

PASSWORD



THE EL PASO COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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EL PASO, TEXAS

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ABSTRACTED AND IN-
DEXED IN HISTORICAL
ABSTRACTS AND
AMERICA: HISTORY
AND LIFE

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Preservation and Picnics during the Early Years of the El Paso

Pioneer Association, 1904-1911

By Mark Cioc-Ortega and Evelina Ortega

The Pioneer Association of El Paso County, Texas was established in 1904. "Active membership," stated its founding charter, "shall consist only of those white male persons of good moral character who became actual bona fide residents of El Paso County, Texas, on or before December 31, 1883." Over a hundred men signed the founding charter in May 1904, with the number swelling to nearly two hundred within a couple months. The Association chose Joseph Magoffin as its first President and S. J. Newman as its first Secretary. Honorary membership was extended to four prominent Hispanics from Ciudad Juárez across the Rio Grande: Dr. Mariano Samaniego, Don José Maria Flores, Don Ynocente Ochoa, and Don Espiridion Provencio, all of whom had played important roles in the growth of El Paso.

The charter members debated whether to call themselves "pioneers" or "old settlers," but "early newcomers" would have been more apt. The actual pioneers and old settlers of the El Paso region were Native Americans and Spanish colonists, who had built a series of thriving gatherer-hunting and agricultural communities up and down the Rio Grande long before the first Anglos arrived in the 19th century. The Association's membership cutoff date—December 31, 1883—was equally problematic. The date was selected in order to ensure that all charter members had resided in the city or county for at least twenty years. A better date would have been May 1881, which would have separated those who came by stagecoach from those who came by rail. Such a cutoff date, however, would have disqualified most of the still-living "white male persons of good moral character" who had helped transform the tiny hamlet of El Paso into a booming U.S. metropolis. Originally, the Association decided that it would not perpetuate itself but instead "die out" when the last pioneer went to his grave. A few years later, when faced with the actual prospect of extinction, the Association voted to extend membership to all Anglo males who had resided in the county continuously for a period of twenty-five years. In 1921, the Association extended membership to women.

The Pioneer Association was, above all, a social organization, and at the center of it all was the Annual Picnic, open to all members and their families. They were festive and lighthearted events, steeped in reminiscences. "Pioneers who are ashamed of their ages will be allowed

to wear wigs and dye their whiskers," one picnic invitation declared. "The ugliest Pioneer will be voted a jackknife, which he is expected to carefully preserve until the Association finds another Pioneer uglier than he at next year's picnic." The inaugural picnic was held on June 3, 1904 at Hart's Mill. The Association decided to serve only foods that were "procurable in El Paso prior to Dec. 31, 1883," which meant, of course, that the fare was largely Mexican: "enchiladas, tamales, chili-con-carne, frijoles, white and brown bread, coffee, potato salad, barbecued beef and mutton, pickles and the necessary condiments." The only visible sign of El Paso's underclass was the presence of "negro waiters and Mexican cooks," who were responsible for preparing and serving the food and for cleaning up afterwards.

Before eating, the Association members walked across the dam that connected Hart's Mill to a small island on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Once on the island, each person was handed Mexican cigars and was told to carry them to the U.S. "in open defiance of Uncle Sam's statutes and custom house regulations." Then the city's most renowned photographer, Francis Parker, took a group portrait. Secretary Newman waxed nostalgically about the day: "The participants were veritable pioneers, old moss-backs, who made the modern El Paso possible, who in the good old days of long ago had faith in the future, and who had survived to see a busy modern metropolis supplant the old adobe hamlet out on the edge of the republic, a thousand miles from anywhere. The frontier has disappeared and there will be no more pioneers after those who met at Hart's Mill on June 3, 1904, shall have passed across the Great Divide."

The Association continued to hold annual picnics for many years thereafter, often at Washington Park or Hart's Mill but sometimes at other locations such as the Elks Home on Myrtle and Campbell or at Dunne's Summer Garden in east El Paso. Baseball games, boxing matches, sit-down dinners, and reminiscing were the most common activities at these events. Dwindling attendance, however, was also a conspicuous feature: around 175-200 persons attended the first two picnics, but just 60 attended in 1910. The 1911 pioneer picnic, moreover, was ill-timed: it was scheduled for May 9, but had to be postponed for two weeks when the Battle of Juárez (May 8-10) erupted across the Rio Grande, making it "impossible to get the cooking done for the annual dinner."

As attendance at the annual picnics dwindled, the Association turned its attention more and more to collecting and preserving the artifacts of El Paso's past. F. E. Hunter was the first to suggest "that the society might collect old relics, such as a wooden-wheeled cart, a Mexican wooden plow, an old ox yoke, wine press, etc.," to place in a proposed museum, and his suggestion was quickly embraced by others, who also championed

“the preservation of old photographs, descriptions of old adobe houses,” and other archival documents. This marked the first conscious effort on the part of El Pasoans to create a local history museum and a local archive.

The first donations were made at the inaugural picnic in 1904, when W. M. Coldwell (one of El Paso’s first attorneys) bestowed his law license on the Association, and Juan Hart contributed the old copper stencil plate that his father (deceased pioneer Simeon Hart) had used to brand flour sacks at the old mill. A year later, John Davis donated Parson J. W. Tays’s Episcopal Prayer Book and I. G. Gaal donated a wooden cart wheel and an old piano. In 1906, James Gillett donated the Colt .45 revolver that he had used while serving as El Paso’s Assistant Marshall under Dallas Stoudenmire. Other donations rolled in as well: copies of *Thirty-Four* (the newspaper that S. J. Newman once edited), the doors of the old Ysleta Mission, a wine vat, and photos, to mention only a few. One of the most highly prized donations was the “old stump of the ash tree which for many years stood on the corner of the little plaza in front of Kline’s curio store” on El Paso Street. “The tree has quite a history, it being a landmark of the early days of El Paso,” the *El Paso Times* noted, because it served as the public bulletin board before the town had its first newspaper: “The tree is believed to have been planted in the year 1843.”

The Association intended to establish a Pioneer Museum, but was unable to raise enough funds on its own or get financial help from the city (all that city council was willing to do was to rename Little Plaza as Pioneer Plaza in their honor). Unable to find a permanent location, the Association displayed its artifacts, documents, and photographs in a variety of public locations until 1939, when they were transferred to the Centennial Museum at the College of Mines (now UTEP) for safekeeping. Many of these artifacts have subsequently been misplaced or lost, but those that remain can be found in the collections of the El Paso Museum of History and the El Paso County Historical Society.

*All photos in this publication not otherwise credited are from the archives of the
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Entered as bulk mail at El Paso, Texas

Joseph Magoffin

Born at Chihuahua, Mexico on the 7th day of January 1837

Died in Washington, D. C. in 1924

Pioneer Association Biographical Book page 55



Joseph Magoffin was born Jan. 7th 1837, in Chihuahua, Mex. Father U.S. consul. Father, James W. Magoffin, born 1799 in Ky., eldest son of Beriah Magoffin, Sr., and brother of Beriah Magoffin, Jr., Governor of Ky., at the beginning of war. Father died in 1868 in San Antonio-age

68. Father's brothers, Sam, merchant and partner in Chihuahua; Ebenezer, killed during war at Little Rock, in attempting to part two friends; Dr. John, St. Louis, William, Savannah, Ga. Father's Sisters; Hannah, (Morberly) Harrodsburg, Ky.; Sally (Richardson), Woodville, Miss. (Mother of C.C. Richardson) Jane, (Luckett, afterwards Mitchell) Bowling Green, Ky. Mother, (died at Independence, Mo. 1845) Gertrude Valdez de Beremeda, of Montclover, Coahuila-Father, was governor. Mother's Brothers, Luiz Valdez, officer in Mex Army; Gabriel Valdez, killed about '80 by Indians, Eagle Springs, Tex., Manager of Ben Ficklin Stage Line. Father's mother was Jane McAfa-Grandfather and Grandmother on father's side are Scotch-Irish and came from County Down, Ireland; one relative a signer of "The Declaration of Independence."

Father and Sam, merchants in Chihuahua for many years-left there in 1844 owing to brewing of war feeling and bought a farm in Independence, Mo. On death of Mother next year, Father took Joseph, Sam, Josephine, and Ursula to St. Louis, where he left the two girls at Visitation Convent and took the two boys to Lexington to private school of Beverly A. Hicks (Charley Richardson was there.) Brothers and sisters of subject of sketch: Brothers: Sam (eldest), Joseph, James W. Magoffin; Sisters: Josephine (Mrs. Richardson), Ursula, Annetta (Dwyer of San Antonio and mother of the Dwyer Bros.), Angela, Gertrude.

Sam died La. 1864, where he went to get married to Miss Sallie Woolfolk surprised by Yankees and in pursuit was stricken with apoplexy and died. Was Col. of scouts C.L.A. James W. died in Chihuahua, before his mother, as a child. Josephine (Mrs. R.) died in El Paso 18. [sic] Ursula, died at Fort Bliss (Magoffinsville, "Bassett" Addition 1860), young woman of 25 years. Annetta still living as a widow in San Antonio-widow of Joseph E. Dwyer. Angela died in St. Louis, while attending convent. Gertrude died

at Independence, Mo. on the farm.

After placing the children in school, Father kept farm for recruiting mules and had two trains from Independence to Chihuahua. In 1844 on way to states, had confided to him by their Fathers, Nestor Albuquerque, Col. Francisco Chavez, Horace Stephenson, Miguel A. Otero. 1848 (?) came out with Doniphan as secret agent of [sic] U.S. and brought train and Sam Magoffin and came by Santa Fe and was in Juarez trying to negotiate piece at time of Brazito fight. Sent under guard, as hostage, to Chihuahua and Sam remained in Juarez with wagons after capture of Americans. After fight, Doniphan took Padre Ortis to Chihuahua and held him as hostage for Joseph Magoffin. Before fight of Sacramento, this side of Chihuahua, Mexicans sent Magoffin to Durango. There paroled to city. Liberated by Americans at Durango on reaching them.

After war went to Washington and asked what were his expenses and stated nothing but \$1200 for champagne and claret in making friends among Mexicans—Congress passed bill to pay it. Subsequently Thos. H. Benton, in U.S. Senate, introduced bill to pay him \$75,000 for his services. No money in tres, and he was voted a Colonel's pay during war. Cause of parole in Durango—Had a letter from Sus, father of Governor Jose Cordero's wife, stating who he was etc. written long before. Upon showing it to the priest of Durango, the latter had him given the freedom of city.

After war returned from Independence with stock of goods for Chihuahua. On account of high duties remained on this side and established himself at old Fort Bliss. Took no part in War. Sam (brother of Joe) transported the troops and officers to San Antonio where they had been ordered by Twiggs. There surrendered to Confederate Authorities. Held supplies and turned over to Libby [Sibley] on his arrival afterwards. Took no further part in war but remained in San Antonio, until close of war when he returned (1865 or 1866) as appointee of the Governor to organize El Paso county under the reconstruction. Powers that be in El Paso (French Cordiz and others) questioned his right on account of having participated in the war, which necessitated his going to Washington, where he had his political disabilities removed on the representation of Paymaster Genl. Brice. On his return he died in route in San Antonio 1868.

Return to Joseph Magoffin. Remained in Lexington Ky. until 1850, then went to St. Louis and finished education at Wyman's High School. On finishing education, returned to El Paso in 1856, and had charge of mercantile establishment of Father's business until arrival of Sibley 1861, when he was appointed Captain and G.M. on Sibley's staff, and went to N.M. as far as Dona Ana with Sibley. On Sibley's return from N.M.

went with Bro. (who was aide-de-camp on Sibley's staff) to Richmond, where Sibley was called to explain retreat from N.M. and was there during battle of Seven Pines. Then ordered to return to Marshall, Texas, where Sibley resumed command under Dick Taylor. Remained with army until 1864, when Kirby Smith appointed him Mayor & I.M. & Com. Of Sub. and ordered to Victoria, Texas, to secure supplies for the army and was thus engaged when war closed. Returned to San Antonio, thence to St. Louis to visit Charley Richardson. Remained in San Antonio until '68 when on death of his Father returned to El Paso. Found the old home washing away and confiscated. On return bookkeeper for Sam and Joe Schutz. Afterwards appointed Justice of Peace by Reynolds and elected J.P. at time E. J. Davis was elected Gov. Afterwards Co. Commissioner and subsequently Co. Judge. Succeeded in getting confiscation set aside and came into his own about 1873. Vice Pres. & one of organizers of State Natl. Bank, 1881, still holds position. Children James W. born 1864, in Houston, Tex. Married Ann Buford-daughter of convent, Josephine Richardson born 1873, married Lieut. (now Capt.) William J. Glasgow now aid on staff of Genl. Wade at Gov. Island, N.Y. harbor.



El Paso County Historical Society

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El Paso County Historical Society

ORGANIZED MARCH 18, 1954

MISSION STATEMENT

The purpose of the Society shall be to study the history of the city and county of El Paso and of the surrounding territory; to conduct and to foster research in the history of the area; to acquire and preserve documents, papers and other objects of historical interest and value pertaining to this area; to make such material available for the information of the community; to publish and encourage the publication of historical writing pertaining to this area; to develop public consciousness of the rich heritage of our historical background; and to engage in such activities which would contribute to the restoration and maintenance of the Richard F. Burges House, home of the Society.

John A. Merrill

Came to El Paso County, Texas, Jan 1st 1881
Pioneer Association Biographical Book, page 30



ohn A. Merrill, with his wife and two children, reached El Paso Jan. 1st, 1881. He represented the Presbyterian Church and was the first Protestant Minister to begin stated work.

Within a month or two came Rev. Mr. Tays, Episcopal, Rev. Mr. Carter M.D. South-and Rev. Mr. Walsh, Baptist. These four men are known as the "Old Guard."

Mr. Merrill held his first services in the one story Masonic Hall. Upon the arrival of the other three ministers a large tent was purchased and set up and named "Union Gospel Tent." Here for months the four men preached alternately only leaving the tent as their church buildings were completed.

Mr. Merrill built the English Gothic Stone Church on Myrtle Ave. which was used by the Presbyterians for more than 30 years. In the Fall of 1884, Mr. Merrill was elected Principal of the School and served three or four months, resigning because the plan to erect a High School was not carried out.

He then became Pastor of the Arlington Presbyterian Church of Riverside, California. Mr. Merrill and his family are now residents of Los Angeles.

Simon Mike

Born at Krakauer, Austria on the 15th day of January 1844
Pioneer Association Biographical Book, page 38



was born on the 15th day of January, 1844 in the city Krakauer, Austria. In the year of 1865, I sailed for the port of New York City. After landing in New York City, I was employed by the firm of Colegate & Co.

I was in their employ nearly three years. I then enlisted in the United States Army, in the third Cavalry. At that time, the third Cavalry was stationed at Carlisle, Pa. The regiment was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. We stopped in Leavenworth two weeks, and were ordered to Fort Sheldon, New Mexico. We were on the road for four months and twenty seven days, marching all the way afoot. Were stationed at Fort Sheldon two years., then received orders to march to Apache, Arizona, where I served my time as a soldier and received my honorable discharge.

I then went to New York City, remained a short time, and went to Colorado. While in Denver I got acquainted with a pay master and came with him to Franklin, Texas. (now El Paso) where I have lived ever since, in El Paso and vicinity.

Respectfully,
(Signed) Simon Mike

William Wallance Mills

Born in Indiana in 1836.

Came to El Paso County, Texas, 1857

Became a Charter Member of the Pioneers' Association.

Pioneer Association Biographical Book, page 19



as born in Indiana in 1836, and in 1857 came to El Paso, Texas, where he resided for more than forty years, and where he still has his home. In 1861 Mr. Mills spoke and voted against the secession of his adopted state, and for that, and other loyal acts, he was imprisoned in irons at Fort

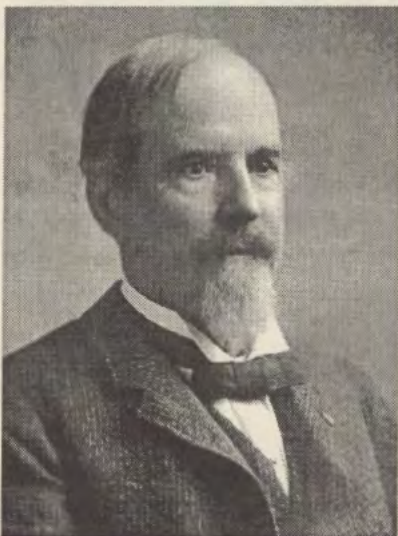
Bliss near his home.

