

# PASSWORD



THE EL PASO COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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VOL. XIV, No. 1

SPRING, 1969



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# P A S S W O R D

Published quarterly by THE EL PASO COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

EUGENE O. PORTER, *Editor*

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EL PASO, TEXAS

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From the year 1838 down to the Civil War, there existed a small but highly significant branch of the Army called the Corps of Topographical Engineers. Its total complement at any one time was thirty-six officers. Though it followed in the shadow of those larger-than-life heroes, the mountain men, no other group of comparable size contributed so much to the explorations and development of the American West. Its task was essentially different from that of the mountain man, and geographical discovery was only one of its functions. The Engineers were concerned with recording all of the western phenomena as accurately as possible, whether main-traveled roads or uncharted Wilderness.

Goetzmann, *Army Explorations in the American West*

*Published quarterly by THE EL PASO COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY*

EUGENE O. PORTER, *Editor*

JACK C. VOWELL, JR., *Associate Editor*

Correspondence in regard to articles for *PASSWORD* should be directed to  
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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by FRED W. BAILEY

It is customary for the incoming president to make a few remarks which are referred to as "The President's Message."

I wish to thank the nominating committee and the general membership for nominating and electing me President of our El Paso County Historical Society. It is a great honor and a privilege to be of service to you, and to our organization. I shall try to follow the very high standards set by our past presidents. The cooperation of all our officers, directors and general membership will be most welcome, and indeed necessary, to attain this goal. Our standards are high, and must remain high.

I want to thank those officers and directors who are retiring this year, and who have assisted the society so magnificently during their term of office.

I want also to thank those new officers, directors, and committee members who have consented to be a part of the working organization of our Society. I am especially pleased that the list of officers and directors contains so many names of those who have served before, and are continuing in office. Their experience, their knowledge, and their interest in our Historical Society will be a great help to me.

We have always been fortunate in having a wonderful group of members, among them officers, directors, historians and others, who have willingly given of their time and efforts in assisting the president to carry out his duties. I shall, and I must, depend on this same continuing cooperation from all of you. This cannot, and should not, be a one man organization. We must all pull together and help each other, when it is possible to do so.

Edward Everett Hale, a famous theologian and a nineteenth century author, said: "I am only one, but I am one. I cannot do everything, but I can do something."

I think that statement can apply to all of us.

I now wish to give a partial review of our Historical Society's past. As we have so many new members it might help them to understand our objective and our purpose. It will be somewhat of a rehash for our other members, but perhaps it will serve to refresh their memories.

Our Historical Society was formulated in late 1953 and organized on March 18, 1954 with forty-two Charter Members. I want to dwell for a few minutes on part of the acceptance speech or message of the first President of this Society, Mr. Paul A. Heisig, Jr., who said: "This is the way it all began. My friend, Mr. Cleo Calleros, local historian of note, appeared before a meeting of the Junior Chamber of Commerce and gave a stirring talk on the benefits of using the wonderful historical background



of the Southwest to first, preserve our heritage by protecting and memorializing our present historical landmarks that are fast disappearing; and second, to mark and bring to life as far as possible, the glories of the past. He pointed out that such a program would have tremendous impact on tourist interest, and he noted what the tourist meant economically to El Paso.

"The women's department of the Chamber of Commerce became interested in the program and invited Mr. Calleros to tell them of his ideas. The women immediately saw the need for such an organization as Mr. Calleros proposed. Mrs. W. W. Schuessler, their group chairman, became the temporary organizing officer. A meeting was called to which the public was invited and Mr. Paul A. Heisig, Jr., was elected the first president. Thus was born The El Paso Historical Society."

Since then there have been ten more presidents of our Historical Society, a total of eleven during the fifteen years of our existence. I wish to give their names so that we shall not forget them:

Mrs. Willard W. Schuessler	Organizational Chairman
Mr. Paul A. Heisig, Jr.	1954-55-56
Mr. Frank Feuille, III	1957
Mr. Jack C. Vowell, Jr.	1958-59
Mr. John B. Neff	1960
Dr. Joseph Leach	1961
Congressman Richard C. White	1962
Mr. Conrey Bryson	1963-64
Mr. H. Gordon Frost	1965
Col. H. Crampton Jones	1966
Mr. Fred J. Morton	1967
Mr. Barry O. Coleman	1968

Practically all of our past presidents have stressed in their Presidential Message to the membership, the great importance of Article II of our Constitution.

I refer you to the 1966 Spring issue of *PASSWORD*, wherein, at the suggestion of Col. H. Crampton Jones, who was then president, the constitution was published in order to give it a greater degree of availability.

Article II of our constitution states: The purpose of the Society shall be to study in all of its aspects, the history of the City and County of El Paso and the surrounding territory; to conduct and to foster research in the history of the area; to acquire and preserve documents, papers and other objects of historical interest and value pertaining to this area; to make such material available for the information of the community; to publish and to encourage the publication of historical writings pertaining to the area, and to develop public consciousness of the rich heritage of our historical background.

At this time I should like to list a few quotes from some of our past Presidents—Mr. John B. Neff: "Did you ever stand on the brink of a cliff and throw a stone over the edge? If you hear no echoing sounds, if you hear nothing at all, then your curiosity is aroused. You are challenged and have to find out why." Dr. Joseph Leach: "If our past is not to become a bucket of ashes buried under the shifting sands, we must reaffirm our determination to meet the challenge implicit in our name." (The recording, preservation and memorializing of the treasures in our past). Mr. H. Gordon Frost, speaking of membership: "Each one, bring one." Mr. Fred Morton, Col. Crampton Jones and others: "We need to acquire a permanent headquarters."

Mr. Barry O. Coleman, our immediate past president, has sparked the movement to raise funds for a headquarters.

May I list a few of the accomplishments of our society?

1955—Our first project, the placing of The Little Old Street Car with a replica of Mandy the Mule in San Jacinto Plaza. The car had been acquired, reconditioned and prepared with the cooperation of Mr. J. B. Binkley, the City of El Paso, the Popular Dry Goods Company and our Society. The mule had been cast by Grubbs Foundry from a mold made by Howard Hoffman and James Goodman, students at Texas Western College, and donated for the occasion by The Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A colorful ceremony marked the event in which the mule and the car were mounted on a flat-bed truck of the Southwestern Transfer Company and escorted by the Sheriff's Posse through the streets of El Paso to the Plaza. Chris Fox was Master of Ceremonies, and in the presence of several descendants of the original owners of the Street Railway Company and the car, as well as several hundred other spectators, Mr. Paul Heisig presented the car and the mule to Mayor Tom Rogers of the City of El Paso.

1956—We participated in the 75th Anniversary of the coming of the first railroad to El Paso (May, 1881). On this occasion the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. presented to the City of El Paso a locomotive, and our Society furnished a bronze plaque to commemorate the event. This locomotive is located in front of the Union depot. This year also saw the first volume of our Society's quarterly, *PASSWORD*.

1957—Our Society joined with the entire Southwest in celebrating the 100th Anniversary of the opening of the "Old Butterfield Trail."

1959—We participated in the celebration of the Tercentenary of the founding of "Paso del Norte," now Ciudad Juárez.



- 1961—This year saw the beginning of the magnificent and wonderful addition to our Society of the "Hall of Honor."
- 1963—The sponsoring and/or the cooperation of our Society with the Texas State Historical Survey Committee, and the El Paso Chamber of Commerce, in the placing of commemorative plaques at many historical sites.
- 1966—The program sponsored by our Society and the Jaycees, to raise funds for the building to house "Little Engine No. 1."
- 1968—Presentation of this building to the University of Texas at El Paso, by the El Paso Jaycees and the El Paso County Historical Society.

This is only a short and partial list of our past activities and accomplishments. But it is an impressive list.

Now let us look to the future. I wish to give you my general over-all working plan for the year 1969. I would like to concentrate our activities on a "Public Awareness" program, consisting of the following:

- I. A main project of acquiring a permanent headquarters.
- II. An awareness of The El Paso County Historical Society.
- III. An awareness of the rich heritage of our historical background.

