

DOWNLOAD PDF PRELUDE: A CONFEDERATE ASSESSMENT OF NEW MEXICO IN 1861

Chapter 1 : When the Texans Came : John P. Wilson :

Prelude: a Confederate assessment of New Mexico in 1 document Southern New Mexico, June-July (Union correspondence) 22 documents Headquarters and northern district correspondence, June-July (Union) 18 documents.

Both Confederate and Union governments claimed ownership and territorial rights over it. In the Confederacy claimed the southern tract as its own Arizona Territory and waged the ambitious New Mexico Campaign in an attempt to control the American Southwest and open up access to Union California. However, the territorial government continued to operate out of Texas, and Confederate troops marched under the Arizona flag until the end of the war. Additionally, over 8,000 troops from New Mexico Territory served the Union. Regiment Histories Prelude to war After the expansion of the New Mexico Territory in by the Gadsden Purchase, proposals for a division of the territory and the organization of a separate Territory of Arizona in the southern half of the territory were advanced as early as 1848. The first proposals for the Arizona Territory were not based on the current east-west scheme, but rather a north-south division. The proposals arose from concerns about the effectiveness of the territorial government in Santa Fe to administer the newly acquired southern portions of the territory. The first proposal dates from a conference held in Tucson that convened on August 29, 1848. The conference issued a petition to the U. Congress, signed by people, requesting organization of the territory and elected Nathan P. Cooke as the territorial delegate to Congress. In January 1849, the bill for the organization of the territory was introduced into the United States House of Representatives, but the proposal was defeated on the grounds that the population of the proposed territory was yet too small. Later a similar proposal was defeated in the Senate. The proposal for creation of the territory was controversial in part because of the perception that the New Mexico Territory was under the influence of southern sympathizers who were highly desirous of expanding slavery into the southwest. In February 1849, the New Mexico territorial legislature adopted a resolution in favor of the creation of the Arizona territory, but with a north-south border along the 109th meridian, with the additional stipulation that all the Indians of New Mexico would be removed to northern Arizona. In April 1849, impatient for Congress to act, a convention of thirty-one delegates met in Tucson and adopted a constitution for a provisional territorial government of the area south of 34 degrees north. The delegates elected Lewis Owings as provisional governor. However, due to the small number of inhabitants in the proposed territory, the U. Congress continued to refuse to recognize any proceedings from any of the conventions being held in this area. Additionally, making matters worse, on March 2 of the U. Government formally revoked a contract with the Butterfield Overland Stagecoach Company which was being used to support delivery of United States mail on the overland route which ran from San Antonio, Texas through El Paso, Texas, Mesilla, Tucson and on to California. The loss of this key communications link with the rest of the United States angered the settlers in the Arizona region, just as the deep South states were seceding from the Union. The prior experiences of the territory had created considerable animosity toward Texans among the population. As a result, when a side had to be chosen, the majority sided with the Union. While the people of the southern portion of the territory had closer ties to the South, the more populated northern section had strong ties to Northern trade via Missouri. The Tucson convention ratified the Mesilla convention, and provisional officers were elected for the newly established Provisional Confederate Territory of Arizona with Dr. Lewis Owings as its governor, and Granville Henderson Oury as its first delegate to the Confederate States Congress, who immediately began petitioning for admission. Early in war, the Confederacy regarded the territory as a valuable route for possible access to the Pacific Ocean, with the specific intention of capturing California. Baylor, captured Mesilla in the eastern part of the territory. Baylor, lieutenant-colonel, commanding the Confederate Army in the Territory of Arizona, hereby take possession of said Territory in the name and behalf of the Confederate States of America. For all purposes herein specified, and until otherwise decreed or provided, the Territory of Arizona shall comprise all that portion of New Mexico lying south of the thirty-fourth parallel of north latitude. Oury was re-elected as a congressman to the Confederate States

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Congress. Delegate Oury was not initially seated in the congress, but met with C. After two months of debate, the legislation passed on January 13, , and the territory was officially created by proclamation of President Jefferson Davis on February 14, with this proclamation: The following month, in March , the U. House of Representatives, now devoid of the southern delegates and controlled by Republicans, passed a bill to create the United States Arizona Territory using the north-south border of the th meridian. The use of a north-south border rather than an east-west one had the effect of denying a de facto ratification of the Confederate Arizona Territory. The house bill stipulated that Tucson was to be capital. It also stipulated that slavery was to be abolished in the new territory. The Arizona Organic Act passed the Senate in February without the Tucson-as-capital stipulation, and was signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln on February 24, the date of the official organization of the U. The first capital was at Fort Whipple, followed by Prescott, in the northern Union-controlled area. At the start of the Civil War, the territorial governor was Abraham Rencher; although a Democrat from North Carolina, he refused to support secession, and called out the territorial militia to counteract the Confederate invasion of July . That month he was replaced by Henry Connelly, a native of New Mexico who would serve as governor for the remainder of the war. Under his leadership, the slavery laws of the territory were repealed and the Indian tribes of the territory were moved onto reservations. Military actions When Federal troops left Arizona early in , the territory was left open to Apache attack. Mangas Coloradas and Cochise led a series of raids on white civilians that left dozens dead and spread fear and terror across the territory. Both the Confederates and the Federal government attempted to control the Apaches. Canby, started raising regiments of New Mexico volunteers and militia to replace the regular army units which were ordered east. Sherod Hunter at the head of the Confederate Arizona Rangers, occupied southern Arizona during the spring of . He bore orders from Governor Baylor to lure the Apaches into Tucson for peace talks and exterminate the adults. In April , a small party of Confederates moving northwest from Tucson met a Union cavalry patrol near Stanwix Station. The skirmish that followed, in which one Union cavalryman was wounded, was the westernmost engagement of the Civil War. The goal of expanding Confederate influence into southern California and to the Pacific Ocean was never realized. Even though the column withstood the Apaches and established Fort Bowie to secure the pass, the Californians and the Apache would continue fighting throughout the War and beyond. As the main route to California, the New Mexico Territory was disputed territory during the American Civil War, resulting in settlers in the region carved out by the Gadsden Purchase willingly joining the Confederate States of America, while much of the rest of the present day state of New Mexico remained loyal to the Union. A significant Confederate push to seize the territory resulted in the New Mexico Campaign from February to April . Union troops re-captured the territory in early , forcing the Confederates to retreat following the Battle of Glorieta Pass in March. As the war lengthened and Union troops were withdrawn to fight elsewhere, famed explorer and frontiersman Kit Carson helped organize and command the 1st New Mexico Cavalry, a militia unit, to engage in campaigns against the Apache, Navajo, and Comanche in New Mexico and Texas, as well as participating in the earlier Battle of Valverde against the Confederates. Chivington had burned their supply train.

