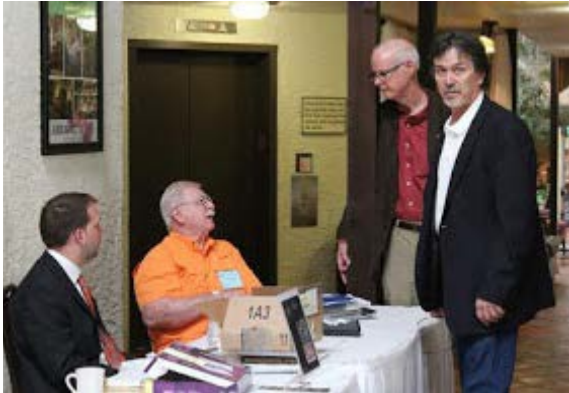




THE CYCLONE



2017 Annual Meeting in Lubbock



Incoming President Glen Ely and Executive Director Tai Kreidler at the 2016 meeting in Abilene.

The West Texas Historical Association will meet in Lubbock this year on April 7-8, 2017 at the MCM Elegante Hotel, 801 Avenue Q. All sessions will be held at the MCM Elegante. A Thursday tour around Lubbock with lunch at

Triple J's Brewery and Café is planned. On Thursday evening an Early Bird reception and meal will be held at the conference hotel. On Friday evening the president's reception and banquet will be at the Bayer Museum of Agriculture, 1121 Canyon Lake Drive in Lubbock. Queries about the conference should be forwarded to the Conference Coordinator Robert Hall at Robert.J.Hall@ttu.edu.

The program committee this year has assembled one of the most varied and extensive programs presented to date by the WTHA. Over 70 papers will be presented in 26 sessions including joint sessions with the East Texas Historical Association, the Central Texas Historical Association, the Center for Big Bend Studies and the West Texas Trails Association.

Exhibitors interested in displaying items at the conference or those wishing to donate anything to the silent auction should contact Freedonia Paschall at (806) 742-3749 or e-mail Freedonia.Paschall@ttu.edu. Please consult our website at www.wtha.org for further conference information.

In Memory of WTHA President John Miller Morris

Our current WTHA President John Miller Morris passed away February 16, 2017. Morris grew up in Amarillo and the Texas Panhandle. His early experiences in West Texas shaped his work, home, and life. He earned a bachelor's degree, two master's degrees, and a doctoral degree in Geography/Planning, all from the University of Texas at Austin. Morris spent much of his career as a professor of geography at the University of Texas at San Antonio. His love of the land also led to his long involvement in the C.B. Morris Company, one of the first family farm corporations in Texas.

Morris authored numerous books and articles, including *El Llano Estacado: Exploration and Imagination on the High Plains of Texas and New Mexico, 1536-1860*,



which remains the definitive work on the history, geography, culture and peoples of the West Texas Plains. He received many awards including the University of Texas Regents Outstanding Teaching Award and the Piper Professor Award for his "dedication to the teaching profession and for outstanding academic, scientific and scholarly achievement." Concerning his own teaching, Morris once commented, "If I am successful

in the modern college classroom, it may be because I create some of the excitement, wonder, and discovery of a really excellent first-grade classroom — a place of knowledge and wonder."

Holle Humphries of the Quanah Parker Trail Project noted that many scholars have relied "heavily upon his scholarship embedded in his book, *El Llano Estacado*, based upon his investigation into the areas of cultural geography and interdisciplinary studies applied to an environment he knew like the back of his hand."

Memorial contributions may be Made to the John Miller Morris UTSA scholarship at <https://giving.utsa.edu/Morris>. Wes Sheffield has placed a posting on Facebook for members to enter a remembrance or tribute to Dr. Morris at <https://www.facebook.com/West-Texas-Historical-Association>

Field Trip to the Triple Arrow Ranch



Judge Thompson points out historic sites on the ranch.

