

PASSWORD



THE EL PASO COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Volume 50, No. 4 • El Paso, Texas • Winter, 2005

THE EL PASO COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Corporate Sponsors

*We appreciate the support of our business and professional sponsors
and we encourage our readers to patronize these businesses.*

**WELLS FARGO BANK
TEXAS, N.A.**
221 North Kansas
El Paso, TX 79901
915-532-9922

SUNSETS WEST, INC.
Tony & Jason Salazar
210 Los Mochis Avenue
Canutillo, TX 79835
915-877-5355

**SCOTT, HULSE, MARSHALL,
FEUILLE, FINGER &
THURMOND, ATTORNEYS**
1100 Chase Tower
201 East Main Drive
El Paso, TX 79915
915-533-2493

**PRICE'S CREAMERIES
c/o GENE CARREJO**
600 North Piedras
El Paso, TX 79903
915-565-2711

**PHELPS DODGE
REFINING CORP**
Box 20001
El Paso, TX 79998
915-778-9881

PDX PRINTING
100 Porfirio Diaz
El Paso, TX 79902
915-544-6688

**OESTE HOMES
CUSTOM BUILDERS**
465-D North Resler
El Paso, TX 79912
915-581-6303

NILAND COMPANY
320 North Clark Drive
El Paso, TX 79905
915-799-1405

**ENRIQUE MORENO,
ATTORNEY AT LAW**
701 Magoffin Avenue
El Paso, TX 79901
915-533-9977

**MITHOFF BURTON
PARTNERS**
4105 Rio Bravo, Suite 100
El Paso, TX 79902
915-544-9400

MIMCO, INC.
Meyer Marcus/Robert Ayoub
6500 Montana
El Paso, TX 79925
915-779-6500

**MARTIN FUNERAL
HOME, INC.**
3839 Montana Avenue
El Paso, TX 79903
915-566-3955

DENISE K. MANKIN
Freelance Graphic Artist
5459 Soledad Lane
El Paso, TX 79932
915-587-0548

LIFT TRUCK SERVICES
10016 Odessa
El Paso, TX 79924
915-775-2018

**LAND AMERICA
LAWYERS TITLE**
301 East Yandell
El Paso, TX 79902
915-543-7600

KEMP SMITH LAW FIRM
221 North Kansas, Suite 1700
El Paso, TX 79901-1441
915-533-4424

**TRAVIS C. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY**
Chase Tower, Suite 1600
201 East Main Drive
El Paso, TX 79901
915-532-1497

**GORMAN MOISTURE
PROTECTION, INC.**
2115 East Missouri
El Paso, TX 79903
915-542-1974

Continued on inside back cover.



Password

VOLUME 50, NO. 4

WINTER, 2005

EL PASO, TEXAS

CONTENTS

Hall of Honor	159
Aadair Wakefield Mango	161
SARA McKNIGHT	
Jane Burges Perrenot	165
GREG PINE	
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro through the Pass of the North, Part I	169
GEORGE D. TOROK	
Into the Mysterious Basement in Sunset Heights	189
LEIGH BURGES MANGAN ALDACO	
Momsen-Dunnegan-Ryan	197
RALPH H. HELLUMS	
Index to Volume Fifty	200



Marilyn C. Gross
Editor

Richard Field
Leigh Aldaco
Associate Editors

Richard Baquera
Book Review Editor

Editorial Board

J. Morgan Broadus
Elizabeth Ferguson
Jack Ferguson
Clinton Hartmann
Douglas Meed
Leon Metz
Harvey Plaut
Mary Ann Plaut
Carol Price Miller
Claudia Rivers

Honorary Board Member

Mrs. John J. Middagh

Graphic Artist

Denise K. Mankin

Historical Society Logo

José Cisneros

ARTICLES APPEARING
IN THIS JOURNAL
ARE ABSTRACTED
AND INDEXED IN

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS

and

**AMERICA: HISTORY
AND LIFE**



Bill Hooten, grandson of Jane Perrenot, who received the certificate.



Preston Perrenot, grandson of Jane, and his wife Sandra.



Lillian Crouch, chairperson of Selection Committee.



Pres Dehrkoop and Marilyn Gross, co-chairpersons of the Hall of Honor banquet.

All photos in this publication not otherwise credited are from the archives of the El Paso County Historical Society.

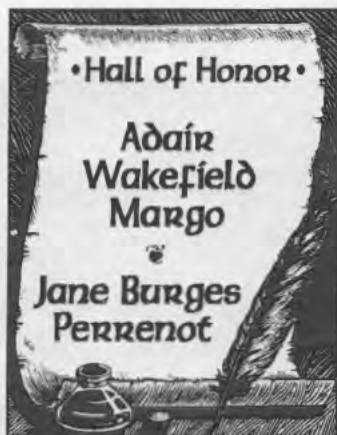
© 2005 The El Paso County Historical Society, El Paso, Texas

The El Paso County Historical Society disclaims responsibility for the statements and opinions of the contributors.

Entered as periodical mail at El Paso, Texas

• Hall of Honor •
2005

Hall of Honor



Since 1961 the El Paso County Historical Society has chosen two recipients who are inducted into the Society's Hall of Honor, one living and the other deceased. The criteria for selection is that they shall be outstanding men and women of character, vision, courage, and creative spirit who have lived in El Paso County. Among them are those who have consistently done the unusual which deserves to be written or recorded, or who have created that which deserved to be read, heard, or seen, and who have made El Paso better for their having lived in it. Also treasured are El Pasoans who have influenced the course of history of El Paso County or have brought honor and recognition to El Paso.

