

PASSWORD



THE EL PASO COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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SPRING, 1966

THE EL PASO COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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P A S S W O R D

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EUGENE O. PORTER, *Editor*

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EL PASO, TEXAS

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EUGENE O. PORTER, *Editor*

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Mrs. Paul Heisig, *Secretary*, 1503 Hawthorne, El Paso, Texas.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by H. CRAMPTON JONES

AS I TAKE OFFICE as president of our El Paso County Historical Society for the year 1966, I welcome the opportunity to write this message to all of our members, more than 500. We are all interested and enthusiastic about preserving the heritage of this part of the



Southwest, else we would not be members. I am proud to have been chosen president of our Society for 1966 and I shall lead you, and expect you to follow.

You will find printed in this issue of *PASSWORD* the constitution of our Society, as amended during the 10 years of our existence. Please read it carefully and remember that our purpose is to preserve the history of the past for those who follow in the future. We are the vital link. We are particularly interested in the region of West Texas, Southern New Mexico, and Northern Chihuahua. We want to record more about the aborigines who lived here centuries ago. Then came the conquistadores, the Catholic priests, the gold seekers, the pioneers, and finally the railroad. All of these converged on our Pass of the North and added to our history. Let us gather and preserve that history before it is too late.

At our quarterly membership meetings we customarily have a little business and then hear a speaker, concluding with a brief social period. I would like our members to make recommendations about appropriate speakers to address us. Please make recommendations to Mr. Barry O. Coleman who is our 2nd Vice President. He has been assigned by me, as his main duty, the procurement of appropriate speakers.

Increase your zeal to contribute to our cause. Being members you have already indicated your interest. Now activate that interest by volunteering ideas, or work, or research, or relics. Communicate with me about anything that will carry out our purpose, to preserve the past history of this area. Tell your own experiences in so far as they pertain to our historical heritage.

Here are some of the things which we need to accomplish in 1966: Locomotive Engine No. 1 of the old El Paso and Southwestern Rail-

road is more than 108 years old, having been constructed in 1857. It rests in the open near the Museum at Texas Western College in El Paso. Doctor Joseph Ray, President of Texas Western College, said that the College did not have sufficient funds for properly preserving the engine and housing it. Our Society wants the old engine to remain where it is, rather than to be transferred to some other region such as The Smithsonian Institute which has asked for it. We have expressed a willingness to help raise the necessary funds and we have already started the "Engine No. 1 Fund" for that purpose. This is a project to be completed as soon as practicable.

We need a building of our own where we can display our documents and relics and where we can have meetings of our officers and our board of directors. Please make recommendations to me in this connection.

We must continue to make tape recordings of the experiences of pioneers who are still living. Mr. Kurt Goetting recently obtained fine recordings of the experiences of General William J. Glasgow who is almost 100 years old and who is the oldest living graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Mrs. Glasgow, his wife, is the former Miss Josephine Magoffin, descendant of the famous Magoffin family. It is our duty to preserve all we can of their recollections, and of similar experiences.

We need to continue efforts to have a "Monument of the Pass" placed in a prominent place, to tell travelers about the conquistadores and explorers and pioneers who passed by here as they went from east to west or from south to north.

We need a Public Relations Committee to keep us in touch with the public, by newspaper, radio, and television. We can create interest in our work and obtain worthy members.

We need an International Committee to cooperate with our Mexican friends across the Border. Their written history antedates ours. We can learn much from their records. Many of us are familiar with the Spanish language.

Any one is eligible to become a member of our El Paso County Historical Society if he or she is interested and enthusiastic about our mission and purpose. Applications for membership should be sent to our Treasurer, Mr. Chris P. Fox, The State National Bank, El Paso, Texas — accompanied by the annual dues of \$5.00.

The public does not receive this quarterly, *PASSWORD*. It is not sold. It goes only to members which includes some high schools and colleges around the country. (I have read a copy of *PASSWORD* in the West Point Library.)

Each year we elect to our Hall of Honor two persons. One is still living and one is deceased. These people have added materially to the history of our region. I urge you to make nominations, promptly, of persons whom you think should be chosen for our Hall of Honor in 1966.

I conclude with praise for our former presidents, especially for Mr. H. Gordon Frost, my immediate predecessor, who has shown so much enthusiasm and energy and efficiency during his 1965 term of office. I shall try to do as much as he did to advance our work. I am pleased that the active officers will continue: Mrs. Willard Schuessler, our Historian, who started our Society twelve years ago; Mrs. Paul Heisig, Corresponding Secretary, whose husband was the first President; Mrs. Charles Goetting, our Curator, who has had the problems of caring for our documents and archives; Mr. Chris P. Fox, Treasurer, without whom we could not operate; and Mrs. Peter De Wetter, our Recording Secretary, ever faithful and efficient. These people have been very active in the Society since the beginning and they will continue to be active. I ask that each member contribute all that he or she is able, to the end that we may continue to have the best and the largest historical society in Texas.



NAVAJO WOMAN REDEEMS HER NECKLACE FROM TRADING POST VAULT

NAMES IN A PAWN SHOP

*A Study of Navajo Names*¹

by LURLINE COLTHARP

THE MERCHANTS BANK of Gallup, New Mexico, has loaned money to a person without a name. The note reads, "Billy Bicenti's Little Sister."² The Superintendent of Schools of Gallup, W. Barnie Caton,³ told me that one year ten children of a family came to school with the surname of Manygoats, a common name in the area, he added. The next year when the children came to school, all gave their name as Begay. Mr. William Hagberg, an insurance man in Gallup who performs a civic service by pawning jewelry for the Indians, told me of a woman who said she had no name, but said that she was Tom James' mother. Her ticket was made to read "T. J. Mother." The next time she came in, she gave her name as "T. J. Mudder," and so it has remained.

These three provide a glimpse into the problem of Indian names.

Some studies of Indian names have been made. Adair gave a list of about four hundred Navajo silversmiths for 1940,⁴ and he lists forty-two names of people who had objects in pawn at the trading post in Ramak, New Mexico, in July, 1937.⁵ The first of these is listed alphabetically and the second according to date of pawn. Both were given in connection with an approach other than the study of names and no study of the lists of names was given.

Another list of Navajo names is that given on the treaty with the Navajos signed by President Andrew Johnson on August 12, 1868.⁶ Each name has after it, "his X mark."

An approach to the study of Navajo names was made by the Franciscan Fathers and printed in their definitive dictionary in 1910.⁷ This gives the Navajo words used as names and translations for them. This study also sheds some light on the problem of getting accurate information about names.

Navajo decorum does not permit of addressing a person by his name, or of disclosing it upon direct inquiry. The address is made in terms of familiarity, such as my friend, my brother, grandfather, my daughter, and the like, while the name of a person is learnt from others. Custom varies with regard to disclosing another's name in his presence, some being averse to information of this kind given within hearing of the party concerned.⁸

In addition to the difficulties indicated, an approach to the study of Navajo names is further complicated by the extensive geograph-

ical area of the reservation⁹ and the number of people involved.¹⁰ However, a concentration of names was available in a pawn shop in Gallup. The names thus available provide a basis for a study since pawning is a way of life for the Indian and not an indication of economic status.

Poor and rich alike get minor credit through pawning jewelry, saddles, guns, or any article which has resale value. In 1940 traders advanced \$190,670 on pawned articles. Jewelry, in particular, is a Navajo substitute for a bank. Reserve capital is invested in silver and turquoise which can always be pawned or sold if the need arises.¹¹

The Navajo names studied herein were obtained in Gallup, New Mexico, in November, 1965, at the William Hagberg Insurance Agency at 600 East Coal Street.

Mr. Hagberg owns his own insurance agency. He started lending money to Indians in 1956 as a civic service. The Indians found that they were treated fairly and that he took good care of their jewelry, so Indians from all over the reservation came in to him. His first office was in the center of Gallup, but in 1965 he moved to a new building on the edge of town. Many of the Indians have thanked him for doing this because the former location was in a block that contained three bars, a temptation for an Indian with money.

The first impression I received when entering the office was that there was to be a party that day. A large center table had a floral decoration, a gaily colored paper tablecloth, a bowl of candy, a platter of cookies, a coffee urn, cups, spoons and napkins. It is a daily occurrence to have this prepared for all who come, whether they do business or not. The Indians do business in a leisurely manner, and he provides a comfortable setting. The first customer that day was named Rose Wanneka. She had been educated in Riverside, California, and speaks good English. She had had trouble with the battery on her car on the way in from the reservation, and I am sure that a hot cup of coffee and a cookie were welcome.

A simple method is used in receiving the article for pawn. The person proffers the article and states the amount of money he wants. Then the assistant takes the article to Mr. Hagberg or to Mrs. Louise McArthur who will approve the pawn or state the top amount. One bad loan a day would put him out of business in a short time. The article is then tagged with a numbered tag with the owner's name and a brief description of the article. The information of the tag number, the owner's name, the amount of the pawn and the amount of the interest is entered in a book, and then the article is placed in the vault.

The largest single pawn in the month studied was to Mary Jane Tom for \$77.50 for a belt. Ida Chester had received \$100, but she had left some jewelry, a belt, a necklace, a strand of silver beads, and two strands of beads with johcloh. Dewel Etsitty had a total of eight pawns for varying amounts. "He's an old government scout, about 80, and a sort of pet of ours," Mr. Hagberg explained. He had received \$34.50 for a belt, \$12 for beads, \$9 for a bracelet, \$40 for a necklace, \$15 for a pin, \$20 for six buttons, and \$12.50 for beads. Several very small loans were made also. Edith Becente received \$1.50 for a ring with a coral center; however, one turquoise stone was missing. Yvonne Konlichine also received \$1.50. This was for a pair of earrings. This gives an idea of the range of the amounts loaned. As a general rule, Mr. Hagberg would prefer to make several small loans, rather than one large one, to spread his money so that his help reaches as many individuals as possible.

One use of pawning is as a means of obtaining money when it is needed. Generally an Indian who has extra money will not keep it as cash. It has no aesthetic attraction for him, so he buys jewelry because it appeals to him. Then, when he needs money for, as an example, a pair of shoes, he pawns some article of jewelry for the amount of money he needs. Later, when he has money again, he redeems his pawn. Another use of pawning is as a safety deposit box. At times an Indian may accumulate so much jewelry that he feels it is a temptation to others. He can place it in pawn for a small amount and then redeem it whenever he wishes to wear it.

Because of the amount of material available for study, it was necessary to place some checks on the methods of collection and on the basis of choice for inclusion. The first check placed was a time factor. The only loans included were those made in the month of September that had not yet been redeemed by Friday morning, November 26, 1965. Those that were redeemed during the period of research were included.¹² A card was made for each person according to the date of the pawn. The card contained the number of the pawn ticket, the name of the person, the amount of the loan and the interest. Then a check was made in the vault and a brief description of the article, or articles, was put on the card.