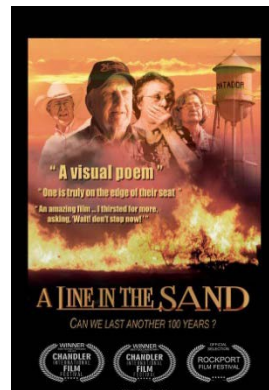
On Saturday February 4, 2017 members of the West Texas Historical Association and the Southwest Collection archives joined members of the Canyonlands Archeological Society (CAS) for a visit to the historic Triple Arrow Ranch owned and operated by Judge William (Bill) Thompson of Lamb County. The CAS organized the trip as part of its regular meeting and field trip to learn about the prehistory and history of West Texas and the near southwest. Bill Thompson, a retired Lamb County judge, invited the group for a tour of Black Water Draw that courses past his ranch house immediately to the south. While there, the group hiked past the remnants of the old Hart, Payne and Slaughter dugouts, walked along parts of the MacKenzie Trail and through what had been the Long Water Hole.

2016 Crane Award Film To Air on PBS

Looking Back. . .75 years ago

[Information from the 1942 *Year Book*]

The West Texas Historical Association held its 18th annual session in Abilene on May 2, 1942. Although Abilene was designated as the headquarters of the Association, no session had been held there since 1929. War conditions, especially the shortage of rubber, limited attendance. John R. Hutto noted that “this was the first meeting of the Association in which every person on the program was present and rendered his part.” Those attending were welcomed to Abilene by Mayor Will W. Hair and music was provided by members of the student body at McMurry College. Eight members presented papers including T. R. Havins of Howard Payne College who spoke concerning the conflict between sheepmen and cattlemen during the days of free grass in West Texas highlighting the experiences of his father, a frontier sheep raiser. The members expressed sorrow at the passing of Emmett M. Landers, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association. The executive committee determined that the Association should join with the West Texas Chamber of Commerce to establish at the West Texas Resources Museum in Abilene an exhibit of books and other publications pertaining to West Texas. President R. C. Crane submitted a list of publications that the organizations are trying to secure.



Winner of the WTHA 2016 Crane Award, *A Line in the Sand: The Future of Ranching on the Rolling Plains*, co-produced by Carol Campbell, Chair of the Friends of the Historic Motley County Jail, is slated to air on PBS station KERA in Dallas this year. The documentary's director, Marianne Leviton, was informed that the entire movie will be featured on the Frame of Mind

Independent Film Series that runs between September and Thanksgiving 2017.

This documentary, by Whistling Boulder Productions, chronicles the tenacity of an historic Texas ranching community as it struggles to survive economic pressures, a dwindling population, and continuing water shortages.

A 30-minute version of the film was screened at the 10th Annual Rockport Film Festival in November, 2016, and was voted as second favorite short film by festival attendees. In January, 2017, the full version of the film was screened by The Rockport Center for the Arts to a sold out crowd.

On March 28, 2017, the Center for the Study of the American West will present the film to students and the public at the Cornett Library on the West Texas A&M campus in Canyon, TX.

Copies of *A Line in the Sand* are available for sale from Carol Campbell at clc2223@caprock-spur.com or on facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/historicjail/>

Life and Death on the Goodnight-Loving Trail

By Harwood P. Hinton

[Condensed from the 1994 Year Book]

The Goodnight-Loving Trail sprang to life in the summer of 1866 and for nearly twenty years served as a major highway for cattlemen, immigrants, outlaws and opportunists. Originating in the area around Palo Pinto County, Texas the trail stretched southwest to the Concho River, and then on to the Pecos, where it turned north into New Mexico, ultimately reaching civilization at Fort Sumner. One branch of the trail marched north to the other cattle markets in Colorado, while a second veered west near Roswell through the Hondo Valley, heading for the Rio Grande and on to Arizona and California. In its main thrust north the trail clung to the Pecos, passing through a barren country characterized by scrub mesquite and gyp water and frequented by fast-moving Indian marauders hungry for horses. Unlike other famous western cattle trails, the Goodnight-Loving generated few legends and no romance or myths. But memories of life and death along its route abound in diaries, recollections, depositions, and government records. Here, men and women recalled the realities that touched their lives as they traveled, lived and worked along this highway. Glimpses drawn from these materials provide snapshots of an experience long remembered.