Among those who were honored and who received their award in person were Chris P. Fox, Jean Carl Hertzog, Eugene O. Porter, José Cisneros, Tom Lea, Abraham Chavez, Jr., Manuel Acosta, William I. Latham, Karl O. Wyler, Gertrude Goodman, Charles Leavell, Dr. Louis W. Breck, and Richard C. White. In recent years the Society has honored Myrna Deckert, Peter deWetter, Ellis O. Mayfield, Dr. Diana Natalicio, Richard W. Mitoff, Woody Hunt, Roy T. Chapman, and Frank W. Gorman.

There have been many more honorees over the years and a complete list can be found in the Yearbook of the Society.

This year, the Society has chosen to honor Adair Wakefield Margo and Jane Burges Perrenot.

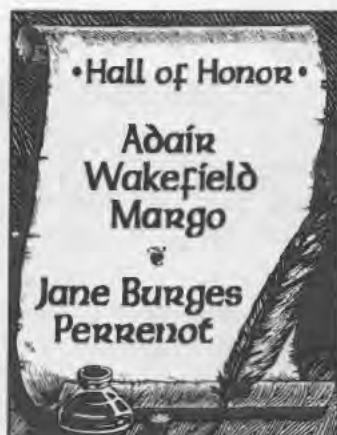


Adair Wakefield Margo

• Hall of Honor •
2005

Adair Wakefield Margo

By Sara McKnight



Adair, you have shared your love of your city with others all over the world. This is your time for recognition. Besides, I am not so young any more and I want to be around to see you included." Thus did Sara McKnight convince Adair Margo that the name of Adair Margo should be proposed as candidate for induction into the Hall of Honor of the El Paso County Historical Society.

Despite the fact that Adair named many others who, she felt, were more deserving of inclusion in the Hall of Honor, her words were met with contradiction, but she finally capitulated after listening to the valid reasoning which Sara put forth. Having submitted her name, there was nothing to do but sit back and wait until the super-secret committee met and decided who would be the chosen ones. The announcement was made—it was then that we learned that Adair would be one of the inductees. After the announcement it was merely a matter of inviting the relatives and friends. All was well until the news came that Charles and Camilla, of the English royal family, would be in Washington during the time that the Hall of Honor banquet would take place. Knowing of the close friendship of Adair and the President and Mrs. Bush, there were a few anxious moments until Adair finally revealed that "of course" she would be at this all-important Hall of Honor dinner.

Adair's El Paso roots are deep. She is a fourth generation El Pasoan and a seventh generation Texan. Her great-great uncle baptized Sam Houston, and when the Reverend Burleson raised Sam from the water, we are told that he said "Well, General, your sins have been washed away." To which it is reported that Houston replied "If that be the case, God help the poor fish below!"

Adair was born in Japan and is still circling the world, serving as a United States representative to UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization). Her parents, Betty Ruth and Wake Wakefield set high goals of achievement in community service for their three children. Adair has been admired by many as she assumed the role of student, wife, mother, civic leader, and promoter of the arts in El Paso. She received her bachelor's degree from Vanderbilt University and has said that one of the hardest things she ever had to do was to tell her Dad that she was switching her major from math to art history.

It was, however, a good move. In addition to her degree from Vanderbilt, she also acquired a husband, Dee Margo, and brought him to El Paso where he too assumed a leadership role. She continued in her chosen field and received her master's degree at New Mexico State University. Not only did El Paso benefit by the merger of Adair and Dee, but also by the addition of their two fine sons, Wake and Don.

Shortly after receiving her master's degree, Adair joined Frank McKnight's business at Galeria Colonial in the role of "outside art sales." Obviously, this combination was a case of perfect harmony and Frank said "The job is all yours Adair" as he gave her a bit of advice before she made her first call on a local law firm. Frank had read an article which recommended that the law firm appoint a "committee of three or four members" to make art selections.

Off went Adair with her presentation and her determination to impact the art world in El Paso. We must remember that at this time Adair had been with and influenced by the young and talented *avant garde* artists, some of whose work might be described as abstract, some even minimalistic. The committee, made up of young lawyers, made their choices which had to be approved by the senior members. It should have been no surprise to discover that the senior members turned thumbs down on some of the pieces—they wanted realism. Frank withheld any further advice. Adair, on her own, began to fill the walls of offices, hospitals, and waiting rooms around the city.

Twenty years ago Adair founded her own gallery, which has become one of the most respected galleries in the country. Through her love of art she has made us even more aware of our rich bilingual bicultural heritage that stretches from El Paso across the border and from the center of our city past Marfa and Alpine.

A wealthy well-known art collector from New York came to buy art from Adair. Wanting to make him feel at home, she asked if he liked Mexican food, and if so, they would go to breakfast. He found that idea agreeable and off they went to a small café. After viewing the blackboard menu on the wall which was filled with a long list of exotic and unknown items, the bewildered New Yorker said "It looks more like a brunch to me."