He escaped from prison and served as a volunteer, Federal Lieutenant under General Canby during the campaign in New Mexico.

In 1863, Mr. Mills was appointed Collector of Customs at El Paso, by President Lincoln, and held that office for seven years.

In 1868, he was a delegate to the Convention, which framed the Constitution under which Texas was re-admitted into the Union of States.

He has served the United States under five Presidents and in four different Departments.



In 1897, Mr. Mills was appointed American Consul at Chihuahua, Mexico, and Nov., 1905, still holds that position.

He is author of a book entitled, "Forty Years at El Paso."

In 1869, Mr. Mills married Mary, eldest daughter of Governor A. J. Hamilton, at Austin, Texas. His wife still abides with him.

Charles R. Morehead

Born at Richmond, Missouri on the 28th day of February 1836

Came to El Paso County, Texas, 1881

Became a member of the Pioneers' Association May 10, 1904

Died in El Paso, Texas on the 15th day of December 1921

Pioneer Association Biographical Book, page 84



Charles R. Morehead, pioneer and banker, was born at Richmond, Missouri, February 28th, 1836, a son of Charles R. Morehead and Fannie Warder Morehead.

The first of the family in America, Charles Morehead, emigrated from Scotland in 1630 and located in Virginia. From him and his wife Jane, the line descends through their John and his son Charles and his wife Mary Turner, and their son Turner and his wife Ann Ransdell, who were the grandparents of Charles Robert Morehead.

His Grandfather, Turner Morehead (Q.V.) served under Washington during the Revolutionary War, attaining the rank of Colonel, and in 1811 removed to Kentucky. His father was a successful merchant who, in 1826, located at Lexington, Missouri, where he engaged in banking and mercantile pursuits and held several important offices. The son was educated at the Masonic College at Lexington, Missouri, learned the banking and mercantile business under the instruction of his father, and in 1852 started as a clerk in a mercantile establishment.

Three years later he entered the service of William M. Russell, Alexander Majors and W. B. Waddell, in business under the firm name of Russell, Majors and Waddell, engaged in the transportation of army supplies to military posts west of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, under contract with the United States Government. In November 1856, he was sent as assistant wagon master to Fort Kearny, Wyoming, and in the winter of the following year he completed a second delivery of army supplies, this time to General Albert Sidney Johnson of Fort Bridger, Wyoming, not until they had overcome many serious obstacles, however. At one point Indians stampeded the cattle, and it was only through the courage of a small military escort that 150 Indians were repelled and the cattle recovered. The Mormons were then at war with the Cheyennes, that apparently included the United States, for they captured and imprisoned two of the men in the company, burned several supply wagons and then through Brigham Young, issued an ultimatum that they party return or

remain where it was only on condition that all arms be surrendered. The demand was ignored, but while company employees were fighting a forest fire near their encampment, 150 mounted Mormons stampeded a great part of the cattle and drove them into Salt Lake City. On the return to Fort Leavenworth, Mr. Morehead was a twice set upon by ravenous wolves, but he arrived safely.

In January 1858, Mr. Morehead was called to Washington to confer on the advisability of establishing a pony mail service to the Pacific Coast, and two years later, under the direction of William H. Russell, the "Pony Express" became a reality.

In 1861, with Matthew Ryan, he entered into a contract with the Government to deliver 300 head of cattle to Fort Larned and Fort Lyon in Kansas, just then established on the Santa Fe routes. He effected the deliveries although he barely escaped capture by the Indians, and was menaced by buffalo herds.

Mrs. Morehead made a trip to Texas and New Mexico in November, 1863, and in February, 1880, in association with O. T. Bassett, he bought 400 acres of land in the suburbs of El Paso, Texas, from Judge Joseph Magoffin, and contracted to build the Texas and Pacific Railroad to El Paso.

He served as mayor of Leavenworth during 1868-69, and was identified with whatever tended to promote the city's prosperity.

In 1881 he removed to El Paso, where he continued in banking pursuits until his death. He was the organizer and president of the State National Bank of El Paso, the first bank established in that city, and remained as president and head of the board of directors until the year of his death.

When Mr. Morehead went to El Paso, he found a condition which militated powerfully against the success of merchants along the American border. The was the Zona Libre., or free zone, a strip of Mexican territory fifty miles wide along the northern frontier, into which merchandise could be taken in bond from the United States and other foreign countries free of duty. It was then smuggled back into the United States or into the interior of Mexico, about 80 percent of the goods coming from Mexico to the United States arriving in that way. As a result, many American merchants moved their business over into the free zone, and those who remained found it difficult to maintain their enterprises against those who paid no duty. To combat so injurious a condition, Mr. Morehead prevailed upon Texas senators and congressmen to have enacted a law whereby

merchants along the American border would no longer have to suffer the disadvantages entailed by the existence of the free zone. Eventually, in 1895, Congress passed a law suspending the operation of Section 3005 of the Revised Statutes in so far as it permitted merchandise to be transported in bond through the United States into the Mexican free zone.

During 1893-94 he served as president of the Board of Education of the city, organized the public school system of El Paso, and was elected mayor in 1903.

Being prominent as a Mason and Knight Templar, he was elected by the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite Masons at Washington, D.C., October 23, 1893, a Knight commander of the Court of Honor; and at the same place on October 20, 1897, 33rd degree honorary by the Supreme Council.

He was twice married: (1) January 25, 1859, to Lemire, daughter of William V. Morris, of Maysville, Kentucky, who served with Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and (2) June 12, 1912, to Mary Harrison, daughter of Charles Franklin Gates, of Mississippi, a colonel in the Confederate Army.

Mr. Morehead died in El Paso, Texas, December 15th, 1921.

The funeral was conducted from the First Baptist Church D.T.V. Neal officiating. Buried in the Masonic Plot, Concordia Cemetery Dec. 17, 1921

William Moeller

Born at Luebeck, Germany on the 17th day of May 1864.

Came to El Paso County, Texas, Nov. 1887

Pioneer Association Biographical Book, page 87



as born on the 17th of May, 1864 in Luebeck, Germany; attended Public School, served in the German Army from 1884 to 1885, thereafter took a position with Mayor Tuerk, (an American Officer who had served in the Civil War) as private secretary, looking after all of his business at home

and while traveling. Mayor Tuerk having lost both of his eyes through a side shot during the Civil War. Wm. Vermehren, former Manager of the Firm of Ketelsen & Degetau, El Paso, Texas, visited Luebeck, Germany at that time. He knew Mayor Tuerk well and visited us a number of times; told many good things of the U.S. and especially of El Paso, Texas, which induced me to come to El Paso, and to take a position with the firm of Ketelsen & Degetau. I arrived here in November 1887 and started in as shipping clerk, worked in all of the branches, stayed with the firm for 15 years and the last 6 years traveled for them in the U.S. and in Mexico, except for the year 1903, when I left the Firm to engage in the Grocery & Delicatessen business with Fred Mueller on the corner of Mesa & San Antonio Str., where the U.S. Custom House used to be, and later Dick Caples built a number of stores, and the Caples Building now stands.

Of Interest-During the year 1901 the Firm of Ketelsen & Degetau shipped in the period of 2 ½ months over three thousand cars of corn purchased in the various parts of the U.S. and sold to Mexico. All of the forwarding business was attended to at that time by H. Bruhn, Wm. Brenne and myself. Mr. Latta was at that time Mgr. of the Western Union Tel., Co., Henry Lawton, Agent at Joint Warehouse & J. Williams one of the clerks. Our Banking business was done at the State Nat. Bank. Mr. Lackland, Cashier, and Mr. Russell, Sect. In 1901 I went into the Real Estate Business and have been at it ever since.

Robert Paul Nash

Born at San Antonio, Texas on the 11th day of October, 1849

Came to El Paso County, Texas, 1883.

Became a Charter Member of the Pioneer Association

Pioneer Association Biographical Book, page 7



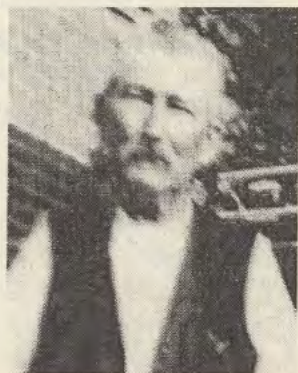
attended private and parochial schools of my native city. In 1862 entered the office of the San Antonio Herald, then owned by Sweet & Logan, where learned the printer's trade. In 1867 I left for California, where I remained until the latter part of 1872, from whence I came to Mesilla, New

Mexico, where I was occupied in my trade until 1876, when I married a young Mexican lady by the name of Miss Albina Albillar, who has been my life companion ever since.

In 1883 I came to El Paso and worked for Mr. S. H. Newman, who was then proprietor of a newspaper by the name of the Lone Star. Afterwards I established a newspaper in one of the most ancient and historic towns of the United States, the town of Ysleta, about twelve miles east of El Paso. The name of this paper was the "Ysleta Independent." It was the first periodical ever published in that ancient city of more than 300 years of age. After running the paper for two years, I sold out to Mr. A. E. Boulet, at that time one of the most prominent men of the town and have since been following my trade in this city. I am now 55 years of age and have in my life time been employed in a large number of newspapers besides those mentioned above, among them being the Ventura Signal, Los Angeles Star, Los Angeles News, Santa Barbara Times, Santa Barbara Press, Santa Barbara Independent, all of California, "Thirty-Four," of Las Cruces, N.M., Silver City, N.M. Enterprise, Pecos Valley Independent, Daily El Paso Times, El Paso Herald, El Paso News, and others. I was owner of the Pecos Valley Independent for two years and seven months, and also for a while of the Pinos Altos Miner. My wife has borne to me eleven children, all of whom have died in infancy.

El Paso, Texas, October 29, 1904.

*(copied by the Secretary from
manuscript furnished by subject of sketch.)*



Simeon Harrison Newman

Pioneer Newspaperman

Pioneer Association Biographical Book, pages 34-35



Simeon Harrison Newman, first secretary of the Pioneer Association, came to El Paso in 1876. Born in Richmond, Kentucky on January 12, 1846 and educated in St. Louis, Missouri, he came to New Mexico in 1855, as a driver of a six-mule team in the entourage of General John Pope, on an inspection tour of military posts between Ft. Leavenworth and Santa Fe.

Newman worked as clerk to the quartermaster in Ft. Union, and when gold was discovered near Elizabethtown, he joined the ensuing rush. Following that episode, he taught school in Monton de Alamos and later became principal of the Las Vegas Progressive Lyceum, which was the first public school in that town.

In 1871 he joined Ashmun Upson on the Las Vegas Weekly Mail and a few weeks later, took over as editor. The newspaper was strongly democratic and quickly ran into trouble because of its editorial attacks on the Santa Fe Ring: the "oligarchy" which ruled New Mexico during those times of Reconstruction. During this period, Newman printed an article accusing Thomas B. Catron, leader of the Ring, of bribing two legislators. For this he was hauled into court on charges of criminal libel and jailed without being given recourse to a writ of habeus corpus. For sixty-four days he continued to publish his newspaper from the confines of the jail, but finally put up bond and was released.

From there he returned to Missouri, found work as an agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, and set up office in West Las Animas, Colorado. From there, he went on an insurance-selling tour to southern New Mexico, and stopped in El Paso (1876) long enough to make notes about the town, which were later incorporated in his unfinished biographical manuscript.

El Paso, at that time, was too small to support an insurance business, so Harry Newman moved up to Mesilla, then a thriving business community. The insurance business, however, could hardly be expected to support a man in these parts, where, in many instances, barter was the order of the

day and the Mexican peso was the usual currency of exchange, traded at par value with the United States dollar. So, Harry, after editing Colonel A. J. Fountain's newspaper, *The Mesilla Valley Independent*, while the editor was away on a business trip, again turned to school teaching as a livelihood.

In the fall of 1878, Newman embarked another time upon a career as a newspaperman, in order to support the Democratic Party, which as usual, needed all the help it could get in a traditionally Republican state. This newspaper, *El Democrata*, was printed entirely in Spanish. That year the county voted Democratic, but the state, as a whole, went Republican, so Newman again found himself out of a job.

In December of 1878, Harry started a small newspaper in the neighboring town of Las Cruces call the "Thirty-four" (because of the thirty-four county democratic victory in the preceding election.) He used the printing press of Henry Arnold, a commissary sergeant stationed in Ft. Bliss, whose name at first appeared on the masthead as being Newman's partner, although he played no editorial part in the publication of the paper.

Newman's exploits as editor of this paper are too numerous to be recounted here. He did succeed, however, in promoting the first public school in that city; in reporting on General Hatch's campaign against the Apache Victorio; and reporting his several interviews with Billy the Kid while the latter was incarcerated while waiting trial in Mesilla.

In 1881, Henry Arnold, by then discharged from the army, turned Republican and with the support of the local faction of the Santa Fe Ring, attempted to take control of the newspaper. He purchased another press and began publishing a rival, Republican paper, also called *Thirty-four*. This naturally led to a long string of court-tried suits and counter counter-suits, with Newman being forced on several occasions to change the name of his newspaper.

Finally, to avoid further financial strain, Newman was forced to cross the state line and establish a newspaper in El Paso, after having had the businessmen of this city offer him \$1000.00 to do so.

In October of 1881, the *Lone Star* began publishing on the south side of Overland street between Santa Fe and Oregon streets in a small wooden structure. As lively as the *Thirty-four* and the *Las Vegas Weekly Mail*, the paper provided its readers with all the news of the day and campaigned vigorously against corruption in government—especially local government.

By his vitriolic and fearless reporting, Newman naturally made many enemies. He was uncompromising, vindictive and could be as mean as hell. Still his style was often loftily eloquent and the paper remains as a priceless treasure-trove of history and personalities of this area.

In January of 1886, six days before his fortieth birthday, Newman closed the Lone Star down, writing that he was too tired to continue in his valedictory.

He continued to live in El Paso as general agent for the New York Life Insurance Company until his death by cancer in March of 1915. At the first meeting of the Pioneer's Association he had been elected secretary, and the entire membership turned out for his burial service in Concordia Cemetery.



George Parker

Born at Wigston, England on the 23rd day of October 1852

Came to El Paso County, Texas, June 1883

Pioneer Association Biographical Book, page 51



as born at Wigston, a village near Liecester, England. Was educated at the Loughborough Grammar School and graduated at said school in the year 1867. At the age of sixteen I was apprenticed to the Hosiery Business and studied said business until 1869, when I decided to enter clerical work. In 1870, passed a successful examination for Ledger Clerk in the Midland Railway Company's offices at Liecester, which position I held until 1873, when I accepted a position as Traveling Salesman for John Ellis & Sons, one of the largest and wealthiest firms in the southern part of England, owning their own collieries and lime works. At the expiration of four years' service, entered into this business on my own account at one of their main stations and continued in this business until the time of leaving Liverpool, England, Sept. 21st, 1881.

Sailed on this date to New York and came direct from New York to San

Antonio, Texas, expecting to engage in the sheep business with a young Englishman by the name of J. Buswell, who came out three years prior to my leavings but found, on reaching San Antonio, that this young man had been robbed out of his interests and money and had gone to parts unknown.

After finding this out, I went to Kerrville, a town near San Antonio and stayed there two months, then accepted a position as Bookkeeper and Commissary Clerk with B. J. McCafferty, a railroad contractor, who was contracting on the G.H.&S.A. Railway between San Antonio and El Paso, being stationed at Del Rio Devil's River, and Painted Caves. During this time, many men were killed, some eighteen or twenty, and in the fall of the year 1882, left the camp of McCafferty and returned to San Antonio. Then started overland from San Antonio, Texas, to White Oaks, N. Mexico, being two months on the way. At the Upper Penasco, had quite an exciting time with Indians, but, being near a settlement, passed off without any trouble. After staying six months at White Oaks, N. Mexico, again started overland for El Paso, reaching here in the month of June, 1883.