Charles Goodnight and Oliver Loving made their initial drive up the Pecos to markets in New Mexico in the summer of 1866. Like many of their neighbors, they responded to cattle buyers from Fort Sumner who had come into Central Texas the year before in search of cheap cattle to feed 8,000 Navajos [forced to live] near the post. The two men had fathered a herd in 1865 in the Palo Pinto County area, but Indians stampeded the cattle and ruined their plans. In June 1866 they tried again. With eighteen heavily armed men, Goodnight pointed 2,000 longhorns



(Photo courtesy of the Southwest Collection)

southwest from Fort Belknap toward the Conchos and the Pecos. Leaving the Cross Timbers, they crossed the open plains and, following the Middle Concho River to its head, entered desert country stretching over 80 miles. As Goodnight wrote later, the herd soon grew restless:

This was the third day the cattle had no water . . . and they became crazed and almost unmanageable. I took four of the best men, the horses and all the strong cattle . . . and let them go as fast as possible to water . . . As soon as they smelled the cool air, they became wild for water, and when they reached the river those behind pushed the ones in the lead right on across before they had time to stop and drink . . . They crossed in such volume and force they impeded the current. . . As soon as I got them watered I put them to grass. . .¹

At Horsehead Crossing, Goodnight turned north along the east bank and followed the river to Pope's Crossing, near the New Mexico line. Here he crossed to the west bank to take advantage of fresh water in the creeks flowing down from the Guadalupe Mountains towering to the west. About Carlsbad, he recrossed the herd to the east bank and continued north along the brow of the Great Plains to the tree-lined oasis at Fort Sumner. Here, he and Loving sold part of the herd to a government contractor and Loving drove on into Colorado and there sold the rest. Eventually the Goodnight-Loving Trail would extend into

Colorado, but in the early days the major objective was Fort Sumner. Within a year, Goodnight's cattle highway was crowded with herds seeking the lucrative market provided by Fort Sumner. "Whiskey ranches" sprang up along the trail at Seven Rivers, Roswell, and Bosque Grande to furnish supplies and drink to weary cowboys.²

Travelers left vivid impressions of their experiences on the Goodnight Trail. In June of 1868 Sarah Shackelford, a member of a wagon train eastbound from San Bernardino, California for Missouri, described Horsehead Crossing and the cattle traffic there:

Sunday, June 28. We came 12 miles over very good roads through the mesquite brush to the HorseHead Crossing on the Pacus River, a nasty, dirty, muddy, ugly stream. Everything within two or three miles around is burned up with alkali and dead cattle lay thick on the banks of the river. We dip up the water and put it in the barrels for the dirt to settle, then use the water for cooking and drinking. . . . There are about 2,000 head of cattle on the other side of the river, just off the desert.

Monday, June 29. The mosquitoes lost no time last night in keeping me company. The boys around camp had to sit up all night with their blankets wrapped around their heads and keep smoking to keep them from eating their eyes out. The horses are covered with knots where they have been bitten. I had to cook all day in the hot sun. . . There is not the least bit of shade. . . and the little children are crying because the sun burns them. . . The men are crossing the wagons while we are cooking.

Tuesday, June 30. We reloaded our wagon and filled our water barrels. . . We can see dead cattle floating down while we are

dipping the water. This is all we will have to drink for 87 miles. There is a man in camp now telling us that there are 300 head of dead cattle in the canyon we will have to go through this evening . . . we all started on the trail at one o'clock.³

And there were others going west on this segment of the trail. A cattle drover arrived at Horsehead Crossing and recalled:

At last we got the herd started up the trail by way of the head of the Concho River, across the plains to New Mexico. Just after we reached the Pecos, one of our men . . . found a

man's boot sticking out of the ground. . . I took hold of the boot, heel and toe, and off it came with the boot in it. . . We decided to unearthen the body. It was not covered more than eighteen inches deep. We wanted to see if we could tell how the man had died and who he was. But decomposition had begun and we could not tell anything about it. He had nothing in his pocketbook, excepting three coppers and a half dozen bullets, so we put it down that he had been robbed and murdered instead of being an Indian victim. . . We buried the body as best we could.⁴