Referring to the first item, we really need a headquarters, a place we can call our own. A location with an historic landmark would be most desirable, but not a necessity. We need a place primarily for the display of our nice collection of historical documents, relics and other interesting articles so they can be made available for our members and for the community. If we had such a place we could increase our activities in the acquisition of historical documents, and many people would be more interested in contributing them to our Society. This itself would create public "awareness."

Referring to the second and third items, an awareness of our Society and of our historical background may be accomplished as follows:

1. We must increase our membership. The membership committee did a wonderful job last year. However, we must continue to grow. I like the words of Mr. H. Gordon Frost, "Each one, bring one." It will make a very nice slogan.
2. We should become better acquainted with other historical and similar societies in our Southwest area. We should encourage closer relations with our very good neighbors to the south. An Historical Society Liaison Committee has been formed, the purpose of which will be to:  
Establish relations between our Society and other societies in our surrounding area.

Arrange for an exchange of ideas.

Arrange for an exchange of historical research.

Arrange for an exchange of visits and perhaps joining in on a planned and combined travel tour.

This will be a great benefit to all concerned and will tend to create "awareness" outside of our community.

3. We should encourage and solicit from our members, their families and friends the writing of historical events. An Historical Events or Research Committee has been formed for this purpose and articles will be solicited from many people for publication in our local newspapers under the name of our Society as well as that of the writer. This will create "awareness" within our local community. It will also create interest among our members and help interest other people to become members.

This program, combined with our distinguished publication *PASSWORD* and other usual activities should place us in an historical lime-light, tending towards real "public awareness."

4. Sometime during the year we shall plan a travel tour to one of the many historic sites in our wonderful and colorful area.

Committees have been appointed for these programs.

Finally, and I hope that I speak on behalf of our entire membership, I want us to try to increase an awareness of our Society, its purpose and the historical significance of this southwest area. I want us to be heard and become more widely known in our community.

I would like for the members of our Society, individually and collectively, to stand on that brink of a cliff (referred to by John B. Neff) and throw a stone over the edge into a pool of water. Ladies and gentlemen, I want all of us to hear an echoing sound, as that stone travels on its journey. I want us to throw a big stone. I want us to hear a loud and resounding splash. I want all of us to see the wonderful and beautiful concentric ripples going out in all directions. Only then shall we have created an awareness of our Society. Only then shall we be heard, and become more widely known.

Following are the names of the committees and their chairmen for 1969:

Program	Mr. Stephen W. Kent
Permanent Headquarters	Mr. James C. Crook
Ways and Means	Mrs. Robert M. Keller and Mrs. James R. Morgan
Membership	Mr. Martin Merrill



Publicity	Cmdr. M. G. McKinney
Hall of Honor Selection	Cmdr. M. G. McKinney
Hall of Honor Banquet	Mrs. H. Crampton Jones and Mrs. Florence Melby
Historic Street Advisory	Mr. Laurence E. Clair
Historic Travel Tour	Mr. Martin Merrill
History Essay Contest	Mr. Chas. L. Hancock
Historical Society Liaison	Mr. Leon C. Metz
Historical Events-Research	Mrs. Helen Agnew
Refreshments	Mrs. Russell Van Norman and Mrs. Monica Cenicerros Herrera

### Meeting Dates for 1969

#### Board of Directors Meetings—

Tuesday February 11, May 13, August 12, November 11

#### Quarterly Meetings—

Thursday February 20, May 22, August 21, November 20

#### Hall of Honor Banquet—

To be announced

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The Historian is not a judge, still less a hanging judge.

—Don David Knowles

---

El Paso in 1902 had ninety-six saloon in which 600 gamblers made a living.

—Sonnichsen, *Pass of the North*

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President William McKinley visited El Paso on May 6, 1901. He was accompanied by his invalid wife and by members of his cabinet. The most beautiful part of the parade which celebrated his visit consisted of twelve hundred school children carrying flags and marching to the music of the McGinty Band.

—Sonnichsen, *Pass of the North*.

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When President Benjamin Harrison visited El Paso in 1891 he called the city "a gateway of trade and also a gateway of friendship."

—*El Paso Herald*, April 21, 1891.

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FRANK B. COTTON, owner of the Cotton addition, died at his home in Boston (*sic.*), Mass. on May 14, 1907. His one and only visit to El Paso was made in 1881.

—*El Paso Herald*, May 14, 1907.

# PANCHO VILLA'S CAPITULATION: AN INSIDE LOOK

by HALDEEN BRADY

On August 7, 1920, Mr. Gus T. Jones, a special agent in El Paso, sent a report to a clerk, Miss Mary Early, in connection with a Senate Sub-Committee of which Senator A. B. Fall was chairman. This unedited report is herewith printed for the first time and with the consent of the University of New Mexico Library, Albuquerque, custodian of the Albert B. Fall Papers. The collection contains a few items on General Francisco ("Pancho") Villa, this confidential but obviously inflated account of his enigmatic capitulation being one of the most significant.

The most turbulent and dramatic stage of the modern Mexican Revolution that began in 1910 ended in the year 1920. The date is fixed by the surrender of Pancho Villa, the foremost *guerrillero* of that revolution. As this newly-discovered document states, Villa did not consider the transaction to be a surrender. He looked on it as making peace with a new Mexican government acceptable to him as patriot of the peons. The regime then in power must have respected Villa's capability to continue serious resistance, as Adolfo de la Huerta freely accepted all of the rebel leader's stipulations, some of them quite demanding. The report follows:

From: Gus T. Jones, Special Investigator.

To: Senate Sub-Committee investigating Mexican Affairs.

Subject: Recent surrender of Francisco Villa.

The following is a report made by a reliable informant on the conference and conditions in Sabinas in connection with Villa's occupation.

About one month ago General Villa held a conference with General Enriquez of the De Facto Government near the town of Jimenez in the State of Chihuahua for the purpose of submitting his terms of surrender. At this conference, General Villa was deceived by General Enriquez, in that Villa entered the town with only 100 men and staff, as was previously arranged, and General Enriquez contrary to the agreement, surrounded Villa with about 5000 men. Villa withheld any further efforts for conference up until the time he entered Sabinas.

Villa's reasons for surrender are reported as follows: He was hard pressed by General Amaro in the Palomas region; the present government had previously requested that he submit his terms for surrender and unlike the Carranza government, had requested Villa's terms for peace and had not hunted him with orders for his immediate execution in case of capture; he believed in the honesty of the new government.

During the conference, Villa cursed many of the leaders (military) of the present government and of the former Carranza government, calling them grafters and traitors. He stated that he had been a bad man for years, and that this government was the first that had tried in any way to do the right thing. He stated that he had killed his own people long enough, and drew from his pocket-book a folder, which he handed to General Martinez. This



folder contained the number of men he had killed in battle and killed himself, and totaled near 43,000 men. He then stated to Martinez, that if his government desired to make peace, he would accept but if they did not, he would cause the government more trouble. He begged General Martinez believe him and consider his proposals for peace as being sincere and assuring him that if his government did believe him and did not try to deceive him, that it would never need fear more trouble from either he [*sic*], or his men. He further stated that the time had come when Mexico needed men, imbued with the spirit of patriotism, and not selfish interests, and that if they all got together, they would again build their country up and place it where it should be. He further stated that one of his main reasons for making peace was because the days of Mr. President Wilson in Washington were short and that soon the Republican party would be in power and that they would immediately take as a pretext for intervention, Villa and his past deeds, and this he wished to avoid, stating that if the United States wished intervention, they would have to drum up other causes. That he was a Mexican and would stand by his country and did not wish to be the cause of invasion of his country.

Villa selected Sabinas for the following reasons: He decided that General Martinez was the officer he desired to confer with and knew that Martinez was the Chief of Operations in the State of Coahuila. He wished to pick as a place of conference, one in which he could be in a position to dictate terms and if refused, or deceived, he could render the government helpless and still make his escape.