In November of this year, accepted a position with Lightbody and James, which position I held until November, 1894, at which time, I received the nomination for county clerk, on the Republican tickets and duly elected. In the year 1896, I again ran for this office and was defeated. I then accepted several positions as Bookkeeper and afterwards entered into the dairy business and conducted the same business, known as the Franklin Dairy, for several years.

In June 1906, received the appointment as Assistant Postmaster, of El Paso, and acted in this capacity until March 31st, 1908, at which time I resigned, having been tendered a similar position at San Diego, California, being a resident of El Paso from the year 1883 to 1908.



Joseph Leslie Phillips

Born at Boone County, Missouri, on the 23rd day of September, 1857

Came to El Paso County, Texas June 1881

Became a member of the Pioneer Association Charter Member
Pioneer Association Biographical Book, page 1



His parents are Hiram Phillips and Frances Pemberton Phillips, whose ancestors were of English stock and were among the earliest settlers of Virginia and Kentucky. He was reared on a farm attending the public schools of the county during winter and assisting the duties of the farm at

all available times when not at school. At the age of seventeen he entered the University of the State of Missouri at Columbia, pursuing a general course of study including Latin, Greek, Mathematics, etc., teaching during one intermediate year and graduating from the Civil Engineering Department in 1880. Immediately upon graduation he went to Denver, Colorado, and was engaged in the surveying of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway in Southern Colorado and Northern New Mexico. In June, 1881, he came to El Paso, Texas, and in a few weeks joined a surveying party, of the Mexican Central Railway in the capacity of rod man. Within a month he was placed in charge of a surveying party and had the supervision of the construction of seventy-five miles of the line between El Paso and Chihuahua, including the divisions of Samalayuca, Ojo Caliente and from Sanz to Chihuahua. In 1883 he followed his chief engineer on the last named road until 1885, when he returned to El Paso. From 1885 to 1888 he was engaged in teaching and surveying in El Paso County, in Ysleta, Socorro and San Eliseario. In 1888 he went to Mazatlan, Mexico, and engaged in railway and mine surveying and as representative of an oil company. In 1894 he accepted the position of Mining Engineer for a gold mining company. In 1897 he resigned this position, returned to his native state and was married in November of the same year to Miss Mary Elizabeth Lyon. Their marriage has been blessed with a son, born Dec. 29, 1898, and bearing his father's name.

In June, 1898, he accepted the position of Managing Director of the "Compania de Ynguaran," a French company whose mining property is situated at Yguaran; in the state of Michoacan, Mexico. He is a member of the following scientific societies American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining engineers, and French Society of Colonial Engineers (La Societe Francaise des Ingenieurs Colonianx), being a life member of the last two named societies. He is a charter Member of the

Pioneer Association of El Paso County, Texas.

He has always had a great faith in the future of El Paso and, although his business has frequently made it necessary for him and his family to reside elsewhere, he has considered it his headquarters and home since 1881 and has owned property here for a number of years.-To July, 1904.-

(Copied by the Secretary from typewritten copy furnished by subject of sketch.)



Noyes Rand

Born in the town of Charleston, on the Great Kanawha River, now the capitol of West Virginia, April 3rd 1840
Pioneer Association Biographical Book, pages 8-9



My father William Jackson Rand married Ellen Noyes, a daughter of Isaac and Cynthia Noyes the latter's maiden name being Morris, of the Revolutionary stock of that name. She was the first white woman born in the county of Kanawha, which at that time embraced nearly all of that vast section lying between the Alleghany range of Mountains and the Ohio River, and known as the "Trans-Alleghany," by the Virginia colonists, who landed first and settled the tide water lands of the Chesapeake Bay.

Her father, my great-grandfather, William Morris, was a very-large land owner, and so extensive were his possessions in the Trans-Alleghany section of Virginia, as to fasten upon him the sobriquet of "King Billy." He with Daniel Boone, who subsequently created history as Kentucky's Greatest Pioneer, were the first representatives of the county of Kanawha in the Legislature of Virginia. This county of Kanawha, considered as to its boundary lines, at that distant date in the past is now, one of the most extensive and richest coal fields in the known world, as it was also along in the thirties and up to the eighties the most extensive producer of salt.

My Grandfather, Isaac Noyes, was a native of New York, and as a fur trader among the Indians, first met his future wife and my grandmother, at her father's fort on the Great Kanawha River, some twenty miles above Charleston, W. Va., on one of his trading expeditions through that section, then over-flowing with game of all kinds. After a sufficient quantity of furs were collected they were loaded upon a flotilla of canoes and floated down the Kanawha, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, and thence by vessel to New York, and sold to John Jacob Astor, then the chief merchant in this line in America, if not the world at large. In this manner he laid the foundation of his future wealth, which with the inheritance of his wife in land and slaves, rendered his position an important and influential one amongst the Trans-Alleghany settlers. He was one of the first salt manufacturers in the Kanawha Valley, and a devout Presbyterian, as were all my people.

In the early forties, having accumulated more than a sufficiency of wealth for himself and family, he determined to liberate his slaves who had aided

him so faithfully, but being unable to do so, under the laws of Virginia, he charted a steamboat at Pittsburg, Pa., and conveyed them himself to Ohio, where he freed them, where he provided for them liberally to enable them to begin their new life, under favorable conditions. There were about fifty in the colony he took to the Ohio and subsequently six of them returned to voluntary servitude, under his rule, never to sell a slave but to purchase the mate to anyone of his own, who chanced to select a mate from among those, belonging to others, the breaking out of the civil war between the North and South found him the owner of about one hundred slaves.

Being a fine musician he purchased the first church organ, used in the Kanawha Valley and "Trans-Alleghany" in church service. Placed organ in Presbyterian Church in Charleston.

My father, William Jackson Rand, was a man of varied and extensive business affairs, operator of salt furnaces, flooring and saw mill plants, boat & barge manufacturing yards, mercantile establishments, and finally the banking business, being a bank president at the time of his death, in the year 1869, leaving a widow, an only son (myself) and two daughters. I became administer of his estate and continued his business affairs until the same could be wound up.

My paternal grand parents emigrated from Massachusetts and my maternal grandfather from New York to Virginia leaving my maternal grandmother my only ancestor to the manor born. The genealogy could easily be extended back by the writer to the Pilgrim fathers and the Virginia Cavaliers and beyond, but it is deemed superfluous.

I attended primary school in Maysville, Ky., for several years subsequently, Washington College (Now Washington and Lee) at Lexington, Va., which I left the year proceeding the Civil War, between the North & South, and began the study of law, and at the same time engaged in merchandising. Being a member of a crack military company, formed of the best elements of society more for social pleasure than otherwise and known as the "Kanawha Riflemen," at the secession of Virginia, with the balance of the Company, I entered the service of the state, when the Virginia troops were turned over to the Confederacy [sic], I was commissioned First Lieutenant of Cavalry and Adjutant of the twenty-second Virginia Volunteer Infantry but served most of the war on detached staff service, as A.A.A.G. of Brigade and Division.

Was twice captured.

First when the federals drove the troops under General Wise from the Kanawha Valley in 1861, when I was confined to bed with sickness,

when sufficiently recovered, I was fortunate enough to escape. Second, at the battle of Lewisburg., Va., May 1862, when I was held captive at Camp Chase, Ohio, and subsequently, Johnsons Island, and exchanged in September 1862, at Vicksburg, Miss. during the siege of that place, a truce being declared temporarily for a general exchange of prisoners. Was twice wounded, first at the second battle of Cold Harbor, Second, at Berryville in the Shenandoah Valley. After being exchanged at Vicksburg, I hastened to join my command, from the valley. Bravely having with me the vicissitudes of a soldiers life throughout the war, and subsequently that of a Pioneer, in this section.

The issue of this marriage was three daughters and two sons, one of whom, William J. Rand, is now serving as an alderman of El Paso, and is also, General Manager of Pomeroy's El Paso Transfer Co.

At the close of the war between the states, I returned to my native place and was assistant bookkeeper [sic] of the Great Kanawha Salt Co. and as soon as conditions permitted, I engaged in general business such as the Milling Ice & Mercantile Business, and with two associates, started the first woolen factory in the Kanawha Valley. In 1871 I accepted the position of assistant-clerk in the West Virginia Legislature, to aid a friend in his aspirations to be U.S. Senator. In 1872 I opened and managed the Hale House Hotel, in Charleston, W. Va., built especially to entertain the Legislators, and took charge of the books and financial department of the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of Greenbriar County, W. Va. "the Saratoga of the South," and occupied this position, until the autumn of 1879, when through flattering offers from Boston Capitalists, I was induced to come to Texas to look into the copper deposits East of the Staked Plains and south of Indian Territory, and thence to El Paso, which I reached by stage, from Fort Worth, on August 12, 1880, which proved to be an exciting and somewhat dangerous trip on account of Victorio, with his band of renegade Mescalero Apaches, who were terrorizing that particular section of West Texas, lying between Fort Davis and El Paso, to such an extent, as to temporarily paralyze even the stage and mail service.

I was detained on this account, at Fort Davis, for about ten days, and it was there and then, that I had the pleasure of my first acquaintance, with our genial fellow citizen and pioneer, Hon. J. M. Dean, to whose courtesy I was indebted for pleasant quarters at the Fort and an introduction to the officers and other good fellows there located. Only those that have learned by real experience are capable of measuring accurately, and appreciating fully the vast difference of those days of early traveling by stage and the subsequent luxury, offered by the Railroad and luxurious Pullman service. "Tempora et nos in illis" [sic] has no more striking or impressive example,

than in this instance

On reaching El Paso I purchased from the State of Texas, for self and associates about one hundred square miles of land, situated in the mineral belt, in the S.E. portion of El Paso County. In the winter of 1880 I took an option from the Tays Bros., John and James, on the N.W. Burdett Survey No. 2 and purchased same early in January 1881 after having it surveyed. Our versatile and talented fellow citizen (and to the manor born), Captain Juan S. Hart, being the Civil Engineer, who made the survey, and the map requisite to properly display, it as a proposed addition to the city. It was afterwards and is now known as the Cotton Addition to the city of El Paso; I moved my family here in Oct. 1881 soon after the inauguration of the Railroad service and became interested in the street-Railway franchise, and became chairman of the Executive Committee, which bought all material for construction and equipment, and construction of the first bridge, over the Rio Grande at this point. I was the accountant and general supervisor of its affairs, for the first three years of its operation, and was, at different times, Superintendent, Vice President, and President, as also one of the chief stockholders. Was a charter member in various companies, organized by the chief land owners in the Corporate Limits, and which were organized more for protection against speculators "Per se" than for purposes of speculation. Whenever the proper parties presented themselves, who possessed the requisite ability, to place these public utilities into successful operation, the franchises were turned over to them, free of cost, beyond the actual cost of the charters for same. I took a deep interest in every enterprise calculated to stimulate the advance of the embryo [sic] city of my adoption.

After disposing of my interests in the Street Railway Co. I engaged in mining enterprises, in West Texas, New and Old Mexico and Arizona, and devoted my time to placing our city and mineral lands in shape for exploitation [sic] on a remunerative basis. My last venture, before illness drove me to the East to regain my heath [sic], or lay my bones to rest, with those of my ancestors, as fate might decree, was the inauguration of the El Paso Brick Company, opposite the Smelter, and near the dividing line between New and Old Mexico, for manufacturing pressed brick from shale.

Leaving El Paso in 1899, on account of ill health and supposedly for only a brief period of time, circumstances prolonged my absence, for a space of over three years, and the remarkable, if not the phenomenal strides, in progress, as well as the high character of improvements, which greeted my return, whilst not such a matter of astonishment, as might be the case with others, because in a great measure anticipated, from the very

outset, was indeed most gratifying, to one who had witnessed the birth and aided the first tottering steps, in the line of progress of the infant railway center. After so limited an absence, to find it marching with giant strides, to its manifest destiny as the Denver of the Southwest, the city of the Border, without a Peer or rival within hundreds of miles. An Oasis and a Gem on the margin of the Desert.



James Redmond

Born at Manchester, England on the fifth day of April 1850

Came to El Paso County, Texas, 1882

Pioneer Association Biographical Book, page 46

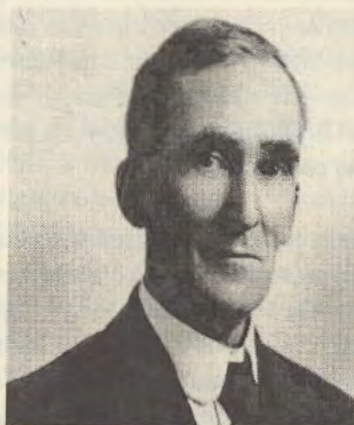


ames Redmond, a pioneer of El Paso, Texas, was born April 5, 1850 in Manchester, England. His mother, Mary Brennen, was a gentle and devout woman, his father, a descendent of Irish Patriots.

Mr. Redmond married Agnes Mchilwhaum of Manchester, England, in 1872 by whom he had eight children-five daughters and three sons, the latter dying in infancy.

In 1874 he set sail for America reaching Evanston, Wyoming in Feb. 1875 where his wife and child joined him. In 1877 he removed to Wadsworth, Nevada, leaving in 1880 for San Francisco, California to enter the employ of the Southern Pacific Co. as fireman. He was transferred to El Paso, Texas in 1882 and was soon promoted to Engineer which position he retained for a number of years enduring the many hardships and privations incidental to frontier life and having many exciting experiences both as pioneer citizen and engineer. He became a naturalized citizen in 1887.

While maintaining a permanent residence in El Paso since 1882, he has been engaged at various times in railroading and mining in many of the principal cities of Arizona, New Mexico and Old Mexico. But he has been residing continuously in El Paso since 1905 and is now employed by the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad as machinist.



William Rheinheimer

Born at Syracuse, New York.

Came to El Paso County, Texas, Sept. 5, 1881

Pioneer Association Biographical Book, page 18



contractor, of El Paso, was born in Syracuse, New York, where he spent that first twenty-one years of his life, and during that time gained a fair English education, after which he learned the carpenter's trade. He then came to the west, locating first in Kansas City in the spring of 1879,

and in 1880 he made his way to New Mexico, where he was employed as a journeyman on the construction work of the Santa Fe Railroad, the line being then constructed to San Marcial. Later he had charge of a gang of men building depots and other buildings for the railroad company along the new line and in this way he gradually made his way toward El Paso, arriving here on his first trip, September 5, 1881. He did not make a location here, however, until 1882, at which time he started in the building business associated therein with C. E. Fruin, as foreman, and later with Tom J. Holland as partner. He was in partnership with the latter until 1897, since which time he had engaged in contracting and building on his own account. In 1883 he left El Paso temporarily, but after two years returned, and has thus practically made his home here since 1881. In April 3, 1904, while across the river in Juarez, New Mexico, [sic] Mr. Rheinheimer met A. H. Parker, L. H. Davis, and David Creswell, three pioneers of El Paso, and suggested to them in a social way that a pioneer society should be organized. That conversation was the beginning of such an organization which now includes in its membership over two hundred of the pioneer settlers of El Paso and is known as the El Paso Pioneers Association. Its object of which is to preserve the history of this city and vicinity and in time establish a museum or collection of historic relics, of which there is already considerable interesting material. Mr. Rheinheimer was married in Syracuse, New York, to Miss Elizabeth Nies, of that city, and they have five children, all born in El Paso, namely Edward William, Frieda Juanita, Nelson Nies, Oscar Carl and Helen.

Fraternally Mr. Rheinheimer is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Eagles and the foresters, and became a charter member of Court Robin Hood, no. 1, which was the first Forester lodge organized in Texas. Of this he is past chief ranger and was also at one time state deputy. He is deeply interested in the material and social progress of the city, of whose growth and development he has largely been a witness. He early had the

prescience to determine what the future held in store for this great and growing country; and, allying his interests with those of El Paso, he has contributed to its substantial improvement as the years have gone by and at the same time through the careful conduct of his private business affairs has won as comfortable competence.