From the beginning drovers could expect Indian attacks. In June of 1868, Pitser Chisum, driving a herd of 1,165 fat beeves up the Goodnight Trail to Ft. Sumner, was hit by Apaches just north of Pope's Crossing near Black River. He later testified to an Indian claims agent:

Well, I nooned on the Black River that day, and watered the cattle. I started them on the march that evening, and just as the cattle got strung out good, the Indians charged the herd, front, center, and rear, and stampeded the herd, and the herd all went one way and they run over this fellow, Ed Birmingham, who was riding a mule . . . I sent about 8 of the boys down the road. . . and told them to bring that boy back, dead or alive. I saw them coming at a lope, two of

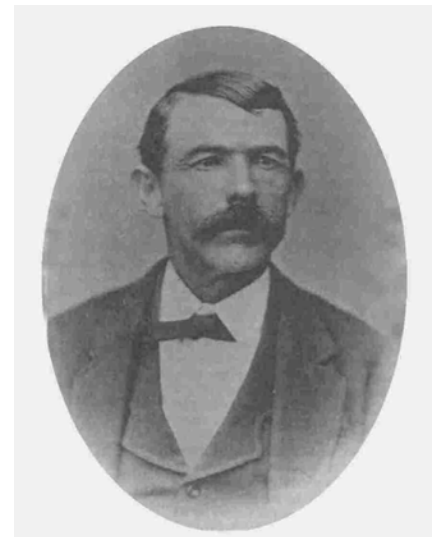
them riding one horse . . . I mounted about 8 of the boys on the best horses and followed the herd 5 miles. We could not gain on them. The Indians had the herd divided in 5 or 6 bunches, and they had 5 or 6 Indians with each bunch, and they had them going just as fast as they could. . . they set the prairie on fire between me and the cattle and the whole country was blazing and smoking. . . I saw I could not gain on them and returned to my mess wagon.⁵

Equally unfortunate was the experience of cowboy Ike Fridge. Years later he wrote:

At Loving's Bend [near Carlsbad], the Indians surprised us at night and drove off all the horses but four being ridden by the guards. There was no thought of letting the herd go. Cowboys afoot would walk along, scaring those wandering back into the herd. It wasn't difficult . . . to keep the drags moving. Some days the herd moved 3 or 4 miles; often a man would have to lie down in the grass or hide in the rocks to allay the curiosity of some big steers that turned out to examine the strange object, a man on foot. We made it to the [Chisum] ranch in fifteen days with the entire herd, except possibly a few that the boys . . . had to use their Colts on, to keep from being run down and gored by the long, keen, horns . . .⁶

Cattle traffic on the Goodnight Trail reached large proportions in 1872 and 1873. As mounted Comanches were as thick as flies, drovers sought military escorts at Fort Concho for the drive to Horsehead and north to the Falls of the Pecos. Most of these herds were gathered near Johnson Station, thirty odd miles west of the fort. A sergeant or corporal with six to ten cavalymen usually comprised the escort, eating free beef and providing a show of force. In July of 1872 an officer wrote that about 4,000 head were being held near Johnson Station and 16,000 were reported en route to that rendezvous. Estimates of the cattle on the move up

the trail that summer and fall exceeded 50,000 head. The trail herds were bound for various points. With the closing of the Navajo [encampment] in 1868, John Chisum's crews had begun moving cattle to Bosque Grande, on the Pecos, forty miles north of Roswell, for delivery to Goodnight, who had settled near Pueblo, Colorado. Goodnight marketed the cattle in Colorado and Wyoming on a fifty-fifty basis, allowing Chisum one dollar per head extra from profits because of his trail risks. Chisum and others probably wintered 40,000 head along the Pecos in 1872-1873.⁷



Pitser Chisum, younger brother of cattleman John Chisum.