On or about the 23rd of July, while surrounded by troops of General Amaro, he decided to make for Sabinas and carry out his intentions for peace, knowing that if he was beaten by Amaro he would be treated as a bandit and in no position to dictate terms. He therefore broke thru (*sic*) Amaro's lines and by forced marching entered the Esperanzas coal basin about four or five kilometers north of Musquiz, headed south toward Barroteran skirting the towns of Musquiz, Palau, and Esperanza and entered Barroteran. On entry into Barroteran he had 858 men and had accomplished the trip from where he was surrounded by Amaro in 72 hours. During this forced march of 72 hours, he lost many of his horses and his command made the march without water or food. At Barroteran, he divided his forces into three columns as follows: 300 were sent north with orders to cross the Sabinas between the Rosita and Aquita mines and enter Sabinas from the north; 300 were sent south with orders to cross the Sabinas at the San Felipe mines and enter Sabinas from the south; 258 accompanied Villa along the road from Barroteran to Sabinas and entered Sabinas from the west. All these columns arrived in Sabinas at the same time, the column from the south encountering the federal garrison numbering about 35 or 40 men, who either disobeyed orders or mistook the column for another faction. Of the federal garrison, one captain, one lieutenant, and one sergeant were killed and the remaining number made captives. These captives were turned over to General Martinez when he arrived.

Upon the entry into Sabinas of the three columns, Villa immediately captured the operator, had the wires cleared to Mexico City, and notified



De la Huerta that he was at Sabinas and ready for conference. De la Huerta replied immediately that he was issuing orders to all troops in that vicinity to suspend operations against Villa and congratulated him upon his intentions to surrender, and further requested the name of the officer he desired to confer with. Villa replied that he desired to confer with General Martinez. Villa next received a telegram from General Martinez at Barroteran requesting Villa to state when and where he desired the conference to be held and make all arrangements to which Villa replied that he desired the conference at Sabinas and Martinez to be accompanied by his staff and 150 men. General Martinez arrived at Sabinas about 4:30 P.M., 27th. Upon his arrival, Villa dispatched about 300 men north of Sabinas covering the coal mines and approaches; about 300 south of Sabinas and remaining men guarding approaches to city from all directions, keeping from 100 to 150 men with him in the town proper.

Villa occupied the house of Mr. Lamar, while General Martinez's headquarters were in his private car at the depot. The conference took place in General Martinez's private car at the R. R. depot. All windows of this car were open and the entire population of Sabinas and all soldiers witnessed it. It was entirely a public affair. The conference opened by Villa stating that he did not wish this affair to be considered a surrender but a peace conference between himself and the new government. He stated to General Martinez that he desired no position for himself in the new government; no money; wanted to be left entirely alone; and assurances given himself and his men. Martinez then stated that Villa would have to turn over his men, arms and ammunition. Villa refused this and stated that if General Martinez did not have the authority to continue the conference with his refusal, to wire President De la Huerta and find out what action they would take upon his refusal to turn over his men, etc. Martinez wired De la Huerta, to which De la Huerta replied that Villa's terms were to be accepted and that the request for his men, arms and ammunition to be turned over to the government, was to be withdrawn. The conference then proceeded. Villa then stated that he desired one year's salary for his men in advance; the government to provide a ranch for him, which he intended paying for, but which he desired the Government to locate for him, at whatever place he might state, and permission to retain all arms, and ammunition now in the hands of his men, which upon their discharge, would be turned over to him, and permission to retain fifty men with him on this ranch. He further desired to discharge his own men. Martinez, acting for the new government, granted all of these requests.

Upon his entry into Sabinas on the morning of the 26th, about 4:00 A.M., he called for Mr. Heiglin, President of the Sabinas Brewery, and directed him to close up the brewery, called all saloon proprietors and instructed that all liquor houses were to be closed up, and that the first man caught selling or giving liquor to any of his men would be shot. He then directed his auditors, of which there were four, to audit the books of all clothing and grocery stores in town, and report to him those concerns showing the most profit for the past year. This being accomplished, he requisitioned on these stores for shoes, hats, breeches, underwear, socks, shirts, food, forage, horse-shoes,



horse-shoe nails, leather, pack mules and horses. At the conference he stated to General Martinez that he had requisitioned on the principal stores of the town for clothing, provisions, animals, etc. totaling about \$20,000 gold, excluding the animals. The above amount is only an estimate. He stated to General Martinez that he did not desire the Government to pay for this as the people he had taken the clothing and provisions from were able to lose it on account of the large profits made during the past year. All the materials requisitioned for were immediately issued to his men.

The conference lasted during the day of the 28th and up into the night. Villa, after the conference had been completed and the two trains of forty cars and 2 passenger cars had arrived from Monclova, stated to General Martinez that he desired to send his men to Gomez Palacio by land while he and his staff would go on the train. He had stated to General Martinez that although he realized that the agreement had been made, yet, he would prefer to have his men march on both sides of his train all the way through to Gomez Palacio, and that there, he would also send his copy of the peace terms to De la Huerta, and that when they were signed, he would then discharge his men and all would be over. This evidently a precautionary measure. Villa therefore left on his train, accompanied by columns of his men on both sides of the track, at 11:45 A.M., of the 29th, General Martinez leaving at 2:40 P.M. the same day. Just prior to Villa's departure, he massed all his men on the plaza near the depot.

When Villa arrived in Sabinas it is reported that his men were all in rags, their mounts in bad condition, and immediately upon arrival, before he did anything, he requisitioned all available mounts in that section, and remounted his men. When he left Sabinas, all his men were equipped with three bandoleers of ammunition and a sixshooter. They were also reported as having some machine guns.

During the conference Villa further stated that if Mexico wished to reach a period of peace, they had better take up with the government at Washington, the smuggling question, and prevent the Carrancistas now in the United States from smuggling ammunition across the border into Mexico. He stated that every 20¢ spent for ammunition in the United States meant one Mexican life. He further stated that he knew that when the Republican party got into power there would be trouble between the two countries as he had secret service men in Washington and had had them for years. Villa had with him five generals; General Sostenes Garza; General Fernandez; General Quiñones; General Michet; General Ruiz, his private Secretary, "Trillo," who is reported as being the best educated man in Villa's column, locomotive engineers, accountants, doctors, telegraph operators, linemen.

## THE LAS CRUCES *THIRTY-FOUR* ANSWERS "THE SCHOOL QUESTION"

by S. H. NEWMAN III

S. H. ("Harry") Newman<sup>1</sup> strode into the office of the *Thirty-four* in the Ochoa building in Las Cruces, laid his six-shooter on the desk,<sup>2</sup> and began writing an editorial that would boil the ink and melt the type. The town needed a real genuine school house and, by golly! he would start the ball rolling.

With Henry Arnold as his partner, he had begun the newspaper on December 18, 1878, although it was really just a continuation of his Mesilla campaign paper, *El Democrata*. It was a small Democratic weekly of four columns and four pages, named *Thirty-four* in honor of the 34 vote majority won by the Democrats of the county in the preceding election for Congressman.<sup>3</sup> Newman did the actual editing and publishing, while Arnold was stationed at Fort Bliss as a commissary sergeant.<sup>4</sup>

In the first issue, Harry had promised to steer clear of the "reefs of personalities," but within a month he was verbally lambasting everyone who disagreed with him. The first victims to feel the scratch of his pen were the Doña Ana County school board and a local teacher. As a former teacher, the problems connected with education in the territory were foremost in his mind. In Las Cruces, as elsewhere in New Mexico, teachers were underpaid, school terms were brief and there was no suitable edifice in which to hold classes. Also, many of the teachers were political appointees, chosen more for their abilities as precinct workers at election time than for their knowledge of the "Three Rs."<sup>5</sup> Not the least of the difficulties was the attitude of the Roman Catholic clergy in those parts, who held the honest opinion that education of the young was purely a religious matter.