Lee Roberson

Born at New York City, N.Y. in 1852

Came to El Paso County, Texas 1882

Pioneer Association Biographical Book, page 39



Lee Roberson was born in the City of New York in the year of 1852. His parents came from Dublin, Ireland, sometime in May in the year of 1852, and stopped in New York, just how long he cannot tell, but they moved from there to Alabama, and there his father and mother died, when

he was but a baby. He was given to a half brother of this father's and he moved from there to Tennessee, he did not live there very long until he moved to Iowa, where all went well for some time and on or before 1862 or 1863, then they fell out and had some trouble. Lee ran away to Missouri, then he went to work on the railroad for some time. He then went to driving a freight team from Sedalia to all of the Southwest part of Missouri, for a man by the name of Tom Meadows, who had some race horses. He rode Red Buck and won the five hundred dollar purse. Five Indians were killed in a fight over this purse in the year 1879; he then went to Kansas and went to work again on the railroad in Kansas, this was in the year of 1880. He did not work very long on the road, until he thought of trying the farmer's life; so he went to work for a man by the name of John O. Coners and worked for him that year; and about '72 or '73, he started south to Texas and went railroading again. Well, he has worked on all of the leading railroads in the country.

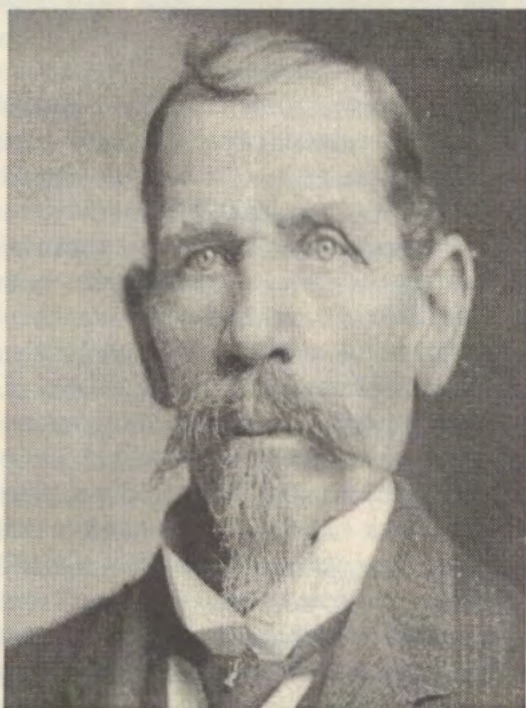
He came to El Paso in the year of 1882 and worked on the Mexican Central R.R. for Bill Garland. He had a fight with the Indians, in Mexico. He then went to work on the A.T.&S.F. Then he worked in and out of El Paso all of the time, but his name was Lee Roberson, all the way through

he was a man who never wanted to make a name for himself. But he wanted to leave that to others. He has done many good deeds in life but has always tried to keep that to himself. I will now close this narrative of my life in a word, and that is, that my name has been Lee Roberson all the way through and I have been my biggest enemy. That is all.

(Signed) Lee Roberson

My wife was Mrs. Minnie Linder London, daughter of J. H. London; we had one girl Lorena Roberson now Skinner.

He is a member of El Paso Lodge No. 284, I.O.O.F. and joined in 1884. He has received high honor in this order and is dearly loved by all its members.



Samuel Schutz

Born at Wunnenberg, Westphalia on the 4th day of January 1828

Came to El Paso County, Texas, 1854

Died in El Paso on the 2nd day of March 1906

Pioneer Association Biographical Book, page 47



Samuel Schutz was born Jan. 4, 1828 at Wunnenberg, Westphalia. After reaching and passing his majority, he came to the United States as a young man, penniless, but determined to win a fortune in the New World. After spending a year or so in the metropolis, Mr. Schutz turned his face to the South, with no objective point in view, but with an eye out for any place that seemed to offer good opportunities for a young man with no capital but health, and a willingness to work. Earning his sustenance as he went he continued to press southward & westward, until at the expiration of two years traveling & working, he found himself in San Antonio in the year 1852. He spent two years in that city, where he saved some money, and then decided to press farther westward.

In the year that he landed in El Paso, then a small adobe village of only a few hundred people & designated on the Map as Franklin, Texas. He opened up a mercantile business on San Francisco St. on the very spot where, at the time of his death he had a handsome residence, in which he breathed his last. Possessed (sic) of business ability he began to prosper and from that time on, with the exception of three years spent in New York, until about ten years ago, when he retired from active mercantile pursuits, he was the leading business man of El Paso.

He had great faith in the future of San Francisco St. and added to his holdings on his thoroughfare until he became possessed of a block of the best property on the street. After the railroads came to El Paso, his faith in San Francisco St. increased and he steadfastly maintained that this street would, some day, become one of the city's principal business thoroughfares. As a striking example of the irony of fate he died just as his dreams were about to be realized, for since the building of the Union Depot, San Francisco St. property has become among the most valuable in the city.

Mr. Schutz was also the founder of the first street railway system that El Paso had, the old mule line which traversed two or three streets & continued across the river. He was among those who helped to bring the

electric line to the city. Samuel Schutz was a public spirited man. He was a supporter of every cause that had for its advancement the progress of El Paso. Mr. Schutz was a Mason & also one of the first members of the Pioneer organization. He left a widow & nine children.

The funeral service took place on Sunday Mar. 4 Rabbi Martin Zielonka officiating. The Pioneers also conducting a portion of the ceremonies.

Mr. Schutz was the second oldest pioneer in virtue of residence.

(A news clipping from the
El Paso Times, December 4, 1931)
EARLY EL PASO DESCRIBED BY
DAUGHTER OF PIONEER

The eyes of Mrs. Berthold Spitz, daughter of Samuel Schutz, one of El Paso's pioneers, grew moist yesterday when she talked of her pioneer father who arrived in El Paso 30 years before the railroads. Ms. Spitz, wife of the postmaster at Albuquerque, is visiting in El Paso.

Her pioneer father was one year in making the journey from New York to El Paso. He had to work some of the time en route in order to get money to continue. When he could get a horse, Mr. Schutz rode. When he couldn't, he walked. Those were the days when travelers had to have a military escort.

WAS FRANKLIN THEN.

El Paso was Franklin when Mr. Schutz arrived in 1852. The townsitewasn't much to look at then. There were 19 American men here, including Mr. Schutz.

"From the first day," Mrs. Spitz said, "father had great faith in El Paso. He said it was the real gateway to Mexico and one day it would be a wonderful city."

"Father was the originator of the union depot plan. He wanted to see an electric street car running to the station. The night the line was completed and formally opened, he died. He did not get to see the street car make the run."

Mr. Schutz first was in the wholesale grocery business. His home and store were at North Santa Fe and San Francisco streets. The store was on the ground floor and the family home on the second. Mr. Schutz installed El Paso's first theater by using the rear part of the two-story building. A

stairway on the outside of the building led up to the theater. Later, Mr. Schutz transformed the theater part into apartments. Mrs. Spitz said these were the first apartments in El Paso.

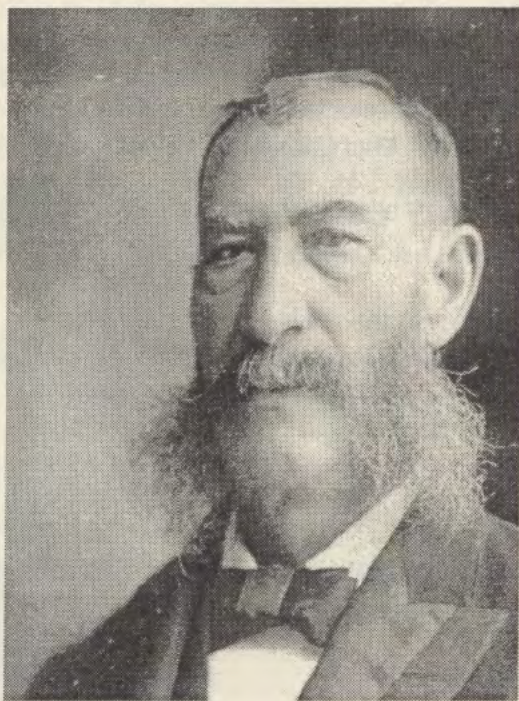
The first home, store and theater combination burned; Mr. Schutz erected a two-story home. Mrs. Spitz said her mother, who is also dead, told her this was the first brick house to be put up in El Paso.

Mr. Schutz was in the furniture business on the site of the former Hoyt Furniture company, North El Paso and San Francisco streets. He sold this business to George L. Hoyt, pioneer El Paso furniture dealer.

Mr. Schutz accumulated valuable property here, much of which still belongs to his estate. Dr. J. D. McGregor purchased the Schutz homesite property, known now as the Central Storage garage location. The old adobe city jail was at the rear of the property.

Mrs. Spitz was born in El Paso. The exercises of the class with which she graduated were held in the old Myar's Opera house on South El Paso street. This theater was razed by fire.

Mrs. Spitz is stopping at Hilton Hotel.



Joseph Schwingle

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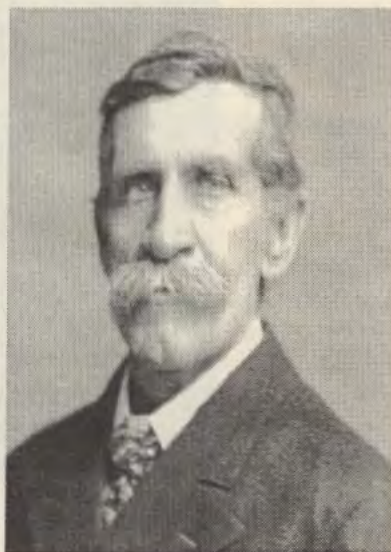


as born in Germany about 67 years ago. When a child he came to America with his father's family. They lived in Muscoda, Wis. where his youth and early manhood was passed. We next learn of him in Fort Worth, Texas, where he remained a year or more. Afterwards, he was engaged in the coal and lumber business at Ellenwood, Kansas. From thence he followed the Santa Fe R.R., engaging in the grocery and other branches of business in the various that (sic) sprang up along the line until he reached El Paso in the spring of 1881, where he also established himself in the grocery business on South El Paso St. opposite where the Myar's Opera House was afterwards built. His nephew, Pioneer C. C. Kiefer, who was with him in Kansas, managed his business in El Paso at that time. This business was sold to Stuart and Sutherland, after a year or two. In the meantime Pioneer Schwingle, foreseeing that El Paso was to be a great city, had invested in real estate, and after retiring from the mercantile business devoted himself to the improvement of his properties and was thereby enabled to pass his latter years in comfort from the income derived from his rents.

He was never married. He leaves three brothers and three sisters, viz:- John and Conrad in Muscoda, Wis., Fred in Sioux City, Iowa; Mrs. Mary Bier, Avoca, Wis., Mrs. Caroline V. Capalka at Highland, Wis., and another living in Montana. He has no other living relatives as far as we can learn.

He was a charter member of the Pioneer Association. Was universally respected and his death leaves a decided blank in El Paso business circles.

These are the meager details of his life we have been able to gather.



Frank Scotten

Born at Louisiana, Missouri on the 19th day of January 1862.

Came to El Paso County, Texas March, 1880

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as born at Louisiana, Mo. on January 19th 1862, of Scotch-Irish parents; where my father had made considerable money, but owing to unfortunate investments, was lost; which threw me on my own resources at the early age of 11 years. My two brothers, R. H. Scotten and Edgar Scotten, and myself being the only support of our mother in her distress. I drifted from one point to another, all over the south and west, for a number of years. I went to Colorado in 1878 and drove an eight-mule team at one time. I did any and all kinds of work that came in my way and finally came to El Paso in March, 1880 where I have since resided following the business of Saloon Man for most of the time with many trips into Mexico on mining and other business.

Was married on April 12, 1893 to Miss Mary El Collins of this city. The result of this marriage being four children, Edna El Scotten, born March 30th, 1894 in El Paso; Frank Scotten, Jr., born Oct. 15th, 1896 at Phoenix, Arizona; Ray Scotten, born March 26th, 1901 in this city; and Ivan Scotten, born June 17, 1903 in this city.

F. D. Scotten died suddenly Jan 16, 1931.

He was a charter member of the El Paso Lodge No. 82 Knights of Pythias. The lodge members took charge of the funeral service, in the cemetery.

(Newspaper clipping)

F. SCOTTEN'S SR. DIES SUDDENLY

**Had Lived Here More Than 50 Years;
Funeral Pending**

Frank D. Scotten, Sr., 68, a resident of El Paso for more than 50 years, died early today at his home, 1919 North Campbell street following a short illness from a heart attack.

Mr. Scotten had been prominent in city affairs. His son, Frank D.

Scotten, Jr., was formerly county tax assessor.

Survivors are the widow, Mrs. Mary Scotten, Sr., two sons, Frank D. Scotten, Jr. and Roy Scotten; a daughter, Mrs. H. C. Ferris of Silver City, N.M., and a brother, R. H. Scotten, of San Diego, Cal.

Mr. Scotten arrived in El Paso in '79. He walked to the town from Colorado because there were no railroads. His travel was necessarily at nighttime because of danger from Indians. On arriving in El Paso he secured work in the post office.

Mr. Scotten was prominent in local affairs. He was connected with the city under the administration of Charles Davis.

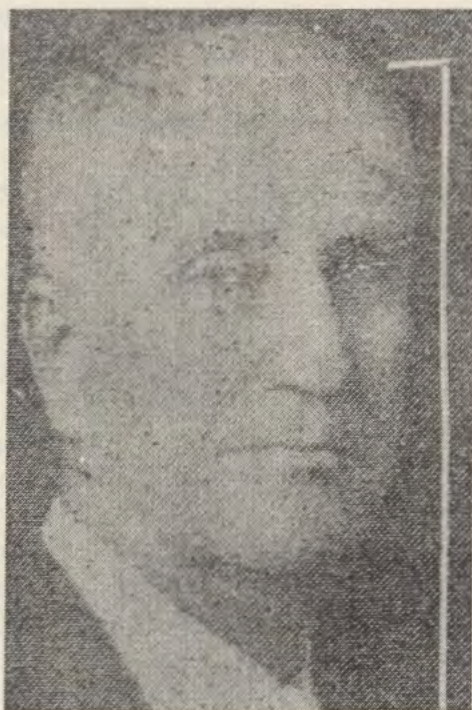
He was a charter member of El Paso Lodge No. 82, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Pioneer Association.

Mr. Scotten retired from the real estate business a few years ago. As a real estate man he furthered many plans for the expansion of the city.

Funeral arrangements are pending at Kaster & Maxon.

Biography of Frank D. Scotten

Frank D. Scotten was born in Louisiana, in the State of Missouri, on the 19th day of January, 1862. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage, Scotch on his father's side, and Scotch-Irish on that of his mother. He left the town of his birth, with his parents when about eleven years of age. Traveling first by steam-boat to Louisville, Ky., thence back to North East Missouri. Thence to Kansas City, where he lived about five years. Thence to Leadville, Colorado in 1879. From there he came to El Paso, Texas in 1880, being then about eighteen years of age. Here he has resided ever since, except frequent trips into



old Mexico, where he was engaged in mining and railroad construction. He was married to Miss Mary El Collins in 1893. This union had one daughter, now married, Mrs. H. C. Farris of Phoenix, Ariz., and three sons, Frank D. Jr., Roy and Ivan. Frank D. Jr. is at present working for the Alamo Motor Co. and is a prominent member of the local post of the American Legion. Roy is working at Kyle Smith's China Store, and Ivan attends the High School, he being the youngest and the daughter the oldest.

Some years ago Frank D. Scotten retired from active business, and as he owns several improved properties these keep him as much employed as he cares to be.



William Edward Sharp

Born near Mountain Grove, Missouri on the 19th
day of September 1851.

Came to Wright County, Texas 1881.

Died in Rogers, Renton County Ark. On the 15th day of June 1924

Interred in Evergreen Cemetery El Paso, June 20, 1924

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The subject of this sketch, William Edward Sharp, son of Henry Sharp and Elizabeth Carrico, was born September nineteenth eighteen hundred and fifty-one near where the present town of Mountain Grove, Wright County, Missouri is situated. His father Henry Sharp, son of Eli Sharp and

Rebecca Rice, was born October twenty-second 1828 near where the city of Van Buren, Arkansas is situated and was reared in East Tennessee and Southern Missouri. His mother, Elizabeth Carrico, daughter of Josiah Carrico was born in Vincennes, Indiana, April 20, 1829.

