefly. The Chicago Stock Exchange handled many transactions and business affairs for parts of the country west of there. Chicago (along with Kansas City) were central points for selling and trading of stock.

4/5/2003 Report Prepared by

Ruby D. Gordon, Ph.D.  
Family Historian  
13373 Plaza del Rio Boulevard  
Peoria, Arizona 85381-4873  
Phone: 623.875.2975  
e-mail: xyzgordon@webtv.net  
FAX: 623.876.2403

ADDENDUM TO NARRATIVE REPORT  
(Dated 5 April 2003)  
on  
Edward Wainwright LYON

Status report

STEAMSHIP "ARIZONA" MANIFESTO. Request was made of the National Archives for a copy of passenger Edward Wainwright LYON as listed on the SS "Arizona" anchoring in New York Harbor, about 10 November 1883. A recent response, "No, we were unable to locate the passenger you requested....." THUS, Microfilm FHL#1027041 (Port of New York including November 1883) has been ordered, via Interlibrary Loan, for review.

OBITUARY ON HAROLD WILSON. An obituary appeared in the London Times (not the New York Times) on 17 July 1940. It was very brief by appearing in the list of "Deaths" and reads thus,  
"WILSON.--On July 14, 1940, at Westerlee, St. Andrews, Harold Charles Wilson, for 52 years the beloved husband of Anna (Daisy) Wilson. No mourning and no flowers. (Australian papers, please copy.)" Copy enclosed from the London Times (Issue 48,670) Late London Edition, 17 July 1940, Front Page  
\*\*The comment by this narrator in the original report of a lengthy obituary on Harold Wilson was nothing more than a "peccadillo," a term used by Montague Stevens to indicate a trifling fault.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE for the week of 12 November 1883 was reviewed. The Business Sections revealed NO entry describing a business transaction for Edward or his friends, Hardcastle and Upcher. SO, a speculation is that the "business" may have been bank business. At their port of entry (New York Harbor), Edward and his friends could have exchanged their money (from pound sterling) to U.S. dollars. If they were carrying bank certificates, stocks, or some other securities, they might need a real bank. Since they left New York on a Sunday, their first opportunity to do banking business was Chicago. Also, if these young men were carrying large sums, they probably did not tell Captain French or anyone else.

GLOSSY PRINT PICTURES. The Librarian at Glenwood, NM, sent 4" x 6" glossy prints. Three are of the Little Cemetery (which is in deplorable condition), one is a sweep of land near Alma, NM, and one is by the roadside with a small sign which reads, "John A. & Toni McKeen WS Ranch." There is no large arched entry to the ranch like in the Hollywood western movies. The two-lane state highway is visible in one of the pictures. This could give an idea of the road condition for the visitor entering this geographical area of New Mexico. These pictures are available to send to Richard A. Spalding but they might not pass through his London office. Five or six weeks ago an old gloss print went as a "test" but probably is now in the dead letter office.

ON PURE SPECULATION searches were requested of the Old Files in the Land Management Office for Applications to receive federal land. These files are preserved on everybody that ever filed for federal land even though many never received land. Earlier this week the case files on Hardcastle and Upcher came in. No response has been received, to date, as to whether Edward made application. Federal land was available for purchase to those who went through the formality of declaring intent to become a citizen of the United States. The Hardcastle case file has 24 pages (one page witnessed by Edward W. Lyon) and the Upcher case file has 18 pages. Hardcastle and Upcher each "renounced allegiance and fidelity to Victoria Queen of Great Britain and Ireland" and paid \$1.25 an acre for land. These files will be abstracted and sent to Richard A. Spalding.

SUPPORT FOR A VIEWPOINT that Edward was NOT "scalped." Descriptions available in the literature indicate three male Indians ambushed and killed Edward. The custom of the Apaches was that the females, following in the path of the males, carried out the mutilating and scalping of bodies. Males were more interested in obtaining firearms, cartridges and knives which, by law, they were forbidden to purchase. Their source for these items was by stealing and/or removing such from bodies, dead or alive. The Hollywood movies give a very distorted account of Indian raids by a tendency to leave the females out.

SUPPORTS that Edward was NOT scalped.