In Las Cruces there was the Visitation Academy, taught by the Loretto Sisters, plus two other schools. One of these was taught by Miss Jessie Geck,<sup>6</sup> who had been hired by the previous school board. One month later, following the elections of 1878, a new board came into power and, in order to satisfy a political promise, appointed Martín Valdez as teacher. This action was followed by a petition from the people that Miss Geck be allowed to retain her position. The politicians, attempting to emulate the wisdom of Solomon by dividing the baby, thereupon established two schools, reduced the salaries of both teachers, and cut the school term down to three months a year instead of the usual six, in the hope that the \$250 remaining in the treasury of the school allotment would suffice to cover all expenses.<sup>7</sup>





Miss Jessie Geck

Newman denounced this action for its obvious foolishness, and because there were only between forty and fifty students in attendance.<sup>8</sup> He complained about the paucity of money in the treasury and suggested that there be an investigation. This caused Ira M. Bond, prim little editor of the *Mesilla News* and member of the school board, to write that Newman himself, while teaching in Mesilla, "got away with more of the school funds than any man ever did."<sup>9</sup> Bad feeling built up, and some days later Newman stood waiting for Bond at "high noon" in front of O. H. Woodworth's drug store in Las Cruces. The editor of the *Mesilla Independent*, representing the neutral third newspaper in the valley, described the encounter:

## GRAND OPENING OF THE SPRING FIGHTS!

On last Wednesday at precisely 2:20 o'clock p. m. the champion featherweights of New Mexico met on the "corners" of Las Cruces, an anxious crowd was waiting, a "tight rope" having been stretched across the street, many thought the contest would be decided by "ground and lofty tumbling" on the trapeze, but in this they were agreeably disappointed. Newman appeared first upon the scene, with hands encased in lavender kids, a blood red rose in his button hole, and his rattan hanging gracefully from the crook of his elbow. He bowed familiarly to the crowd, while a confident smile rested on the corner of his lip. Soon the "Mesilla Champion" appeared on the ground, and as he shied his castor into the ring, nervous jerking of his lower "extremities" and the twitching of his upper lip betrayed a want of confidence that caused his friends to at once close the pools.

The parties shuffled to the scratch as if suffering from corns. Bond struck an attitude and Newman struck Bond, his right mauler falling on the latter's left peeper, causing that orb to at once go into deep mourning, while his heels and the sponge went up at the same time and the words "hold, enough!" floated out on the still air. After being sponged down the parties retired to their respective domiciles to prepare "paper wads" for a second contest which will be fought semi-occasionally for the next twelve months. In the meantime Newman wears the belt . . .<sup>10</sup>

The Catholic clergy, at that time, were bitterly opposed to public schools. This was particularly true in New Mexico where a large percentage of the population was Catholic. The Society of Jesus, under the influence of Father Donato Gasparri, editor of *Revista Católica* (published in Las Vegas), and with the idea of acquiring official recognition as the approved teachers of the almost non-existent school system, had tried to incorporate. This act was passed by the legislature, vetoed by Governor Samuel Axtell, and then passed again by a two-thirds majority over his veto. Finally, on April 24, 1878, Congress itself annulled the act.<sup>11</sup>

A furor was raised throughout New Mexico, but for once the territorial press stood united behind Congress and the governor: excepting, of course, *Revista Católica*. Archbishop Jean B. Lamy, through his vicar-general, published "An Official Notice to the Press of New Mexico" in which he condemned the support of "Godless schools," and suggested that the Protestants and Jews take those part of the funds available and proportionate to the number of their children and start their own schools.<sup>12</sup> The *Thirty-four* replied to this with an article which echoed Axtell's statement that the Jesuits were "Neapolitan adventurers,"<sup>13</sup> anti-American and "Ultramontanists." It charged them with being "... the offspring of an effete European civilization, educated under monarchical [*sic*] rule or ecclesiastical surveillance, and entirely ignorant of the genius of republican institutions."<sup>14</sup>



One day while out gathering the news Newman heard a gentleman remark that "he was sick of hearing about the schools," and wrote: "There will be more sick men after a while."<sup>15</sup> He proceeded to guarantee their infirmity in subsequent issues. In the *Thirty-four* of March 5, 1879, the following editorial appeared:

The Jesuits and the Archbishop give out the impression that the advocacy of non-sectarian schools necessarily implies opposition to all sectarian or religious education. This is a misrepresentation of the position of the secular press . . . . We simply desire that the public funds shall not be used to advance any sect, and in no manner oppose the establishment of sectarian schools . . . . It makes no difference to the State whether its citizens belong to one sect or another than whether they learn one trade or another; but it is important to the State that the citizen be intelligent. Hence, it should place within his reach the means of preparing himself for an intelligent exercise of his rights and duties. If a parent wishes his child to become a carpenter he does not apprentice him to a lawyer, nor does he require that the carpenter who takes him be a Protestant or Jew. His religion is a matter of indifference so that he teach the boy to shove a plane or drive a nail. So the State, dealing only with temporal matters, cares not whether the citizen be a Catholic and goes to heaven in a halo of glory, or goes to hell after the most approved Jesuitical plan, so he be an intelligent, law-abiding citizen. He may be saved or damned, and the State is neither responsible nor does it care. Its business in educating its children is to make them good citizens only; upon the Church devolves the task of attending to their souls. If they rebel and will not be good citizens, the State punishes their bodies but has no power to go beyond the grave. If they rebel against the Church, she may consign their souls to eternal torment without in any manner interfering with their relations to the State . . . .

As early as January 22, 1879, the *Thirty-four* had called upon the legislature to make some provision for building and furnishing schools, and had urged the territorial press to agitate for such legislation. A year passed and no law to this effect came forth, so the people of Las Cruces, led by Judge S. B. Newcomb, S. H. Newman, Martín Amador, S. M. Blun, William Dessauer, Jacob Schaublin and Martin Lohman, held a meeting on January 24, 1880, to discuss the school question and the procurement of funds toward this end.<sup>16</sup> On January 28th, the *Thirty-four* reported that this meeting had resulted in a subscription amounting to about \$700 having been raised for the purpose of erecting a new school house, and that the fund was expected to reach double that amount. A week later it announced that over a thousand dollars had already been collected and that many who were unable to contribute money had promised to furnish adobes or provide labor.

On a more ominous note, it reported that the parish priest of Las Cruces, the Reverend Andrés Eschallier, had promised to deliver his opinion on the subject in a sermon the following Sunday. Newman wrote that



he would send a reporter.<sup>17</sup> Since, at that period, St. Genevieve's was an "inadequate, tumble-down parish church,"<sup>18</sup> and plans for a new structure were probably already under consideration by the hierarchy, the priest was most likely worried about the diversion of revenue to another project, which he certainly regarded as less worthy.

In his sermon, Father Andrés began by referring to the *Thirty-four* as a *papelucho* ("contemptible sheet"), according to Newman's version in the February 11th issue. The priest said that he had heard talk that the idea of a new school had originated with a certain Protestant minister who had visited Las Cruces looking for a site for his school,<sup>19</sup> but that, in any case, the real motive for building it was to destroy the Visitation Academy. He stated that schools in which the name of God was not even spoken were destructive of good morals because it was intended to be [*quod absit!*] coeducational. He asked his listeners whether they would attempt to raise chickens and turn loose wolves in the same yard? "Such a school," he is reported to have said, "is worthy to be called a *school of prostitution*, and such it will be!" He suggested that the Protestants and atheists had every right to establish a school if they wished, but let them not call upon Catholics to contribute. He said that the promoters of the proposed school had never assisted his listeners in anything. Newman added, parenthetically, "except to build their church and convent, buy their bell, pay for the decorations around the altar and other little things not worth mentioning."<sup>20</sup>

The following Sunday the assistant pastor, Father Theodore Rouault, took his place in the pulpit. He accused the *Thirty-four* of giving a false report of Father Andrés' sermon and denied that the pastor had said that a public school deserved to be called a school of prostitution. Newman was present for this discourse, with pencil and paper on his knee. The Wednesday edition of his paper reported, in part:

... we had prepared ourselves for an attempt at *explaining away* the misrepresentations and calumnies of the previous Sunday; but were perfectly astonished at the ease and nonchalance with which this priest of God (!) deliberately uttered his falsehoods from the altar . . . Father Teodoro is an inexperienced youth who probably understands the manual of arms of the French army better than the cool, calculating discipline of the army of Loyola.<sup>21</sup> A few years of training under his present masters will, however, rectify the faults of youth and inexperience and possibly develop him into as fine a specimen of the Jesuit tribe as his older and more experienced companion. At least, we judge so from the fact that he already shows a most pronounced aversion to the truth, a qualification very necessary to the formation of a true Jesuit.<sup>22</sup>

Two weeks later, Father Andrés announced that he would answer the *papelucho* in the pages of *Revista Católica*. By that time Newman (who, at this stage in his career, lacked the intellectual capacity to distinguish



any shade that lay between black and white) had worked himself into a state of outraged glee, and he devoted almost an entire page of his March 10th edition to throwing "*papelucho pellets*" at the *papalote* (making a pun on the Spanish word for "kite," meaning also "fat papa"):

*Buenos Dias, Papalote!* If your kite doesn't fly well, tie a few *papeluchos* to its tail . . . It is difficult to tell which is the more indispensable to a proper celebration of divine service in this town: the Holy Bible or *Thirty-four*. The Mexican portion of the population are beginning to demand a Spanish edition . . . If the simple proposition to build a school house raises such a rumpus, what will become of *Papalote* two years hence, when there will be a dozen schools in successful operation in this town?

Sure enough, a long letter appeared in the March 6th issue of *Revista Católica* from Father Andrés calling to account the "honest and impartial editor of the *Thirty-four*" for giving neither an honest nor impartial account of his sermon. He wrote that he felt obliged to speak out because so many Catholics were subscribing to the "Godless school" fund, and he emphatically denied using the "unmentionable word" *prostitution*. His protest was weakened, however, by the fact that only one week before the editor of *Revista Católica* had written that if Father Andrés had said that a public school deserved to be called a school of prostitution, then he had spoken well.<sup>23</sup>

In his letter, the priest said that Jessie Geck was not an able teacher because she had answered "vegetables" when the school examiners had questioned her regarding the principal products of North America. "Does that," he asked, "sound like someone with a doctorate?" There was some justification to his argument because Jessie could scarcely be called an erudite person: indeed, she had received only a 12th grade education in a convent school in St. Louis.<sup>24</sup> This attack, nonetheless, was enough to throw Newman into a permanent paroxysm of anger toward him. After all, he and Jessie were engaged to be married.<sup>25</sup> He must have been tempted to use his pistol, but long-standing habit prevailed and he picked up his pen instead. He wrote:

Padre Andrés, in order to avoid the issue of the school question, has endeavored, Jesuit-like, to turn this paper from its course by introducing issues foreign to the subject. We have only to say, in reference to his latest *coup de plume*, that any man, be he priest or layman, who so far forgets his manhood as to wantonly drag the name of a lady into a public controversy thereby proves himself utterly devoid of the instincts of a gentleman; and, when he adds to such an outrage upon decency the publication of a falsehood, he forfeits even the respect which a priestly habit would otherwise command . . . In conclusion of the matter, we hereby proclaim to the world that Andrés Eschallier, parish priest of Las Cruces, is a blackguard and a deliberate falsifier and slanderer; and we are prepared to substantiate the charge in or out of court.<sup>26</sup>



On March 24, 1880, the *Thirty-four* reported that a 220' by 270' lot had been purchased on the corner of the street leading to Mesilla in front of Jacob Schaublin's garden from the \$1400 fund collected for the school. Workmen began making adobes<sup>27</sup> and by June 16th, the paper was able to report that the building was completed, except for the roof and the floors, and promised that it would be ready for use by September 1st.

At this point, the progress of the school is obscured because of an unexpected turn of events, as if the Almighty had stepped in to settle a dispute between quarreling children. The last consecutive issue available of the *Thirty-four* is that of June 23, 1880. Ira Bond's paper, the *Mesilla News*, gives no information, mainly because the editor depended upon the newspaper exchange for ready-made stories.<sup>28</sup> Also, during 1880, Father Andrés was replaced by the Reverend Peter Lassaigne,<sup>29</sup> a cleric who possessed a more moderate tongue.

Newman, meantime, began to have difficulties with his partner, Henry Arnold, who had been discharged from the army at Fort Bliss.<sup>30</sup> He had returned to Las Cruces, taken up an active role in the publication of the paper, but then suddenly had changed politics and became an ardent Republican. Furthermore, he demanded that Newman relinquish ownership of the printing press and of the name *Thirty-four*.<sup>31</sup> Following a great deal of litigation and fear among the citizens that their differences would "culminate in a severe and damaging personal encounter,"<sup>32</sup> Newman found it impossible to continue publishing in New Mexico and moved across the state line to El Paso.<sup>33</sup> In May of 1881 a new weekly newspaper, the *Rio Grande Republican*, began publishing in Las Cruces, making it possible to pick up the thread of the school story again.

In spite of Newman's optimism that the school would be open by September 1, 1880, there appears to be no evidence that, in fact, it did so. On August 20, 1881, the *Republican* reported that Miss Geck's private school would open on September 5th ("Tuition: \$2.50 per month."), and that "Mrs. A. E. Hilton's private school will commence next Monday, in the same rooms formerly occupied by the *Thirty-four* newspaper in the Ochoa building. Tuition: \$2.00 per month."

Finally, on November 19, 1881, it announced that "the Las Cruces public school will open for the winter term on Monday next with Mr. J. R. Slease in charge." The school season culminated with a Grand Ball on June 16, 1882, after a week of festivities held for the benefit of the school. Newman did not attend the ball but sent his city editor, E. C. Wade, as his representative. Nor was Jessie present: in March of that year she had been married by Father Lassaigne to her sweetheart-editor.<sup>34</sup> The reporter for the *Rio Grande Republican* noted his absence, however, and wrote, "we were disappointed in not seeing Newman himself."<sup>35</sup>



## THE ALTAR BELL OF LA TRINIDAD

by RICHARD T. COPENBARGER

High in the Sierra Madres of northern Mexico, near the present *pueblo* of Yecora, lies an old Spanish *real de minas* called *la Trinidad*. This area is almost two hundred miles from any highway worthy of that name. Its primitive condition readily reveals that time bypassed the region in the early nineteenth century. Even today the Mexican government is often called upon to send soldiers into the area to subdue rebellious mountain *vaqueros* who occupy the villages and harass the natives. Perhaps subdue is not the right word and chase would be better, for it would take an army corps to run all these independent spirits to earth. They respect no force except that behind the barrel of a gun.

In ancient times this province was called *Ostimuri* and the *real de minas* was known as *Toyopa*. Due to its location, which was a "no man's land" between Yaqui, Tarahumara, Pima and later the Apache tribes, the area for more than two hundred and fifty years suffered frequent depredation. True to the Mexican character, this condition spawned many legends of lost silver and gold. One legend, well known in Chihuahua and Durango and made famous by J. Frank Dobie in *Apache Gold and Yaqui Silver*, is that of "*The Los Toyopa*." In Sonora another legend of this *real de minas* is known as "*The Lost Hoard of La Trinidad*."

To follow the Sonora legend, it all began early in the seventeenth century when Spanish miners, moving north behind pacifying *padres*, discovered this mineral area. Like all mining booms, the word spread quickly and within a short time a small *pueblo* sprang up. *Arrieros* were soon busy hauling in goods from the coastal towns to supply the needs of this remote village. The church, ever sensitive to the spiritual needs of new communities, appointed a *cura* who built a small primitive church of the type found in all mining towns in the early days of New Spain. Like all miners, these early Spaniards believed that their discovery would produce a great city with cathedrals like those in Zacatecas or San Luis Potosí. For the construction of their great church, a certain percentage of the weekly production of each miner was donated to the *padre* for his *por ciento de Dios*.