His father's father Eli Sharp, son of Jacob Sharp, was born February 7, 1798 and reared in East Tennessee in what was then McMinn County in that State. His father's mother Rebecca Rice daughter of James Rice was born October 4, 1803 and was reared and married in the same section of the same state as that of her husband, Eli Sharp.

William Edward Sharp, the subject of this sketch, came to El Paso, Texas from Missouri in the year 1881, arriving here on the second day of May of that year, having made the last day of his journey by stage from Mesilla, New Mexico.

He was married January 3, 1886 to Margaret Drury, daughter of Harvey Drury and Martha Iuwan born February 20, 1850 in Mercer County Kentucky, and reared in that State and in Indiana, coming to El Paso, Texas in the year 1884, arriving here December 25 of that year.

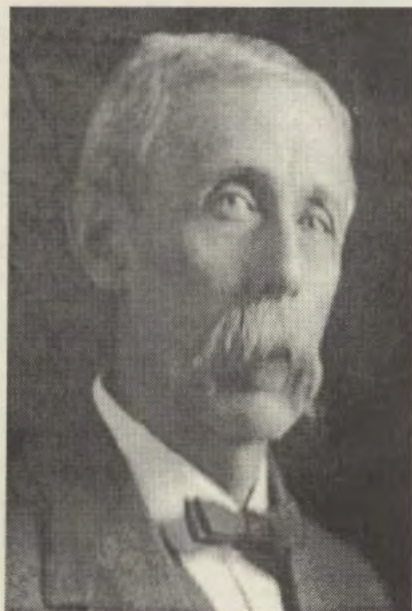
Children-one daughter, Rebecca Drury and two sons, Iuwan Carrico and William Edward; all living at this date with their father and mother at their home, 505 Upson Avenue, El Paso, Texas.

El Paso, Texas May 1931

At the outbreak of our war with Germany, he gave the services of his two sons to the regular army of the United States. Volunteering and serving throughout the war, both being wounded in action.

Due to the strain of war, his health broke and in 1920 he was retired from the Government Service. At the time of retirement, he was on leave and living with his family on their farm in the Ozark Mountains seven miles southwest of Rogers, Benton County, Arkansas. He resided here until his death on June 15th 1924. Interment was made in Evergreen Cemetery El Paso, Texas, June 20, 1924.

Altho he spent the greater part of his life far distant from the place of his birth, death occurred not far from his first home, Mountain Grove, Mo.



Frank Ball Simmons

Born in Weatherford, Texas on September 1860.

Came to El Paso County, Texas 1885

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At one time sheriff of El Paso County, and now a member of the firm Mr. Bean and Simmons, funeral directors of El Paso, was born in Weatherford, Parker County, Texas, in September, 1860. His father A. Y. Simmons, was a native of Spring Hill, Tennessee, and in 1856 came to this state, settling in Tarrant County when Birdville was the county seat. There he lived during the troubles that arose concerning the removal of the county seat to Fort Worth.

In 1858 he went farther west, settling in Parker County, where he lived until 1864, and during that period he superintended the construction of the first flower (sic) mill of the county. He was a pioneer of both Tarrant and Parker Counties, living in the latter district when it was the center of the Indian troubles of the early '60s.

In early manhood he had married Martha Watts, and in 1864 he went with his family to Houston, Harris County. It was there that Frank Ball Simmons was reared and educated and on leaving how he went to Paris, Texas, where he spent six months. In 1885 he came to El Paso to accept a position as deputy sheriff under James M. White, whose history is given elsewhere in this book. Here he has lived to the present time and during the greater part of the time has been in public office, having only recently retired from official services to engage in business. After acting as deputy for several years he was in 1892 elected sheriff and was re-elected in 1894 and again in 1896, thus serving for three consecutive terms of two years each. Following his retirement from that position he was sanitary officer of the city for two years and is now a member of the El Paso board of health. His duties as deputy and sheriff required him to travel extensively over the country in the early days, and he became well known as the traveling sheriff. He had to contend with some of the notorious characters that invaded the country at that time, but he was brave and fearless in the discharge of his duties. He has formed probably a larger acquaintance with the people generally than any other person in this section of the state.

Following his retirement from the position of sanitary officer he became a member of the firm of McBean and Simmons, funeral directors

and embalmers, and has continued in this business since September 1901.

Mr. Simmons was married in El Paso to Miss Mallie Dyer, a native of Georgia, and they have two children, Bertie and Mallie.

Mr. Simmons after the death of Mrs. Simmons, which occurred in February, 1899, married Miss Margaret McKenzie in November, 1901.

Mr. Simmons is a Knight Templar Mason and has also attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He likewise belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity to the Elks Lodge, the Red Men and the Eagles, and he is a popular representative of these organizations, while throughout this part of the state he has a favorable acquaintance that has brought him the warm friendship of males with whom he has come in contact.



H. T. Stacey

Born at White County, Arkansas on the 22 day of August 1841

Came to El Paso County, Texas, November 1881

Became a Charter Member of the Pioneer Association

Died in El Paso, Texas on the 12th day of May 1922

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was born August 22nd 1841 in White County, Arkansas and came to Texas at the age of 15 years. Landed in Bastrop County, Texas December 26th 1856. In March 1861 was making my arrangements to go into the Confederate States Army in what was afterwards known as Terry's Rangers but on account of probably (sic) being overestimated as a Texas Horseman was prevailed to not go into the Army and help a friend with his horses. In August 1861 I enlisted in Company D. Fourth Texas Dragoons. In October 1861 this regiment became Company D. 12th Texas Cavalry and I served until the close of the war in the same company as high private. In the spring of 1863 was married in Bastrop Texas and after one week went back to my Company and served until the close of the war. I then returned to Bastrop and after raising quite a family I had the misfortune of losing my wife and four children inside of five years. Soon afterwards I started westward and finally landed in El Paso in November 1881. Have had quite an experience in ups and downs mostly downs. In 1883 I was married to my second wife in El Paso and we are still here in El Paso and expect to remain here until we are hauled to Concordia. I now have the honor of being the Commander of John C. Brown Camp U.C.V. No. 468.

I am now employed as sewer Commissioner of the City of El Paso Texas. My first wife's name was Sarah Elizabeth Ranson, a native Texan of Bastrop County. My second wife Clara Jane Dargitz was a native of Indiana, but lived in Texas a great many years. I have three children living, two girls and one boy; Lilly Belle Taylor, Minnie Alice Rader and Arthur Lee Stacy. When I came to El Paso I believe there were only two brick houses in town. One where the present site of the Stevens Block Co. Texas and Mesa. Judge Blacker lived there; the other was the red Astor House.

H. B. Stevens

Born in Maine in 1858.

Came to El Paso County, Texas about 1888

Died in El Paso on the 16 th day of December 1926

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(Newspaper clipping)



Funeral services, incident to the death of Horace B. Stevens, who had been a resident of El Paso for 40 years, will be held at St. Clements Episcopal church Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. B. T. Kemerer will officiate. Internment will be made in the family plot in Evergreen cemetery.

Mr. Stevens died at his home 412 Upson Avenue Thursday evening at 6 o'clock. He had been ill about two weeks. A severe cold contracted after an automobile ride was held to be one of the contributing causes of his death. Prior to this he was enjoying his usual excellent health.

Although he was far from well, before he was compelled to give up and go to bed, Mr. Stevens worked with the executive committee of the El Paso Real Estate board on the program for the booster rally which was recently staged. He was president of the board in 1925 and a member of the executive committees. A. P. Coles, present president of the board, succeeded Mr. Stevens in this office.

As in his connection with the real estate board, so with all his other connections, Mr. Stevens was an active and prominent figure. Expressions of grief over his death were heard in every quarter Friday morning, coupled with the statement that the city had lost in him one of its real builders.

Appropriate resolutions were passed by the city council Friday morning and this will be done by the real estate board and the chamber of commerce. He was one of the charter members of the latter.

At the time of his funeral, the city hall will be closed and the flag will be at half mast. The county will observe this in like manner.

Surviving him are a wife, two daughters, Mrs. Thomas D. Hurley and Miss Margaret Stevens; a son, Phillip C. Stevens; four brothers, Charles B., M. B. at Las Cruces, E. P. at Summerland, Calif, and F. S. Stevens

Cutler, Me., the old family home.

The body is at the Hartford company mortuary.

Mr. Stevens, born in 1858, came to the southwest from Maine, his birth state, in 1882, and was engaged in mining and mercantile business in Arizona, around Clifton and Solomonville, being associated with the late Henry Lesinsky. Coming to El Paso a few years later, he established himself in the realty and general insurance business, in which line he continued throughout his life. He had an enviable record with many of the great insurance companies he represented, having held their agencies continuously more than 40 years. As a realtor, he was always active and energetic in developing the city, strong in organization, and a recognized leader. In recent years especially he has taken keen interest in the national assemblies of realtors, in perfecting business codes, and in effecting reforms in insurance practice. In connection with his insurance service he has always been active in spreading knowledge of fire prevention methods and enforcing ordinances for safety against fire. He served at different times as president of the Real Estate board and of the Insurance Men's exchange.

But while "real estate and insurance" was his daily occupation in the way of established business, to one looking back over some 30 years of intimate acquaintance with the man his work in the regular calling he had chosen seems to be only a very small part of his life after all.

It is possible here to mention only a few of the activities in which he engaged, and to give only a rapid survey of the important contributions he made to El Paso's security, prosperity, and growth. Throughout his residence here he has been a leader and a creative power—"beautifully hated" as he himself once remarked, but more beautifully loved, and respected even by those who could not go with him or who felt his power to thwart evil aims.

To put Horace Stevens into a sentence, let it be said that he would contest to the last ditch against his best friend for what he thought was right, and would offer up his life for that friend next moment if need be. He was a positive, virile, aggressive character, generally right, always certain, strongly independent, and never neutral. Brave without being foolhardy, he was dependable in any fight and a stayer. He asked no odds and offered none. And his loyalty to a friend, or to a cause, or to an ideal, knew no bounds. No one ever was in doubt as to where Horace would be found.

At his passing, the community will "close ranks" and his work will go

on; it will be done by somebody. But there is none to take his place in his friends' hearts.

Mr. Stevens was of the true pioneers. From a Boston banker's office he came out with the Santa Fe trek, and located in Arizona when Indian warfare will still rife. He was a miner and prospector, and he took his turn at scouting and fighting. Coming to El Paso when the town was a raw village of a few thousand, rough and primitive, he kept his ideals and fought for them. From the beginning he took his stand for law and order, and perhaps it is his record as an active champion of law and order that marks this community most indelibly. He participated in the first serious movement to clean up the town, and he was one of five men who, in 1904, inaugurated the final campaign that ended public licensed gambling here forever. At intervals through the years, he has taken renewed part in every movement for law enforcement and improved civic conditions, and he was chiefly responsible for the legal move a few months ago which resulted in closing several lawless establishments that had been defying the authorities.

But through those early times, Stevens did not keep himself apart or participate in any clannish or sectarian movement. On the contrary, he was always "One of the fellows," and maintained friendly relations with all kinds and classes. During all the long fight against open gambling, Horace held the respect and friendship of the gamblers, as a fair fighter and an open enemy who was striking for a principle, not for private gain, political purposes, or personal considerations. He was an active member of the famous old McGinty club which led in all popular celebrations and upheld civic pride. He was a volunteer fireman, foreman of an engine company. He was one of the founders of most of the important clubs of his time. He was everybody's friend in need.

And this suggests another phase of his work and character. Always he was active in St. Clement's Episcopal church, though not any too orthodox. But this affiliation did not prevent him from helping Roman Catholics, Jews, and Baptists and Mormons. And on the charitable side, he reached out into the great body of humanity and drew no line. He was a member of the old Committee of Fifteen which inaugurated many important civic enterprises a quarter century ago, among them the organizing of local charities, and throughout his later life he was active in the Associated Charities, having served many terms as president, vice president, or treasurer, and having always been a willing and hard worker, which in such endeavors, often counts for even more than mere financial support. But he gave liberally, too.

Stevens was one of the earliest colonizers of Cloudcroft, and for nearly 30 years he has taken an active part in building up the mountain resort, promoting interest in it, and assuming arduous responsibility for financing and executive management. He was one of the founders of the Cloudcroft Baby Sanatorium, a perpetual member of the board, and a liberal contributor.

He was one of the incorporators, in 1890, of the Herald News Company, publishing the El Paso Herald, and for years was active in the direction of the newspaper. He was long a director of the First National bank and member of its credit committee. He was one of the chief promoters of the Hotel Paso del Norte, and it was due to his efforts and the friendship of Gen. Anson Mills and the limitless trust the general reposed in him as friend and local representative, that the splendid Mills building was built. He and associates were interested in many other real estate and building enterprises of importance. He was active in the Organization of the Southwestern Portland Cement company.

Always he was deeply interested in reclamation of the valley, and from early times he was active in all endeavors having for their aim, and ultimate result, the building of a great storage dam and the bringing into intensive cultivation of this rich farming region. He attended as a delegate, many irrigation and farm conventions and participated in the settlement of disputes with Mexico and New Mexico. He was one of the founders of the Chamber of Commerce, and many times a director or officer.

One of the important local institutions whose founding and successful development were due in large measure to Horace Stevens in the El Paso School for Girls. Stevens was one of the founders, one of the largest financial contributors, and no other person put in more time or thought or did more to establish the school and insure its permanence than he.

In politics Stevens always was a Republican and wanted everybody to know it. He was ready at any time and all the time to put up time, money and hard work for the welfare of his party and the promotion of its valued principles. Locally, he never lost interest or courage, and kept on fighting long after others had quit. He took active interest in state and national, as well as local party politics. He never held or sought public office, though he sometimes allowed his name to be used as a candidate when the ticket-makers were at a loss.

Stevens was always an enthusiastic hunter and out-of-doors man. He hiked, rode, and loved to "rough it." He often went after big game, and was game himself, to the very end of the story. He was a highway

enthusiast, and in later years an automobile bug, active in national and local movements for trail-marking, road improvement and promotion of touring. He was one of the organizers of the Southwest Park association and a powerful ally of all forces working for forest conservation, game preservation, and national and state parks and playgrounds. Nearly 25 years ago he and a few others rode overland, made surveys, and inaugurated the movement for a Carlsbad short line railroad; while the railroad never has been realized, it looks as if the original plan may at last materialize, in a grand transcontinental highway through the same route he and his associates marked out long ago.

One project dear to his heart was the acquiring of Hueco Tanks for public recreation ground. It is appropriate that announcement of the splendid act of the Committee of Fifty in taking an option to buy Hueco Tanks and announcing determination to reserve that wonderland to the people forever, should come as Horace Stevens, servant of humanity closes his eyes forever on this world.



Herbert Elmer Stevenson

Born at Vacaville, California on the 3rd day of July 1871.

Came to El Paso County, Texas May 1881.

Became a Charter Member of the Pioneers' Association.

Pioneer Association Biographical Book, page 11



His father was Geo. Bushrod Stevenson; his mother, Annie Maupin Stevenson. He had five brothers and one sister. The latter died in infancy. His brothers are William T., Andrew V., and Chas. A., who reside at Vacaville, Cal., and Geo. M. and Fred E., who reside in El Paso. The subject of this sketch was the fifth son, his brother Fred E. alone being younger. The father, Geo. B. Stevenson, was a somewhat noted person in his day. He went to California in 1848, from Lexington, Ky, his home. Three times he returned to "the States," and each time brought back to California a large herd of sheep for sale in the mines. From these sales he realized quite large profits. He mined and farmed in California and at a later day built the Vaca Valley and Clear Lake railroad, now a part of the Southern Pacific system. After removing to El Paso County in 1881 he represented that county one term in the Texas legislature. He was one of the pioneer irrigationists of El Paso County. He died Jun 23, 1897, and is buried at Concordia Cemetery.