At this point a second limitation was imposed. All names were excluded that were not Navajo. This excluded the four non-Indians who had pawned articles, as well as Indians from other tribes. This labeling of background was done by Mr. Hagberg, who knows the Indians not only as names but as individuals. This resulted in the exclusion of most of the names with a Spanish background because

these were Zuni names. Neda Sanchez was labeled first as a Navajo, but later, "There are some Navajos named Sanchez, but she's not one of them; she's a Zuni."¹³ The two names that might be considered of Spanish background that were Navajo are: Largo, Daniel, and Casuse, Jean. It is interesting to note that one of the Navajo chiefs who signed the treaty with the United States was named Largo.¹⁴ The small percentage of Spanish names may be an accurate reflection of the fact that the Navajos suffered more at the hands of the Spanish than did the Zunis.

Naturally the rigid controls imposed excluded some interesting names of those who had already checked out their articles or those who had not pawned anything within the time period studied. These include: Howard Blue Eyes, Carrie Footracer, Don Goldtooth, Tom Goodluck, Desbah Longhair, Louise Redhouse, and John Yellowhouse.

The articles pawned were varied, but most of them were jewelry. However, there were thirty-six belts and sixteen United States Government savings bonds in pawn for the time period studied. Lending money on a savings bond represents faith in the individual because there is no way to recover the money. Most of the terminology used for the jewelry items is familiar: rings, pins, bracelets and earrings. The difference between a necklace and beads was discovered to be that a necklace contains flat pieces of stone inlay in silver, while beads are made of pierced stones or beads that have been strung together. These may be silver beads or pierced turquoise or coral. Another term used is *johcloh*. *Johcloh* are short looped strings of pierced stones that were originally earrings. Now that the men no longer wear these earrings, the squaws put the two together and hang them on a string of beads.

The division of names into those of English background and those of Navajo background was done by Mr. Hagberg. Those of American background were further subdivided on the basis of whether or not the name was included in the telephone directory for El Paso, Texas, for 1965. If the name appeared as a surname in the directory, it was classified as normal English usage. In cases where the directory is not clear, such as "Pete and Son's Produce,"¹⁵ a phone call was made and the information obtained that the name was "Pete Singh," and that the entry "Pete" did not indicate a surname.

A trader might give the name Tom, Joe, or James to an Indian and then this would later become his surname. Those that were not included in the telephone book and that appeared to be given names that were used as surnames are:

Charlie, Alice B.
Pete, Leonard

Joe, Henry
Jim, Joann

Jim, Marie
Jim, Sara

Another that might be included on the basis of a nickname used as a surname is Tom Cowboy.

A small group of names classified as American were not considered given names, but were not included in the El Paso *Telephone Directory*. They are:

Eustace, Jane
Haren, Arlene
Johle, E.

Kinsel, Minnie
McCurtain, Betty

Nealwood, Haskie
Newhill, Phoebe
Norberto, Evelyn

The American surnames used by the Indians that were found in the telephone directory are 65 in number. They are:

Ashley, Christine
Ashley, Mary
Barber, Dot
Barber, Elsie
Barker, Dorothy
Bates, Ruth
Bell, Cathy
Bennett, Herman K.
Bennett, John
Boyd, Leo
Brown, Bertha
Brown, Sam
Charles, Larry
Chester, Ida
Cleveland, Irene
Cody, Mary Etta
Cooley, Joe
Craig, Nancy
Davis, Marie
Dennison, Frank
Denny, Elsie
Duncan, Bessie
Francis, Eliz.
Frank, Ruth
Freeland, Emily
Freeland, Shirley
George, Christine
Gray, Yvonne
Harry, Ida
Henderson, Bessie
Henderson, Marie
Howe, David
Hubbard, Ruth
James, Mary
James, Mary L.

James, Mary Lee
James, Shirley
Johnson, Lilly
Johnson, Lupe
Johnson, Louise
Johnson, Marie
Johnson, Pearl
Johnson, Wilbert
Jones, Doris
Jones, Irene
Jones, Mary Lucy
Kahn, Susie
Keith, Mary
King, Cora
King, Jean
King, Marie
King, Nora
Lee, Mary Chee
Lee, Susie
Lewis, Charles
Livingston, Charlie
Livingston, Elsie
Livingston, Helen
Livingston, Marie
Livingston, Ramona
Malone, Emma
Malone, Helen
Martin, Etta
Martin, Mary
Mason, Edgar
Mason, Jimmie
Miller, Dolly
Mitchell, Frank, Jr.
Morgan, Harry

Morgan, Roger
Morris, Phil
Murphy, Cathy
Murphy, Margaret
Murphy, Rena
Murphy, Reva
Norton, Billy
Patterson, Annie H.
Phillip, Edna
Rogers, Alberta
Rogers, Morgan
Sage, Pete
Saunders, Willie
Scott, Benny
Shirley, Margaret
Simpson, Jim
Smith, Alfred
Smith, Bah
Smith, Bobby
Smith, Ella Mae
Smith, Louise
Stanley, Grace
Thomas, Sadie
Thompson, Alex
Thompson, James
Thompson, Katherine
Tom, Mary Jane
Upshaw, Marie
Upshaw, Mary
Walker, Delores
Watchman, Mary
Watson, Lavita
Watson, Louise
Williams, Rebecca
Wilson, Mary Ann

The names classified by Mr. Hagberg as having an Indian background presented special problems. With one exception, these names did not appear in the telephone directory. These were further subdivided into those that are American translations, those that were traced to the Navajo language, and those for which no specific background could be found in the Navajo material available. These names were:

Benally, Danny	Etsitty, Marie	Ration, Nellie
Benally, Helen J.	Haskie, Bah	Ration, Paul
Benally, Mildred	Holtsie, Billy	Ration, Tom
Etsitty, Dewey	Holy, Paul	Skeet, Bessie
Etsitty, Emma	Kiro, Ida	Tahe, Benson
Etsitty, Fannie		Toechein, Albert

To the ten different names listed, a further one, Kee, for Caroline and Martha, can be added. The name "Kee," however, was found in the El Paso *Telephone Directory*.¹⁶

Those that are translations of Indian names are:

Blackgoat, Helen	Roan, Laura	Shorty, Jim
Cornfield, Marion	Roanhorse, Caroline	Silversmith, Cecil
Redhouse, Charles		Silversmith, Mary

The other large classification of Navajo names is the group for which some correspondence could be found in an *Ethnologic Dictionary of the Navajo Language*, in the section on names of persons. These are:

Becenti, the surname of six people: Edith, Ella, Grace, Mary, Max, and Pauline. In the list of "Names of Distinguished Chiefs and Warriors," is given "bisénde, Chief Vincent."¹⁷ The name Begay had eleven entries: Agnes, Rose, Alice, Annie, Bernice, Christine, Corrine, Elsie, Jenny, Lorraine, Mary Ann, and Rosalind. The name "biyé" is translated as "son."¹⁸

One name is Bia, with one entry for Betty. Bia may stem from the word "biæ" meaning "shirt" or garment.¹⁹ The name Bitsie had two entries: Alice and Maggie. This name is more usually written Bitsoi, as in "diné lagaini bitsói, the late white Navaho's nephew."²⁰ The name Bitsilly had one entry: Jane. It probably is an American shortening of "bitsí lichi, Red Hair."²¹ However, it might come from "bitsiyáel ntsái, he with the large queue."²²

The name Chee for Louise and Nancy may be a shortening of "Chishi," the name given for the Chiricahua in the list of tribal names.²³ Yvonne Konlichine undoubtedly received her surname from "khínlichíni, the red house people, the San Juan."²⁴ Two people had

the name of Nez: Joe and Lottie. The Navajo word is given as "næz," tall,²⁵ and as "næs," "large or tall."²⁶

The name Tsosie had four entries: Annie, Ethel, Joe and Pauline. This word means "slender," as in "diné tsósi, the slender man."²⁷ The name Yazzie was given by twelve. This is the largest number for a name. It means "small," as in "diné yázhe, the small man."²⁸ Those giving this name are:

Yazzie, Annie	Yazzie, Isabel	Yazzie, Louise
Yazzie, Dick	Yazzie, James	Yazzie, Rosalie
Yazzie, Esther	Yazzie, Joe	Yazzie, Wesley
Yazzie, Franklin	Yazzie, Juan	Yazzie, Willy S.

While the scope of this study does not justify any broad conclusions about the Navajos or Navajo culture, perhaps the dual background for the names is an indication that theirs is a culture in transition.

APPENDIX A

Navajo Names Show Varied Background

	<i>No. of Different Surnames</i>	<i>No. of Different Individuals</i>
AMERICAN		
1. Not in telephone directory		
a. Given names used as surnames	5	7
b. Others	8	8
2. In telephone directory	65	104
	78	119
SPANISH		
	2	2
INDIAN		
Translations	7	8
Not traced	11	20
Traced	10	42
	28	70
TOTAL		
	108	191

APPENDIX B

Unusual Financing is Navajo Custom

September 1, 1965	Article Pawned	Amount Loaned
Davis, Marie	pin, belt	\$29.00
Freeland, Shirley	belt, silver only	14.50
Ration, Nellie	bracelet, 2 rings	3.00
Williams, Rebecca	bracelet	7.00
	pin	4.00
	pendant watch, ring	5.00
	bracelet	7.00
Martin, Mary	wristwatch, bracelet	15.00
September 2, 1965		
Yazzie, Dick	necklace, bracelet	40.00
Gray, Yvonne	ring, buttons	4.00
September 3, 1965		
James, Shirley	pin	4.00
Eustace, Jane	bond	10.00
Cleveland, Irene	bracelet	19.00
Lee, Mary Chee	necklace, bracelet	30.00
September 4, 1965		
Haskie, Bah	bracelet	2.00
Malone, Emma	wide belt	40.00
Kee, Caroline	leather belt, silver and turquoise	20.00
Kee, Caroline	bracelet, beads	16.00
Bitsilly, Jane	beads	10.00
Scott, Benny	bracelet	12.00
Yazzie, Willy S.	beads	5.00
Sage, Pete	wristwatch	15.00
Livingston, Ramona	pin	7.00
September 7, 1965 (Tuesday after Labor Day)		
Charles, Larry	wristwatch, initials in turquoise on band: RC	5.00
Silversmith, Cecil	wristwatch	10.00
Frank, Ruth	2 rings	6.00
Johnson, Lupe	bracelet	10.00
	wristwatch	8.00
Henderson, Bessie	belt, bracelet	70.00
Jim, Joann	johcloh	4.00
Cornfield, Marion	hair pin, cross	10.00
September 8, 1965		
Morris, Phil	beads	4.00
Malone, Helen	2 rings, beads	6.00
Etsitty, Dewey	belt	34.50
	beads	12.00
	bracelet	9.00