Soon the mine owners were engaged in that dreaded practice which was to bring so much bloodshed to the northern frontier. Peaceful Indians were enticed into debt and then forced into the mines as laborers when they could not meet their obligations. Even worse was the custom of engaging in slave hunts against hostile tribes that often were not hostile. However, the mines prospered in peace for a decade. The *padre* received



his weekly percentage and, according to the legend, placed it in a secret compartment under the altar. He saved it against the day when he could send for stone masons and carpenters from the south and begin building the church that would be a credit to a *real de minas* of this size.

Almost without warning, however, the small peaceful world of these Spanish miners came apart in the form of the great Pima revolt. Its violence quickly consumed all the isolated miners and those *rancheros* who were trying to make a start in the region. The inhabitants of *Toyopa* were lucky, however, because of its size the Indians were reluctant to attack. But the area between *Toyopa* and the coast quickly fell into the hands of the natives and the Spaniards knew it was only a matter of time until their camp would be attacked. A meeting was held and the miners decided that their only hope lay in fleeing to the nearest *presidio* on the coast. Haste was above all essential. If the attack came before they could clear *Toyopa*, their Indian slaves would revolt and the end would be certain. During the scramble for valuables to take west, the *padre* discovered that he did not have the necessary pack animals to haul his hoard. Most of the animals had fallen prey to the natives at the beginning of the uprising.

After reviewing the situation the *padre* rushed to the miners for help; but they could give none as they also lacked sufficient means of transportation. By now the priest was beside himself. What could he do with this treasury in his sacred trust! When the caravan of refugees started west the next day, a sad and shaken priest accompanied it. He made it to the Río Fuente and was on his way to report to his superior in Culiacán when he was stricken with a seizure and died without revealing the location of his trust.

Later, when the Spaniards assembled an expedition to reenter the area, a representative of the *padre's* religious order was present. The superior had questioned everyone about the location of the treasure. But not one of the refugees could say anything with certainty, only that he had heard it was below the altar floor. Arriving at the charred ruins of *Toyopa* the members of the expedition made a frantic search of what was to have been the floor of the church. But they found nothing, not even the church ornaments which were supposed to have been buried with the silver.

Over the years the area has been pock marked by the shovels of treasure hunters. In 1964 an American firm obtained an operating interest in the old mines which had been operated off and on by various interests since the great revolt. One day, while in the process of digging dirt for adobes, one of the mine laborers struck something hard. Investigating, he unearthed a small altar bell. Secretly he informed the American foreman (this writer's brother) of his find. He also told the foreman of the





Trinidad legend. Together they agreed to tell no one. That night they returned to dig by lantern light. They were soon rewarded with the finding of three more bells and the remains of two *candeleros*. Even more curious was the manner in which these ornaments had been buried. Each bell represented the cardinal points of a religious cross with the candle holders at the center. (See accompanying photograph by the author.) This mystified them, for the pockmarked hill where legend placed the location of the church was a hundred yards away.

Knowing Mexican law on this point, that buried treasure is the property of the state, the foreman instructed the laborer to do no more digging. They both feared what would happen if the word passed through the mountains about their finds, as these *gente de las Sierras* are no respectors of property rights when buried treasures are involved.

In conclusion it may be assumed that these bells are parts of two legends—"The Lost *Toyopa*" of Chihuahua and Durango and "The Hoard of *La Trinidad*" of Sonora.

## THE MAN FOR WHOM CIUDAD JUAREZ WAS NAMED\*

by MARY ELLEN B. PORTER

All who knew Benito Juárez agreed that he was a great man. Edward Dunbar, a New Yorker who knew him well, wrote: "No one could talk with the little Indian, Benito Juárez, without being impressed by his deep determined patriotism, his unflinching firmness, and his incorruptible integrity."<sup>1</sup> William Butler, the founder of the first mission in Mexico of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, called Juárez "the most remarkable [man] in every respect that Mexico has ever produced."<sup>2</sup> Colonel G. S. Church, an Anglo-American who spent twelve years in Mexico exploring for minerals, visited Juárez in Chihuahua during the French Intervention. Church wrote that "a quiet, unyielding determination and a firm reliance upon self are the impressions you gain of him upon acquaintance. You converse upon politics, and you find that your ideas are not more thoroughly republican than his; you speak of war, and his military knowledge meets you half-way; you turn to political economy and find that you propose nothing that he has not analyzed, and you finally leave him with the impression that you have met one of the ablest men that Mexico has produced."<sup>3</sup>

Modern historians are likewise fulsome in their praise of Juárez. Herbert Cerwin calls him "a visionary thinker and a great patriotic leader."<sup>4</sup> Priestly writes of the "distinguished Indian who had not failed to give his best at every moment of his life that Mexico might endure."<sup>5</sup> Arthur Howard Noll insists that "Benito Juárez was one of the most remarkable men who has appeared in the history of Spanish America." Continuing, Noll points out that Juárez "rose from the humblest origin to the greatest eminence attainable in his country,—not through the army, as was the case with most of his contemporaries, nor by military successes (for he was never a soldier), but by industry, perseverance, singleness of purpose, and the force of an indomitable will, and through the influence of his personal abilities and sterling honesty."<sup>6</sup> Blair Nils speaks of Juárez as having made "so great a contribution to the freedom of mankind that his name stands with that of Washington, Jefferson, San Martin, Bolivar and Lincoln."<sup>7</sup> Even James A. Magner who is violently prejudiced against Juárez, agrees that "no one can doubt the elementary sincerity of the man, his passion for democratic legalism as he conceived it, his desire of creating opportunity for the natives of his country even at the cost of extinguishing the last vestiges of an invading race that had put his 'ancestors,' Cuauhtemoc, to death."<sup>8</sup>



Today in the elementary schools of Mexico the children are taught that

*El nombre de Juárez tiene el privilegio de encabezar la lista de honor donde estan inscritos Zaragoza, Gonzalez Ortega, Porfirio Diaz, Escobedo, Negrete y sobre todo, la falange de heroes humildes.<sup>9</sup>*

#### REFERENCES

- \*The legislature of the State of Chihuahua officially changed the name of El Paso del Norte to Juárez on September 16, 1882.
1. Edward Dunbar, *The Mexican Papers* (New York, 1860-1.), 119.
  2. William Butler, *Mexico In Transition* (New York, 1893), 127. Butler, 127, states that the Mexican people affectionately called Juárez "our Little Indian."
  3. Colonel G. S. Church, *Historical and Political Review of Mexico*, 10, quoted by Butler, *Mexico In Transition*, 129.
  4. Herbert Cerwin, *These Are the Mexicans* (New York, 1947), 292.
  5. Herbert Ingram Priestly, *The Mexican Nation, A History* (New York, 1926), 369.
  6. Arthur Howard Nol, *From Empire To Republic: The Story of the Struggle for Constitutional Government in Mexico* (Chicago, 1903), 204.
  7. Blair Niles, *Passengers to Mexico: The Last Invasion of the Americas* (New York, 1943), 347-8.
  8. James A. Magner, *Men of Mexico* (Milwaukee, 1942), 390.
  9. Alfonso Teja Zabre, *Breve Historia de Mexico* (Coahuila, Mexico, 1935), 226.

West Point was a new type of school in the United States. Education was directly geared to the fulfillment of national aims, and the core of its curriculum, engineering, was designed to implement this function. Until the establishment of a full-fledged course of engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnical Institute in 1829, the Academy was the only institution that offered instruction in civil engineering.

Goetzmann, *Army Explorations in the American West*

The published report of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and the accompanying map showed for the first time the width of the Continent, and thereby underscored the magnitude of the effort that was required to cross it.

Goetzmann, *Army Explorations in the American West*

In 1856 the Crimean Commission, composed of observers from different branches of the United States Army, McClellan, Delafield, and Mordecar, journeyed to the Crimean front to observe the latest in ordnance and fortifications in action and under fire. The McClellan saddle was one of the innovations they introduced upon their return.