The subject of this sketch attended the common schools at the place of his birth and on reaching Ysleta, Texas was placed by his parents in the first English school ever opened in that town and probably in the county. It was taught by Mrs. Geo. W. Baylor, wife of the noted Indian fighter and captain of the Rangers. In 1886 Herbert returned to Vacaville to schools, remaining there and returning to El Paso in 1887 and entering the High School, from which he graduated in 1889, in the third class to graduate from that school.

On coming to El Paso County to reside in 1881, his father went with his family direct to Ysleta, which was at the time the county seat. Their conveyance was by stage from the end of the S. P. track west of El Paso, in New Mexico.

Herbert was valedictorian of his class at graduation. He immediately went to farming near San Elizario (now Clint) and raised the first strawberries ever raised for the market in this county. He farmed only one year and then went into the employ of Wells Fargo Co.'s Express, where he

remained for six years and then resigned to study medicine. In September, 1895, he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, graduating from that institution in 1899, his class being the first four-year class to graduate from Rush, and the first class to receive diploma from the Chicago University, Rush having just been merged into the University. During vacation, June 1, 1896 he married Florence Gerard Vilas, daughter of Dr. S. N. Vilas, an old pioneer of El Paso. In April 1898, he enlisted in Chicago in the 7th Ill. Vols. as Hospital Corpsman for service in the Spanish-American War. Standing competition examination, he was promoted to ranking Hospital Steward. Proceeding to Springfield, he was there mustered regularly into the U.S. service and was ordered to Washington, D.C., and thence to Camp Alger, Virginia, 15 miles from Washington, his command establishing that camp. From thence he was sent to Camp Meade, Penn., near Harrisburg, where he remained during the war, returning to Chicago at its close to be mustered out of the service. He then returned to Rush, whence he was graduated in 1899, as stated.

In June, 1899, he returned to El Paso and entered upon the practice of his profession. He is now (November, 1904) a Captain and Regimental Commissary in the 4th Texas N.G.

After leaving the High School in 1889, he organized Company "H," 4th Texas Volunteers.

Written by Sec., from notes furnished by subject of sketch.)



John Sullivan

Born at Ireland on the 3rd day of January 1849
Pioneer Association Biographical Book, page 68



was born in Ireland June 3, 1849. I came to this country with an Uncle of mine when I was a very young boy. I can remember two things: someone buried at sea and going down the gang plank, either at New York or Boston. I can't say which. My Mother came over sometime afterwards.

The first place I remember living in was Vermont, then we moved to New York. Shortly after moving to New York, I was adopted by a man by the name of Capt. John Martin. His third oldest son took me in charges but he was not the right kind of a man to raise a boy like me; he was very harsh and cruel. I ran away and went to New Haven, Conn. I had a little money and some more boys of my age and I started in the boot-black business. I did not last long at that business because some kid stole my outfit.

I think I was there about a week, when one evening, someone touched me on the shoulder and said "Jack, what you doing here?" I looked up and recognized an old friend of the Martin family. It was only a few minutes until the train started for New York. It was the express, so he said "Come on, Jack, come home with me." I got on the train with him, crying, for I knew I would be punished when I got home. But I am happy to say, I was not. I believe he gave up the idea of whipping me so much. I only stayed one day, long enough to get some clothes and I skipped out again for New York City on a freight train, and the next day went to the city hall and got a pass to Randals Island.

The city had passed an ordinance that all children caught out after nine o'clock would be run in, so I went to Randals Island of my own accord. I was there about six months when along came some Missionaries and selected about thirty of us boys and took us out to Michigan. Then as near as I remember, about 2 or 3 hundred farmers came in and selected the boys they wanted. I fell to an English family. I did not like the family; they were too strict for me. I was always full of song and dance and they were all hard work, so I ran away and went to Hillsdale, Mich. about 20 miles away and went to work for my board and clothes at a hotel.

A man came along, by the name of Ed Mosley, with 35 head of buffalo. He and his son caught them when they were calves in Kansas. He stopped

at the hotel I was working at, and took up with me from the start. He said "Son, how would you like to go home with me to Kansas?" I told him I would go, so he took me to a clothing store and bought me a nice suit of clothes. A few days later we started out on the road, exhibiting the buffalo at all the fair grounds in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. By the time we got to the state line of Kansas, he had them all sold. As he had left his train at Atchison, Kan., before making the eastern trip, and they were still waiting for his return, he got his outfit ready and started for Greenwood county, which was his home. We traded with the Osage Indians. It was about 80 miles to their hunting grounds.

On this trip my job was to stretch the buffalo and wolf hides. This was in the years of 1862 and 1863. I never will forget our trip, for it came near being my last trip on earth. We struck the Osage Indians camp on the big Arkansas River, and not far from the hunting grounds. Mr. Mosley, four Indians and I composed the party. The old man and 3 of the Indians went ahead to the hunting grounds, and left me with one old Indian and the wagon. He was to show me the road and we were to follow up. Well, we had not gotten out far until it got very foggy and a heavy mist began falling. After about 2 hours driving, the old Indian was along side of me on the seat-had his horse tied back of the wagon. I happened to look off to the right and saw 4 objects and I thought it was the old man and the Indians. I asked the old Indian if I could take his pony and go to them, he moved his head as much as to say yes.

I put a half hitch around the pony's nose and lit out. When I got up close I saw it was four buffalo, so I thought it would be a good time for me to have a chase. I struck out after them. I suppose I ran them half a mile. I could have whipped them with the lariat, the pony was so used to the business. I turned around and supposed I was going back to the wagon, but soon found out I did not know where I was going and realized that I was lost. I wandered for a long time and tired myself out crying. Was wet through. I rode into quite a deep gulch and got off of my pony. I saw a dry spot under the bank that would keep the drizzling rain off of me, so I wrapped the lariat around my body and lay down and fell asleep. I woke up about one hour and a half by sun chilled through. I tried half dozen times to get on my pony before I made it. Every time I tried to get on him he tried to bite me.

I struck out for the setting, think I must have traveled 2 or 3 miles, when my pony looked off to the right, and I looked in the same direction and here was one of the Indians I thought I saw in the morning. The Indian knew right away what happened to me. They had killed a buffalo a short time before and the hide was still warm, so he put it on my pony and wrapped

my legs and feet up. In two of those fresh hides and I went to sleep. Did not know anything until the Indian was pulling the hides off of me in the morning. Looked around and saw I was about 300 yards from the wagon. I went over to where the old man was. I was crying and thought I was going to get a terrible whipping. But to my surprise he didn't speak a harsh word to me. But the old Indian that loaned me the pony was very angry, and told the old man that if I was his boy, he would kill me. Well, to wind up this part of my story, I know if I had not run across that Indian I would have frozen to death that night for when they got me out of those buffalo hides, they were frozen all around the edges.

In Oct. 1863 Mr. Mosley's oldest son, aged 19 and I went to mill 80 miles away at a place named Leroy, Kansas. When we got there, we found a Co. of the 11th Kansas Cavalry stationed there. Some of the Company got hold of me and got me to singing and dancing and said "We have got to have the boy in our company." Sure enough he (sic) got the captain to enroll me as a recruit. It was 6 months before the mustering officer would accept me. Two passed me up, would not look at me, but the captain still hung on to me, and the 3rd mustering officer mustered me in as a bugler at Fort Scott, Kansas. I served 16 months as bugler and 6 months as drummer in the Regimental Band. Was discharged in Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas in August 1865. I got \$300 bounty and got it all when I was mustered out. I was supposed to draw it in installments but my captain would not allow it, so I would have something when I was mustered out. But the second leader of our band got hold of me. Both stopping at the same Hotel, he took me to the theatre and after the show we returned to the Hotel & both occupied the same bed. When I awoke in the morning, I found I had no money. He claimed he was robbed also. I was young and sleepy headed and went to sleep as soon as struck the bed, and I figured it afterwards that he was the man that got my money.

I then struck out with a minstrel troupe (sic) and played in all the small towns around and finally wound up in St. Joseph, Mo. where the company failed. I walked back to Leavenworth, got a job in a feed stable and saved a little money. Then a man hired me to drive a four-horse team. Then I thought I had struck it rich, for I wanted to learn to be a stage driver. I drove to team (sic) to Ft. Riley and took sick. This was in 1866, the year of the cholera epidemic & I think I had a touch of it myself; left in a camp all by myself and had to crawl a hundred yards to the creek to get a drink of cool water. After I got it, I felt a change for the better.

I went to Ft. Riley got in the hospital & got well. Then I went driving team for the Government at Ft. Riley until my wagon train was detailed for preliminary survey of the Atlantic & Pacific R.R. I was 11 months on

this trip. There were 3 parties in the field, composed of young men just out of college & as fine a bunch as ever entered the field. When we got to San Francisco the most of these young men took steamer for their homes in the east. They wanted me to go back with them, said they would buy my ticket for me. I thanked them and told them the west looked good to me. I lay around San Francisco about 3 weeks, from which place went to Sacramento, and hired out to the Central Pacific as teamster.

I drove a fine 6-horse team for this Co., for a year up the time the connection was made between Union & Central Pacific. We were all discharged & came down to Los Angeles County. It was in June 1869 & the first railroad in the country was building. When I first started on my railroad earlier, I worked one year in the freight house in Los Angeles, being put on as brake man. I stayed at that for 2 years, took sick and had to quit. Was off a year, got well, then requested the position as fireman, and at the end of 31 years was promoted to switch engineer.

In June 1879, I was promoted to main line service, and to cover all the ground, I have been with the S.P. ever since 1874. I might say I am a pioneer of two cities, Los Angeles and El Paso. When I went to Los Angeles in 1869 the population was between 6 & 7 thousand. Now it has three hundred thousand. Came to El Paso in 1882, the population at that time was only a few hundred. I now have the honor of being in point of service, the oldest engineer between New Orleans and El Paso with the Southern Pacific Ry. Co. It has been my good fortune to have had the pleasure of pulling three presidential trains, those of Presidents Harrison, McKinley and Taft. I married in Los Angeles in 1880 and raised a family of 3 girls, which most all the pioneers well know.

Yours respectfully,
(signed) John Sullivan

Judge Joseph U. Sweeney

Born at San Antonio, Texas in 1875

Came to El Paso County, 1879

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he life record of Judge Sweeney stands in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country, for in the state of his nativity Judge Sweeney has made substantial and gratifying advancement in a profession where success depends upon individual merits so directing his efforts as to win signal recognition of his ability, as is evidenced by the fact of his election to the bench.

Judge Sweeney was born in San Antonio, Texas in 1875, and since 1879 has been a resident of El Paso, coming to this city with his father Joseph Sweeney who brought his family here and has since been a resident of the city. He is in fact one of its pioneer citizens.

Judge Sweeney was a student in the Public schools of El Paso in his early youth and also attended the Catholic University at Austin, Texas. His literary education being completed he entered upon his law study in the office and under the direction of Judge Peyton F. Edwards, and later was in the offices of M. W. Stanton and W. W. Turney, all leading attorneys of this city. In February 1896, he was admitted to the bar and immediately afterward entered upon the practice of law. Soon a liberal patronage was accorded him that was constantly increased and connected him with the important litigation of the district until his elevation to the bench in November 1902, when he was elected county judge. He is spoken of as an exceptionally capable and worthy young man who from humble circumstances has worked his way upward through his own efforts, his strong mentality, his analytical mind and his logical deductions, well equipping him for the responsibilities of a profession to which property, life, and liberty must look for protection.

Judge Sweeney is captain of the local militia company at El Paso and is thus well known in the military circles. He is likewise a member of the Elks and in a general way is identified with the best social and business interests of El Paso.

Pioneer James Eli Terry

Born at Autauga County, Alabama on the 10th day of November, 1837

Came to El Paso County, Texas, 1853

Became a member of the Pioneers Association October 25, 1904

Died in El Paso on the 18th day of January 1911

Age at time of death 73 years 2 months & 8 days.

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ames Eli Terry was born the 10th day of November, 1837, in Autauga County, Ala., on the north side of the river from Montgomery. His great grandfather was Eli Terry; the Irish inventor of wooden clocks, who became very rich from their sale in the New England states. James Eli Terry

remembers when a boy seeing one of the huge wooden clocks standing in his father's hall. His grandfather was also named Eli Terry; who married Miss Pickett of Virginia. He was the owner of a large number of slaves, and finally settled in North Carolina in Buncombe County, Grassy Island, on the Pedee River. The old negro slaves used to delight in singing out, when asked where they belonged, "I am from North Carolina, Buncombe County, Grassy Island, Pedee River."

His grandfather served one term in Congress while Henry Clay was Speaker of the House of Representatives. John K. Terry, father of James Eli Terry, was born on Grassy Island in 1815. His father, Eli Terry, moved to Autauga County, Ala., when he, John K. Terry, was 18 years old, where John K. Terry was subsequently married to Miss Comfort Norwether. He lived there until after the birth of his son, James Eli Terry, in 1837, moving shortly afterward to Chikashoe Parish, La., where his wife died. He took his son back to Alabama to live with his mother and was remarried in 1844 to Miss Martha Wilson. He served for a number of years as sheriff of Autauga County.

When his son was 15 years of age, he came to Texas with his family, bringing also his son, James Eli Terry, who soon afterward left home going to Fort Graham, where he joined an expedition under General Walter P. Lane to form a revolution in Sonora, Mexico, under the Crab Commandment. Crab was murdered before the company reached there and the expedition was disbanded at Franklin, Texas, now El Paso. This was in 1853. James Eli Terry, remained in Franklin, soon getting a position with the old Overland Mail Route from San Antonio to Franklin. He remained with this company until the outbreak of the Civil War when he joined John R.

Baylor's brigade in the regiment commanded by Col. Geo. Wythe Baylor, which was called the 2nd Arizona regiment. He served in this regiment throughout the war and was wounded in Arkansas during Price's retreat from Missouri. At the close of the war, he return to his father's.



Randolph Terry

Born at Hamilton, Texas on the 29th day of July 1876.

Came to El Paso County, Texas January 22nd 1881.

Died in El Paso on the 3rd day of July 1917

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Randolph Terry, the subject of this sketch, was born July 29th, 1876, in Hamilton, Hamilton County, Texas. His father was James Eli Terry, of Alabama, and his mother was Jane Elizabeth Nelson, of Tennessee. There were ten children in the family, four girls and six boys. Five of the

boys and one girl died in infancy.

In 1881, On January 22nd, his father moved to El Paso, Texas, followed later by his family. Randolph Terry grew up in El Paso, attended the public school and graduated therefrom in the year 1897. He then attended the State University at Austin, and graduated in law after having taken a course in the Academic Department, in June, 1902. At the close of school he returned to El Paso and opened a tax office, and has been practicing law in El Paso from that time.

On the 28th day of March, 1906, at Los Angeles, California, he was married to Miss Edith Mabel St. John. There have been born to them two children, both girls.

In the fall of 1908, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and after holding office for four months, resigned for some reason or other.

He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, El Paso Lodge No. 284, which lodge he joined in August, 1897. He is also a member of El Paso Lodge No. 130. A.F.A.M.

Mr. Terry's life has been more or less closely associated with El Paso practically from its very beginning as a small village, up to the present writing which is August 27th 1909. For many years he worked for the El Paso Herald as a newsboy and carrier, as well as for the El Paso Morning Times. He remembers El Paso during its lively, wild and woolly days, especially when gambling was in full force, and every other door was a saloon, and nearly every man carried a six shooter.

In the early times of his recollection San Antonio St. was hardly more than a block long, the custom house being where the Caples Building now stands. Four or five big trees stood in front of the long adobe building and Mr. Phillips was customs collector.

There were very few if any houses above the Southern Pacific tracts, in the residence portion of the town being in what is now known as Magoffin Avenue and West Overland St. His first trip to Juarez was made in a ferry boat.

He well remembers that the acequia ran through what was then the heart of the city, starting from about where Old Fort Bliss is, and coming down where the Union Depot stands, back of the old City Hall, which is now Noake's carriage house, and on down that portion of the town toward Ysleta. Along this acequia there were several vineyards, pear, plum and peach trees, and all kinds of fruit trees, as the El Paso Rio Grande Valley, clear beyond Ysleta, was a fruit and flower garden.



William Treyer

Born at Franzheim, Germany on the 2nd day of March 1836.

Came to El Paso County, Texas, December 1853.

Died January 22, 1908.