Adair Margo and Pres Dehrkoop

She has emphasized the work of the well known El Paso artist, Tom Lea. She not only handles his art, but also, with Rebecca Craver, has recorded his oral history. It later became a book, *Tom Lea, An Oral History*, which was published by Texas Western Press. Her leadership also provided the impetus for a national tour of Tom Lea's work and the placement in the Oval Office of Lea's painting "Rio Grande." Currently Adair is engaged in recording the oral history of José Cisneros, the well-known illustrator of the horsemen of the Southwest and their mounts.

Her world, however, includes much more than art. In 2001 she became chairman of the National Committee on the Arts and Humanities. One Washington official remarked that Adair had breathed new life into the committee when she became its chairman. She was founding president of the Mexican Federation of Private Health and Economic Development Association, better known as FEMAP, which helps deliver child and maternal health care services and micro-enterprise development to Mexican women.

Education is another field in which Adair has left her footprints. She served on the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board and the Commission on Colleges for the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The latter commission oversees the accreditation of over 800 institutions of higher education. She also

represents the state of Texas on the board of the Mid-American Arts Alliance which she serves as chairman of Exhibits USA, a national touring organization. She has been a visiting instructor of art history at the University of Texas at El Paso and at New Mexico State University and has lectured at Rice University and throughout the country.

She has received many awards, among them the Visual Arts Award and Woman of the Year Award. She was named one of the Ten Most Influential Businesswomen, was given the Distinguished Leadership Award, and was inducted into the El Paso Women's Hall of Fame. Indeed, her accomplishments, awards, and accolades are many.

Adair is comfortable with people from all walks of life. Her philosophy embraces the "connection of people of good will across boundaries." She did this literally when she took Henry Kissinger to Juárez. On the return trip she had to say "Dr. Kissinger, tell the agent you are a United States citizen." Adair is currently helping to make El Pasoans aware of their role in getting the Texas Tech Medical School established in our city.

Having brought recognition to El Paso by her achievements in many different fields of the arts, education, and business, Adair has added to our fame, and she has spread it far and wide.

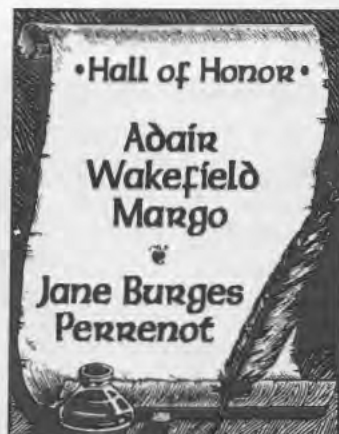


• Hall of Honor •
2005

Jane Burges Perrenot

July 19, 1900 – June 18, 1986

By Greg Pine



Jane Burges Perrenot, a life-long El Pasoan, was born in 1900, the only child of Major Richard F. Burges and Ethel Shelton Burges. She attended the El Paso School for Girls, now Radford School, and graduated from Bryn Mawr College. She returned to El Paso and married Preston R. Perrenot. There were three children—Mary Austin, Richard Burges, and Anne Shelton. She lived in the Burges home at 603 West Yandell, until her death on June 18, 1986.

During her long life, Mrs. Perrenot dedicated much of her time and treasure to the betterment of her beloved El Paso. She was a charter member of the Junior Service League, now the Junior League, and served as president of that organization. She was instrumental in the organization of the much heralded Social Service Exchange sponsored by the League, which was the first clearinghouse for social services offered in the community. In 1967 she was honored by the Junior League of El Paso with its Outstanding Sustaining Volunteer Award.

Sharing her father's great love for books, she served several terms on the board of trustees of the El Paso Public Library, serving twice as its president. She received the Teotihuacan Award from the El Paso Chamber of Commerce in 1972 for her efforts in establishing the Southwestern Collection at the downtown library and in 1973 was a recipient of the Conquistador Award from the city in recognition of her work for the library. When she left the library board she was named chairwoman Emerita. In addition to the time and effort devoted to the library, she funded the Leach-Hertzog Room at the downtown library and donated the land on Belvidere on which the Westside Library branch was constructed.



Jane Burges Perrenot

She was dedicated to El Paso and involved in numerous organizations. Mrs. Perrenot twice served on the City Charter Commission for El Paso and was a board member and past president of the Planned Parenthood Association as well as the Mothers' Association for the Radford School for Girls. She participated in Mission 70 at the University of Texas at El Paso and was a member of the Colonial Dames, Las Comadres, The El Paso County Historical Society, the El Paso Opera Guild, the YWCA, the El Paso Museum Association, and the First Presbyterian Church.

Even in death she contributed to the community by bequeathing the family home on Yandell to the El Paso County Historical Society for use as its headquarters and as a research facility. She left her father's extensive library to the University of Texas at El Paso where it will be utilized by generations of the future scholars.