Goetzmann, *Army Explorations in the American West*

Mexico was the first city on the American continent to have a printing press and to publish a book. The press was brought over in 1535. The author of the first book was the son of Governor A. de Estrada, successor of Cortés.

—Bancroft, *History of Mexico*

At the western extremity of Texas, on the Río Grande, 31 degrees north latitude, 106 degrees west longitude, and 3760 feet above the level of the sea lies the city of El Paso.

—City Directory, 1897-1898



## BOOK REVIEWS

### PASS OF THE NORTH: FOUR CENTURIES ON THE RIO GRANDE

by C. L. SONNICHSEN

(El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1968, \$10.00)

*Pass of the North* is the result of C. L. Sonnichsen's thirty-eight-year experience in the El Paso valley area. It brings together in one volume his total effort of study and research since his interest in the Southwest began. As such, it is the best book yet published on the El Paso area. The work is a comprehensive survey of the history and development of the valley from the first Spanish explorations of the early sixteenth century to the outbreak of the First World War.

Aided by a cover illustration by Russell Waterhouse, typographic design by Carl Hertzog, and map and chapter initials by Jose Cisneros, the book combines exhaustive scholarship with superior literary style. Its four-hundred pages are packed with historical sequences that will excite the imaginations of readers of all ages. There is subject matter for everyone, whether his interest runs to Spanish explorations, the period of the Texas Republic, the Civil War and Reconstruction, the Salt War of 1877, the boom period of the 1880's, the city's founding fathers, or its sporting element with its Utah Street, its gunfighters, and its ladies of the night. Careful reconstruction of the events, biographical sketches of important characters, and penetrating interpretations of the developmental trends draw the reader into the narrative through absorbing (and often witty) prose. No single volume could possibly tell it all, but Sonnichsen's work covers the major events in considerable depth and imparts the flavor and romance of each period.

To Sonnichsen, El Paso from the 1880's to the end of its frontier period was actually two towns. One was the embryo of the city we know today: legitimate business enterprises, law-abiding citizens, churches, schools, and a dawning civilized society. The other was the city of sin: the daughters of joy, the gamblers, the madams, the cut-throats, gunmen, and slicks. Sonnichsen says: "For something like twenty-five years the two El Pasos existed side by side, worlds apart morally but closely linked financially. . . . As long as frontier conditions and concepts controlled our way of life, it was impossible to get rid of these 'sporting' people and their influence on the community. When El Paso stopped being a frontier town, we ran the rascals out." But whether he is talking about El Paso the Sun City or El Paso the Sin City, Sonnichsen's affection for those early residents—both good and bad—and their times, shows clearly through the narrative.

There is no doubt that *Pass of the North* will be the "standard work" for local historians for years to come. But it will serve as more than a handbook and reference work of the El Paso valley area. It will also inspire other scholars to fill in the gaps that Sonnichsen could not discuss because of space limitations. There are plenty of stories left to write about those four-hundred years. *Pass of the North* has set the standard which future works will have to match: the task will not be easy.

University of Texas at El Paso

—KENNETH A. GOLDBLATT



## FORT RICHARDSON: Outpost on the Texas Frontier

by DONALD W. WHISENHUNT

(El Paso: Southwestern Studies, No. 20, 1968, Texas Western Press, \$2.00)

The traditional defense policy of the United States against the Indians involved the erection of a line of military posts along the frontier. Early in 1849, shortly after assuming responsibility for the defense of the Texas frontier, the federal government established such a line across the state from the Río Grande to the Red River. Among the posts established at that time were Forts\* Mason and Martin Scott and Camps\* Cobb, Hudson, Colorado and Lancaster. Later, in 1868, Fort Richardson was added. It was located in the village of Jacksborough (now Jacksboro) in North-Central Texas, about seventy miles south of Indian Territory (now the state of Oklahoma). It was named for Union General Israel B. Richardson who died of wounds received in the Battle of Antietam. As the frontier marched westward, however, the need for a post at Jacksboro lessened until finally, in 1878, it was abandoned and the stores and supplies were moved to Forts Griffin and Concho. This exceptionally fine study is the history of Fort Richardson during those ten years of its existence.

The author covers all aspects of military life on the frontier, such as the problems of food, health and medical care, transportation, morale, discipline and the Indians. He notes that frontier military life was "an experience . . . a soldier did not soon forget. The daily routine was usually strenuous and monotonous. The long day started with reveille at 5:00 A.M. in the summer and at daylight in the winter, ending with taps at 8:30 P.M. Duties were varied, but the most important were scout duty and guard duty." About the only recreation for the soldiers was found in Jacksboro which the author describes as "a haven for drifters, gamblers, desperadoes, and fallen women."

Actually, Fort Richardson was one of the most important military posts in Texas. It played a prominent part in the strategy of defense against the Indians and in the protection of the cattle trade. It was from there that the expeditions of Mackenzie in 1871, 1872, and 1874 were carried out.

Today several of the original buildings are still standing and in good condition. The stone hospital, for instance, has been converted into a museum and the bakery has been modernized into a comfortable home for the post caretaker. In 1963 the National Park Service designated the Fort "A Registered National Landmark."

To repeat, this is an excellent study, one of the best of the Southwestern Studies series, and the double—page map and the ten photographs add to its value and interest.

\*Forts are more or less permanent installations while camps are semi-permanent or temporary.

*University of Texas at El Paso*

—EUGENE O. PORTER

## BOOK NOTICES

### RECENTLY PUBLISHED BOOKS OF INTEREST

*The Baron of Arizona* (John Day, \$6.95). By E. H. Cookridge.

*Charles M. Russell: Paintings, Drawings, and Sculpture in the Amon, G. Carter Collection* (University of Texas Press, \$17.50). By Frederick G. Renner.

*The Dark Corner of the Confederacy: Accounts of Civil War Texas Told by Contemporaries* (Wm. C. Brown Book Co., Dubuque, Iowa, \$3.95). Com. and ed. by B. P. Gallaway.

*Favor the Bold: Custer, The Civil War Years* (Holt, Rinehart and Winston, \$6.95). By D. A. Kinsley.

*The Great Frontier* (University of Texas Press, \$6.00). By Walter Prescott Webb.

*The Home Book of Western Humor* (Dodd, Mead and Co., \$7.50). Ed. by Philip H. Ault.

*Jackass Express and Other Western Stories* (Exposition Press, \$4.00). By Charles Overhill.

*The Peyote Religion Among the Navaho* (Aldine Publishing Co., Chicago, \$12.50). By David F. Aberle.

*A Picture Report of the Custer Fight* (Hastings House, \$8.50). By William Reusswig.

*Politics in New Mexico* (University of New Mexico Press). By Jack Ellsworth.

*Red Cloud and the Sioux Problems* (University of Nebraska Press, \$5.95). By James C. Olson.

*Some Part of Me* (Little, Brown, \$6.95). By J. Frank Dobbie.

*War Drums and Wagon Wheels: The Story of Russell, Majors and Wadell* (University of Nebraska Press, \$5.95). By Raymond W. and Mary Lund Settle.

*William Sanders Oury: History-Maker of the Southwest* (University of Arizona Press, \$7.50). By Cornelius C. Smith.

*Sam Houston With The Cherokees: 1829-1833* (University of Texas, Austin, \$6.00). By Jack Gregory and Rennard Strickland.

*Origin Of The War With Mexico: The Polk-Stockton Intrigue* (University of Texas, Austin, \$5.00). By Glen W. Price.

*Songs Of The American West* (University of California, Berkeley, \$17.50). Ed. by Bertha McKee Dobie.

WESTERN HISTORY has become so popular that it is now being written for "young people" or "young adults" or "junior readers," depending upon which libraries or bookstores you patronize. The following books belong to this category.

*Mavericks* (Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1967; 184 pp., \$3.25). By Jack Schaefer, illustrated by Lorence Bjorklund.

*Maher's Children: The Legend of Little Drive River* (Chilton Books, Philadelphia, 1968; 148 pp., \$4.50). By Will Henry.

*Where the Wind Blew Free: Tales of Young Westerners* (W. W. Norton, New York, 1967, 195 pp., illustrated, index, \$2.50). By Gene Jones.