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Chapter 2 : New Mexico Territory in the American Civil War | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

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Officially, the United States government has called it the War of the Rebellion since the government never accepted that the States of the Confederacy had succeeded in leaving the Union. The term "civil war" is most accurate, as it not only involved state against state from a common country, but the splitting of families as well; fathers would take sides against sons, and brother would fight against brother in many battles. Prelude to war Description of the North prior to The chief characteristic of the North was its industrialization, which was rapid. Plants to manufacture metal goods sprang up almost as fast as they were invented, and after manufacture they spread quickly. One example was John Deere , who in was manufacturing a new stainless-steel plow that he had invented barely three years before; by the plows were selling at the rate of a thousand a year. Farm equipment also included the first examples of steam-powered plows, and in there were contests as to who could build and deploy the best plow. One such plow at a contest at Freeport, Illinois caused an official committee to declare the machine could "plow 25 acres a day at Nevins, pg Inventions were not limited to farming. Locomotives , sewing machines , shoe peggers , reapers , augers , turbines , hydraulics , power looms , rotary presses , and more seemingly raced out of factories. And to keep up with the exporting demand, Northern shipyards produced so many ships that they threatened to eclipse their chief rival, Great Britain. TL 1, pg 18 The North was also a melting pot of immigration. Northern cities were crowded and boisterous, and expanding rapidly. A Southern boast, "Cotton is king! The number of bales in was 2 million; by it had jumped to 5. TL 1, pg 10 Southern politics was controlled by owners of large slave plantations, the small minority of well-to-do planters. They practiced a cultivated chivalry, a code of honor among equals with high levels of dueling. Proud parents, when their son came of age, would present him a handsome set of dueling pistols. The code called for a gallantry towards white women, while it was common to have many children by their black slaves; these children became slaves too. Cotton was in high demand for textile factories in Europe and profits were high on plantations with 50 or more slaves. Most of the profits went toward purchase of new farmland because cotton rapidly depletes the fertility of the soil and more slaves, as well as cheap clothing for the slaves. Relatively little was spent on machinery or on luxury goods. More likely money went to gambling, and racehorses. High prestige occupations included plantation ownership, the law and medicine. Doctors were hired to keep the slaves healthy. There were very few colleges in the region, apart from a few small state schools and military academies. One Mississippi planter, Jefferson Davis, remarked that only in the South "did a gentlemen go to a military academy who did not intend to follow the profession of arms. Its population at was roughly 9 million people, of whom more than 3 million were slaves. Of these, only two were capable of producing rolled iron , one which produced gunpowder , and none capable of producing firearms ; there were twenty-seven gun manufacturers in Massachusetts alone. Slavery Unknown slave prior to , showing the scars of one, or more, brutal whippings. Before the Civil War, the individual states, particularly in the South, shared a belief that each state was sovereign. Africans had been present as slaves in the American colonies since the early 17th century; over the years the South began to rationalize it less as an evil and more of an economic necessity; so ingrained into the fabric of society had slavery become that Vice President John C. Calhoun was to say in That folly and delusion are gone. We see it now in its true light, and regard it as the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world. Born in bondage, a slave usually began his first work in the fields at the age of twelve. They would work in the fields from the light of day until, in the words of a Louisiana slave, "until it is too dark to see, and when the moon is full, they often labor until the middle of the night" TL, pg They were fed and clothed poorly, usually in rags; shoes were uncommon. Disease was rampant; only four out of lived past age Absolute subservience to whites was enforced. Punishment for infractions was severe, involving stocks, pronged neck collars, and whippings where salt water was used to clear infection, with the resulting pain so excruciating a slave recollecting it wrote "the