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as born in Franzheim, Bavaria, Germany, March 2nd, 1836. When he was about four or five years of age, he was sent to an Uncle, William Richmond, who lived in Wilmington, Delaware, and who raised him. He attended school in Wilmington off and on until he was about 16 or 17 years of age, when he was apprenticed to a machinist.

However he did not stay his full time, but enlisted in the United States Army at Philadelphia, Pa., in July, 1853, and was assigned to a Company of the 18th Infantry under command of Capt. Longstreet, and was sent to Key West, Florida, and then to Corpus Christi, Texas, and joined his company at Fort Chadborn, Texas. In about two weeks the whole regiment was ordered out west, six Companies to build Fort Davis and four companies to build Fort Bliss. He remembers Captain Reeves, Capt. Sprague, Capt. Longstreet and Capt. Holliway, as the captains of the companies that came to El Paso to build Fort Bliss. They arrived in El Paso in December 1853. He does not remember the exact date, but knows it was before Christmas of that year.

Each company had to build its own quarters and Fort Bliss was built to the southwest of Concordia on land of Col. James Magoffin, who ran a settlers store. He was assigned as driver to the paymaster, first to Maj. Price, and then to Maj. Rhett, in which position, he continued to act till he received his discharge at El Paso, or Fort Bliss in May 1858, two months before the expiration of his enlistment, but received his full pay for those two months. After his discharge he secured employment as stage driver on the Butterfield line which ran from Memphis, Tenn. to San Diego, Cal., and at that time it was a daily line. At first the line ran by way of the Hueco Tanks and on to Pecos but that was changed so as to take in the army posts.

His route was from El Paso to Fort Initman [Quitman?] and he continued in that position till the breaking out of the war, when the stage line was taken off. There was a Federal army or at least several commands in New Mexico, and they were getting down into this section, so Col. John R. Baylor was sent to meet them, and Gen Sibley's brigade was ordered to

take New Mexico and Colorado.

He (Treyer) joined the Confederate forces under Col. Baylor, here at El Paso, and the first engagement was at Mesilla, N.M. before Gen. Sibley arrived. There they met a force of 700 men under Col. Lyon, while Col. Baylor had only 250 men, but Baylor drove Lyon back into Fort Filmore. At Ft. Filmore they were skirmishing and getting ready to inves [sic] the place, when Lyon set fire to the Fort and retreated to San Augustine springs, where Baylor attacked him and compelled him to surrender with all his men. After that Gen. Sibley came up with 3500 men and Baylor's command was attached to his brigade and they all went up into New Mexico to meet Gen. Canby. Maj. T. T. Teel was a captain of one of the companies under Sibley.

They had a number of actions with the enemy at Val Verde, Albuquerque, Glorietta, etc. Glorietta, was then called Pidgeons Ranch. In the battle at Pidgeons Ranch, Sibley had the better of the engagements but he sent the supply train around the mountain without an escort and a priest seeing it, gave the information to a Col. Crittenden who was in command of Colorado troops, sent to reinforce Gen. Canby, and Crittenden captured the supply train. Being out of supplies, Sibley was forced to retreat. They had another action at Palo Alto, but kept on the retreat clear to El Paso. On that retreat they came to a place where they had to either take Ft. Gregg [Craig?] or go around it, and not being able to take it for lack of supplies and not being able to take their cannon around with them. It was then that they buried their cannon, and burned everything that they could not carry, every man taking just what he could carry along with him.

When Sibley got to El Paso it was reported that the Federal "California Column" was coming, so Sibley retreated to San Antonio, Texas. Treyer's time of enlistment having expired he did not continue with Sibley, but staid [sic] here in El Paso. The whole brigade at that time was badly demoralized. The country was full of cattle at that time, so Sibley's men lived on beef all the way to San Antonio.

When the California Column arrived in El Paso, Mr. Treyer had to take the oath of allegiance and he was afterwards made Military Sheriff under Martial law. Then he went to farming and during the reconstruction period, he was appointed Deputy United States Marshall, but cannot remember the name of his principal, though he remembers that Judge Derisee (sp) was the U.S. Judge. There were a good many arrests made here in those days and as court met in Austin, Texas, it was a very long trip to get prisoners and witnesses to Court. At one time he had to arrest A. J. Fountain for impersonating a U.S. Internal Revenue Officer. Joseph

and Samuel Schutz and Inocente Ochoa were the witnesses against him, but they would not go to Austin on the subpoena so Treyer was compelled to arrest them. During that period a man named Bacon was appointed District Judge in this District by Gen. W. S. Handcock. At one election (he thinks in 1874) he was a candidate for sheriff against Chas. Kerber, but Kerber beat him by about 30 votes.

When El Paso was organized as a city, Andrew Hornick and Treyer were elected as the first aldermen from the first ward. This was about 1874. Benj Dowell was the first mayor. Fountain was in the legislature at that time and he got a bill passed incorporating the town. Treyer was in the city council for two terms. Among those who were aldermen in those days were Allen Blacker, Joseph Magoffin, J. W. Tays, John Evans, and John Gillette. Blacker was City Attorney for a long time. No one received any salary. At one time Treyer was Acequia Commissioner and Tax Collector and Alderman all at the same time. At that time all of the taxes for the entire city were not more than \$200 a year. As no one received any salary, all they needed money for, was to buy books and stationery, etc. The City Council met in a big room back of Ben Dowell's saloon, which was about where the Golden Eagle Clothing Store is now on El Paso Street.

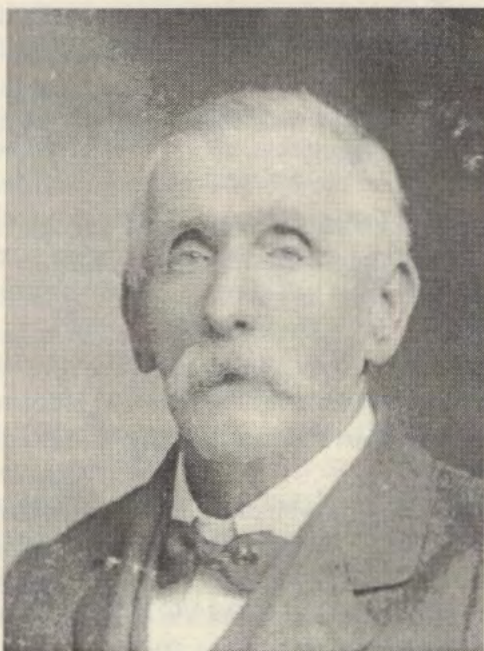
Just prior to the El Paso County War, which was late in the seventies, he was offered the command of the Rangers by Judge Howard, but as Howard was for war and Treyer was for peace, he declined to take command after in vain trying to persuade Judge Howard to leave matters alone as they were. At that time he was driving a stage for Louis Cardiz from El Paso to Fort Quitman, and San Elizario was the County seat. When he got to San Elizario, coming from Fort Quitman, Howard and the Rangers were surrounded in a corral and the Mexicans would not let anyone enter the town so he had to drive around.

When he reached El Paso, a number of persons began to make arrangements to go and relieve Howard but the rangers had surrendered and Howard was killed before he got there. When he first came to El Paso it was nothing but a ranch and was named Franklin in Texas, after a man name Franklin Coons. They applied for a post office here under that name, but as there was another Franklin in Texas, the Department refused to give that name, so the people then selected the name of El Paso.

Treyer was only in one fight with the Indians. It was on the Gila River in Arizona, He was at that time working with the Boundry Surveyors [sic] as driver under Anson Mills, This was before the civil war and was probably about 1859, This same commission ran the boundry between Texas and New Mexico and Treyer was with them for about two months. Treyer

was here when Maj. Emory ran the first line between Mexico and New Mexico. He thinks Col. Salazar was the Mexican boundry due west which put Juarez (then El Paso de Norte) in the United States, but the Mexicans would not consent to that, so they lost a whole summer over the question. They then fixed the southern boundry of New Mexico up about Mesilla.

The Southern Railroad had been surveyed and that would make the railroad run through Mexican territory, and that was the cause of the Gadsden Purchase where the U.S. paid \$5,000,000 for the strip, which at that time was not considered here as being worth that many cents. While El Paso was a ranch at the time Treyer came, there was quite a little settlement, there being in the vicinity probably 250 people. Simeon Hart was running a mill and made a great deal of money selling his flour. At the organization of the Pioneers' Association Treyer was made the first Honorary President because he had lived in El Paso longer than any person as a continual resident.



Walter Nathaniel Vilas

Born at Red Creek, Wayne Co., New York on the 11th day of
September 1847

Came to El Paso County, Texas, June 11th 1881

Became a Charter Member of the Pioneer Association

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he subject of this sketch is the son of Calvin D. Vilas and Mary Ford Vilas. In the year 1848 they removed with the family to Racine, Wisconsin, where for ten years Calvin D. practiced his profession of medicine. In 1857 he removed to Lake City, Minnesota, where now, at the age of 84 years,

he still resides.

The year 1857 is known in the Northwest as the year of the "great immigration," because of the unprecedented influx that year of immigrants into the country. There were no railroads and hardly any wagon roads in the country at that time. Abner Tibbetts, afterwards U.S. collector at the port of El Paso, was the founder of Lake City and established the first paper in that section, the Lake City Times. He it was who laid out the city, surveyed and mapped it and promoted its settlement, and through his influence Dr. Calvin D. Vilas was induced to remove there.

Among the first inhabitants was also an impecunious young lawyer, whom Tibbetts took up through his paper and nominated for the legislature. He was elected and from the legislature succeeded in being elected to Congress, from which time until the day of his death, many years afterwards in Congress, in the U.S. Senate and in the president's cabinet at Washington. This remarkable man, was none other than William Windom, who died while occupying the position of Secretary of the Treasury in President Arthur's cabinet.

When he was appointed to this position, he remembered the man who had started him on the road to fame, and among his first acts was to appoint his old protector Collector of Customs at El Paso, Tibbetts being at the time a resident of Hillsboro, N.M. He died suddenly in a Pullman car near Zacatecas, Mexico, while on a trip through that republic with Secretary Windom, where they were promoting some gigantic enterprise, his body being brought back to El Paso and interred at Concordia.

Young Vilas began his education in a private school taught by this same

Tibbetts at Lake City. In August, 1863, being nearly sixteen years old, he enlisted as a private in the Co. "E", 11th Minn. Vols. Inf., and served until the close of the war in the Army of the Cumberland under General "Pap" Thomas returning home in July, 1865. He was in the Battle of Nashville and several skirmishes. After the war he resumed his studies for several years, taking up the study of medicine at odd times with his father, while employed at clerking.

In 1868 he married Miss Mary L. Ramsdell at Lake City, by whom he had three children: Catherine Agnes, now Mrs. Joe Hixson, of Fresno, Calif.; Florence Gerard, now Mrs. Dr. H. E. Stevenson, of El Paso; and Walter Henry, now a practicing physician of El Paso.

In 1876 he entered Rush Medical College, at Chicago, and graduated in 1880. After a year's practice at Lake City, at the earnest solicitation of his old school teacher, Abner Tibbetts, he removed to El Paso County, Texas, and accepted a position as deputy collector at Ysleta, then the county seat, practicing his profession there and in the surrounding country at the same time. He arrived in El Paso County June, 1881 on the first passenger train over the A.T.&S.F.R.R., meeting with a wreck at Las Cruces, N.M., in which a number of passengers were considerably shaken up, but none seriously hurt.

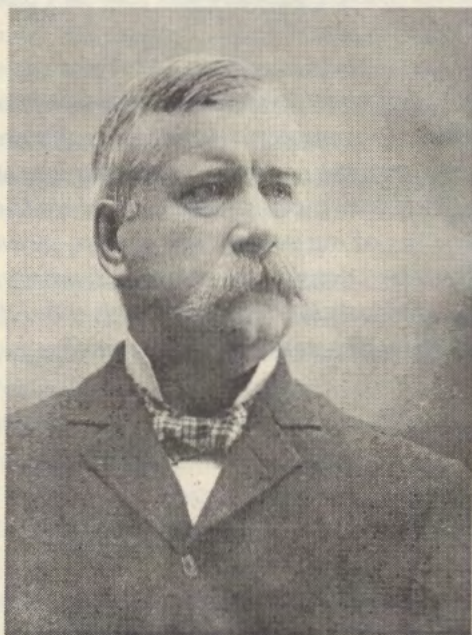
He removed from Ysleta to El Paso in 1883 and has continuously practiced medicine here ever since. In June, 1894 his wife died after an illness of a year's duration and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery. On April 4, 1895, he was married a second time to Mrs. Lorena C. Mathews of this city.

In May, 1898, he was commissioned by Governor Culberson as major surgeon of the 1st Texas Vol. Inf. The regiment was organized at Austin and thence proceeded to Mobile. Arriving there, Dr. Vilas was, by order of Gen. Coppinger placed on detached Service in command of the 1st Division Hospital of the 4th Army Corps, which he organized. In a short while thereafter he was transferred to the 7th Army Corps and ordered to Miami, Florida, under command of General Fitzhugh Lee. From where he remained until October when he was taken sick and was sent to Chicago hospital for an operation, resigning his commission in November and returning to El Paso and the practice of his profession.

He has held many public positions during his long residence in El Paso among which may be mentioned School Trustee, President of the Board of Health, County Physician, President of the El Paso Medical Society, President of the Pension Board of El Paso Districts, member of the

American Medical Associations, etc., etc., etc. In September 1900 he was chosen by the El Paso Chamber of Commerce to proceed to San Francisco for the purpose of investigating the Bubonic Plague, existing there at the time. He is a 32nd degree Mason and an "Ancient" Odd Fellow. In the year 1891 he was the Republican candidate for the mayor of El Paso but was defeated by a vote of 735 for Richard Caples, himself receiving 596 votes.

(written by the secretary from notes finished by the subject of sketch).



Nathan G. Weston

Born at Wisconsin on ____?

Came to El Paso County, Texas, Feb. 14th 1883

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as born in the state of Wisconsin about 57 years ago. Probably thirty years ago he left Wisconsin for Wichita, Kansas, from whence he went to Pueblo, Colorado, and from the latter city to El Paso, where he arrived Feb. 14th 1883. He was always singularly reticent about his past history, even his most intimate friends never succeeded in getting him to talk about himself. But for the past twenty-five years his life in El Paso has been an open book. He was never married, and as far as we know, leaves no relatives to mourn his death.

He came to our city in the employ of the Hamilton Transfer Co. and afterwards drove hack for Col. Marr of the El Paso Transfer Co. then for Detwiler Bros., then for Patrick Mooney and last for Pomeroy's El Paso Transfer Co.

His health began to fall about two years ago and he has not been able to work since that time. He managed however to get around until last Monday Aug. 24th 1907, when he went to bed in his room at the Columbia Hotel and died next day at 3:30 o'clock in the arms of his friend J. P. Davis. He was a charter member of our society and always showed willingness to do his part in all our functions. At our last anniversary celebration in May last, he acted as doorkeeper. Fatty, who was a true friend and was respected by all who knew him as a man of honor and a good citizen.

Captain James H. White

Born at Portsmouth, Virginia on the 15th day of February 1847
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With the exception of Judge Joseph Magoffin, Mr. W. W. Mills, Mr. Sam Schutz and a few Americans who were born here, is the oldest American resident of El Paso in years of connection with the city, is so well known here that no history of the locality would be complete without mention of his of his life. His name is not only interwoven with the record of pioneer development, but in more recent years he has filled important local offices, and is now to some extent identified with the mining interests of this section of the country.

His birth occurred in Portsmouth, Virginia, February 15, 1847, his parents being James C. and Argyra (Harrison) White. The father was born in Portsmouth, was a prominent merchant there and at one time was mayor of the city. His wife came of Colonial and Revolutionary Ancestry. Captain White, of this review, was a student in the Virginia Collegiate Institute, when the war broke out, and although less than fifteen years of age at that time he enlisted in the Confederate army in a company known as the Independent Signal Corps, which later became the second company of a battalion of signal men under command of Captain De Jarnette, while the battalion was commanded by Major James Milligan.