El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro through the Pass of the North, Part I

By George D. Torok



A Texas Centennial Commission marker at the site of the Oñate crossing.



he Pass of the North has been an important transportation corridor for hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of years. Well before historic time, Native-Americans followed the Rio Grande, trading goods from the interior and coastal regions of Mexico with northern Pueblo settlements. These Indian footpaths crossed the barren Chihuahua Desert, followed the rocky banks of the river, and cut through the Sierra de Juárez and Franklin Mountains. When sixteenth century Spaniards entered Mexico and made their way north through the frontier, they often followed ancient Indian trails. As they conquered the Aztec empire and established new settlements, they made these same trails part of a vast road network that expanded the boundaries of New Spain. A series of *caminos reales*, or royal roads, served as official passageways of the Spanish government, linking provincial capitals with Mexico City. These *caminos reales* wound through the scattered mining towns, missions, haciendas, and fortresses of the frontiers. One of the four royal roads that led out of the capital, the *Camino Real de Tierra Adentro*, or the Royal Road to the Interior Land, moved north into the booming mining regions of Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, and Zacatecas. By the 1580s, the road ended at Santa Bárbara, near today's Parral, Chihuahua.¹

In 1598, Juan de Oñate, a wealthy Zacatecas nobleman, pushed the Camino Real hundreds of miles further as he led settlers north from the Valle de San Bartolomé to establish a new colony,

a "New" Mexico. The Oñate expedition crossed the vast Chihuahua Desert, traveled through the Pass of the North, survived the Jornada del Muerto, and eventually arrived at San Juan Pueblo, near today's Espanola, New Mexico. Carts or *carretas* drawn by oxen, and wagons or *carros* moved by mules, transported Oñate's caravan through the frontier. Hundreds of colonists followed on horseback and on foot. This vast extension of the *Camino Real de*

Even though the Mexican War and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 created a new international boundary and severed the old Camino Real, the trail continued to play an important role in local and regional trade. It was used well into the late nineteenth century as a path for stage coaches, post roads, and transport.

Tierra Adentro became the main route north, soon used by soldiers, missionaries, colonists, and countless travelers and wagon trains. Villas, missions, haciendas, and presidios were later established along the trail. For more than 220 years the *Camino Real de Tierra Adentro* served as the lifeline of the Spanish empire in the north. After Mexican independence in 1821, the Camino Real was renamed the *Camino Nacional*. It continued to be a major commercial route and new ties were forged with American traders. Merchants from Missouri traveled west to Santa Fe along the Santa Fe Trail and then ventured six hundred miles south along the Camino Real to Chihuahua City on what became known as the Chihuahua Trail.

Even though the Mexican War and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 created a new international boundary and severed the old Camino Real, the trail continued to play an important role in local and regional trade. It was used well into the late nineteenth century as a path for stage coaches, post roads, and transport. It is still in use today as the base of our modern railroads and highways, carrying countless thousands of people, vehicles, and consumer goods, as it has for the past four hundred years. As a major transportation corridor, almost 1,500 miles in length, it played a particularly important role in the development of the El Paso-Ciudad Juárez area. Located at a

vital point along the trail, the Pass and its surrounding missions and settlements grew and prospered, becoming a thriving part of New Mexico. The trail also provided a pathway for Spanish and Mexican culture, European technology, agriculture, livestock, and ranching. It brought most of the settlers to the region, including many who inhabit El Paso and Ciudad Juárez today, and shaped much of the modern American Southwest. Today, the Camino Real remains a living, working trail, crossing borders and linking two nations. But despite its tremendous importance, by the mid-twentieth century it was all but forgotten. Until very recently, few had ever heard of the Camino Real.

Fortunately, as the twentieth century drew to a close, there was new interest in *El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro*. Historical and archaeological studies, conferences, and publications have brought attention to the trail once again. National and international agencies began working together to study and mark the trail in both the United States and Mexico. In October 2001, *El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro* was designated as a National Historic Trail in the United States, administered by the National Park Service (NPS) and the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM). It became recognized as an international historic trail with interest developing in the United States, Mexico and Spain. In 2003, CARTA, Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Trail Association, was formed to preserve, protect, and promote the trail. Working with federal and international agencies, CARTA is helping to identify and certify historic sites and to educate the public about the importance of this international historic trail. In years to come, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro will re-gain its faded reputation as the longest, oldest, and most historic trail in the Americas.²

But where was the path of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro? The trail led through the desert land of northern Chihuahua, along the mission settlements of the Lower Valley, into El Paso del Norte, through the Mesilla Valley and off to the dreaded Jornada del Muerto. Over time, the path of the Camino Real changed. It was usually near the river, but floods carved out new river channels. New paths were made, new fords were developed, and missions, presidios, haciendas, and settlements were re-located. Sources of water and good places to stop and rest were identified. These sites became known as *parajes*, or campsites. Today, the urban sprawl of El Paso and Ciudad Juárez has obliterated many traces of the trail, but with careful observation one can still find the old



Artifacts such as bottles and pottery shards can be found along remote stretches of the old Camino Real de Tierra Adentro.

Camino Real. It continues to shadow or parallel some of the major thoroughfares of our area and its approximate path can be followed well into the surrounding rural areas, both north and south of the cities.