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flesh crawls upon my bones" TL 1, pp 49-58 Eli Whitney patented the cotton gin in 1793. Prior to that, slaves were harvesting cotton, pulling the seed from the boll, and packing it by hand for market at a rate of bales a week. The gin did the hard work of separating the boll, enabling bales of cotton at a rate of over a week, often more. The result was the number of annual cotton harvests increased to three, which saw a concurrent rise in profits made by plantation owners; the number of slaves needed for the fields and other tasks increased as well, climbing from 1 million in 1793 to over three million by 1860. Political machinations and compromises The Missouri Compromise allowed for the entry of Maine into the Union as a free state, and Missouri as a slave state. In 1820, an act of admission was passed, upon condition that the controversial exclusionary clause should "never be construed to authorize the passage of any law" impairing the privileges and immunities of free citizens. The compromise seemed deliberately ambiguous in that it could be interpreted to indicate that free blacks and mulattoes did not qualify as United States citizens, which would be put to direct test years later with a slave named Dred Scott. Douglas and Whig senator Daniel Webster, and were accepted by moderates throughout the country. These measures may have had the effect of postponing Southern secession for another decade, but the seeds of discord were planted; the precedent of popular sovereignty, championed by Douglas as the way for the public to vote whether or not they wanted slavery in their territories, led to the Kansas territory agitating for a similar provision. And the Fugitive Slave Act that was a part of the Compromise was so bitterly condemned that many moderates who had ignored slavery in the past became determined opponents to any extension of the institution into the territories. Many would risk jail rather than turn over runaway slaves to their owners as required by the new laws. The Kansas-Nebraska Act May 30, 1854, sponsored by Douglas, provided for the territorial organization of Kansas and Nebraska, using his principle the idea of popular sovereignty. The Whig Party, ineffective in preventing it, largely disintegrated, and the Republican Party was born and soon became a viable political organization opposed to territorial expansion of slavery. On the heels of the act a large number of people left Missouri and sought to influence elections in the Kansas Territory. The Border Ruffians also stirred up violence between themselves and the Free-Staters, which became known as Bleeding Kansas, beginning with the burning of a hotel and printing press in Lawrence on May 21, 1856. Several days later an anti-slavery religious fanatic named John Brown and a few followers retaliated against five pro-slavery men, hacking them to death with broadswords. By August thousands of men had formed into pro-slavery armies and marched into Kansas, expecting to force the territory to accept slavery. That same month a small, pitched battle occurred near the city of Osawatimie; pro-slavery soldiers under the command of John W. Reid fought against Brown and 40 men. Brown lost the battle and Osawatimie was looted and burned. A fragile peace led by a new territorial governor would commence only when Brown and his men left the territory. Scott sued on the grounds that his residence in a free state where slavery was illegal made him free. Taney delivered the majority opinion in Dred Scott vs. Blacks were not entitled to citizenship according to the U. Blacks were not entitled to freedom under the Ordinance of 1787 while within the area of the Northwest Territory, of which Wisconsin was a part. The Missouri Compromise of prohibiting slavery north of Missouri and in free states was voided. What the Dred Scott decision meant was any slave could be taken anywhere in the Union without fear that the owner of the slave would lose his property; a slave was private property, Taney stated, and according to the Fifth Amendment could not be taken from the owner without due process. Emergence of Lincoln Stephen A. Douglas, around 1854 The Kansas-Nebraska Act attracted much opposition in the country and led to splitting of the Democrats along the Mason-Dixon line Douglas in the ensuing years tried desperately to keep it together as well as the collapse of the Whig Party as an effective political organization. Many former Whigs, whose beliefs included the abolishment of slavery, flocked to the newly formed Republican Party; their number would include a lawyer from Illinois who used the act to jump back into politics after a five-year absence, Abraham Lincoln. The acceptance speech he gave has been called the " House Divided " speech, after the opening lines: If we could first know where we are, and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do, and how to do it. We are now far into the fifth year since a policy was initiated with the avowed object, and confident promise, of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the

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operation of that policy, that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion, it will not cease, until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved -- I do not expect the house to fall -- but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new -- North as well as South. Stating blacks were inferior to whites, he appealed to racists by declaring that the government was "established upon the white basis. It was made by white men, for the benefit of white men. Douglas was, Lincoln insisted, a man who did not care whether slavery was "voted up or voted down. Lincoln, however, won the debates, which thrust him into the national spotlight and put him on the road to the White House. John Brown at Harpers Ferry During the spring of , John Brown held a meeting in Ontario between blacks and whites in which he stated his intentions to form a stronghold in the mountains between Virginia and Maryland for escaped slaves, even going so far as to adopt his own provisional constitution for the United States, which his group adopted. Several prominent Boston abolitionists also gave him financial and moral support. By summer, , Brown was in a rented farmhouse in Maryland, across the river from the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia; with him was an armed band of sixteen whites and five blacks. For the next thirty hours he and his men held out against the local militia, but on the following morning a small force of United States Marines led by Army colonel Robert E. Lee quickly broke into the arsenal building, wounding Brown, and killing two of his sons and ten other followers. He was tried for murder, slave insurrection, and treason , and at the end he was convicted and hanged. The day he was to die he spoke no last words, merely handing a note to a guard on which he had written a last, prophetic statement: In Washington, Senator Jefferson Davis assumed, like many others, that the North was behind a conspiracy involving John Brown and others like him, aimed at abolishing slavery. He said in a speech: The Government is no longer to intervene in favor of protection for our slaves. We may be robbed of our property, and the General Government will not intervene for our protection. When the Government gets into the hands of the Republican party, the arm of the General Government, we are told, will not be raised for the protection of our slave property. Then intervention in favor of slavery and slave States will no longer be tolerated. We may be invaded, and the Black Republican Government will stand and permit our soil to be violated and our people assailed and raise no arm in our defense. The sovereignty of the State is no longer to be a bar to encroachments upon our rights when the Government gets into Black Republican hands. Brown was a martyr for abolition. His zeal in the cause of freedom was infinitely superior to mine.

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Chapter 3 : New Mexico Territory in the American Civil War - Wikipedia

In , the Confederacy claimed the southern half of the vast New Mexico Territory as its own Arizona Territory and waged the ambitious New Mexico Campaign in an attempt to control the American Southwest and open up access to Union-held California.