The Indian problem increased in 1873. In July a large group struck the horse herds in Chisum's branding camps in and around Bosque Grande. Pitser again recalled:

. . . my mess was right there close to Bosque Grande, my headquarters. Two or three Mexicans were sitting on the roots of an old cottonwood tree, and the first thing I knew the Indians run right up and commenced shooting at them, and they broke to the house yelling 'muchos los indios.' I gathered my pistol and carbine and ran out and saw the whole Valley was full of Indians. They was just rounding up horses and mules, and everything in sight. They got off with all the stock except one big span of mules tied to a cottonwood tree. One

Indian riding a paint pony came up and kept shooting over the wagon to make them break loose. Every time the Indian saw the smoke of my pistol his pony would dodge and wheel around. The Indians rounded up the whole thing and drove them off and left my herders afoot.⁸

Cow camps such as Bosque Grande could be lonely places. Carroll Doshier recalled that cowboys along the Pecos always “took plenty of novels and tobacco and usually a cat—a cat and a briar pipe were lots of company.” In some camps there was time for fun. Abner McCabe, Chisum’s bookkeeper at the Bosque in 1875, wrote a friend about a recent buffalo hunt. In November, Chisum’s lawyer, A.A. McSween, came over from the town of Lincoln to prepare some legal papers. “There are a great many buffalo on the Pecos all around the Bosque,” McCabe said. “I went out the other day and killed one and it was very fat. Billy Maxwell and some Mexicans are here from Fort Sumner hunting buffalo. I will go out with them in the morning. It is a fine sport if you have a good horse. The lawyer [McSween] killed a buffalo and now he thinks he is a second Kit Carson.”⁹

In mid-July 1878, a range war sweeping Lincoln County touched the Goodnight Trail. Mrs. Margaret Hunter, whose husband David was supervising the removal of all the Chisum cattle from the Pecos, wrote years later:

Lizzie [Hunter] and I were still at the Bosque Grande house and were afraid to leave. Hunter & Evans men were driving the herds off the range as fast as they were made up. Mr. Chisum drove up . . . in a buckboard early one morning. . . and asked if Jack could give him breakfast and if I would put him up a good lunch. While . . . eating breakfast he related the horrible things that were happening to his friends in Lincoln. When I handed him his box of lunch, he looked with a sad smile as he said, “God bless you,

Maggie, honey. You’re the best child I ever raised.” We never saw him again.

In an hour or so . . . two men rode up on horseback, young men armed with rifles and six shooters. They asked if John Chisum were there. . . I told them he had been there, but I had not noticed which way he had gone. They rode around the house and asked Jack what he knew. . . then announced that they would stay for dinner. . . while they ate [they] told us about the burning of the McSween house, how many shots were fired in McSween’s body. . . . I wanted to scream. . . . They thanked us for their dinner, mounted their horses and galloped away¹⁰



Colonel Charles Goodnight (courtesy of the Southwest Collection).

By 1880 peace had returned to the old trail country. Cowboys herded cattle along its route, held roundups, and talked about more exciting times. But the land was not entirely tame. Young men still sought their destiny where great herds of cattle roamed and where gunfire occasionally echoed along the valley. Times changed. In the early 1880s a flood of Texas cattlemen began moving herds into New Mexico in search of cheap federal land. Appalled by this wholesale stock transfer, the New Mexico legislature in March of 1884 placed a quarantine of all incoming Texas livestock. This move

effectively closed cattle traffic over

the remnants of the old Goodnight Trail.

But oldtimers would recall their days on the Goodnight Trail and along the Pecos. J. Frank Dobie tried to capture for posterity that moment in time.

The Pecos country will always be a cow country. Nature has so decreed . . . the on-and-on stretching plains of greasewood and grass, and rolling sand dunes of gray sage and goldenrod and dusty mesquite, the wild breaks of thorned bush and rock—an immense territory hundreds of miles wide cut into by a solitary river that winds for a thousand miles. . .

It is a country sweeping and lonely, where the coyote’s howl is the only sound by night and the solitary buzzard circling above and scattered cattle grazing on the spare grass the only visible forms of life by day.

The Pecos is so strong with alkali that it is almost undrinkable During drouths the stream runs shallow and cattle splash up and down its bed bawling for water—good water. When on the rise the Pecos was dangerous. Thousands of cattle, swept down between the moat-like walls, have drowned in it and dozens of cowboys.