The path of the Camino Real can be traced by examining a variety of sources. The 1598 Oñate expedition had a scouting party of sixteen men led by Oñate's nephew Vicente de Zaldívar.³ Although they did not produce a map of the trail, they left an official record of the journey with detailed geographic and geological information which can be used to ap-

proximate the route. Later travelers made maps, wrote accounts of their journeys, and recorded general information about the Camino Real. Alonso de Benavides, New Mexico's custodian of the Holy Office of the Inquisition, traveled hundreds of miles and produced his *Memorial of 1630*, the only surviving early seventeenth century account of the trail. A 1698 publication by Fray Agustín de Vetancurt provided some descriptions of sites along the trail. The founding of Mission Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de los Mansos del Paso del Norte in the 1650s brought more trade and travel to the Pass. The 1680 Pueblo Revolt exiled thousands of Spaniards and Indians and led to the establishment of new settlements along the river. Records of their flight south along the Camino Real to El Paso del Norte, and the later establishment of new settlements in the Lower Valley, provide valuable clues about the location of the trail.⁴

More detailed accounts were written by eighteenth century military, government, and church officials. In 1724 Brigadier General Pedro de Rivera conducted a two-year inspection of Spanish military sites on the northern frontier. Accompanying Rivera was a cartographer, Francisco Barreiros, who mapped segments of the trail. In the 1760s, the Marqués de Rubí conducted a second inspection of the northern frontier. Nicolás de Lafora, the ex-



The Guadalupe Mission in downtown Ciudad Juárez.

pedition chronicler, kept a detailed account of the inspection and Joseph Urrutia, a military engineer, drew detailed plans of the villas of Santa Fe and Paso del Norte. In 1760, Bishop Pedro Tamarón y Romeral visited New Mexico and wrote an account of his journey along the trail. Cartographer Bernardo Miera y Pacheco produced another map of the Camino Real in the 1780s.⁵ The first Anglo-American account was written by Zebulon Montgomery Pike, an explorer captured by the Spanish and taken down the trail to Chihuahua City in 1807.⁶

After Mexican independence, American traders began to travel south along the Chihuahua Trail recording their experiences. Josiah Gregg, who frequently made the trip in the 1830s, published his *Commerce of the Prairies: The Journal of a Santa Fe Trader*. The 1840s brought Susan Shelby Magoffin, the sister-in-law of early El Pasoan James Magoffin, who wrote an account of her travels. Dr. Frederick Adolph Wislizenus, a Swiss-educated German, traveled with the U.S. Army during the Mexican War and wrote his *Memoir of a Tour to Northern Mexico*. Wislizenus left the best scientific account noting many natural and geographic features along the way, recording distances, and drawing a detailed map. British traveler George F. Ruxton and American soldier George Gibson also wrote of their experiences. Other references can be found in the history of early American El Paso.

The lives of T. Frank White, James Magoffin, Hugh Stephenson, Simeon Hart, and Benjamin Franklin Coons were all related to commercial activities along the trail. U.S. Boundary Commissioner John Russell Bartlett worked with Mexican General Pedro García Conde to negotiate the new international border between the United States and Mexico. Documents and maps produced in their work also provide valuable information about local wagon roads and the changing course of the river.⁷

As Americans settled the north bank of the Rio Grande in the 1850s, new roads were developed linking the Pass with the rest of

the nation. John Butterfield's Overland Mail service between St. Louis, Missouri and San Francisco, California was begun in September 1858. The 2,700 mile route passed directly through the town of Franklin (future El Paso) and provided twice weekly service for the next eleven years. The Overland Mail route made use of the old Camino Real from Hart's Mill north to the Las Cruces area where it made a sharp turn to the west. In the 1930s, Roscoe and Margaret Conkling followed the Overland Mail route across the American West and published a detailed account of their journey. The Conklings surveyed the region at a time when local residents could still remember the trail and point out landmarks, ruins, and pathways. By then the automobile age was well underway

The Overland Mail route made use of the old Camino Real from Hart's Mill north to the Las Cruces area where it made a sharp turn to the west. In the 1930s, Roscoe and Margaret Conkling followed the Overland Mail route across the American West and published a detailed account of their journey.

and many of our present streets and highways were in use. Their account provides valuable information for identifying and following this segment of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro during a transitional period.⁸

New Mexico's Royal Road, the classic study of the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, was written almost fifty years ago by Max Moorhead and remains the definitive work on the trail. Moorhead carefully examined trade and travel along the Chihuahua Trail and plotted many of the villages and *parajes*, making

references to modern settlements, highways, and roads.⁹ Many scholars have expanded on his work, especially since the 1980s, and have added greatly to our knowledge of the trail. A wealth of archaeological studies have located mission sites, pueblos, and *parajes* that existed in the colonial and Mexican eras. The local works of Rex Gerald, Herbert Morrow, and John Peterson made frequent references to the Camino Real. In the late 1980s Michael Marshall oversaw an early survey of the trail and speculated about its path through our region. More recently, Edward Staski conducted a series of studies north of El Paso and located pristine segments of the trail. These works have helped approximate and verify the general route of the Camino Real through our region.

The existing landscape can also lead us to the trail. Many modern railroads and highways were built along the path of the Camino Real. Looking at historic highway maps and examining contemporary accounts can often reveal clues. Geological changes affected the path of the trail. Shifting riverbeds, sand hills, and newly carved channels may indicate its path as well. When all else fails, we can approximate the location of the trail by estimating how travelers would have moved from one location to the next. By examining all of these various sources, the route of the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro can be traced through the Ciudad Juárez-El Paso area and into the surrounding countryside.