1. James H. Cook, Manager of the WS Ranch and probably the last person to see Edward alive says, "the shot that killed him had struck the center of his body and torn a great hole...the Indians did not stop to mutilate his remains, but merely took his gun and cartridge belt." (Cook, p 176)
2. Montague Stevens says, Lyon, visiting for three months, was "ambushed and killed 20 May 1885 while riding horseback alone north of Alma." He is buried in the "first grave in the hillside cemetery on the WS Ranch." (Stevens, In Bryan, pp 17-18)
3. "His body was found behind a clump of brush, twenty or thirty yards off the trail. It had been exposed to the sun for several days and was badly decomposed." (French, p 67)
4. Lyon was "killed on the Blue, near Alma." (Southwest Sentinel News, 30 May 1885, p 3)
5. "E. W. Lyons, a young Englishman of the SU Ranch, north of Alma was listed among the dead following an Apache Indian raid." (Silver City Enterprise, 29 May 1885) (Apache Raids, 29 May 1885, p14) (This Is Silver City, 29 May 1885, p 10)



6. "word came from the WS that Lyon was missing. His body was found fifty feet from the trail. The Indians made off with his horse and saddle. Lyon never made it back to England. His remains were taken to the WS and buried."  
(Stanley, p 11)

7. "...Lyon, a 25-year old cowboy who had gone to Alma to pick up the mail, became the first occupant of the cemetery. In May 1885, a band of Apaches fled the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona, and headed for the country in and around the headwaters of the Gila River with a cavalry troop in pursuit. Lyon's body was not discovered until days later. An open letter addressed to him was found a short distance from his body, and there is little doubt he was reading it when taken by surprise and shot." (Siegfried, 4 January 2003, Silver City Daily Press)

8. In March 1885 Edward Lyon, another Cambridge graduate, visited Stevens and Upcher at the SU Ranch. Lyon, from Clownholme in Derbyshire, immediately became enchanted by the country. He extended his visit for three months.... "Tuesday May 20, ---shot rang out---Lyon tumbled out of the saddle, unconscious from the shock of a bullet which had ripped through his body.----- Apaches -- removed Lyon's cartridge belt along with his pistol, holster and hunting knife." ----- "found Lyon about fifty feet from the trail. -----body was horribly bloated from lying for two days in the hot sun." (Heslip, p 46)

#### COMMENT

The word "scalped" in regard to Edward is used in only two places.....

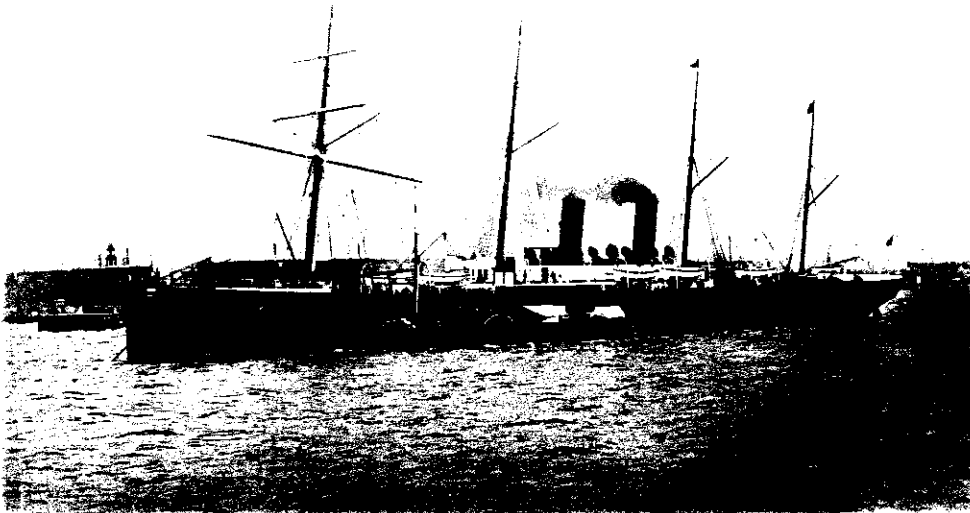
Lyon Family Bible: "Died 20 May 1885 scalped by Apache Indians in New Mexico." (Spalding, 2002)

Cambridge University Alumni Records: "Scalped by Indians at his ranch in Arizona, USA, 1884"  
(Alumni Cantarigienses, Volume 4, page 246)

The only other place the term "scalped" MAY have been used was in the official military report of the Apache raid in which Edward was killed. These records, obtained on Inter-Library Loan, are being searched (during available volunteer time at the State Capitol). They are unindexed and will take time. It is the opinion of this Family Historian that the Bible and Alumni Records may need an additional note of correction, for future generations studying the Lyon Family.