. . . . Perhaps the end of a cowboy who lived and worked along the Pecos—along the Goodnight Trail—might be heroic. But an old song of the trail describes a fitting end:

On the rock banks of the Pecos
They will lay him down to rest
With his saddle for a pillow
And his gun across his breast.¹¹

Life along the Goodnight-Loving Trail was tough, but the men who followed its course were also tough. They lived in a raw world where

death was part of life, where the law of the range prevailed. It was first and last a cattle highway which for a brief period reached out from Texas to New Mexico and placed an indelible stamp on the land.

¹J. Evetts Haley, *Charles Goodnight: Cowman and Plainsman* (New ed., Norman: University of Oklahoma, 1949, original edition, 1936) 119-120, 127-132. Irbin Bell to J. Evetts Haley, March 18, 1927 interview, Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum, Canyon, TX.

²Haley, *Goodnight*, 136-138. W.H Boyd to J. Evetts Haley, January 24, 1932 interview, Nita Stewart Haley Memorial Library, Midland, TX.

³Diary entries, June 28-30, 1868, in Ruth Galloway Shackelford Diary, courtesy Gordon Gatewood, Tulia, TX.

⁴A.D. Cantrell reminiscence in Cora Melton Cross, "Breaking a Stampede of 10,000 Buffaloes," in *Dallas Semi-Weekly Farm News*, August 7, 1928.

⁵Pitser Chisum deposition, November 17, 1898, Fort Worth, TX in *James Chisum v. United States, Indian Depredation Case 5388*, National Archives.

⁶Jodie D. Smith, *History of the Chisum War* (Electra, TX: printed by Smith, Electra) 14.

⁷San Antonio *Daily Herald*, July 19, 1872. N.B. McLaughlin to Commanding Officer, Fort Concho, July 16, 1872, Fort Concho, Letters Sent and Received, 1867-82, Vol. 1, 109. Pueblo *The People* (Colorado), September 14, 1872.

⁸Pitser Chisum deposition, November 17, 1898, Fort Worth, TX, ID 5388.

⁹Abner McCabe to Johnny Brown, November 24, 1875, Klasner-Jones Collection, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT. Carroll Doshier interview, item2H464, Vandale Collection, University of Texas, Austin, TX.

¹⁰Margaret L. Hunter reminiscence in William Hunter McLean (comp.), *From Ayr to Thurber* (Fort Worth: News Printing Company, 1978), 87-88.

¹¹J. Frank Dobie, *A Vaquero of the Brush Country*, new ed. (Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1946, 1929), 272-273, 275.

Did You Know?

---that there are towns named for Oliver Loving in Eddy County, New Mexico near where he was attacked by Indians and in Young County, Texas.

---that there is a town named for Charles Goodnight in Armstrong County, Texas and a statue of him at the Panhandle-Plains Museum.

---that there is a statue of John Chisum in downtown Roswell, NM.

--- that the Charles Goodnight Historical Center is open to the public 10am - 5pm, Tuesday - Saturday each week. The Center is located 12 miles east of Claude on the south side of US Highway 287 in Goodnight, Texas.

In Memory . . .



Harwood Perry Hinton, 89, of Midland, Texas, passed away on September 6, 2016, in his home. Harwood was born in Irving, Texas, on March 26, 1927. He received a B.A. in History from the University of Texas at Austin, an M.A. in History from Columbia University, and Ph.D. in History from the University of Wisconsin. Hinton served with the U.S. Army in Japan.