North from Carrizal

When traveling north in the colonial era, the only regularly inhabited site between Chihuahua City and El Paso del Norte was Carrizal. From here, we can begin our journey north along El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro. Carrizal was a true oasis, the last reliable source of water and the last refuge for weary travelers as they set north into the barren desert. Although a hacienda existed here earlier, the site was formally settled in 1758 as San Fernando de las Amarillas. By 1774 a new Presidio de San Fernando de Carrizal was established to protect traffic along the trail.¹⁰ A walled fortress-village was built and served as home to more than three hundred soldiers and their families. Presidio soldiers often accompanied large caravans along stretches of the trail that were particularly dangerous. Many eighteenth and nineteenth century visitors described Carrizal, including Bishop Tamarón, Nicolás de Lafora, Zebulon Pike, and Adolphus Wislizenus.¹¹ The fort was



occupied until 1847 when Colonel Doniphan's troops took control of Chihuahua during the Mexican War. George Gibson, a soldier with Doniphan, described the fortress as "much dilapidated" and predicted that it would soon be in ruins.¹² Carrizal continued to maintain a small population long after its days as a presidio. Today, it is a quiet village, well off the main highway. The fortress is no longer intact but a series of small adobe mounds

reveal its outline.¹³ Carrizal is located about seven miles southwest of Villa Ahumada, off of Mexican Federal Highway 45.

About fifteen miles north of Carrizal was a site called San Vicente, visited by the Oñate expedition in 1598. Because of the many ducks that were often in the area, it later became known as Lago de Patos. Beyond Lago de Patos, near a spring known as Ojo Lucero, the Camino Real split, offering two different routes into El Paso del Norte.¹⁴ The original Camino Real headed northeast toward the Rio Grande Valley while a later, more direct route, led north into the sand dunes. The Oñate expedition had hoped to blaze the trail straight north through the Chihuahua Desert to the Rio Grande, but after stopping near Ojo Lucero they began to experience problems. On April 10, 1598 they entered the edge of *Los Médanos*, the Samalayuca sand dunes, a formidable plain of blowing and shifting sand that covers more than 770 square miles south of today's Ciudad Juárez. From April 12th to 19th the expedition rested as scouts searched many miles north for a pathway through the dunes. After listening to their reports, Oñate concluded it would be impossible to continue crossing *Los Médanos*

with wagons and carts. Instead, he ordered the caravan east, through a pathway to the river. They appear to have followed a break in the mountains, the *Puerto Presidio*, to the Rio Grande.¹⁵ After arriving at the river they continued northwest along the bank between present-day Guadalupe del Bravo, Chihuahua and San Elizario, Texas. Before the early nineteenth century, the main channel of the river ran northeast of its present-day course (See Map 1). It took several days for the remaining wagons to catch up with the expedition but by April 27th they had all reached the banks of the Rio Grande. The Oñate caravan continued traveling northwest until April 29th when they camped somewhere near present-day San Elizario.¹⁶ On April 30, 1598 the expedition held a great feast of thanksgiving and a ceremony known as "La Toma" in which Governor Juan de Oñate took possession of the lands of New Mexico in the name of King Philip II of Spain.¹⁷ Although the exact location of this site is unknown, it remained an important one during the colonial era. In 1665, a small Franciscan mission, *Las Llagas de Nuestro Serafico Padre San Francisco*, was briefly established near here. When some of the first refugee camps were established following the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 they returned to the site of La Toma.¹⁸

La Jornada de Cantarrecio and the Mission Trail

Later colonial travelers sought a better pathway to the river and by the early seventeenth century the Spanish had opened an easier route around the Médanos, completely avoiding the dunes. Instead of passing through Puerto Presidio, they went southeast of the Sierra el Presidio, through a gap known as Puerto Ancho, a hard dirt area on the trail where some of the best preserved ruts of the Camino Real can still be observed.¹⁹ This route, through the Jornada de Cantarrecio, made its way north toward the river arriving in the valley between present-day Praxedis G. Guerrero and El Mimbres, Chihuahua. From here, the Camino Real continued northwest along the river near the path of Mexican Highway 2, toward Guadalupe del Bravo, and San Isidro.²⁰ With the river to the northeast, travelers could continue through today's lower valley settlements without having to ford the river. This became the main path of the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro for the rest of the colonial period and remained in use during the nineteenth century. It took travelers away from the sand dunes, brought them

to the lush banks of the river, and provided a welcome refuge from the desert heat. Later, as missions, haciendas, and a presidio were established along the way, this "Mission Trail" of the Camino Real through Cantarrecio connected the settlements of the Rio Grande Valley and provided a safe, reliable route into El Paso del Norte. Doniphan's troops took the Cantarrecio route rather than venture into the sand dunes, even though it was described as the "worst part of the road to Chihuahua."²¹ In 1847, Susan Shelby Magoffin recorded her journey through Cantarrecio.²² In 1853, Bartlett's party passed through Cantarrecio where they found good spring water.²³ This part of the old Camino Real became a segment of the main coach road to Chihuahua City by the mid-nineteenth century and the first auto road in the twentieth century.