REFERENCES

1. The spelling used by the United States Government will be used except in cases of direct quotation of a source which uses a different spelling.
2. Information given by John Guest, President.
3. In a conversation in Gallup on November 26, 1965.
4. John Adair, *The Navajo and Pueblo Silversmiths* (Norman, Oklahoma, 1944), 195-198.
5. *Ibid.*, 111-112.
6. Treaty between The United States of America and the Navajo Tribe of Indians. Concluded June, 1868. Ratification Advised July 25, 1868. Proclaimed August 12, 1868.
7. The Franciscan Fathers, *An Ethnologic Dictionary of the Navaho Language* (Leipzig, Germany, 1929), 119-126.
8. *Ibid.*, 120.
9. Over sixteen million acres according to *Information, Please Almanac* for 1963, 397.
10. Population: 69,274. *Ibid.*, 255.
11. Clyde Kluckhohn and Dorothea Leighton, *The Navaho* (Cambridge, 1947), 38-39.
12. This decision caused extra work in getting accurate descriptions of the articles, but provided the opportunity to observe the fine Indians who were involved in the transactions.
13. Conversation of Mr. William Hagberg, November 27, 1965.
14. Franciscan Fathers, *An Ethnologic Dictionary*, 126.
15. *Telephone Directory* for El Paso, Texas, February, 1965, p. 147.
16. *Ibid.*, 103. A phone call brought the information that the name had been spelled Key until the time of the Civil War and then changed to its present form.
17. Franciscan Fathers, *An Ethnologic Dictionary*, 125.
18. *Ibid.*, 123. The letter é is given on p. 21, "é as in date."
19. *Ibid.*, 125 and 129.
20. *Ibid.*, 122.
21. *Ibid.*, 122.
22. *Ibid.*, 122.
23. *Ibid.*, 127.
24. *Ibid.*, 128.
25. *Ibid.*, 121.
26. *Ibid.*, 123.
27. *Ibid.*, 122.
28. *Ibid.*, 122.

FORT BLISS DIARY: 1854-1868

by RICHARD K. McMASTER

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article is fiction inasmuch as this particular sergeant-major and his diary never existed. But the data are correct, having been obtained by Major McMaster through research of the post and regimental returns at the National Archives. Supplemental information was added from the journals of John Van Deusen Du Bois, Lydia Spencer Lane, and Anson Mills to lend color to the otherwise bare post returns. Actually, then, this is the history of the first Fort Bliss from its establishment in 1854 to its abandonment in 1868.]

"EL PASO," TEXAS, *January 11th, 1854.* Moved into our new barracks this morning. Good to settle down and spread out a little after the long march from Fort Chadbourne. Arrived here just before Christmas and were quartered in the buildings of Mr. Magoffin while the companies were constructing the barracks and headquarters.

Colonel Alexander, our commanding officer, wasted no time in laying out the post and getting construction under way. It seems he first came to New Mexico with the 3rd Infantry in 1849, and while there commenced the construction of Fort Union when the troops moved out of the garrison towns in 1851.

This post is located about three miles northeast of the village of Franklin on the St. Louis and San Antonio Road. The Magoffinsville Acequia runs near the barracks, and the Rio Grande is close by for watering animals and bathing. Mr. Magoffin's trading store is also nearby when the eagle screams.

The barracks are built of adobe like everything else out here. The adobe bricks are made of brown clay baked in the sun, then laid together with more clay after they are baked hard. The roofs are thatched with salt cedar from the river banks, and the clay floors have been tramped down hard and level. The squad rooms are heated by open fireplaces, warm in front and cold behind. The 8th Infantry company barracks face each other across the parade ground, B and E on one side, I and K on the other, with the headquarters building and kitchens forming the third side of the square. Suppose the open side will be for officer's quarters some of these days.

EL PASO, TEXAS, *January 25, 1854.* The post feels more like home now and have had time to take a look at Franklin and El Paso del Norte across the river in Mexico. Learned that from 1849 to 1851 the 3rd Infantry maintained garrisons at Franklin and down the river at Presidio San Elizario, but the companies were transferred into New

Mexico to man the new posts of Fort Fillmore and Fort Conrad. Hope we will stay longer than that. This high and dry climate agrees with me, and reminds me of the campaigns south of the border not so long ago.

EL PASO, TEXAS, *January 31st, 1854.* Lieutenant Snelling over exerted himself as I was appointed acting Orderly Sergeant as well as acting Sergeant-Major at retreat parade yesterday. Have held every grade in the 8th Infantry now. We are still standing reveille and retreat under arms although things seem quiet enough here.

Made out our first post return for this station. Noted that Company C, 1st Infantry, is still temporarily at this post. They marched over with us to escort the wagon train on its return to Fort Chadbourne. Will leave in a few days. Otherwise the regular garrison strength is 8 officers and 160 enlisted men.

Officers present,

Edmund B. Alexander	Maj. & Bvt. Lt. Col.	Commanding Officer
L. Wiley Crawford	Assistant Surgeon	Field and Staff
James G. Snelling	1st Lt. & Bvt. Capt.	Field and Staff
George E. Pickett	1st Lt. & Bvt. Capt.	Commanding Company I
Thos. K. Jackson	2nd Lt.	Commanding Company E
William I. Mechling	2nd Lt.	Commanding Company B
James McIntosh	2nd Lt.	Commanding Company K
Frederick M. Follet	2nd Lt.	Company I

Officers absent,

I. V. D. Reeve	Capt. & Bvt. Lt. Col.	Company B
John T. Sprague	Capt. & Bvt. Maj.	Company E
Edmund B. Holloway	Capt.	Company K
Alfred Crozet	1st Lt.	Company E
Silas T. Higgins	Bvt. 2nd Lt.	Company B

MILITARY POST opposite EL PASO, TEXAS, *February 28th, 1854.* Colonel Alexander decided that since El Paso was across the river in Mexico, that the post returns should hereafter be headed Military Post opposite El Paso, Texas. Still does not sound quite right. No change in our strength, 40 men in each company.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS, *April 30th, 1854.* At last we have a name. General Order Number 4 from the Adjutant General's Office dated March 8th came in with the express yesterday. It named the post at Santa Barbara up the river, Fort Thorn, and our post, Fort Bliss. Major

Bliss was General Taylor's able chief of staff during the campaign of Northern Mexico. Think he received a brevet promotion at Buena Vista after the 8th left for Vera Cruz.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS, *July 31st, 1854.* Captain and Brevet Major James Longstreet joined from leave today and assumed command of Company I. Lieutenant Pickett, although a brevet captain, remains with the company. They are friends of long standing, for it was Pickett who took the 8th Infantry colors from Longstreet when he was wounded at the assault of Chapultepec Castle. Longstreet was regimental adjutant at the time.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS, *November 30th, 1854.* Lieutenant Snelling has been promoted to captain and transferred to the 10th Infantry. Lieutenant Jackson becomes adjutant, and Pickett is temporarily in command of E Company although still assigned to I.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS, *December 31st, 1854.* Pretty well established here now and we have settled to the routine of garrison life. Keep active with local scouts and post fatigue. Plenty of light and heavy infantry drill. No change in strength. Life was dull enough until the fiestas began, then bull fights, bailes, and monte, made gay and noisy scenes where an hour before all was as monotonous as the desert.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS, *January 31st, 1855.* Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel I. V. D. Reeve has rejoined and taken over B Company. He is second in command to Colonel Alexander. The Mescalero Indians are on the war path and Longstreet's and Holloway's companies have moved out to rendezvous with Ewell's dragoons in the Guadalupe Mountains about 100 miles northeast of here. Strength is now 10 officers and 161 enlisted men.

February 28th, 1855. This month we organized a mounted detachment of 2 non-commissioned officers and 14 men, enough to provide two escort details for mail guard and officer's escort. The post really needs a troop of cavalry to take care of the traffic that passes through.

March 31st, 1855. The Mescalero campaign is over. The men report that the Indians were surprised at the range of our muskets, and that towards the end of the campaign the infantry was able to outmarch the cavalry. Reeve's company is now out on a scout to keep an eye on Indian activity. Looks as though the scouts will be necessary from now on, and the post looks good to the men when they return.

April 30th, 1855. Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander was relieved of command on April 24th by reason of promotion and transfer to the 10th Infantry. Major Longstreet takes over temporarily until Colonel Reeve returns from his scout with Company B.

June 30th, 1855. Captain and Brevet Major Sprague rejoined on June 9th and took over command from Longstreet. Reeve's company still on scout. Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Magruder, 1st Artillery, temporarily at this post since May 25th while awaiting the arrival of his company now enroute from Fort Yuma with the Boundary Survey. He may not proceed west of the Rio Grande without an escort, and our mounted detachment can not be spared for this duty. Captain Pickett left the post June 10th by reason of promotion and transfer to the 9th Infantry. Word has been received that Lieutenant Crozet, Company E, died on April 23rd while on recruiting duty at Cincinnati, Ohio.

July 10th, 1855. Lieutenant Follet placed in arrest this date.

August 31st, 1855. Colonel Reeve rejoined August 16th and assumed command of the post. Major Sprague, Lieutenant Willard, and Company E on scout since August 11th. Lieutenant Mechling dismissed from the service August 15th.

September 30th, 1855. Company E on scout. 1st Lieutenant Richard I. Dodge and 2nd Lieutenants John R. Cooke and Thomas E. Smith reported for duty. Lieutenant Higgins promoted and transferred to the 6th Infantry at Jefferson Barracks.

October 31st, 1855. Lieutenant Follet resigned from the service October 9th. Company I, 1st Artillery, stopped enroute to its new station at Fort Clark and left October 23rd with Colonel Magruder in command. Magruder acted as a company commander of the 8th Infantry until his own company arrived.

December 31st, 1855. Company E transferred to Fort Stanton for station. Strength of the post now 7 officers and 111 enlisted men. On December 23rd, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General John Garland, commanding the Department of New Mexico, arrived with staff and escort to inspect the post and visit with his daughter Mrs. James Longstreet.

August 31st, 1856. The Regiment of Mounted Rifles commanded by Colonel William Wing Loring, who lost an arm at Chapultepec, has been here for three days. They are marching from Fort Clark to new stations in New Mexico. Will be here for another week. They

have really been letting go to make up for riding all day and grooming all night under Colonel Loring. When the wind blows from the direction of their horse lines we know we're in the army and not back on the farm.