*Scurry Country Style: Stories from below the Cap Rock and Beyond* (Austin, University of Texas, 1967, 189 pp., \$5.00). By Viola M. Payne.



# SOUTHWEST ARCHIVES

By S. H. (BUD) NEWMAN

*[This column is published as an aid to history students.]*

Title: Southern Pacific Railroad Collection.

Location: Archives, University of Texas at El Paso Library.

In 1907, before the Southern Pacific System was formed by the merger of thirty-five separate corporations, the railway running east-west through the western tip of Texas was called the El Paso and Southwestern. William Church Osborn, with offices in the Empire Building, 71 Broadway, New York, was general counsel for the company. He, in turn, retained William Ashton Hawkins of El Paso, for an annual sum of ten thousand dollars, to represent the railroad in legal matters in this part of the country.

Hawkins was eminently qualified for the job. A native of Tennessee, and a graduate of Vanderbilt University law school, he came to the Southwest in 1883, where he became associated in one capacity or another with such men as Albert B. Fall, Edward L. Doheny, Thomas B. Catron, J. J. Hagerman and Charles B. Eddy. These, with their powerful political influences and great wealth, were of inestimable value to Hawkins in securing legislation favorable to the railroad, and in acquiring land and certain water rights that were needed by the company.

A large portion of these archives consist of correspondence between Hawkins and Osborn. Because of the tremendous bulk of material, and since it is only in the initial stage of being cataloged, the interested historian will find both his powers of description taxed and his imagination titillated by the contents. Scraps of isolated historical tidbits are practically begging to be correlated by a competent writer. One unsigned letter addressed to Osborn, for example, provided this tantalizing piece of bait:

There was a very large number of witnesses presented and, except for the settlement, we would have been compelled to have gone into the domestic affairs of the Dawson [N. M.] camp in a very comprehensive way. The charges included the use of hired gunmen to terrorize and intimidate as a basis for the general charge of conspiracy, discrimination and duress practiced by the company's agents . . . [and] the case threatened to involve features which we were anxious to eliminate . . .

A short time after he assumed the duties of company attorney, Hawkins became engaged in railroad affairs to the exclusion of all else. He wrote to Osborn requesting that his annual retainer be raised to twenty-five thousand. In reply, Osborn sent him a bonus of five thousand dollars for having obtained the water rights to the Bonito River, which action had been severely contested by the residents of Lincoln county.

Hawkins remained with the railroad until his retirement in 1924. Thereafter, he made his home in La Luz, New Mexico, until his death in 1939, the result of injuries received from falling off a horse.

The collection, dating approximately from the turn of the century to the late 1940's, and donated by the Southern Pacific Company, is sure to make the University Archives one of the most important historical documents center in this region.



# HISTORICAL NOTES

## CHIEFS OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF EL PASO

Until 1889 the chief peace officer in El Paso was the town marshal and the first such officer, appointed by the city council in 1873, was I. W. Hale. Evidently his appointment was intended to be only temporary because a few months later the council appointed W. M. Ford the "permanent marshal." But Ford's tenure also proved temporary as did almost all of the early appointments. George W. Rand, for instance, appointed on August 10, 1875, was dismissed after only six days when he refused to serve a warrant on one of his friends; and John Woods served only two days before he was dismissed as "incompetent and incapacitated," which meant "dead drunk on duty." John B. Tays, the first marshal to be appointed under the 1880 city charter, was dismissed after a few weeks when he refused to remove refuse which he had dumped at the foot of San Francisco Street. Then, in March, 1881, George W. Campbell resigned when the council denied him an increase in salary.

With Campbell's resignation, mayor Joseph Magoffin appealed to the Texas Rangers to keep the peace and James B. Gillett with a detail of five men moved into the city. After a few weeks, however, the Rangers were replaced by Dallas Stoudenmire, probably the most colorful peace officer in El Paso's history. Stoudenmire served as marshal until May, 1882, when he resigned to become a Deputy United States Marshal. He was succeeded by James B. Gillett who had resigned from the Rangers.

As the population of El Paso continued to grow the city fathers decided it was time for the peace officers to look like city policemen. Consequently, at its meeting on October 14, 1887, the council ordered the police to wear uniforms when on duty. The men were to purchase their own outfits but the city graciously agreed to furnish their badges. Two years later the police force was reorganized and given a chief. The following list of El Paso police chiefs with the dates of their appointments was taken from the *El Paso Police Department Annual Report, 1967*:

T. C. Lyons	Appointed August 16, 1889
William Caples	Appointed June 5, 1891
J. D. Payne	Appointed November 17, 1893
J. D. Milton	Appointed August 10, 1894
E. M. Fink	Appointed January 17, 1896
H. R. Hilderbrand	Appointed July 16, 1896
C. K. Lockhart	Appointed August 10, 1899
James H. White	Appointed August 16, 1901
Peyton J. Edwards	Appointed April 3, 1903
W. A. Mitchell	Appointed November 8, 1906
B. F. Jenkins	Appointed January 21, 1909
I. N. Davis	Appointed March 14, 1912
Don Johnson	Appointed May 4, 1915
B. J. Zabriski	Appointed June 6, 1916
C. E. Pollock	Appointed October 11, 1917
H. P. Phoenix	Appointed January 9, 1919
J. A. Montgomery	Appointed July 3, 1919



Peyton J. Edwards .....	Appointed December 2, 1920
B. F. Jenkins .....	Appointed December 7, 1922
J. D. Reeder .....	Appointed May 31, 1923
T. C. Armstrong .....	Appointed October 12, 1925
L. T. Robey .....	Appointed August 1, 1928
Thos. G. Lackland .....	Appointed June 7, 1937
J. W. Fitzgerald .....	Appointed January 24, 1938
L. T. Robey .....	Appointed August 16, 1939
R. D. Drennan .....	Appointed November 1, 1943
L. T. Robey .....	Appointed August 16, 1945
J. W. Fitzgerald .....	Appointed December 12, 1948
W. C. Woolverton .....	Appointed April 14, 1949
W. R. Vinson .....	Appointed May 1, 1951
J. C. Risinger .....	Appointed October 1, 1953
Howard Jones .....	Appointed November 16, 1957
C. J. Horak .....	Appointed May 1, 1959
E. L. Chokiski .....	Appointed November 24, 1965

## CONTRIBUTORS to this ISSUE

FRED W. BAILEY, a retired mining engineer and former general manager of The Fresnillo Company in Mexico, was born in Coventry, England, in 1897. Coming to the United States at an early age with his parents, he attended elementary and high schools in Philadelphia and in the Panama Canal Zone. He was graduated in 1920 with an E.M. degree from the Texas State School of Mines and Metallurgy, now the University of Texas at El Paso. He served in the United States Navy during World War I as an enlisted man and also as an officer.

Mr. Bailey is married to the former Josephine March of El Paso whom he met as a fellow-student at UTEP. They have one son, George. He is married and lives in the state of Washington.

DR. HALDEEN BRADY, Professor of English at the University of Texas at El Paso, is a recognized authority through his innumerable publications on Shakespeare, Chaucer, Poe and Villa.

SIMEON HARRISON NEWMAN, III, editor of "Southwest Archives" for PASSWORD, will be remembered by readers of PASSWORD for his excellent article: *The Borderer of Las Cruces*, Vol. XII, No. 4 (Winter, 1967).

RICHARD T. COPENBARGER, a native El Pasoan, has lived all of his life in the Southwest and northern Mexico with the exception of four years that he spent in the U. S. Navy. His chief interest is searching for artifacts. He resides at 267 Riverside Drive, El Paso.

KENNETH A. GOLDBLATT is an instructor in English at the University of Texas at El Paso. He is a frequent contributor of both book reviews and articles to PASSWORD.



IN MEMORIAM

1968

DR. ROBERT BRUNNER

MRS. J. A. DAVIS

JUDGE D. E. MULCAHY

MRS. LYTTON R. TAYLOR