Four additional slave-holding states – Virginia , Arkansas , Tennessee , and North Carolina – declared their secession and joined the Confederacy following a call by U. President Abraham Lincoln for troops from each state to recapture Sumter and other seized federal properties in the South. The antebellum state governments in both maintained their representation in the Union. Efforts by certain factions in Maryland to secede were halted by federal imposition of martial law ; Delaware , though of divided loyalty, did not attempt it. A Unionist government was formed in opposition to the secessionist state government in Richmond and administered the western parts of Virginia that had been occupied by Federal troops. The Restored Government later recognized the new state of West Virginia , which was admitted to the Union during the war on June 20, , and re-located to Alexandria for the rest of the war. As Union forces moved southward, large numbers of plantation slaves were freed. Many joined the Union lines, enrolling in service as soldiers, teamsters and laborers. Internal movement became increasingly difficult for Southerners, weakening the economy and limiting army mobility. After four years of campaigning, Richmond was captured by Union forces in April . A few days later General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant , effectively signalling the collapse of the Confederacy. President Davis was captured on May 10, , and jailed in preparation for a treason trial that was ultimately never held. It was formed by delegations from seven slave states of the Lower South that had proclaimed their secession from the Union. After the fighting began in April, four additional slave states seceded and were admitted. Later, two slave states Missouri and Kentucky and two territories were given seats in the Confederate Congress. Southern California , although having some pro-Confederate sentiment, was never organized as a territory. Many southern whites had considered themselves more Southern than American [13] [14] and were prepared to fight for their state and their region to be independent of the larger nation. That regionalism became a Southern nationalism, or the "Cause". For the duration of its existence, the Confederacy underwent trial by war. The convergence of race and slavery, politics, and economics raised almost all South-related policy questions to the status of moral questions over way of life, commingling love of things Southern and hatred of things Yankee the North. Not only did national political parties split, but national churches and interstate families as well divided along sectional lines as the war approached. Coski, The statesmen who led the secession movement were unashamed to explicitly cite the defense of slavery as their prime motive Acknowledging the centrality of slavery to the Confederacy is essential for understanding the Confederate. Douglas and John Bell. All had residents who cast significant numbers of Unionist votes in either the legislature, conventions, popular referendums, or in all three. Voting to remain in the Union did not necessarily mean that individuals were northern sympathizers. Once hostilities began, many of these who voted to remain in the Union, particularly in the Deep South, accepted the majority decision, and supported the Confederacy. Craven in , the Confederate States of America was created by secessionists in Southern slave states who believed that the federal government was making them second-class citizens and refused to honor their belief that slavery was beneficial to the Negro. House, Senate, and Presidency. Taney a presumed supporter of slavery was 83 years old, and ailing. During the campaign for president in , some secessionists threatened disunion should Lincoln who opposed the expansion of slavery into the territories be elected, most notably William L. Yancey toured the North calling for secession as Stephen A. A Lincoln victory presented them with a momentous choice as they saw it , even before his inauguration – "the Union without slavery, or slavery without the Union". American Civil War historian James M. McPherson suggested that, for the Southerners, the most ominous feature of the Republican victories in the Congressional and Presidential elections of was the magnitude of those victories. Republicans

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captured over 60 percent of the Northern vote, and won three-fourths of its Congressional delegations. The Southern press said that such Republicans represented the anti-slavery portion of the North, "a party founded on the single sentiment The "Black Republican party" could overwhelm conservative Yankees. The New Orleans Delta said of the Republicans, "It is in fact, essentially, a revolutionary party" to overthrow slavery. Historian Drew Gilpin Faust observed that "leaders of the secession movement across the South cited slavery as the most compelling reason for southern independence". For struggling yeomen and subsistence farmers, the slave society provided a large class of people ranked lower in the social scale than they. He found that Confederate diplomacy projected multiple contradictory self-images: Vice President Alexander H. Stephens declared that the "cornerstone" of the new government "rest[ed] upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery — subordination to the superior race — is his natural and normal condition. This, our new government, is the first, in the history of the world, based upon this great physical, philosophical, and moral truth". Georgia also claimed a general Federal policy of favoring Northern over Southern economic interests. Texas mentioned slavery 21 times, but also listed the failure of the federal government to live up to its obligations, in the original annexation agreement, to protect settlers along the exposed western frontier. Texas resolutions further stated that governments of the states and the nation were established "exclusively by the white race, for themselves and their posterity". They also stated that although equal civil and political rights applied to all white men, they did not apply to those of the "African race", further opining that the end of racial enslavement would "bring inevitable calamities upon both [races] and desolation upon the fifteen slave-holding states". Instead the Alabama ordinance stated "the election of Abraham Lincoln The ordinance invited "the slaveholding States of the South, who may approve such purpose, in order to frame a provisional as well as a permanent Government upon the principles of the Constitution of the United States" to participate in a February 4, convention in Montgomery, Alabama. Under the influence of men such as Texas Governor Sam Houston , delay would have had the effect of sustaining the Union. Governor William Henry Gist of South Carolina corresponded secretly with other Deep South governors, and most southern governors exchanged clandestine commissioners. The most influential were: The foreman of a jury refused the legitimacy of federal courts, so Federal Judge Andrew Magrath ruled that U. A mass meeting in Charleston celebrating the Charleston and Savannah railroad and state cooperation led to the South Carolina legislature to call for a Secession Convention. Senator James Chesnut, Jr. Kentucky declared neutrality, while Missouri had its own civil war until the Unionists took power and drove the Confederate legislators out of the state. The House approved it by a vote of to 65 and the United States Senate adopted it, with no changes, on a vote of 24 to It was then submitted to the state legislatures for ratification. The text was as follows: No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State. Had it been ratified by the required number of states prior to , it would have made institutionalized slavery immune to the constitutional amendment procedures and to interference by Congress.

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Chapter 4 : New Mexico Territory " Civil War Times

A significant Confederate push to seize the territory resulted in the New Mexico Campaign from February to April The Confederate Army of New Mexico from Texas briefly occupied southern New Mexico Territory, arriving in February , and tried to push north to Colorado.