Colonel Reeve has been on a six months leave of absence since February 28th, and Major T. H. Holmes who has been in command is to be transferred to Fort Stanton next month, so we may be needing a new C. O. shortly. Lieutenant Dodge has been detached for recruiting duty and K Company is on escort duty with the Pacific Rail Road survey party, so the regular garrison is down to 6 officers and 139 men.

September 30th, 1856. The regiment of Rifles has received its assignment to posts in the Department of New Mexico and has departed. Company K of the Rifles, Captain John G. Walker, was assigned to Fort Bliss. The company has already moved into our vacant E Company barracks and has started building its own corral and covered picket line. Our mounted detachment looks forward to less saddle bumping in the future.

Colonel Reeve's leave has been extended four months till the end of the year, so with the departure of Major Holmes, the cavalry has taken command of the post. Captain Walker is senior to our Brevet Major Longstreet by date of promotion to captaincy. Also a change of medicos, Assistant Surgeon John M. Haden has arrived to relieve Dr. Crawford. With 1st Lieutenant William E. Jones and 2nd Lieutenant J. V. D. Du Bois of the Rifles we now have 10 officers and 205 enlisted men present for duty. The cavalry companies are larger than ours, the extra men being needed as horse-holders for dismounted action.

October 9th, 1856. Our company of cavalry is mad at everyone now as orders came today sending them down the river to San Elizario for station. They say that some minor thievery by the Indians has been used as an excuse by General Garland to place his son-in-law Longstreet in command at Fort Bliss. Can't say that I blame the cavalymen for feeling the way they do. They leave as soon as preparations for the new post are completed, and then Longstreet will take over the command from Captain Walker.

October 31st, 1856. Captain Walker turned over command to Brevet Major Longstreet on October 14th and the company of Rifles marched to San Elizario the same day. Dr. Crawford left the post on October 25th and Dr. Haden is now post surgeon. Major Brice is

Paymaster, Lieutenant Lazelle is Adjutant, Lieutenant Jackson commands Company I, Lieutenant Cooke, Company B. Total present for duty, 6 officers and 146 enlisted. The post employs five citizens, one guide and interpreter, one blacksmith, and three herders.

Colonel Bonneville, 3rd Infantry, took over command of the Department of New Mexico from General Garland on October 11th, so it now appears that our cavalymen sized up the situation correctly regarding their unexpected change of station.

December 31st, 1856. Colonel Reeve rejoined on December 27th and relieved Major Longstreet the next day. We are glad to have him back in the saddle.

April 30th, 1857. The post seems deserted with all but one company off on a campaign against the Apaches on the Gila River. K of the Rifles, I and B of the 8th, left the post April 20th for Fort Thorn where they joined with two more companies of Rifles and one company of the 3rd Infantry to form Colonel D. S. Miles southern column, 10 officers and 270 men in all. Some excitement as the troops left Fort Bliss. The green mules of the pack train scattered in all directions as the column moved out, and it took some time to round them up and get the confused animals herded off behind the infantry.

July 31st, 1857. Only K of the 8th at the post. There was a fight on the Gila on June 27th, and some of our people were wounded including Lieutenant Lazelle who was serving as adjutant of the southern column. The northern column from Albuquerque, a western column from Tucson, and the southern column from Thorn, were all to converge on about two thousand Gila Apaches and settle their problems for once and all. But from early reports most of the Indians seem to have escaped the trap, 24 Apaches killed and only 26 captured.

As if to break the monotony of our garrison life, the post was treated to the spectacle of the Army Camel Train on July 27th. It was marching from Camp Verde, Texas, to the Pacific coast. These camels were brought from Tripoli and Syria by direction of Jefferson Davis, the Secretary of War, to see if they could supplement the horse and mule in our desert country. Glad to be in the infantry after seeing these cantankerous beasts. They are to return over the same route this coming winter.

November 30th, 1857. Our companies returned from the Gila Expedition on September 8th after marching 1,339 miles in a period of 124 days. The wounded men had already recovered and were re-

turned to duty while still in the field. As the expedition began the return marches to home stations, change of station orders were issued by Department Headquarters at Santa Fe. K of the Rifles was ordered to Fort Union, being relieved at Fort Bliss by Company D, Rifles, Captain Llewellyn Jones. Company B of the 8th Infantry was transferred to Fort Stanton where Major Holmes is in command, and Company E is now the garrison of Fort Marcy at Santa Fe under Major Sprague. With Colonel Reeve at Fort Bliss, the 8th Infantry commands one fourth of the posts in the Department. Our garrison now consists of I and K of the 8th, and D of the Rifles, a well balanced command.

December 31st, 1858. Company E still at Fort Marcy, and both B and K are now at Fort Stanton. Colonel Reeve has exchanged posts with Major Holmes to take over the larger command at Stanton. Major Longstreet transferred to the Pay Department in July and is now the Paymaster at Fort Union. The Fort Bliss garrison is down to two companies, D of the Rifles and I of the 8th, with Major Holmes in command.

May 31st, 1859. This month Company D of the Rifles changed posts with Company A, Rifles, stationed at Fort Stanton. Major Holmes having been transferred, Captain Washington L. Elliott of the Rifles is now post commander. Company A seems to be a family affair, Captain Elliott and his 1st Lieutenant William D. Lane having married sisters. Lane was a 1st Sergeant with the Rifles in Mexico, commissioned in 1848.

The women seem to enjoy life here, doing a great deal of visiting on and off the post, and shopping at Franklin. They have made their quarters comfortable by nailing down canvas on the hard clay floors and then carpeting.

December 31st, 1859. Most of the troops in the Department have been out against the Navajoes. We sent out most of Company A of the Rifles, leaving enough mounted men behind to handle express and escort duty. Lieutenant Jackson and I Company held down the post. When the campaign ended this month, both A and K of the Rifles returned to Fort Bliss. K is to relieve A here and Captain Walker, Rifles, will command the post. Lieutenant Du Bois will become post adjutant. Wonder how long the cavalry will stay this time. They are always on the move.

February 28th, 1860. Only Company I, 8th Infantry, here now. Both troops of cavalry have left, A to Fort Craig, and K to Fort Union. Lieutenant Jackson is in command.

July 31st, 1860. Companies E and K of the 8th are now at Hatch's Ranch, New Mexico, with Lieutenant Frank in command. Company B is at Fort Breckinridge, Arizona, with Lieutenant Cooke as post C. O. Captain Thomas G. Pitcher, 8th Infantry, joined in March and took command of Fort Bliss and Company I. There is much talk about secession and new rumors come in with every express.

December 31st, 1860. Captain Pitcher departed on leave in October and Lieutenant Jackson is again in command. Fort Bliss has been restored to the Department of Texas by General Order Number 12, A. G. O., dated December 8th, 1860. Our temporary attachment to the Department of New Mexico has ended.

By the same order one of our four companies is transferred to Fort Davis, Texas, for station. Our wondering sons should be coming home soon. There are now 3 officers and 56 men present for duty at Fort Bliss.

February 28th, 1861. Texas seceded from the Union on February 1st and Major-General David E. Twiggs, commanding the Department of Texas, has issued an order directing that all military posts and public property will be surrendered to the local Confederate Commissioners.

Have prepared what will probably be our last post return, as Colonel Reeve and the three absent companies have returned from New Mexico and Arizona. Company E, Lieutenant Frank and 45 men, arrived February 18th and left for Fort Davis on February 25th. Company K, Lieutenant Peck and 45 men, arrived February 20th. Colonel Reeve, Lieutenant Jones, and the 40 men of Company B, arrived February 21st. Colonel Reeve assumed command of Fort Bliss February 22nd. Lieutenant Jones, our adjutant, submitted his resignation from the Army today. He is from Virginia.

Officers present,

I. V. D. Reeve, Capt. & Bvt. Lt. Col.	Commanding Officer
T. G. Rhett, Maj., Paymaster	Field and Staff
J. M. Haden, Assistant Surgeon	Field and Staff
Thos. K. Jackson, 1st Lt.	Commanding Company I
T. M. Jones, 1st Lt.	Commanding Company B
Lafayette Peck, 2nd Lt.	Commanding Company K
H. M. Lazelle, 2nd Lt.	Company I

March 9th, 1861. Colonel Reeve told me this evening that he had asked Mr. Anson Mills, who left by coach today for Washington, to see the Secretary of War and get him verbal or written authority to

take our companies and government property into New Mexico. He does not want to obey General Twiggs' order if he can help it. It looks to me as though the Colonel has been left holding the bag by the War Department. If he surrenders the post we are out of action, if he does not, he has disobeyed the orders of the Department Commander.

ENROUTE TO SAN ANTONIO, *April 16, 1861*. Colonel Reeve decided that if no new orders were received prior to March 31st, that the surrender order of General Twiggs should be executed on that date. No countermanding orders were received so Fort Bliss was surrendered on March 31st, and we are now marching to San Antonio.

By the terms of the surrender agreement we are to be allowed to march to the coast, and there take transportation North. Major Rhett and Lieutenant Jackson, both from South Carolina, resigned from the service April 1st. Otherwise everyone is unhappy with our situation.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, *May 9th, 1861*. Three more companies of the 8th Infantry joined us on the march, including Company E from Fort Davis. Dr. Haden of Mississippi submitted his resignation on April 25th. Lieutenant Peck of Tennessee plans to do likewise. Of the old Fort Bliss garrison, only Colonel Reeve and Lieutenant Frank and Lazelle will remain with the command.

It is doubtful that we will ever see the coast, as today we were met at San Lucas Spring near San Antonio by Brigadier-General Earl Van Doren of Texas, and forced to surrender unconditionally. The word is that we will not be paroled but will be held as hostages in confinement. As if this were not enough, we also learned today that General Twiggs was dismissed from the service on March 1st, thirty days before we surrendered Fort Bliss to the State of Texas.

EL PASO, TEXAS, *March 1st, 1868*. We were finally released from confinement in February of 1863, and my enlistment having ended, I returned to El Paso to live. Too old for any more wars.

Fort Bliss was unoccupied until July 1861, when Lieutenant-Colonel Baylor and the Texas Rifles arrived to claim it for the State of Texas. Thereafter the post was used as an assembly area by Confederate troops in preparation for their invasion of New Mexico. General Sibley used the post as his headquarters before the invasion, and again in May of 1862 following his withdrawal from New Mexico.

In the fall of 1865, two companies of the 5th Infantry, which had remained in New Mexico throughout the war years, reoccupied the

post. It was rebuilt and remained in operation until this morning. Now it has been abandoned to the muddy waters of the Rio Grande, the corral and some of the buildings have already been washed away. The troops moved this morning to a new post called Camp Concordia, on higher ground about one mile to the northeast of Old Fort Bliss.