Addendum Prepared 28 April 2003 by:

Ruby D. Gordon, Ph.D.  
Family Historian  
13373 Plaza del Rio Boulevard  
Peoria, Arizona 85381-4873 USA  
Phone: 623.875.2975  
e-mail: rubygordon2@webtv.net  
FAX: 623.876.2403



• Write Collection

NOTE - OTHER COPIES IN OUR FILES

Arizona 1873  
Gulf of Mexico

## SELECTED RESOURCES CONSULTED (Direct and Circumstantial)

### Atlases, Books and Maps:

- Beck, Warren and Ynez D. Haase. Historical Atlas of New Mexico. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1969.
- Browning, James A. The Western Reader's Guide: A Selected Bibliography of Non-fiction Magazines, 1953-91. Stillwater, OK: Barbed Wire Press, 1992.
- Bryan, Howard. True Tales of the American Southwest: Pioneer Recollections of Frontier Adventure, pp 12-31. Santa Fe, New Mexico: Clearlight Publishers, 1998.
- Cleaveland, Agnes Morley. No Life for a Lady. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1941, Reprints 1977, 1969.
- Cook, James H. Fifty Years on the Old Frontier as Cowboy, Hunter, Guide, Scout, and Ranchman. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1923.
- Divine, Robert A. and et al. America: Past and Present, 4th Ed. New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1995.
- French, Captain William. Recollections of a Western Ranchman. Silver City, New Mexico: High-Lonesome Books, 1928, Reprint 1997.
- French, Captain William. Further Recollections of a Western Ranchman. New York: Argosy-Antiquarian Ltd, 1965. Out-of-Print.
- Hillerman, Tony. New Mexico. Portland, Oregon: Charles Belding, 1974.
- Mullane, William H. This Is Silver City, 1885, 1886, 1887, Volume 2. Library of Albuquerque, New Mexico.
- Stanley, Francis. The Alma (New Mexico) Story. Privately published.
- Stevens, Montague. Meet Mr. Grizzly: A Saga on the Passing of the Grizzly Bear. Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico Press, 1943; 2nd Printing, 1950 British Edition, Robert Hale Ltd, London: 3rd Printing, High-Lonesome Books, Silver City, NM, 2002.
- Venn, John. Alumni Cantabrigienses: A Biographical List of All Known Students, Graduates and Holders of Office at the University of Cambridge, from the Earliest Times to 1900, Part 2 from 1752 to 1900, 6 Volumes. Cambridge, UK: University Press.

**Census and Vital Records:**

British Census 1881: Cambridge (Cambridge) England. Public Records Office RG11, Folio 1668/86, FHL Film #1341399. Lists Edward W. LYON, lodger, undergraduate, age 21, birthplace Altrincham (Cheshire) ENG.

Special 1885 New Mexico (Territory) Census, Socorro County. National Archives Microfilm M846 (Socorro). Per Act of 1879 (20 Stat. 480). Taken June/August 1885. Edward Wainwright Lyon NOT listed.

Lyon Family Bible (per Richard A. Spalding, 3rd generation grand nephew) Edward Wainwright Lyon listed. Born 3 November 1859.  
"Died 20 May 1885 scalped by Apache Indians in New Mexico"

**Interviews, Conversations and e-mails on several occasions.**

Allred, Darrell (3rd generation resident of Glenwood) and Secretary Misty Riegel  
Glenwood Area Chamber of Commerce, Glenwood, New Mexico.  
e-mail: chamber@glenwoodnewmexico.com phone: 505.539.2711  
also 1.800.498.4011

Berry, Susan, Silver City Museum, Silver City, New Mexico  
e-mail: scmuseum@zianet.com

Firebaugh-Smith, Gail S. Gila National Forest Heritage Program Manager.  
e-mail: gfirebaugh@fs.fed.us phone: 505.388.8240

Henderson, Ronald (Retired) National Forest Service, Silver City, New Mexico  
e-mail: hendy@silvercity-nm.com phone 505.388.4227  
Telephone conversation 19 February 2003.

Henderson, Ronald (Retired). "The Little Cemetery" CD Version, 2003.

Terrell, Cresta, Glenwood Community Library, Glenwood, New Mexico  
Interview: 2 March 2003, Scottsdale, Arizona.