The river bank near San Elizario often served as a welcome *paraje*, or campsite, because of the abundance of fish, wildlife, and dense vegetation. By the mid-eighteenth century the hacienda of *Nuestra Señora de la Soledad de los Tiburcios* was established here, flourishing for several decades and bringing hundreds of new settlers to the area. In 1789, years after the hacienda was abandoned, the presidio of San Elceario (later called San Elizario) was moved here to re-settle the local Apache and provide protection from Indian attacks for travelers along the Camino Real. By the 1790s a thriving community developed around the fortress and San Elizario became an important center of trade. Many American travelers frequented San Elizario on their way to Chihuahua City. It was described by Zebulon Pike in 1807.²⁴ Susan Shelby Magoffin stayed at the home of commercial agent José Ignacio Ronquillo, the Mexican commander of the presidio.²⁵

The Camino Real entered San Elizario along the path of Alarcon Road, passing Casa Ronquillo and the San Elizario Presidio Chapel as it followed



A New Mexico Camino Real Highway Marker tells the story of the dreaded Jornada del Muerto.

the west wall of the fortress. The wall of the presidio was located close to the path of today's Alarcon Road and the trail ran between that wall and the San Elizario Lateral, located just to the west. The main entrance to the presidio was at the intersection of today's Main and Church Streets. San Elizario is laid out in a grid pattern which was a common Spanish colonial village design. The San Elizario His-

toric District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, appears much as it did during the mid-nineteenth century and has a number of structures dating from the time when the trail was still in use. The Ochoa Building, the Lujan Store on Main Street, and the barracks building on Church Street may all date from the presidio era. The Butterfield-Overland Mail Line used this part of the Camino Real as its route into American El Paso in the 1850s and, according to local tradition, the private residence at 1500 Paseo del Convento was a station for the stage line. The Lalo Madrid Building on Main Street near Glorieta Road may have also been a stage stop on the San Antonio-El Paso Road and the Butterfield Overland route. The present-day San Elizario Presidio Chapel, which dominates the plaza, was constructed in 1882 and stands near the site of the original presidio chapel. A series of historical markers in the plaza of San Elizario note the Spanish expeditions that passed through here and the important role played by El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro.²⁶ From the fortress, the trail continued northwest along Glorieta Road following the path of the San Elizario Lateral northwest. It merged with today's Socorro Road and continued north to Socorro.



The Mission Trail of the Camino Real changed over time and spurs connected new settlements to the main road. One eighteenth century branch led east to a river ford and two important settlements located in the area of North Loop Drive and the Rio Vista Farm site. These two settlements, a major hacienda and a mission, were the only ones located on the opposite side of the Rio Grande in the colonial era. Governor Antonio de Valverde Cosío established the Hacienda de San Antonio in the early eighteenth century and it soon became one of the largest agricultural complexes in the area, producing wheat and grapes, milling grains, and processing wool. The hacienda spread across both sides of the river and served as a popular *paraje*, providing a comfortable campsite along the river and protection from Suma Indian attacks.²⁷ Another nearby settlement was the Santa María de las Caldas mission which briefly operated in the mid-eighteenth century. Las Caldas mission was ordered by the Bishop of Durango in 1730 as a way to break Franciscan control of missions in the area. Las Caldas was not a mission church. It was entrusted to a diocesan priest and became the first parish church established in the El Paso Valley. Although it worked mainly with local Suma Indians, it had a small mestizo and Spanish population, but was abandoned in 1749 following a series of revolts. The Valverde hacienda was apparently abandoned about the same time. Even though the ruins of the mission were indicated on maps for years to come, by the nineteenth



The ruins of Fort Selden along the Camino Real.

century Las Caldas was forgotten. Twentieth century research brought renewed attention and today it is often referred to as El Paso's "lost mission." Although the exact locations of these two settlements have yet to be discovered, the Camino Real would have certainly included a major branch to San Antonio and Las Caldas.²⁸

From the hacienda and mission, the Camino Real continued northwest near the path of Socorro Road to Nuestra Señora de la Limpia Concepcion de los Piro de Socorro del Sur, originally established as a Franciscan mission that served the Piro Pueblo of the Rio Abajo. The first Socorro mission was located near present-day Socorro, New Mexico in the 1620s and moved to the Pass following the 1680 Pueblo Revolt. When the mission moved south, the Piro were joined by Manso Indians and a small number of Spaniards.²⁹ Major floods in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century destroyed a series of mission churches and forced the Socorro community to seek higher ground. The original site of the mission was about one and one half miles to the southeast, near Buford Road, closer to Interstate 10. Studies conducted by UTEP's Dr. Rex E. Gerald in the 1980s located the remains of the original church and convent as well as many artifacts dating from the late seventeenth century. There may have been as many as six different mission churches built in the colonial era and following each flood, the settlement moved northwest toward the present site. Today's church was built after the 1829 flood and was completed in 1843. As the mission settlement moved, so did the Camino Real. It too veered further to the west, perhaps one to one and a half miles from its colonial era path.³⁰

Socorro began as a mission settlement but a pueblo of non-Indians and Spaniards grew up around the site. The nineteenth century town center was located near the 10100-10200 blocks of Socorro Road and remained a hub of commercial activity well into the twentieth century. Oral tradition indicates that 10245 Socorro Road, a Texas Historical Commission Landmark known as the

The first Socorro mission was located near present-day Socorro, New Mexico in the 1620s and moved to the Pass following the 1680 Pueblo Revolt. When the mission moved south, the Piro were joined by Manso Indians and a small number of Spaniards.

Tienda de Carbajal, was a supply center for freight caravans to Chihuahua City and Mesilla in the nineteenth century. A hacienda existed on the site until mid-century when Juan Carbajal used its remains to construct a store. Just beyond, at 10167 Socorro Road, Casa Ortiz, another Texas Historical Commission Landmark, was also said to be part of the merchant trade between Chihuahua, New Mexico and West Texas. The road narrows in this

Some of the farmlands around the mission church have been producing goods for more than three hundred years.