Of the former Fort Bliss officers who resigned in 1861 to join the Confederate Army, Longstreet and Holmes became lieutenant-generals, Pickett and Walker were major-generals, McIntosh and Cooke, brigadiers. Alexander, Reeve, Elliott, Pitcher, and Sprague, all became regimental commanders in the Union Army, and with the exception of Sprague were brevetted to brigadier-general in 1865. Elliott retired as a brevet major-general. My old company commander, George Pickett, led the Confederate charge at Gettysburg.

EL PASO IN 1911

by H. D. SLATER

(Annotated by EUGENE O. PORTER)

[EDITOR'S NOTE: In 1911 the El Paso Chamber of Commerce published an 80-page report under the title of *Prosperity and Opportunities in El Paso and El Paso's Territory for the Investor - Manufacturer - Jobber - Miner - Farmer - Home-Seeker*. The report was filled with short articles by prominent men, such as this one which was written by the editor of the *El Paso Herald*. To name only a few of the other authors and their articles, James J. McNary, Vice-President of the First National Bank, wrote "Finances in El Paso"; Felix Martinez of the El Paso Valley Water Users' Association wrote "Irrigation in the Rio Grande Valley"; A. W. Reeves, Traffic Manager, El Paso Chamber of Commerce, wrote "Railways of El Paso"; and Dr. Charles T. Race of the El Paso Health Department wrote "Climate and Health in El Paso." In addition to the articles the report contains a large number of photographs of prominent men and of landmark buildings. It is invaluable as source material for local history.

In annotating this article an attempt has been made to give comparable figures as of April 1, 1966. Thus the article with the footnotes pictures the progress and growth of El Paso during the past fifty-five years.]

TAKE A MAP of the United States; with a compass describe a circle from El Paso to Yuma, Arizona, and from El Paso to San Antonio, Texas, approximately 600 miles in radius; within this circle of more than 1,000,000 square miles in area, there is no other city so large as El Paso, or so important commercially.

East of El Paso is the empire of Texas, producing a fourth of the world's cotton; west lies a rich mineral district, producing one-fourth of the world's copper supply; north is New Mexico, with more coal than any other commonwealth in the Union; south is Mexico, with 16,000,000 people,¹ producing more silver than any other country in the world and with almost unlimited timber; and at El Paso's gate is the Río Grande Valley, 200 miles in length of the richest agricultural soil, where the United States Government is investing \$10,000,000 in the most extensive water storage and irrigation project in the world.² So El Paso may truly claim, and ever hold, title as the center and metropolis of the great Southwest.

El Paso is essentially a city of homes, and of some 11,000 domiciles there are probably not 50 wooden houses. The predominating houses are built of kiln brick, stone or cement, the remainder of sun-baked brick³ or plaster; wooden houses are practically unknown, and are prohibited throughout the city proper. The apartment house idea has not yet taken hold to a great extent, and the typical dwelling is the neat, well-built family home of five to eight rooms, costing from

\$2,000 to \$10,000 and having plenty of space around and every modern convenience.

The residence streets are broad, allowing ample parking, and distance across the streets between house walls averages over 100 feet. Many of the residence streets are paved with asphalt or other permanent pavement, and those that are not surfaced with rock are mostly graded and graveled. The residence sections are well provided with electric car lines, and some of the most desirable tracts are miles from the business center. The general aspect of the residence sections is impressive for solidity, variety and beauty. El Paso has hundreds of homes costing upwards of \$10,000 each, a dozen or more worth around \$20,000 each, and several of an investment of \$40,000 to \$50,000 each.

The first question usually asked by intending homemakers is: What about your schools? El Paso's public schools are the best equipped in the state; salaries paid to teachers are the highest in the United States with exceptions, such as San Francisco and certain New England communities. With some \$700,000 worth of school property and equipment, a high school and 10 ward schools,⁴ El Paso spends \$200,000 a year to keep the system up to best standards.⁵ El Paso was the first city in the South, and one of the first in the West, to establish free public kindergartens as part of its school system. The manual training courses in El Paso's public schools are equal to those of any city thrice its size, and are essentially practical, the work among children of Spanish descent and among negroes (of whom El Paso has but a small colony) being notable for its application to useful employment. The grade schools follow modern methods and the teaching force is constantly engaged in efforts at self-improvement and no city is more regardful of the health and welfare of its pupils. The courses in the high school grades lead to admission without examination to the principal colleges and universities, including Chicago and Leland Stanford and the state university at Austin. El Paso is well supplied with private and business schools. The El Paso School for Girls⁶ is equal in standard, and in thoroughness of methods, and of courses offered, to the best schools of the north; the El Paso Military Institute⁷ has a magnificent equipment in buildings and lands and is carrying on good work for the boys and young men of two republics; and the Roman Catholics maintain a number of excellent parochial schools,⁸ especially for girls and very young boys. There are numerous competent teachers of instrumental and vocal music, elocution and art. In agricultural and mechanical branches, El Pasoans have the benefit of the nearby New Mexico College of

Agriculture and Mechanic Arts,⁹ one of the best technical schools in the West.

El Paso church property is estimated at \$1,000,000, and there are nearly thirty churches and chapels representing a dozen different denominations.¹⁰ Each denomination has one or two churches of striking architectural type, costly and modernly equipped, while the chapels are in many cases commodious and valuable properties.

Twenty-five secret and benevolent societies are represented in El Paso by nearly fifty lodges, in addition to which there are 35 societies and clubs of various sorts. Several of the social clubs have buildings of their own costing \$30,000 to \$125,000 each. There are numerous business organizations, headed by the Chamber of Commerce with about 500 members¹¹ and a fine building. Sports and prize stock occupy the attention of several clubs, including the Country Club, and gun, kennel, poultry, driving and automobile clubs. There are religious clubs, state clubs, college alumni associations and professional societies. The Y.M.C.A. has a magnificent building costing \$125,000, serving 800 members; and the Y.W.C.A. has not only commodious and well equipped downtown club rooms and cafe but also a fine boarding home for working girls. There are thirty labor organizations representing the majority of workers in the various trades.

El Paso has a public library of 10,000 titles¹² and numerous private and professional libraries of great value. There are two principal theatres, several vaudeville and stock houses, and numerous moving picture establishments. El Paso has 12 parks¹³ well distributed, and is planning a much more extensive system; a 40 acre amusement park is owned by the city, and the annual park budget is over \$25,000, showing municipal appreciation of the necessity and benefit for the people in outdoor breathing places. The city has a larger proportion of its domiciles connected with public free sanitary sewer system than any other city of its size in the South or West. The health department of the city and county governments is thoroughly organized and efficient. Diseases of filth and infection among adults are rare, though El Paso has a well equipped county hospital and eight private hospitals, three of which represent values of \$500,000 in land and buildings.

El Paso is one of the best governed cities in the country, and is also one of the first eight or ten in the United States to adopt the commission form of government.¹⁴ The city is remarkably free from crime, disorder and lawlessness. There is no public gambling, vice is kept in suppression, and saloons are closed at midnight and on Sundays. Public sentiment is alert, and open lawlessness is not tol-

erated. Ordinances for the public peace and safety are efficiently enforced.

El Paso has every utility of modern city life: 35 miles of electric car lines with universal transfers; over 800 arc lamps for public street lighting;¹⁵ 6,000 telephones¹⁶ in use; 425,000 square yards covering 22 miles of first class paved streets¹⁷ other than gravel or ordinary macadam; thorough postal system with several substations and numerous carrier trips; long distance telephones to everywhere, and two telegraph companies, and gas for fuel and light as well as electric. Retail and wholesale stores in every line supply the needs of the people at not high prices as El Paso gets the benefit of very favorable railroad rates by reason of her strategic position. The aspect of the business streets, lined with big modern buildings and brilliant store window display, is metropolitan. El Paso has 40 hotels and large rooming houses, and can take care of thousands of transients at one time; excellent restaurants are found in almost every block in the business district, the city being notable for the many places to dine well and cheaply.

El Paso has a charity organization of nearly 200 members, as efficient as any in the United States, and is one of the few cities with a thoroughly equipped and expertly directed service for reducing mortality and instructing mothers in right living. The Woman's Charity association's School for Mothers, receiving financial support from the city and county, maintains throughout the year a school for mothers, a system of district visiting and nursing, a baby clinic, a milk depot, ice depot, children's clubs, a county dispensary, permanent exhibit of aids to right living and rearing healthy children, sewing classes, and a relief department conducted on modern lines. Illustrating the extent of this work, the association's work shows an average, per month, of 216 visits to homes and 400 children's cases treated. Other organizations maintain a model sanatorium for sick babies at Cloudcroft,¹⁸ and a day nursery in El Paso.

To escape the more extreme heat of summer, El Paso has in the resort of Cloudcroft, 8,650 feet above the sea, amid forests of balsam, spruce, and pine, a priceless boon; here hundreds have summer homes, and the trip of a few hours is delightful at the week end; the temperature at Cloudcroft is about 30 degrees below that at El Paso, and in a few hours one may pass from summer heat at 90 to 95 degrees to cool days and cold nights in the middle of summer — there was snow at Cloudcroft in May, 1910, and in July, 1909, and open fires are comforting there throughout the summer.

El Paso has never had a boom, has never taken a backward step,

and as a place of residence, or investment, or as a place affording pleasurable interest, El Paso offers advantages as wide as the 1,200 mile circle within which it stands supreme, and as numerous as the grains in a handful of the sand from the ancient "desert" which its people are now banishing forever with the plow.

REFERENCES

1. The Mexican federal census of 1910 showed a population of a few hundred under 16 million.
2. This is Elephant Butte Dam. It was completed in 1916 and the water immediately began to back up in the reservoir which had a capacity of 2,296,900 acre feet. The dam alone cost five million dollars. Diversion dams, hundreds of miles of canals and ditches, the construction of a secondary dam at Caballo and a hydroelectric power project brought the total cost to \$26,641,000.

3. That is, *adobe*.

4. The one high school was always referred to as "The High School." It was located in the 400 block on the corner of Arizona and Kansas streets. With the construction of El Paso High School in 1915 the building was converted into a ward school and, in 1917, given the name of Morehead. It was recently torn down to make room for the proposed Y.W.C.A. —Information furnished by Mr. Chris P. Fox.

The 10 ward schools in 1911 were: Alamo, Aoy, Beall, Franklin, Highland Park (not the same as today), Lamar, Mesa, San Jacinto, Sunset and Vilas. Today the El Paso public school system consists of 9 high schools, 4 intermediate schools, one special student school, 5 eighth grade schools and 42 elementary, for a total of 61 schools. —Information furnished by Mrs. Mary Wilson of the office of Mr. Hibbert Polk, Assistant Superintendent of Schools.