Edit At the outbreak of the Civil War, sentiment in the territory was in favor of the Confederacy. A territorial secession convention was held at Mesilla on March 16, that adopted an ordinance of secession, and called on the citizens in western Arizona to "join us in this movement". The Tucson convention ratified the Mesilla convention, and provisional officers were elected for the newly established Provisional Confederate Territory of Arizona with Dr. Lewis Owings as its governor, and Granville H. Oury as its first delegate to the Confederate States Congress, who immediately began petitioning for admission. Baylor , captured Mesilla in the eastern part of the territory. On August 1, Baylor issued a "The Proclamation to the People of the Territory of Arizona", taking possession of the territory for the Confederacy, with Mesilla as the capital and himself as the governor. Baylor, lieutenant-colonel, commanding the Confederate Army in the Territory of Arizona, hereby take possession of said Territory in the name and behalf of the Confederate States of America. For all purposes herein specified, and until otherwise decreed or provided, the Territory of Arizona shall comprise all that portion of New Mexico lying south of the thirty-fourth parallel of north latitude. Governor Baylor approved the proceedings, and Delegate Granville H. Oury was sent off to Richmond, Virginia on October 1, After two months of debate, the legislation passed on January 13, , and the territory was officially created by proclamation of President Jefferson Davis on February 14, [9] with this proclamation: House of Representatives, now devoid of the southern delegates and controlled by Republicans, passed a bill to create the United States Arizona Territory using the north-south border of the th meridian. The use of a north-south border rather than an east-west one had the effect of denying a de facto ratification of the Confederate Arizona Territory. The house bill stipulated that Tucson was to be capital. It also stipulated that slavery was to be abolished in the new territory. The Arizona Organic Act passed the Senate in February without the Tucson-as-capital stipulation, and was signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln on February 24, the date of the official organization of the U. The first capital was at Fort Whipple, followed by Prescott, in the northern Union-controlled area. That month he was replaced by Henry Connelly , a native of New Mexico who would serve as governor for the remainder of the war. Under his leadership, the slavery laws of the territory were repealed and the Indian tribes of the territory were moved onto reservations. Mangas Coloradas and Cochise led a series of raids on white civilians that left dozens dead and spread fear and terror across the territory. Both the Confederates and the Federal government attempted to control the Apaches. Canby , started raising regiments of New Mexico volunteers and militia to replace the regular army units which were ordered east. Sherod Hunter at the head of the Confederate Arizona Rangers , occupied southern Arizona during the spring of He bore orders from Governor Baylor to lure the Apaches into Tucson for peace talks and exterminate the adults. The skirmish that followed, in which one Union cavalryman was wounded, was the westernmost engagement of the Civil War. The goal of expanding Confederate influence into southern California and to the Pacific Ocean was never realized. Even though the column withstood the Apaches and established Fort Bowie to secure the pass , the Californians and the Apache would continue fighting throughout the War and beyond. A significant Confederate push to seize the territory resulted in the New Mexico Campaign from February to April Union troops re-captured the territory in early , forcing the Confederates to retreat following the Battle of Glorieta Pass in March. Chivington had burned their supply train. Despite the Union regulars, 1st Colorado Infantry , and New Mexican Volunteers being defeated on the battlefield, they ultimately won the campaign; the battle was later dubbed as the "Gettysburg of the West".

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Chapter 5 : New Mexico in the American Civil War - The Full Wiki

Prelude: a Confederate assessment of New Mexico in --Southern New Mexico, June-July (Union correspondence) --Headquarters and northern district correspondence, June-July (Union) --Headquarters and Fort Union correspondence, August (Union) --The retreat from Arizona, July-August (Union) --Headquarters and southern.

Conservatives exerted control from Mexico City, and the Liberals from Veracruz. However, continued instability had coincided with growing foreign debt that was increasingly difficult for the Mexican government to pay. Secretary of State Seward offered a plan that would provide mining concessions in exchange for American loans. In the event that the debts were not repaid, Mexico would agree to the cession of Baja California and other Mexican states. The terms of the loan were onerous to the Mexican government, but U. Ultimately, though, the U. Congress rejected the treaty on grounds that it would drain money from Civil War expenditures. In response, representatives from the Spanish, French, and British governments met in London, and on October 31, , signed a tripartite agreement to intervene in Mexico to recover the unpaid debts. European forces landed at Veracruz on December 8. Although the British and Spanish governments had more limited plans for intervention, Napoleon III was interested in reviving French global ambitions, and French forces captured Mexico City, while Spanish and British forces withdrew after French plans became clear. Maximilian accepted the offer and arrived in Mexico in In response to these actions, Secretary of State Seward issued statements of disapproval, but the U. Government was unable to intervene directly because of the American Civil War. Moreover, both Seward and U. Government also rejected overtures from other Latin American countries for a pan-American solution to the conflict. Maximilian, ill-informed on Mexican affairs prior to his arrival, alienated his Conservative allies by attempting to adopt more Liberal policies, while he failed to win over Liberals, who saw him as a tool of French interests and Mexican Conservatives. By then, the intervention in Mexico had grown unpopular with the French public, and was an increasing drain on the French treasury. Seward, who had earlier been more cautious, warned the Austrian Government against replacing French troops with its own forces, and the threat of war convinced the Austrian government to refrain from sending Maximilian reinforcements. Without European support, Maximilian was unable to retain power. His capture by Mexican forces, court-martial, and sentence to be executed, marked the end of direct European intervention in Mexico. Seward hoped that U. Neutrality Throughout the period of French intervention, the overall U.

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Chapter 6 : - The Civil War in the Southwest

The Confederate Army of the Southwest, was then advancing up the Rio Grande in its conquest of New Mexico. The Army of the Southwest was under the command of Brigadier General Henry H. Sibley, formerly a major who had served in New Mexico.