On June 16, 1955, he married Mary Ann Brookshire. They had three children and were married for forty-two years. After Ann died in 1997, he married Diana Davids Olien of Midland on May 14, 2005. On receiving his Ph.D., he accepted a position at the University of Arizona at Tucson in 1961. He was a professor of history there for thirty years and served as editor of "Arizona and the West," which under his editorial leadership became a leading periodical in the history of the American West. While in that position, he was one of the founders of the Western History Association, in which he took an active part for many years. Harwood's own scholarship focused on the lives of Civil War General John Ellis Wool and southwestern cattle dealer John Chisum. An expert on the history of the American Southwest, he was a consultant for Hollywood Western movie makers. But Harwood was most devoted to mentoring his many students. He was always ready to suggest how they might develop new historical topics and insights, and how they could find untapped historical resources. Because of his unlimited generosity with his time, many of his students became teachers and scholars, publishing a host of books and articles. Countless others came to share Harwood's love of the history of the American Southwest. In 1991 Harwood retired from the University of Arizona, relocating to Austin, Texas. There he became one of the editors of "The New Handbook of Texas," compiled by the Texas State Historical Association. He was a life member of the Association, as well as of the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians. In both Tucson and Austin, he was an active participant in the Civil War Roundtable. He continued to mentor younger scholars, through the West Texas Historical Association, of which he was a past president and board member, and the Conference on Big Bend Studies. A confirmed "people person," he loved visiting with his many friends at historical conferences. He did extensive research into the life of John Chisum. According to Harwood, Chisum "never claimed to be a traildriver, nor did he spend much time at the ranch or on the range. Personable and shrewd, he primarily was a cattle dealer who traveled in search of markets."

NEWS AROUND WEST TEXAS



Carol Hutson, Suzanne Campbell, Brittany Wollman and Shannon Sturm of the West Texas Collection.

The **West Texas Collection (WTC)** at Angelo State University received the 2016 Archival Award of Excellence from the Texas Historical Records Advisory Board. WTC was nominated for its "Vietnam: Through the Lens" exhibit and its outstanding contributions to preserving the records of Vietnam veterans and educating the public of their contributions and sacrifices. **Suzanne Campbell**, head of special collections and programs, commented, "The WTC was thrilled to receive this award. It is especially rewarding since this is the first year the award was presented." The Archival Award of Excellence was established to honor a Texas institution for its projects and ongoing programs that build collections, enhance access to archives, develop effective digitization programs or implement preservation strategies.

Alex Hunt is the director of the **Center for the Study of the American West** at West Texas A & M. Established in 2016, the center is committed to the promotion and development of interdisciplinary scholarship through graduate and undergraduate education, faculty research and development, curriculum development, public outreach, and coordination with the Panhandle Plains Historical Museum, the Cornette Library, and various other institutions and community partners.

Past WTHA President **Garry Nall** has been honored by the Center for the Study of the American West with the **Garry L. Nall Lecture Series in Western Studies** at West Texas A & M. The first lecture last October was by award winning historian Patricia

Limerick. The next lecture on April 13 will feature S. C. Gwynne, contributing editor for *Texas Monthly* and author of numerous books and articles.

UPCOMING:

April 21-22, 2017 - **Texas Map Society** Spring Meeting at Star of the Republic Museum, 23200 Park Road 12, Washington-on-the-Brazos, TX 77880. Registration deadline is April 17, 2017. You may register for the meeting on site (no lunch guarantees). For questions contact: Ben Huseman at huseman@uta.edu or go to <http://www.texasmapsociety.org/events.html>.

April 21-22, 2017 - 101st Annual Meeting of the **Texas Folklore Society** at the Holiday Inn South Broadway, Tyler, Texas. Contact tfs@sfasu.edu or call 936-468-4407.

April 20-23, 2017 - **Joint New Mexico-Arizona History Conference**, Little America Hotel, Flagstaff, Arizona. Hotel rooms at Little America Flagstaff are available for the conference rate of \$125 plus tax, either single or double. Contact Little America for reservations: 1-800-352-4386. The Arizona History Conference is \$40 with each meal event a separate price. The **Historical Society of New Mexico** will have its April 21 annual meeting for \$26 and the April 22 awards banquet is \$55. Mail registration to Bruce J. Dinges, Arizona Historical Society, 949 E. 2nd St., Tucson, AZ 85719 or 520-628-5774.

April 28-29, 2017 - **Central Texas Historical Association**, First Annual Conference, Blinn College--Brenham Campus Brenham, Texas. P.O. Box 6627, Bryan, Texas 77805-6627. For information contact 979-209-8583 or www.centexhistassn.org.