A list of public schools only would not give an accurate picture of El Paso's growth in the past fifty-five years. Today there are 5 Roman Catholic high schools (2 for boys and 3 for girls) and twenty elementary schools. —Information furnished by Mrs. Christy Maraist, Secretary in the Diocesan Office of Education.

In addition, Ysleta, an independent school district but wholly within the limits of the city of El Paso, operates 4 high schools and 19 elementary and intermediate schools. —Information furnished by Miss Mary Van Ness, Administrative Secretary to Mr. J. M. Hanks, Superintendent of the Ysleta district.

There are also two Episcopal and one Seven Day Adventist schools as well as the Radford School for Girls.

Thus a count shows that as of April 1, 1966, there are 114 schools in El Paso.

5. The fiscal budget for 1965-66 for the El Paso Public School System is \$25,174,789; and for Ysleta, \$7,333,156. No figures are available for the Roman Catholic school budget and for the other parochial schools mentioned above.
6. This is the present Radford School for Girls, founded in 1910. For the history of Radford see Phyllis A. Mainz, "Crinoline, Curriculum and Cannons — The Story of Radford School for Girls," *PASSWORD*, X, No. 3 (Fall, 1965), 95-103.
7. The El Paso Military Institute was organized in 1907 by Thomas A. Davis of Tennessee. Local businessmen subscribed to the stock of the school, which attained an enrollment of approximately 150. —Information furnished by Mr. Karl P. Goodman who was a student at the Institute as was his cousin, Mr. I. B. Goodman.

The military institute is important for its relationship to Texas Western College. On April 16, 1913, the thirty-third state legislature passed an act that created the State School of Mines and Metallurgy, now TWC. Section 1 of the act stated that a school of mines would be located in El Paso, "provided citizens of the City of El Paso shall make and execute unto the State of Texas a deed to the tract of land . . . now comprised in the reservation of the El Paso Military Institute, adjacent to Fort Bliss Military Reservation, together with the buildings and improvements thereon situated."

The asking price for the institute was \$50,000. The Chamber of Commerce guaranteed the amount in annual payments of \$5,000 each and the sale was consummated. The Board of Regents, meeting on April 28, 1914, formally established the Texas State School of Mines and Metallurgy and two days later, on April 30, transfer of the warranty deed of the El Paso Military Institute buildings and lands was effected. —Francis L. Fugate, *Frontier College: Texas Western at El Paso — The First Fifty Years* (El Paso :Texas Western Press, 1964), 8.

8. See above, footnote 4, for the number of Roman Catholic schools today.
9. The New Mexico Agricultural and Mechanic Arts College was founded in 1889 under the Morrill Act of Congress by the 28th legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico. It succeeded Las Cruces College which had been established the previous year. In 1890 the college was moved from a small rented building to its present site. In 1958 its name was changed to "New Mexico State University."
10. Today there are approximately 204 churches in El Paso. The number includes 25 Roman Catholic churches, 7 groups of Jehovah's Witnesses, one Jewish Synagogue and one temple and several groups of the Church of Latter Day Saints, more familiarly known as Mormons.

It is impossible to give an accurate number of denominations. Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Executive Secretary for the El Paso Council of Churches, who furnished this information, believes that there are at least 35 denominations but, broken down into splinter groups, that the number will reach at least 50. For example, there are several independent Lutheran Churches, three segments of Presbyterians and an indeterminate number of independent Pentecostal denominations. One reason the figures are more or less conjectured is that some of the churches refuse to list themselves or to cooperate with the El Paso Council of Churches.

11. The El Paso Chamber of Commerce, founded in 1899, today has a membership of approximately 2,200. —Figure furnished by Mrs. Pat Lindau, Chief, Southwest Information Section, Chamber of Commerce.
12. Today El Paso has seven public libraries—the main and six branches—with a total of volumes of approximately 318,000. —Information furnished by Mrs. Martha Brittck, Secretary of the Library.

In addition, the Texas Western College library has approximately 141,000 volumes.

These two figures do not give a true picture, however, because each of the 114 schools mentioned above (footnote 4) has a library. For instance, El Paso High School has a library of 17,000 volumes and Austin High has approximately 23,000 volumes. El Paso is truly a city of books.

13. Today El Paso has a total of 125 parks which includes medians. Twelve of the parks have recreation centers, such as swimming pools, etc. —Information furnished by Miss Florence Silva of the City Parks Department.
14. Here Mr. Slater is in error. El Paso does not have today nor has she ever had the "commission form of government." El Paso received her present charter in 1907. The most important change from the previous one was the abolition of the ward system of electing aldermen. Under the new charter the four aldermen are elected at large and then assigned to administrative areas, as police, parks, etc. But they are not administrators, as a commission form of government provides, but liaison officers between the mayor and the heads of the four departments. —Information furnished by Jack C. Vowell, Jr., formerly instructor in government at Texas Western College and presently serving as chairman of the mayor's charter commission.
15. Today there are approximately 6,650 street lights. —Figures furnished by Mr. Harry Wilson, New Business Manager, El Paso Electric Company.
16. As of today there are approximately 125,300 telephones in El Paso. —Figures furnished by Mr. Richard Lindsay of the Forecasting and Development Section of the Mountain States Telephone Company.
17. The last official count of the number of miles of "paved" streets was 782.2, made on October 27, 1964. It is estimated that as of April 1, 1966, there will be approximately 850 miles of paved streets. —Figures furnished by the City Engineering Office.
18. For the history of the baby sanitorium see Estelle Goodman Levy, "The Cloudford Baby Sanitorium," *PASSWORD*, VIII, No. 4 (Fall, 1962), 136-148.

The Constitution of the El Paso Historical Society

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Colonel H. Crampton Jones, the Society's new president, suggested that the Constitution be published in *PASSWORD* in order to give it a greater degree of availability. The Editorial Board thought the idea an excellent one.

Thanks should go to Mrs. Peter de Wetter for searching the Society's minutes for the past twelve years and compiling the amendments.]

ARTICLE I - NAME

Section 1 - This organization shall be known as the El Paso Historical Society, referred to in other articles hereof as the Society.

ARTICLE II - PURPOSE

Section 1 - The purposes of the Society shall be to study in all of its aspects 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 this 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, and to develop public consciousness of the rich heritage of our historical background.

ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

Section 1 - Membership in the Society shall be open to all interested persons and shall be established upon application to the Treasurer and the payment of dues for the class of membership applied for.

Section 2 - Active memberships shall be of two classes:

- (a) Life memberships, under which payment of \$100.00 shall constitute full payment of dues for the lifetime of the member.
- (b) Annual memberships, under which dues shall be \$3.00 per year; provided, that for a husband and wife dues shall be \$5.00 per year.

Section 3 - Honorary memberships may be conferred on persons who have rendered distinguished service to the Society or in furtherance of its interests upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the Board.

Section 4 - Only members who have paid dues for the current year shall be considered in good standing.

Section 5 - Members shall have no financial obligation to the Society, by assessment or otherwise, beyond payment of dues, unless voluntarily assumed.

ARTICLE IV - MANAGEMENT

Section 1 - The affairs of the Society shall be managed, subject to the provisions of this Constitution (and of any by-laws that may be established hereunder) and subject to any directive action duly taken at meetings of the membership, by a Board of Directors (referred to in other articles hereof as the Board), to be constituted as provided in Section 2 of this Article, and, subject to the direction of the Board, by the officers provided for in Section 5 of this Article.

Section 2 - The Board shall consist of 32 directors whose selection and terms of office shall be in accordance with the following provisions: All of the officers provided for in

Section 5 of this article shall be members of the Board, and the President shall be Chairman of the Board; the Women's Department of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce and the Junior Chamber of Commerce of El Paso, as sponsors of the Society, shall, each of them, have the privilege of naming one director, and the two directors thus selected shall serve a term of one year; twenty-one directors shall be elected by the membership (in the manner provided in Article VI), and the directors thus elected shall serve a term of three years, seven directors to be elected each year; provided, that at the first election twenty-one directors shall be elected, seven of whom shall serve for a term of one year, seven for a term of two years, and seven for a term of three years, and that the division of said directors between said terms shall be determined by lot.

Section 3 — It shall be the duty of the Board:

- (a) to formulate and submit for the approval of the membership projects appropriate to the objectives of the Society,
- (b) to provide for the safekeeping of the Society's funds and other property,
- (c) to prepare a budget of receipts and expenditures,
- (d) to approve all disbursements, either specifically or by appropriation for authorized purposes,
- (e) to prescribe regulations for the conduct of the Society's business,
- (f) to report in writing at each regular meeting concerning the status of the Society's affairs.

Section 4 — The Board shall meet at such times as it may determine or upon call of the Chairman. At any meeting twelve members shall constitute a quorum. The Recording Secretary shall, as Secretary of the Board, keep minutes of all meetings of the Board.

Section 5 — The officers of the Society shall be: a President, a First Vice-President, a Second Vice-President, a Third Vice-President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, a Curator, and a Historian. They shall be elected by the membership (in the manner provided in Article VI) and each shall serve for a term of one year.

Section 6 — The President shall be the chief executive officer of the Society, under the direction of the Board; he shall be the presiding officer at all meetings of the membership and of the Board.

Section 7 — The Vice-Presidents shall, as assistants to the President, perform such duties as may be assigned them by the President or by the Board: in the absence of the President, one of them, taken in order of their numerical designation, shall be President pro tempore.

Section 8 — The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the membership and of the Board, shall be custodian of the Constitution and by-laws and of all papers and records pertaining to the business of the Society not specifically assigned to the custody of other officers, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board.

Section 9 — The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct correspondence for the Society in accordance with instructions of the President and the Board.

Section 10 — The Treasurer shall, subject to regulations to be prescribed by the Board, maintain the membership rolls of the Society, receive all dues and give receipts therefor, receive and keep in custody all monies and securities belonging to the Society, make disbursements as authorized by the Board, provided that all disbursements shall be upon

approved vouchers, keep books of account and prepare financial statements; provided, that a written financial report shall be submitted at each regular meeting.

Section 11 — The Curator shall be custodian of all historical materials coming into the possession of the Society, shall arrange for their care and preservation and, under direction of the Board, shall make them available to the public by exhibition or otherwise.

Section 12 — The Historian shall gather and preserve such material of whatsoever kind as will record and reflect the activities and accomplishments of the Society and constitute source data from which at any future time a history of the Society may be authentically be compiled.