Both Confederate and Union governments claimed ownership and territorial rights over it. In the Confederacy claimed the southern tract as its own Arizona Territory and waged the ambitious New Mexico Campaign in an attempt to control the American Southwest and open up access to Union California. However, the territorial government continued to operate out of Texas, and Confederate troops marched under the Arizona flag until the end of the war. Additionally, over 8,000 troops from New Mexico Territory served the Union. The first proposals for the Arizona Territory were not based on the current east-west scheme, but rather a north-south division. The proposals arose from concerns about the effectiveness of the territorial government in Santa Fe to administer the newly acquired southern portions of the territory. The conference issued a petition to the U. S. Congress, signed by people, requesting organization of the territory and elected Nathan P. Cooke as the territorial delegate to Congress. In January, the bill for the organization of the territory was introduced into the United States House of Representatives, but the proposal was defeated on the grounds that the population of the proposed territory was yet too small. Later a similar proposal was defeated in the Senate. The proposal for creation of the territory was controversial in part because of the perception that the New Mexico Territory was under the influence of southern sympathizers who were highly desirous of expanding slavery into the southwest. In February, the New Mexico territorial legislature adopted a resolution in favor of the creation of the Arizona territory, but with a north-south border along the 109th meridian, with the additional stipulation that all the Indians of New Mexico would be removed to northern Arizona. The delegates elected Lewis Owings as provisional governor. Congress continued to refuse to recognize any proceedings from any of the conventions being held in this area. Additionally, making matters worse, on March 2 the U. S. Government formally revoked a contract with the Butterfield Overland Stagecoach Company which was being used to support delivery of United States mail on the overland route which ran from San Antonio, Texas through El Paso, Texas, Mesilla, Tucson and on to California. The loss of this key communications link with the rest of the United States angered the settlers in the Arizona region, just as the deep South states were seceding from the Union. The prior experiences of the territory had created considerable animosity toward Texans among the population. As a result, when a side had to be chosen, the majority sided with the Union. While the people of the southern portion of the territory had closer ties to the South, the more populated northern section had strong ties to Northern trade via Missouri. The Tucson convention ratified the Mesilla convention, and provisional officers were elected for the newly established Provisional Confederate Territory of Arizona with Dr. Lewis Owings as its governor, and Granville Henderson Oury as its first delegate to the Confederate States Congress, who immediately began petitioning for admission. Baylor, captured Mesilla in the eastern part of the territory. On August 1, Baylor issued a "The Proclamation to the People of the Territory of Arizona", taking possession of the territory for the Confederacy, with Mesilla as the capital and himself as the governor. Baylor, lieutenant-colonel, commanding the Confederate Army in the Territory of Arizona, hereby take possession of said Territory in the name and behalf of the Confederate States of America. For all purposes herein specified, and until otherwise decreed or provided, the Territory of Arizona shall comprise all that portion of New Mexico lying south of the thirty-fourth parallel of north latitude. Oury was re-elected as a congressman to the Confederate States Congress. After two months of debate, the legislation passed on January 13, 1862, and the territory was officially created by proclamation of President Jefferson Davis on February 14, 1862, [12] with this proclamation: House of Representatives, now devoid of the southern delegates and controlled by Republicans, passed a bill to create the United States Arizona Territory using the north-south border of the 109th meridian. The use of a north-south border rather than an east-west one had the effect of

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denying a de facto ratification of the Confederate Arizona Territory. The house bill stipulated that Tucson was to be capital. It also stipulated that slavery was to be abolished in the new territory. The Arizona Organic Act passed the Senate in February without the Tucson-as-capital stipulation, and was signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln on February 24, the date of the official organization of the U. The first capital was at Fort Whipple, followed by Prescott, in the northern Union-controlled area. That month he was replaced by Henry Connelly, a native of New Mexico who would serve as governor for the remainder of the war. Under his leadership, the slavery laws of the territory were repealed and the Indian tribes of the territory were moved onto reservations. Mangas Coloradas and Cochise led a series of raids on white civilians that left dozens dead and spread fear and terror across the territory. Both the Confederates and the Federal government attempted to control the Apaches. Canby, started raising regiments of New Mexico volunteers and militia to replace the regular army units which were ordered east. Sherod Hunter at the head of the Confederate Arizona Rangers, occupied southern Arizona during the spring of . He bore orders from Governor Baylor to lure the Apaches into Tucson for peace talks and exterminate the adults. The skirmish that followed, in which one Union cavalryman was wounded, was the westernmost engagement of the Civil War. The goal of expanding Confederate influence into southern California and to the Pacific Ocean was never realized. Even though the column withstood the Apaches and established Fort Bowie to secure the pass, the Californians and the Apache would continue fighting throughout the War and beyond. A significant Confederate push to seize the territory resulted in the New Mexico Campaign from February to April. Union troops re-captured the territory in early, forcing the Confederates to retreat following the Battle of Glorieta Pass in March. Chivington had burned their supply train. Despite the Union regulars, 1st Colorado Infantry, and New Mexican Volunteers being defeated on the battlefield, they ultimately won the campaign; the battle was later dubbed as the "Gettysburg of the West".

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Chapter 7 : Milestones: " - Office of the Historian