Throughout the period of the war Mr. White was connected with Lee's Army in Virginia. The men in the signal service performed most important duty, often times of a hazardous nature, at Norfolk, Portsmouth, and on the James River below Richmond, watching all the operations of the federal army, maintaining a telegraph line, and keeping the commander at Richmond constantly advised as to the federal movements. Their services were attended with much danger, especially in their movements about Richmond in the spring of 1864.

After Petersburg had been invested by Grant's army, Captain White's Company was put in the entrenched army on the fortified line, and while on this duty Captain White, was twice wounded by fragments of shells. Captain White was with Lee's army, when it surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse on the Ninth of April, 1865, and on the following day he received his parole from D. B. Bridgford, major and provost marshal of the Army of Northern Virginia (Lee's), Major Bridgford having been

requested by General Grant to attend to these duties. Captain White still retains his parole, which is a very interesting historic document, dated at Appomattox Courthouse, April 10, 1865. He was only 18 years of age when the war ended and there is no record of any younger soldier who was regularly (sic) enlisted in the service.

In April, 1866, he went to Missouri and after a brief period spent in St. Louis, he visited relatives in Huntsville, Randolph County. There he also remained for a short time, after which he came to Texas, going first to Galveston and later to Austin. From the latter city he started overland to California, with a company of about 50 men and a herd of cattle, but on account of the depredations of the Indians, the cattle were driven to Abilene, Kansas, and sold, and the party was scattered and the trio abandoned. Captain White then went to Fort Dodge, later Dodge City, Kansas, where he remained for a time and in connection with a company engaged in trading with the Indians. While there he also acted as scout in western Kansas under General Sheridan. Coming again to Texas he was for a time early in 1869, forage agent for the noted Ben Ficklin Stage Co., his duties being in connection with the stage line from Fort Concho to Fort Quitman in Western Texas.

On the 10th of May, 1869, Captain White arrived in El Paso. After spending a year or so in the El Paso of that early date, he returned to the country in 1880, and is the oldest American here with the exception of the gentleman named above. The fort was then at Concordia in the neighborhood of where the city cemeteries are now located. About the time the railroad was built in 1881, the town began to grow and entered upon a period of rapid and substantial development. Mr. White was elected sheriff and tax collector of El Paso County, being one of the old time western sheriffs and he served in the dual capacity until 1892, when the office was divided. Later he was elected collector and still later under the administration of Mayor Hammett, he was made chief of police of the city, and acted in that position for two years. For several years he has been more or less connected with the department of the mining industry in the country tributary to El Paso, New Mexico, Arizona, and Old Mexico.

At the present writing he is connected with the tax and claim department of the El Paso and Southwestern Railway. Captain White was married at Las Cruces, New Mexico, to Miss Barbara Dupper of that territory, and they have one son, James C. White. The life record of Captain White has been an interesting and varied one. In his early years he had an experience such as seldom fell to the lot of any individual by reason of his active service with the signal corps of the Civil War. Going to the frontier of the West, he there encountered dangers and difficulties and he has been a

factor in the history of El Paso from the primitive past to the progressive present.



Zach T. White

Born at Amherst Co. Virginia on the 23 day of March 1850.

Came to El Paso County, Texas, Febry 8 1881.

Died in El Paso in Febry 1932

Pioneer Association Biographical Book, page 94



Zach T. White is one of the most extensive owners of Valley lands in El Paso County, Texas, which he is placing in cultivation, directing all of his operations himself, which include the clearing of land, building of streets, laying of water mains, erection of water works, and the building of

homes for the people who come on the land. He operates a cotton gin in the valley, and in every way possible is devoting his time, his large capital and his efforts to making this section one of the best home sites in the country. He maintains headquarters at El Paso, his offices being 1401 First National Bank Building, and his home at 1201 North Mesa Avenue in the same city.

Mr. White was born in Amherst County in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, near Lynchburg, March 23, 1850, a son of Willis and Jane (Drummond) White, both of whom were born in the same place as their son. The White family is of English origin, and was founded in Virginia in the sixteenth century.

The Drummonds came to the Virginia colony at Jamestown from Scotland in the sixteenth century, and James Drummond was one of the twenty-two patriots in Beacon's Rebellion. The maternal grandmother, Mary (Taliferro) Drummond, was born in Amherst County, Virginia, and she was a member of one of the oldest families in the state. The paternal grandparents, Arthur and Polly (Magan) White were natives of Amherst County, and he was a boatman on the James River, operating between Lynchburg and Richmond, and his sons were in the same line of business. He died at the age of eighty years in 1896, having led a very active life in

the state of his birth. Grandfather Drummond, a planter and stock raiser, died in 1861.

Willis White became a planter and stock raiser, and a man of large means prior to the War Between the States. He had twenty-one children, his first wife, Sarah Sandidge, having borne him nine, and his second wife, Jane Drummond, bearing him twelve. He died in 1874.

The outbreak of the great war of the sixties prevented Zach T. White receiving more than seven months' schooling after he was ten years old. He continued to work on his father's farm until 1876, when he followed his brothers to the West, and came to Texas. Upon his arrival at Austin he entered the employ of one of his brothers who had been engaged to build the first water works system of that city. In about 1877 he went to Dallas at a time when that city was having its first waterworks system installed, and became a partner of Leo J. Mahoney in bringing in some of the pipe and fittings for that work. The money accumulated by that service enabled him to start his first bank account. He kept on adding to his savings until 1879. When he went to Waco during the early part of that year, he had \$2,000 which he had made and saved, and was able to secure a contract to build a waterworks system for that city.

After completing that contract he had a profit of \$15,000 with which he started for El Paso in October, 1880, but methods of traveling were so poor that it was not until February 8, 1881 that he reached his destination. The Indians had been harassing the railroad builders, and Mr. White went first to Denver, proposing to take the Santa Fe Railroad to its termination, some sixty miles distant from El Paso. However, learning that the Indians had massacred the settlers at the Santa Fe terminus he went to California and took a train on the Southern Pacific Railroad that brought him to within twenty-two miles of El Paso. The remainder of the trip was made by stage. During all of these dangers and round-about traveling he carefully guarded his money, \$10,000 at which he had sewed in the back of his vest, and he came through without losing any of it.

After a careful survey of conditions, Mr. White decided to open a grocery store at the small town of Adobe, and he conducted it for a short period. When William Davis of Missouri erected a frame store building, Mr. White rented half of it, and with a brother of the builder, opened a hardware and tin shop; in 1883 he sold his interest to his partner. While in business he realized the need for brick, and baked the first kiln of brick (300,000) ever made in El Paso. It was a long time before he sold them, all only then in small lots.

In 1883 Mr. White with Ed Roberts of Missouri and others organized the El Paso Gas Company, which provided the first gas for the city. In connection with this enterprise Mr. White organized, with the assistance of Saint Louis parties, an electric light plant, and after many years owned outright both the light and gas companies and was actively in charge of them. While already very busy with his brick yard, which had grown until he was producing 5,000,000 bricks annually, he also built a street car line of two and one half miles down Santa Fe Street and into Juárez, and opened and gave to the Mexican people Juárez Avenue, the principal thoroughfare of that city.

Branching out with each successful venture, Mr. White bought and sold thousands of acres of Valley land, and erected several buildings at El Paso. He sold and delivered all of the brick from his kiln, and handled all the affairs of his public utilities companies himself. About 1905 he sold all of his business interests except his real estate and retired. By that time his finances were so shaped he felt he could take a rest. However, after four months of travel he felt the urge to return to work, that being all he had ever known.

Returning to El Paso, for the past twenty-two years he has been more active than ever, and is one of the leading factors in the continued progress of the city is making, and has been and is identified with some of the largest ventures in this region. In 1912, together with several associates, he erected the Paso del North Hotel, a million dollar project, with 300 rooms and all modern improvements, a hotel that is unequaled anywhere for one of its size. At this time he is president of the "El Paso Hotel Company," owner of the hotel, and is the controlling stockholder. He is president and sole owner of the Sonora Realty Company, one of the largest holding companies of El Paso.

Meeting the needs of the El Paso Country Club some years ago, he donated the land on which that beautiful club has its golf course and clubhouse. In the early days he served on nearly every committee appointed for progressive movements in the city, and on many charity organizations. A member of the Committee of Five of Reparations to Mexico due to the drying up of the Rio Grande River, he was one of the parties instrumental in building of the Elephant Butte Dam, which provides irrigation to thousands of acres of land in Texas, New Mexico and Mexico. At present, as already stated, he is deeply interested in colonizing in the vicinity of El Paso, and so as to have more time to devote to this enterprise he resigned many of his directorates about a year ago, but prior to that he appeared on the boards of practically every important undertaking, and devoted considerable attention to these affairs.

In December, 1894, Mr. White married Miss Maude Bounds at Sherman, Texas. She is a daughter of O. and Parthenia (Hickland) Bounds, and is a member of an early family of Texas. Mr. and Mrs. White have three daughters, namely: Ethel, who is the widow of Charles R. Loomis, resides at El Paso. She was educated in its public schools and the Bennett School for Girls at Dallas, Texas. Mary, who is also residing at El Paso, is the widow of Herbert Herbine, and Katharine is the wife of Paul Harvey, managing director of the Paso del Norte Hotel. Mr. Harvey is a member of one of the oldest families of El Paso.

It is a remarkable fact that some men are born with the business sense. Mr. White had no advantages in his youth; even a fair education was denied him, and because of his father's large family he had to make his own way in the world. Yet almost from the start he was successful, and it may be truthfully said that he has never failed in anything he has undertaken. To be sure he has worked hard all his life, and still is doing more than most men of his age accomplish in a year, but others have labored and have nothing to show for it. It is, no doubt, his keen business insight, his ability to look ahead and see openings and to take advantage of them that have advanced him in so (sic) remarkable a manner. Few men stand any higher in public confidence and esteem than he, and his approval of a venture secures its development, so implicitly do his fellow citizens rely upon his good judgment and acumen.



Major George C. Wimberly

Born at Richmond County, Georgia
Pioneer Association Biographical Book, page 26



ity engineer of El Paso, is a native of Georgia, his birth having occurred in Richmond County about eleven miles from the city of Augusta. His parents were Richard and Sara D. (Kent) Wimberly. His father spent his entire life in Richmond and Burke counties, where he died in 1867. He was a prominent planter with extensive and profitable business interests. His wife, also a native of that state, likewise passed away in Georgia. Major Wimberly received a good education with special preparation for the profession of civil engineering. Much of his study was pursued in Waynesboro, Georgia, and later he was graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Baltimore, Maryland in 1871.

The year 1886 witnesses the arrival of Major Wimberly in Texas and he located first at Fort Davis in what is now Jeff Davis county, Western Texas, then all a new country in which the seeds of civilization had scarcely been planted. For a year he remained there then came to El Paso, being connected with the engineering corp of the Mexican Northern Railroad then in process of building. To that work he gave his time and attention until the latter part of 1890.

Returning from Mexico, he entered the office of John L. Campbell, then city engineer of El Paso, in capacity of assistant engineer, and in 1894 he was elected city engineer, succeeding Mr. Campbell and by re-election he has continued in the office to the present time, covering a period of eleven consecutive years. When he took charge of the office, there were only about 3 miles of sewers in the city and now there are forty-five, about forty miles of main sewers having been constructed under his administration and guidance, while other public works have advanced in a corresponding ratio at the same time. At this writing in October 9, 1905, bonds to the value of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars have just been voted for the street paving. Major Wimberly is practical, progressive and enterprising in all that he does, and is a popular and efficient officer whose labors in behalf of El Paso have been extremely beneficial and far-reaching and have won for him commendation and high encomiums from the majority of his fellow townsman.

Major Wimberly was married to Miss Frances Caruthers, daughter of

Major George C. Winberry

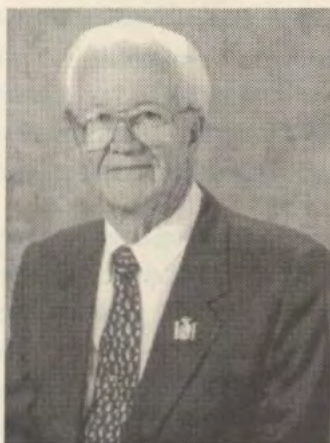


Major George C. Winberry was born in the town of ... in the state of ... He was educated at ... and served in the ... during the ... He was promoted to the rank of Major in ... and was assigned to the ... where he served until his death in ...

Major Winberry was married to ... daughter of ...

Judge William E. Caruthers, of Jackson, Tennessee, December 11, 1894
Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and also has membership relations with
the Woodmen of the World, the Elks and the Red Men. He has gained a
wife and favorable business acquaintance since coming to Texas, and his
business interest, while proving a good source of income to himself have
also been of a character that has benefited the community at large.

IN MEMORIAM



**Arthur Sheldon Hall
1917-2012**

Hall of Honor 2006

Founder of the Mission Trail Association

Founder of Blair Hall Company

Arranged for the restoration of the Mission at Socorro
and Presidio Chapel at San Elizario

A member of the El Paso Historical Alliance, Sons of the Colonial
Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, Los Caballeros de Oñate, and
Granaderos de Gálvez.

Awarded the Cruz de Caballero de la Orden de Isabel la Católica
by King Juan Carlos of Spain

On the board and/or president of the Salvation Army, American Heart
Association,

El Paso Cancer Treatment Center, and Texas Historical Commission.
Helped establish the mended Hearts and Stroke Club that offered blood
pressure screening and CPR training to the general public

Through hard work and persistence gained the
“right turn on red” law for Texas

Was a pilot with the Army Air Corps during World War II

Judge William E. Croft, of Jackson, Tennessee, December 11, 1904
certainly be an OBE Fellow and also has interesting relations with
the Wreckers of the World, the Hills and the Red Men. He has gained a
wide and favorable business reputation and coming to Texas, and his
business interest, which proved a good source of income to himself and
also of a character that has benefited the community in large

IV MEMORIAL



Arthur Nathan Hall
1917-2011

1917-2011

Member of the American Historical Association

Member of the American Historical Association

Member of the American Historical Association

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Lecturas

A Few Recent Books about the Southwest

- Andrews, Martha Shipman, ed. *Out of the Shadows: The Women of Southern New Mexico*. Los Ranchos, New Mexico: Rio Grande Books in collaboration with New Mexico State University Library, 2012. [Drawing heavily on material found in NMSU's Rio Grande Historical Collections, this book highlights the contributions of women not often treated in the literature. Chapters on Native Americans, Hispanic families, and even the Sisters of Loretto make this a revealing book.]
- Blyth, Lance R. *Chiricahua and Janos: Communities of Violence in the Southwestern Borderlands, 1680-1880*. Lincoln, Neb.: University of Nebraska Press, 2012. [The author tries to explain the way two centuries of violent interactions led to relationships among different peoples in the Apache area of northern Mexico and the southwestern United States. He ties the violent past of borderlands communities in the region's early history to continued violence today.]
- Haldane, Roberta Key. *Gold-Mining Boomtown: People of White Oaks, Lincoln County, New Mexico Territory*. Norman, Okla.: Arthur H. Clark Co. (an imprint of the University of Oklahoma Press), 2012. [Inhabitants of this small community take center stage in this book that includes biographical sketches and photographs of the residents of White Oaks, NM.]
- Huggard, Christopher J. and Terrence M. Humble. *Santa Rita del Cobre: A Copper Mining Community in New Mexico*. Boulder, Colo.: University Press of Colorado, 2012. [As the title suggests, this book not only details the history of mine near Silver City, but gives the reader many details about the community that supported the mine and the people who lived there. Several technical appendices, numerous photos, and an extensive bibliography make this a valuable book.]
- Pacheco, Ana. *J. Paul Taylor: The Man from Mesilla*. Santa Fe: Museum of New Mexico Press, 2012. [Based on interviews with

the late legislator, educator, and patron of the arts, this book is illustrated with historical and family photographs as well as pictures of the Taylor home and art collection. The Mesilla house became a New Mexico State Monument in 2004.]

Taylor, Lonn. *Texas, My Texas: Musings of the Rambling Boy*. Fort Worth: TCU Press, 2012. [The Fort Davis resident provides the reader with a collection of essays—some about Far West Texas, and some about other places—that often gives us gems of little-known Texas history.]

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9. Fred Feldman photograph of the flood of 1897

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