Section 13 — The Board may create standing or select committees, provide for their appointment and prescribe their duties.

Section 14 — All officers and directors shall be at all times active members in good standing.

ARTICLE V — MEETINGS

Section 1 — Regular meetings of the membership of the Society shall be held in the months of July, October, January and April, the date, hour and place of meeting to be determined by the Board. Notices of each meeting shall be mailed by the Corresponding Secretary to all members at least 10 days, and not more than 20 days, in advance thereof.

Section 2 — Special meetings may be called by the Board upon notification in the same manner as for regular meetings.

Section 3 — At any meeting, twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum.

Section 4 — At all meetings, business shall be conducted under Robert's Rules of Order, Revised.

ARTICLE VI — ELECTIONS

Section 1 — Election of officers and directors shall take place at the regular meeting of the membership of the Society in the month of July in each year, and the terms of office of all officers and directors shall begin on August 1st following.

Section 2 — Terms of office shall be those set out in Article IV, provided that every term of office shall be construed as continuing until a successor has been elected and has assumed the duties thereof.

Section 3 — Only active members in good standing shall be entitled to vote, and there shall be no voting by proxy.

Section 4 — The seven directors (not officers) whose terms will expire at the close of the current year shall constitute a nominating committee with respect to the election of officers and directors for the ensuing year. The list of members recommended by the nominating committee shall be submitted to the Corresponding Secretary in time to be mailed to members along with the notices of the July meeting, and such members shall be placed in nomination at the election. But this procedure shall not in any wise be construed as preventing or discouraging other nominations.

Section 5 — Voting shall be by single ballot for all positions. The ballots shall be gathered, and the votes shall be counted, by tellers, to be appointed by the presiding officer for that purpose.

Section 6 — With respect to officers' positions, the member receiving the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected and with respect to directors' positions, the seven

members receiving the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Section 7 - (a) In the event of a vacancy in the office of President, the First Vice-President shall succeed thereto for the unexpired term.

(b) In the event of a vacancy in any other office or on the Board, appointment of a member to serve for the unexpired term shall be made by the President, subject to the approval of the Board.

(c) In the event of continued absence of the incumbent without good cause or of refusal to serve, the Board may declare a vacancy in any office or position on the Board.

ARTICLE VII - BY-LAWS

Section 1 - By-laws establishing procedures not inconsistent with this Constitution may be adopted by majority vote at any regular or special meeting, and may in like manner be amended.

ARTICLE VIII - AMENDMENTS

Section 1 - This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the active members in good standing present and voting at any regular meeting; provided, that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted at the previous meeting and that copies thereof shall have been mailed to the members along with the notices of the meeting at which said proposed amendment is to be considered.

Amendments to the Constitution

ART. I, SEC. 1. This organization shall be known as the El Paso County Historical Society, Inc., referred to in other articles as the Society.

ART. III, SEC. 2. Active memberships shall be of three classes: (a) Life memberships, under which payment of \$100 shall constitute full payment of dues for the lifetime of the member. (b) Annual memberships for individuals and for husbands and wives, under which dues shall be \$5.00 per year, or such other amount as may be provided hereafter in the By-Laws of the Society. (c) Annual memberships for institutions of an educational or philanthropic nature, under which dues shall be \$5.00 per year, or such other amount as may be provided hereafter in the By-Laws of the Society.

ART. IV, SEC. 1. The affairs of the Society shall be managed subject to the provisions of this Constitution (and of any By-Laws established hereunder) by a Board of Directors (referred to in other articles hereof as the Board), to be constituted as provided in Sec. 2 of this Article.

ART. IV, SEC. 2. The Board shall consist of 31 directors, whose selection and terms of office shall be in accordance with the following provisions: All officers of the Society shall be members of the Board and the President shall be Chairman of the Board; twenty-one directors shall be elected by the membership as prescribed in Article VI, and the directors thus elected shall serve for a term of three years, seven directors to be elected each year; the immediate past President shall serve as a director.

ART. V, SEC. 1. Regular meetings of the Society shall be held quarterly at a time and place to be determined by procedures established by the Board. Notices of each meeting

shall be mailed by the Corresponding Secretary at least ten days in advance thereof. The fall meeting of the Society shall constitute the Annual Business Meeting of the Corporation.

ART. VI, SEC. 1 (a). Regarding the election of officers at the annual meeting in the fall, the said officers will take office on January 1st following.

ART. VI, SEC. 1 (b). In its management of the affairs of the Society, the Board shall, from time to time, call upon the trustees of the organization for such guidance and assistance as the Board may wish to request. A maximum of twenty-five such trustees, appointed for life or for a shorter term at the Board's discretion, shall be chosen from persons whose position in the community warrant designation as special advisors to the Board, in recording and preserving the history of the El Paso area.

ART. VI, SEC. 4. The list of members recommended by the nominating committee shall be submitted to the Corresponding Secretary in time to be mailed along with notices of the Annual Business Meeting, and such members shall be placed in nomination at the election.

ART. VII, SEC. 1. By-Laws establishing procedures not inconsistent with this Constitution may be proposed by the Board and may be adopted by a majority vote at any regular meeting or special meeting and may in like manner be amended.



FIESTAS MEXICANAS: Menus and Recipes

by Eleanor Ringland and Lucy Ringland Winston

(San Antonio, Texas: The Naylor Company, 1965. \$2.95.)

This charming little book is altogether unique in its presentation of authentic Mexican recipes for the cook uninitiated in south-of-the-border cookery. It is the belief of the authors that a long index of unfamiliar dishes, such as *moles*, *chalupas*, and *verduras* presents a language barrier that is discouraging; further, that one unfamiliar with Mexican foods and customs might not select the proper combinations of these for a really typical meal. With this in mind, then, they have presented ten complete party menus, with selections of dishes that are consistent and appropriate and which *in toto* produce a variety of foods that is typically Mexican.

Any worthwhile achievement must have a beginning and the natural beginning for Mexican cookery is with the essentials; namely, *masa*, *torillas*, *chile*, and the various necessary seasonings. Accordingly, the first pages of the book are given over to simple, step-by-step directions for the preparation of these basic Mexican items, with chatty explanations of what they are, and why. With the basics firmly in mind, the cook may now proceed with the party fare.

It is explained that menu-making in Mexico is somewhat different from the Anglo-American way. In Mexico the salads are simple and unvaried and the deserts, if any, are understated, to say the least. It is not the Mexican way to present many varieties of food; at party time, one simply cooks larger quantities of three or four favorites.

Party menus include such affairs as the *chile con carne* supper, *tamale* supper, *enchilada* supper, a Tex-Mex cocktail party, the *Piñata* party, *Merienda* and two chicken dinners. Each chapter lists the party fare in both English and Spanish, followed by the recipes therefor. The recipes are simple, deftly and expertly explained, but the cook is warned to proceed slowly and unhurried, for the mouth-watering results require time. Included are such delicacies as Mexican pralines (*dulce de piloncillo*), hen casserole (*chalupas de gallina*), various stews (*sopas*), barbecued kid, and a variety of candies, cookies, and *postres* (desserts), many of which were not familiar to this reviewer.

The delightful and whimsical little line drawings by Lucy Ringland Winston which are scattered throughout lend a definite enchantment to the book. The format is altogether charming, the style breezy and con-

versational. It can be highly recommended to admirers of any *cuisine*, but most particularly to border dwellers, whose love of the "better things of life" is legendary.

—MARY ELLEN B. PORTER

El Paso, Texas

OUTLAW: BILL MITCHELL ALIAS BALDY RUSSELL

by C. L. Sonnichsen

(Denver: Sage Books. \$4.75.)

A small coffee pot tied on the rear of a saddle, a drawn-out trial over indebtedness, a succession of wilderness hideouts, the execution of an innocent man, a handsome sorrel horse, an unscrupulous sheriff, angry mobs, a code of blood revenge — surely these are the very elements of romance. They are the elements of fact, too — some of the important elements in the drama of Bill Mitchell, fugitive from justice for forty-seven of his seventy-eight years.

Dr. C. L. Sonnichsen has patiently gathered these elements and skillfully assembled them in *Outlaw: Bill Mitchell alias Baldy Russell* — thereby adding another impressive work to his already-impressive list of "grass-roots" histories.

Perhaps the most effective aspect of Dr. Sonnichsen's new book is the arrangement of his material. Though he adheres scrupulously to the facts, he nevertheless tells Bill Mitchell's story with a maximum of dramatic effectiveness.

Beginning with the arrest of the fugitive in 1907 near Oscura, New Mexico, on a charge of murder committed thirty-three years previously, Dr. Sonnichsen then unfolds the story that led to this arrest: the development, in the 1870's, of a long dispute over indebtedness between two respectable families of Hood County, Texas — the Mitchells and the Truitts; the eruption of this dispute one Saturday afternoon (March 28, 1874), to be exact) into the killing of two Truitt sons by Bill Mitchell and a friend; the escape of Mitchell; the trial and public execution of Bill's father, Nelson (Cooney) Mitchell, who, though present in the background, was probably not even armed on that crucial Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Sonnichsen draws a particularly appealing portrait of Cooney Mitchell and a very vivid one of James Truitt, who was wounded in that bloody eruption, and whose testimony undoubtedly influenced Cooney's conviction.

At this point Dr. Sonnichsen traces, in parallel chapters, the activities

of Bill, the fugitive, and James Truitt, self-righteous upholder of the law. First, we go with Bill into "a parched universe of rock and brush" a few miles north of Del Rio, where he met and later married Mary Jane, the daughter of a hardy pioneer family of that area, and from where he later went to "the rowdy Pecos Valley trail town called Seven Rivers" in New Mexico. Next, we follow the "busy and fruitful" life of James Truitt, who "grew in stature as a circuit-riding Methodist minister," married a "clever and talented woman," and later gave up the ministry to become "owner and publisher of the Timpson Texas Times."

In a passage that is excellently paced, Dr. Sonnichsen next takes us on Bill Mitchell's revenge odyssey: his journey to Timpson (during which he attracted considerable attention because of his distinctive coffee pot, his wide-brimmed hat, his handsome sorrel horse) and the fulfillment of his quest — the murder of James Truitt.

The final chapters treat of the unscrupulous methods practiced by Sheriff A. J. Spradley, who pursued Bill for several months, of Bill's family life and restless wandering in the rugged *Jornada del Muerto* country, of his eventual arrest in 1909, of his trial and imprisonment at the Huntsville penitentiary, of his escape, reunion with his faithful Mary Jane, and his death in 1928.