This Month in New Mexico History November 10, - Antonio de Espejo, leading a small expedition, departs San Bartolome, Mexico, to explore New Mexico and hopefully to contact priests who accompanied prior exploration expeditions but chose to remain among the Indians instead of returning back to Mexico.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Government Printing Office, "89 , series 1, vol. These voluminous records will hereafter be referred to as OR, with series, volume, and page number e. John Wool in Mexico and was breveted for gallantry. He helped explore the southern Rocky Mountains and investigated the massacre of Arkansas emigrants at a place in Utah called Mountain Meadows, where his men gathered hundreds of granite stones to erect a large monument that Brigham Young ordered destroyed two years later. Having corresponded with Charles Dickens as a young man, and having literary aspirations of his own, Carleton wrote books on the military. Carleton spent much time preparing for a second Confederate invasion of New Mexico and Arizona. Excessive zeal and an inclination toward dictatorial decrees seriously clouded his leadership and caused a number of prominent civilians in both California and New Mexico to demand his removal. Graduating next to last at West Point in , Canby served honorably under Gen. Winfield Scott during the Mexican War and went on to become one of the most respected officers in the frontier army. In cooperation with Gov. When the Federals were driven from the field at Valverde on February 21, , Canby used the Hispanos as a convenient scapegoat for the Union defeat. The belief that Canby and the Confederate Sibley were brothers-in-law, widely held in both the Federal and Confederate armies in New Mexico Territory during the war and repeated afterward , is false. Nevertheless, many in the Federal army in New Mexico believed the rumors and accused Canby of failing to pursue Sibley aggressively during the Confederate retreat. Cutler, July 6, , OR, 1, 9: The event is also recalled in a letter from Fort Thorn dated July 6, , and published in the Sacramento Daily Union, August 8, . At an early age, he was sent to Cincinnati for an education, but after the death of his father he went to live with an uncle at Rocky Creek, Fayette County, Texas, south of La Grange. By , he had taken up farming and ranching at Ross Prairie in Fayette County, from which he was elected to the state legislature. Evolving into a notorious Indian hater, he was largely responsible for the expulsion of Native Americans from Texas in . As a result of a controversial order from Baylor to Capt. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

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Chapter 8 : Confederate victories in the Southwest prelude to defeat. | Celebrating New Mexico Statehood

In July soon after the beginning of the war, the Second Regiment of Texas Mounted Rifles, under the leadership of Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Baylor, marched from San Antonio, Texas to El Paso and then to Mesilla, New Mexico where the Confederate forces were increased by five companies of Arizona volunteer cavalry.

The first proposals for the Arizona Territory were not based on the current east-west scheme, but rather a north-south division. The proposals arose from concerns about the effectiveness of the territorial government in Santa Fe to administer the newly-acquired southern portions of the territory. The conference issued a petition to the U. Congress, signed by people, requesting organization of the territory and elected Nathan P. Cooke as the territorial delegate to Congress. In January , the bill for the organization of the territory was introduced into the United States House of Representatives , but the proposal was defeated on the grounds that the population of the proposed territory was yet too small. Later a similar proposal was defeated in the Senate. The proposal for creation of the territory was controversial in part because of the perception that the New Mexico Territory was under the influence of southern sympathizers who were highly desirous of expanding slavery into the southwest. In February , the New Mexico territorial legislature adopted a resolution in favor of the creation of the Arizona territory, but with a north-south border along the th meridian , with the additional stipulation that all the Indians of New Mexico would be removed to northern Arizona. The delegates elected Lewis Owings as provisional governor. However, due to the small number of inhabitants in the proposed territory, the U. Congress continued to refuse to recognize any proceedings from any of the conventions being held in this area. Additionally, making matters worse, on March 2 of the U. Government formally revoked a contract with the Butterfield Overland Stagecoach Company which was being used to support delivery of United States mail on the overland route which ran from San Antonio, Texas through El Paso, Texas, Mesilla, Tucson and on to California. The loss of this key communications link with the rest of the United States angered the settlers in the Arizona region, just as the deep South states were seceding from the Union. Civil War Main article: A territorial secession convention was held at Mesilla on March 16, that adopted an ordinance of secession, and called on the citizens in western Arizona to "join us in this movement". The Tucson convention ratified the Mesilla convention, and provisional officers were elected for the newly established Provisional Confederate Territory of Arizona with Dr. Lewis Owings as its governor, and Granville H. Oury as its first delegate to the Confederate States Congress , who immediately began petitioning for admission. Early in war, the Confederacy regarded the territory as a valuable route for possible access to the Pacific Ocean , with the specific intention of capturing California. Baylor, captured Mesilla in the eastern part of the territory. On August 1, Baylor issued a "The Proclamation to the People of the Territory of Arizona", taking possession of the territory for the Confederacy, with Mesilla as the capital and himself as the governor. Baylor, lieutenant-colonel, commanding the Confederate Army in the Territory of Arizona, hereby take possession of said Territory in the name and behalf of the Confederate States of America. For all purposes herein specified, and until otherwise decreed or provided, the Territory of Arizona shall comprise all that portion of New Mexico lying south of the thirty-fourth parallel of north latitude. Governor Baylor approved the proceedings, and Delegate Granville H. Oury was sent off to Richmond, Virginia on October 1, After two months of debate, the legislation passed on January 13, , and the territory was officially created by proclamation of President Jefferson Davis on February 14, with this proclamation: The following month, in March , the U. House of Representatives, now devoid of the southern delegates and controlled by Republicans, passed a bill to create the United States Arizona Territory using the north-south border of the th meridian. The use of a north-south border rather than an east-west one had the effect of denying a de facto ratification of the Confederate Arizona Territory. The house bill stipulated that Tucson was to be capital. It also stipulated that slavery was to be abolished in the new territory. The first capital was at Fort Whipple, followed by Prescott , in the northern Union-controlled area. That month he was replaced by Henry Connelly, a native of New