May 24-27, 2017 - The **Society of Southwest Archivists (SSA)** will hold its annual meeting in Fayetteville, Arkansas. The event will include pre-conference workshops and sessions on the theme "Archives in their Natural State." Tours of archives and historic sites in scenic Northwest Arkansas

include the Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art, Shiloh Museum of Ozarks History and Culture, and the Special Collections of the University of Arkansas Libraries. For information contact jcyoungb@uark.edu.

November 1-4, 2017 - **Western History Association** at the Hilton San Diego resort and Spa, 1775 East Mission Bay Drive, San Diego, CA 92109. For information contact westernhistoryassociation@gmail.com.

CALL FOR PAPERS:

The **Texas State Genealogical Society** announces a Call for Presentations for our 2017 Family History Conference. This year's conference will be held 21-23 October 2017 in Houston, Texas. The areas of interest may include, but are not limited to: Basic genealogical topics; Methodology and problem-solving techniques; Ethnic research topics; Adoptee challenges; DNA; Researching in record groups; Texas and Southern-focused research. Submissions should follow the published guidelines at the TxSGS web page: <http://www.txsgs.org/conference/call-for-presentations/>. Speakers may submit up to five proposals.

The **East Texas Historical Association** invites proposals for papers and sessions for its 2017 annual fall meeting to be held in Galveston, TX at the Moody Gardens Hotel and Resort, October 12-14, 2017. Send proposals to: Program Chair Heather Wooten at hgwooten77@gmail.com.

The **Center for Big Bend Studies** is now accepting papers to be given at the 24th Annual Conference in November in Alpine, Texas. Presentations are 30 minutes long. Please submit your paper by October 1, 2017. Include contact information for the primary author as well as any audio-visual equipment required. For the short biography, summarize education, career and relevant interests or facts in two to three sentences. For information go to <https://cbbs.sulross.edu/callforpapers.php>.

In Memory . . .

LaVonne Carlton passed away September 18, 2016. LaVonne and her husband Gilbert have been long-time members of the association and regular attendees to the annual conference. She was an educator for 37 years. LaVonne enjoyed conference tours and attended as many sessions as possible each year to show her support for the presenters. We pass along condolences to Gilbert and her family. Anyone wishing to post a remembrance may do so at <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/denverpost/obituary.aspx?pid=181461428>.

Joe Baulch of Austin, long-time WTHA member, passed away December 20, 2016. He was a regular attendee to the annual conference, presented papers numerous times, and published "W. P. Soash On The Urban Frontier of West Texas" in the 1972 West Texas Historical Association Year Book. Joe received his graduate degrees in history at Texas Tech University and was a student of historian Ernest Wallace. Joe championed the acquisition of Wallace's library to the Archives and Special Collections of the William Logan Library at Schreiner University. He is survived by his wife and his four children and their families. Any memorial gifts can be made in behalf of Joe Baulch, Professor Emeritus of History, to the Special Collections at Schreiner University, 2100 Memorial Boulevard, CMB 6229, Kerrville, Texas 78028.

THE CYCLONE

A Newsletter for members of the West Texas Historical Association. Published by the West Texas Historical Association, Lubbock, Texas. Browse back issues of The Cyclone at www.wtha.org

WEB PAGE

A Website for members of the West Texas Historical Association. The site lists association news, conference updates, and membership forms for new members. Members are encouraged to submit professional and organization news and photographs.

Editor: Lynn Whitfield at Lynn.Whitfield@ttu.edu or wthayb@ttu.edu.

SOCIAL MEDIA

The WTHA Facebook is maintained for the benefit of members and affiliates who are interested in West Texas history.

Editor: Wes Sheffield at wes.sheffield@wtha.org.

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Join the West Texas Historical Association

Throughout its distinguished history, the West Texas Historical Association has encompassed a wide range of both professional and non-professional historians, from lawyers to ranchers to teachers. Although their interests vary, members share a common desire to preserve the rich history of West Texas. All members receive the *West Texas Historical Review* and the *Cyclone*.

Membership Levels

Student	\$ 10
Regular	\$ 30
Institutional	\$ 25
Family	\$ 35
Sustaining	\$ 50
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