In *Outlaw*, Dr. Sonnichsen has obeyed the first law of sound scholarship: he has conveyed the facts. And he has once again demonstrated his own personal corollary law: that these facts can be presented in a manner at once interesting and absorbing. In *Outlaw*, Dr. Sonnichsen does not romance, but he does vivify a man and a time and a code of conduct which in his capable hands become "as near as yesterday."

Texas Western College

— LILLIAN COLLINGWOOD

EL PASO MERCHANT AND CIVIC LEADER

from the 1880's through the Mexican Revolution

by Samuel J. Freudenthal (Annotations by Floyd S. Fierman)

(El Paso: Southwestern Studies, Vol. III, No. 3, 1965, Texas Western Press. \$1.)

Anyone interested in local history will find Samuel Freudenthal's narrative of his thirty-five years in El Paso interesting and enlightening. In this series of short essays he relates varied details of El Paso's boom years. He ranges from the business world and political affairs of the city through its gambling dens and saloons to its diverse social life. During the period he lived in El Paso, Presidents Harrison, McKinley, and Taft visited the city. Freudenthal notes that Taft's visit of October, 1909, was made more

important by the fact that he met President Porfirio Díaz of Mexico during the visit. Also described are the Shrine and Masonic activities, the McGinty Club, early professional baseball ("our own El Paso Browns"), the Myar Opera House, Pancho Villa, and old "General Stoneman." Sprinkled throughout these delightful discussions are the names of many of El Paso's other early pioneers.

Dr. Fierman's explanatory footnotes and appendix add immeasurably to the book's worth. Although a few of the footnotes might have been shortened or omitted, the majority are of great assistance to the reader in expanding Mr. Freudenthal's sometimes sketchy narrative. Further, the appendix, containing statements by other El Paso pioneers and statistical information about the city during the period about which Mr. Freudenthal was writing, gives these memoirs additional meaning.

This slim volume contains all the ingredients of pleasure for readers of local history, whether their interest is enjoyment or scholarship. It is a credit to both authors.

— KENNETH A. GOLDBLATT

El Paso, Texas

THE GOVERNORS OF MEXICO

by Marvin Alisky

(El Paso: Southwestern Studies, No. 12, 1965, Texas Western College Press, \$1.)

This study is a successful attempt to show how Mexico's changing economy has affected her government. As late as 1949 historian Frank Tannenbaum could safely write: "The Government of Mexico is the President . . . the President must make sure that . . . all of the governors are his friends, that the government is staffed by trusted political allies."

Today this proposition still holds true — in theory. In practice, however, changing conditions have forced the President to delegate increasing authority to the governors of the twenty-nine states "in order that local problems may be solved in accord with local aspirations and needs." This delegation of executive authority has been brought about by the upsurge of industrialization which is making Mexico more urban and Mexican society more complex. As the author points out: "The 1960's are not the 1930's, or even the 1940's." And as historian Howard F. Cline notes, "from 1940 to 1960 Mexico successfully retreated from colonialism (the extractive industries), shifting its economic dependence from mining to manufacturing."

Even the type of governors has changed — from military men in the 1920's and 1930's to civilians in the 1950's and 1960's; or, as the author

aptly phrases it, "from old-fashioned autocrats to expeditors within the framework of the public-administration norms demanded by the complexities of modern life."

The author of this excellent "Southwestern Study" has made a real contribution to a better understanding of our neighbor to the south. This is as it should be, however, because Dr. Alisky is one of America's outstanding scholars in the field of Latin American studies. He served as a correspondent for NBC and the *Christian Science Monitor* in most of the Latin American countries; he founded the School of Journalism of the University of Nicaragua; and at present he is Director of the Center for Latin American studies at Arizona State University.

Texas Western College

— EUGENE O. PORTER

[EDITOR'S NOTE: It is the policy of *PASSWORD* to publish reviews of those books that treat only of the Society's area of interest — West Texas, Southern New Mexico and Arizona and Northern Mexico. The publisher of the book mentioned herein has sent us in the past several excellent works dealing with our area of interest. For that reason we thought it only proper that some notice be given of this purely literary volume. The following notice was written by Mrs. Lillian Collingwood.]

JELLY WAS THE WORD. *By Donald L. Weismann*

(Austin, the Pemberton Press. \$5.00.)

Perhaps the word "jelly" doesn't suggest to most of us anything very substantial, but as Donald L. Weismann, University Professor in the Arts at The University of Texas, presents it in a fast-paced, high-pitched, way-out poem, "jelly" is The Most. "Jelly" is the "word." It is the "fated everlasting force that winds and binds absolute and relative in wordless space and time."

Jelly Was The Word assaults our ears with the jarring rhythms of modern life — the contradictions, the inconsistencies, the appalling distances between human aspirations and human accomplishments, the wrenches, conflicts, schisms — and then suddenly, joyfully, magically — and, alas, only momentarily — it unites these opposites in crescendoes of radiant harmony.

How is the harmony produced? Why, with "jelly" of course. And it's only the word that's new. For "jelly" is the oldest truth we know: "jelly" is love; "jelly" is faith; "jelly" is "the simple courage . . . to have the courage of experience."

ERRATUM

Major Richard K. McMaster's article, "Henry Hopkins Sibley — Confederate Commander of Fort Bliss and the Southwest," published in the Winter, 1965, issue (Vol. X, No. 4) of *PASSWORD*, was accompanied by a photograph of "Brig.-Gen. Henry H. Sibley." The picture was furnished by the West Point Archives. Major McMaster has now learned that the



photograph was not that of Brig. Gen. Henry Hopkins Sibley, C. S. A., the subject of the article, but of Brig. Gen. Henry Hastings Sibley. The correct picture appears herein.

General Henry Hastings Sibley was a native of Michigan, having been born in 1811 in Detroit. In 1858 he was appointed the first governor of Minnesota. It was as governor that he gained his military experience when, in 1862, he led the state militia against the Sioux. He also commanded expeditions against the Sioux in the Dakota region in 1863 and 1864. He is described as "perhaps the most striking figure among his contemporaries in Minnesota."



EL PASO'S POPULATION GROWTH

In 1900 the City of El Paso had a population of 15,906; in 1910 — 39,279; in 1940 — 96,810; in 1950 — 130,485; and in 1960 — 276,687.

Fifty-five years ago (1911) thirty-two passenger trains, annually transporting one million passengers, arrived and departed daily from El Paso's Union Station.



T. R. IN EL PASO

Theodore Roosevelt visited El Paso on March 15, 1911. In a speech at Cleveland Square he made the following observation: "I know the West, and I have seen the sage brush country, supporting a cow to the thirteen acres, made by irrigation a better farm than the non-irrigated farm of the East, but of all the splended crops produced in the great valley of the Río Grande I like the baby crop the best, for I see it is right not only in quantity but in quality."

BEST IN PASSWORD


The Board of Directors of the Society decided to abolish the cash awards for the three best articles published during the year in *PASSWORD* but to continue the selections. Accordingly, the Selections Committee composed of Jo Wertz, Chairman, and Betty Baird, both of the El Paso Public Library Staff, and Elizabeth Kelly, Acting Librarian, chose the following articles as the best for 1965:

First Place — HELEN ORNDORFF, "Agriculture in the El Paso Valley"
(Winter Issue);

Second Place — EUGENE O. PORTER, "The Spanish Occupation of West Texas and New Mexico" (Spring Issue);

Third Place — PHYLLIS A. MAINZ, "Crinoline, Curriculum, and Cannons: The Story of Radford School for Girls" (Fall Issue).

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 CONTRIBUTORS to this ISSUE
 

I have observed that a Reader seldom peruses a Book with Pleasure 'till he knows whether the Writer of it be a black or a fair Man, of a Mild or choleric Disposition, Married or a Bachelor, with other Particulars of the like nature, that conduce very much to the right understanding of an Author.

— JOSEPH ADDISON, *The Spectator*, (1st issue), February, 1711.

COLONEL H. CRAMPTON JONES, U.S.A. (Ret.), was reared in the army. His father, an officer of the old Sixth Infantry, served with distinction in the Spanish-American War, the Phillipine Insurrection and in World War I. His son followed him to West Point where he was graduated in 1916 and immediately assigned to General Pershing's Punitive Expedition into Mexico.

After serving in France during the First World War young Jones was assigned to Fort Bliss, Texas, where he met and married Harriet Howze, the daughter of General Robert Lee Howze who at the time was organizing the 1st Cavalry Division. This past December Colonel and Mrs. Jones celebrated their wedding anniversary in the Fort Bliss Officers Club where, forty-five years previously, the wedding reception had been held.

Colonel Jones, to name only a few of his assignments, has served as an instructor in mathematics at West Point and in Military Science at Harvard

University, as Artillery officer for the VI Corps during World War II and as commander of a field Artillery group with the XIX Corps at the Normandy landing.

Colonel Jones received the Bronze Star with cluster and "V" and the Legion of Merit from his Government and from the French Government he received the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with two palms.

Colonel and Mrs. Jones reside at 3000 Gold Street, El Paso.

DR. LURLINE COLTHARP was born in Bridgeport, Texas, and brought to El Paso at an early age. She is the daughter of Mrs. Frank A. Hughes and the late Mr. Hughes, prominent El Pasoans. Dr. Coltharp is an Associate



Professor of English at Texas Western College. Her book, *The Tongue of the Tirilones: A Linguistic Study of a Criminal Argot*, was recently published by the University of Alabama Press. It was reviewed in *PASSWORD*, Vol. X, No. 4 (Winter, 1965) by Dr. Haldeen Braddy. In addition to teaching English and linguistic courses at TWC Dr. Coltharp has also conducted seminars in these subjects in El Paso, in New Mexico and in Durango and Culiacán, Mexico.

Dr. Coltharp and her husband, Colonel J. Robert Coltharp, U.S.A. (Ret.), who is an Associate Professor of Engineering at TWC, reside at 4263 Ridgecrest, El Paso. She has two children, Mary Lurline Douglas who is a research mathematician with the Applied Physics Laboratory of Johns Hopkins University, and Captain Robert E. Douglas, a West Point graduate, who is now on duty in Viet Nam.

MRS. LILLIAN COLLINGWOOD, a frequent reviewer for *PASSWORD*, is Ass't. Professor of English at Texas Western College. She received her A.B. from TWC and her A.M. (English) from the University of Michigan.

KENNETH ALLEN GOLDBLATT was born in Ft. Worth, Texas, but moved with his family at an early age to Abilene where he was graduated from the public schools. He was graduated from Texas Western College in 1964 and is at present completing his Master's degree in history at TWC.

MAJOR RICHARD K. MCMASTER is well known as a contributor of articles and book reviews to *PASSWORD* and as the author of *A History of Fort Bliss*. As a graduate of West Point and as a retired military man his chief literary interest has run to the military history of the Southwest.