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Mexico who would serve as governor for the remainder of the war. Under his leadership, the slavery laws of the territory were repealed and the Indian tribes of the territory were moved onto reservations. Mangas Coloradas and Cochise led a series of raids on white civilians that left dozens dead and spread fear and terror across the territory. Both the Confederates and the Federal government attempted to control the Apaches. Canby, started raising regiments of New Mexico volunteers and militia to replace the regular army units which were ordered east. Sherod Hunter at the head of the Confederate Arizona Rangers , occupied southern Arizona during the spring of He bore orders from Governor Baylor to lure the Apaches into Tucson for peace talks and exterminate the adults. The skirmish that followed, in which one Union cavalryman was wounded, was the westernmost engagement of the Civil War. The goal of expanding Confederate influence into southern California and to the Pacific Ocean was never realized. Even though the column withstood the Apaches and established Fort Bowie to secure the pass , the Californians and the Apache would continue fighting throughout the War and beyond. A significant Confederate push to seize the territory resulted in the New Mexico Campaign from February to April Confederate troops from Texas briefly occupied southern New Mexico Territory. Union troops re-captured the territory in early As the war lengthened and Union troops were withdrawn to fight elsewhere, famed explorer and frontiersman Kit Carson helped organize and command the 1st New Mexico Infantry, a militia unit, to engage in campaigns against the Apache , Navajo , and Comanche in New Mexico and Texas, as well as participating in the earlier Battle of Valverde against the Confederates. Chivington had burned their supply train. Despite the Union regulars, 1st Colorado Infantry "The Pikes Peakers" , and New Mexican Volunteers being defeated on the battlefield, they won the campaign; the battle was later dubbed as the "Gettysburg of the West".

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Site in Central Virginia where confederate forces surrendered The states between the north and the south that were divided o Site of 2 Civil War battles in Northern Virginia, also called.

The first proposals for the Arizona Territory were not based on the current east-west scheme, but rather a north-south division. The proposals arose from concerns about the effectiveness of the territorial government in Santa Fe to administer the newly-acquired southern portions of the territory. The first proposal dates from a conference held in Tucson that convened on August 29, The conference issued a petition to the U. Congress, signed by people, requesting organization of the territory and elected Nathan P. Cooke as the territorial delegate to Congress. In January , the bill for the organization of the territory was introduced into the United States House of Representatives , but the proposal was defeated on the grounds that the population of the proposed territory was yet too small. Later a similar proposal was defeated in the Senate. The proposal for creation of the territory was controversial in part because of the perception that the New Mexico Territory was under the influence of southern sympathizers who were highly desirous of expanding slavery into the southwest. In February , the New Mexico territorial legislative adopted a resolution in favor of the creation of the Arizona territory, but with a north-south border along the th meridian , with the additional stipulation that all the Indians of New Mexico would be removed to northern Arizona. In April , impatient for Congress to act, a convention of thirty-one delegates met in Tucson and adopted a constitution for a provisional territorial government of the area south of 34 degrees north. The delegates elected Lewis Owings as provisional governor. However, due to the small quantity of people in the proposed territory, the U. Congress continued to refuse to recognize any proceedings from any of the conventions being held in this area. Additionally, making matters worse, on March 2 of the U. Government formally revoked a contract with the Butterfield Overland Stagecoach Company which was being used to support delivery of United States mail on the overland route which ran from San Antonio, Texas through El Paso, Texas, Mesilla, Tucson and on to California. The loss of this key communications link with the rest of the United States angered the settlers in the Arizona region, just as the deep South states were seceding from the Union. A territorial secession convention was held at Mesilla on March 16, that adopted an ordinance of secession, and called on the citizens in western Arizona to "join us in this movement". The Tucson convention ratified the Mesilla convention, and provisional officers were elected for the newly established Provisional Confederate Territory of Arizona with Dr. Lewis Owings as its governor, and Granville H. Oury as its first delegate to the Confederate States Congress , who immediately began petitioning for admission. Early in war, the Confederacy regarded the territory as a valuable route for possible access to the Pacific Ocean , with the specific intention of capturing California. Baylor , captured Mesilla in the eastern part of the territory. On August 1, Baylor issued a "The Proclamation to the People of the Territory of Arizona", taking possession of the territory for the Confederacy, with Mesilla as the capital and himself as the governor. Baylor, lieutenant-colonel, commanding the Confederate Army in the Territory of Arizona, hereby take possession of said Territory in the name and behalf of the Confederate States of America. For all purposes herein specified, and until otherwise decreed or provided, the Territory of Arizona shall comprise all that portion of New Mexico lying south of the thirty-fourth parallel of north latitude. However, the people of Arizona remained firm in their support of LtCol. Governor Baylor approved the proceedings, and Delegate Granville H. Oury was sent off to Richmond, Virginia on October 1, Delegate Oury was not initially seated in the congress, but met with C. After two months of debate, the legislation passed on January 13, , and the territory was officially created by proclamation of President Jefferson Davis on February 14, with this proclamation: The following month, in March , the U. House of Representatives, now devoid of the southern delegates and controlled by Republicans, passed a bill to create the United States Arizona Territory using the north-south border of the th meridian. The use of a north-south border rather than an east-west one had the effect of denying a de facto ratification of the Confederate Arizona Territory. The house bill stipulated

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that Tucson was to be capital. It also stipulated that slavery was to be abolished in the new territory. The first capital was at Fort Whipple, followed by Prescott, in the northern Union-controlled area. Military actions When Federal troops left Arizona early in 1861, the territory was left open to Apache attack. Mangas Coloradas and Cochise led a series of raids on white civilians that left dozens dead and spread fear and terror across the territory. Both the Confederates and the Federal government attempted to control the Apaches. Sherod Hunter at the head of the Confederate Arizona Rangers, occupied southern Arizona during the spring of 1861. He bore orders from Governor Baylor to lure the Apaches into Tucson for peace talks and exterminate the adults. In April 1861, a small party of Confederates moving northwest from Tucson met a Union cavalry patrol near Stanwix Station. The skirmish that followed was the westernmost engagement of the Civil War. The goal of expanding Confederate influence into southern California and to the Pacific Ocean was never realized. Around the same time as the skirmish at Stanwix Station, a far larger force of Confederates was thwarted in its attempt to advance beyond Santa Fe, New Mexico, in the Battle of Glorieta Pass. Even though the column withstood the Apaches and established Fort Bowie to secure the pass, the Californians and the Apache would continue fighting throughout the War and beyond.