Tyndall, Marianne, Center for Southwest Research, University of New Mexico  
e-mail: mrtty@unm.edu

**Land and Railroads:**

Glischinshi, Steven. Santa Fe Railway. Osceola, WI: Andover Junction Pub, 1997.

Hone, E. Wade. Land and Property Research in the United States. Salt Lake City, Utah: Ancestry, 1997.

Marshall, James. Santa Fe: The Railroad that Built an Empire. New York City: Random House, 1945.

Mosk, Sanford A. Land Tenure Problems in the Santa Fe Railroad Grant Area. New York City, New York: Arno Press, 1981.

Myrick, David F. The Santa Fe Route: Railroads of Arizona, Volume 4. Wilton, California: Signature Press, 1998.

Official Santa Fe Trail History Museum in Kansas. Internet. 22 February 2003.

Stover, John F. The Routledge Historical Atlas of the American Railroads. New York City, New York: Routledge, Inc, 1999.

Taber, Thomas R. Guide to Railroad Historical Resources, United States and Canada. 4 Volumes. Muncy, Pennsylvania: TTTaber. 1993.

#### **Newspapers and Periodicals:**

"A Blood Trail: The Murderous Band of Chiricahuas Come Within Three Miles of Silver City and Fort Bayard." Silver City Enterprise (NM) newspaper, 29 May 1885.

Heslip, John R. "Graveyard of Violence...A Place of Fat Lizards and Bleached Bones." In True West Magazine, August 1981, pp 44-50.

Siegfried, Stephen, "Gila National Forest Graveyard Tells of Violent Territorial Years." Silver City Daily Press, 11 January 2003.

"The Closest Raid for Many Years." Southwest Sentinel newspaper dated 30 May 1885, p. 3, Silver City, NM

Walker, Larry J., The Magazine House, La Pine, Oregon, 18 January 2003, e-mail: lwalker@pacifier.com

Myers, Lee. Cemetery Records from Southern New Mexico. The author, 1982.

#### **Maritime Records:**

Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Internet (15 March 2003)

Web Site: <http://www.tias.com/stores/potp/oceanliner-1.html>

Bonsor, N.R.P. North Atlantic Seaway: Illustrated History of the Passenger Services Linking the Old World with the New World, Volumes I and II. New York City, New York: Arco Publishing Company, 1975. Enlarged and Revised Edition 1975. Newton Abbot ENG: David and Charles. Jersey, Channe Islands: Brookside Publishing, 1979.

Passenger and Immigration Lists Index 1538-1940. Gale Research, Inc. (Family Archives CD 354)

"Steamship Ephemera," Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Internet (10 March 2003).

Steamship Historical Society Collection, Langsdale Library, University of Baltimore, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

**Territorial Records: New Mexico**

Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico State Office. Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Bureau of Land Management. Public Lands History. Internet. (24 Jan 2003)

Communique with County Court Houses: Grant County and Socorro County, New Mexico. (Letters, e-mail)

New Mexico Commission of Public Records. State Records Center and Archives. Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Online guide <[www.nmcpr.state.nm.us/archives/courthouses.htm](http://www.nmcpr.state.nm.us/archives/courthouses.htm)>

Twitchell, Ralph Emerson. The Twitchell Archives, 1685-1898. Albuquerque, New Mexico: Filmed by the University of New Mexico Library, 1955.

United States. Surveyor General (New Mexico). Letters Received, 1854-1892, from the New Mexico Territory. Albuquerque, New Mexico: The University of New Mexico Library, 1955-1957.

USA Archives, Libraries, Museums, Genealogical Societies and Military Forts. List has been provided to Richard A. Spalding. Follow-up communiques from e-mails and letters available on request from this narrator.

Westphall, Victor. The Public Domain in New Mexico, 1854-1891. Albuquerque, New Mexico, University of New Mexico, 1965.

**Transcripts:**

Oral History Collection of the Pioneer Foundation (MS 123 BC), 1952-1960. Center for Southwest Research, Special Collections, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM. Tape No. 168, Clark Hust (27 p); Tape No. 273 Agnes Meador Snider (14 p); Tape No. 292, Reel 4 (20 p) M. Stevens.

Stevens, Montague...Collection of Personal Papers, #MSS33SC, 1894-1950, Center for Southwest Research, University of New Mexico