Although Ysleta has grown and prospered during the late twentieth century, the area around the mission church continues to serve as the center of activity for the community.

area and a number of crumbling adobe ruins can be seen along the way.³¹

From Mission Socorro, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro continued northwest about two and one-half miles to Ysleta. The trail paralleled today's Socorro Road, sometimes veering to the west. Just south of Ysleta it followed Old Pueblo Road which served as the southern entrance to the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo. This portion was known as "La Entrada por el Alto," the "Entrance by the High Bridge," which crossed over the Acequia Madre del Ysleta. Continuing along Old Pueblo Road the trail passed between the mission church and the Old Ysleta Pueblo located on the west and east sides of the road. The original mission was established at Isleta, near Albuquerque, New Mexico, as a Franciscan site for the Tiwa Pueblo. During the 1680 Pueblo Revolt, Isleta Tiwa were brought south by the Spanish and established Corpus Christi de la Ysleta de los Tiguanas,

or Ysleta del Sur. The Ysleta del Sur Pueblo and Mission was founded in 1682 near the present site. The pueblo dwelling was a compact U-shaped multi-story adobe structure that housed several hundred residents. By 1700 it consisted of several housing blocks, a ceremonial chamber, a main plaza, and a cemetery. The original mission church was built in the same period. In 1740 a major flood destroyed the pueblo and church and both were rebuilt just east of the original site. The Tigua community produced wheat, corn, fruits, and gathered salt at a nearby river channel. Their crafts included ropework, baskets, blankets, and pottery, all

commonly traded along the Camino Real. Ysleta del Sur Pueblo, a Native-American community, has been inhabited since the 1680s, making it the oldest continuously settled site in Texas. Some of the farmlands around the mission church have been producing goods for more than three hundred years. Although Ysleta has grown and prospered during the late twentieth century, the area around the mission church continues to serve as the center of activity for the community. Travelers throughout the nineteenth century noted the persistence of Tigua traditions in Ysleta making it the only former mission settlement in the El Paso area where Native American culture has been preserved.³²

Leaving the Ysleta mission, the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro followed the path of Old County Drive, joined Alameda Avenue (TX 20), and continued northwest. Somewhere before Ascarate Park, the trail turned west, continuing along the south bank of the river, toward Mission Senecú. Today the Rio Grande runs southwest of its nineteenth century path and serves as an international boundary between the United States and Mexico. From 1598 to 1829, San Elizario, Socorro, and Ysleta were located south of the river but after a series of major floods the main channel of the Rio Grande shifted. By 1852 it was close to its present location,³³ placing San Elizario, Socorro, and Ysleta northeast of the river and dividing the lands of Mission Senecú. Much of Mission Senecú was in today's Ciudad Juárez,



The Socorro Mission lies along the path of the Camino Real.



The San José Chapel in Ciudad Juárez.

west of the 6300 block of Alameda Avenue in El Paso. To follow the path of the Camino Real, modern travelers need to continue north on Alameda Avenue toward the Chamizal National Memorial, cross the Bridge of the Americas, and take Avenida de las Americas to Avenida 16 de Septiembre.³⁴

Originally founded south of present-day San Antonio, New Mexico in the late 1620s, Mision San Antonio de Senecú de los Piros was also abandoned and re-established at El Paso after the Pueblo Revolt.³⁵ Flooding changed the boundaries of Mission Senecú several times during the colonial era and the remains of the earliest churches and settlements have yet to be discovered. There is an early twentieth century church located in the Valle de Senecú district that is most likely near the spot of the original colonial churches. An old acequia passes nearby. Early settlements were probably in the area of the golf course and the Juárez campus of the Monterrey Technological Institute. Unlike the lower valley mission settlements, Senecú has been absorbed by the growth of Ciudad Juárez and has lost its identity as a separate community.³⁶

From Senecú, travelers continued west into today's San Lorenzo district, probably close to the path of Tomás Fernandez Boulevard. About two and one half miles away they entered the Real de San Lorenzo, established for the exiled New Mexican government following the Pueblo Revolt. While many of the early residents were Spanish, by the eighteenth century San Lorenzo

had Tiwa, Suma, and Piro Indians who were overseen by Franciscan missionaries. When El Paso historian Cleofas Calleros visited San Lorenzo in 1952 he described it as a "quaint little town" outside of the city. Like Senecú, San Lorenzo has been absorbed into Ciudad Juárez. Today, a late nineteenth century church is located in San Lorenzo and may be close to the site of the original mission church. From here, the Camino Real probably continued west along the path of today's Camino Viejo a San Lorenzo and Avenida Alanis. After Avenida Lopez Mateos, it continued through the PRONAF area, along Paseo de la Republica, and Avenida 16 de Septiembre. It entered El Paso del Norte and led to the Guadalupe Mission, about four miles away.³⁷

This closely approximates the path of the original Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, opened by the Oñate expedition in 1598 and followed by countless missionaries, soldiers, traders, caravans, settlers, Indians, and slaves into the nineteenth century. The trail through Cantarrecio and along the river avoided the worst of the sand dunes, took travelers through missions, haciendas, pueblos, and a presidio, and brought them to the Guadalupe Mission in the heart of El Paso del Norte. Despite adding a few days to the journey, heavy wagons carrying cargo, always chose this "Mission Trail." The route survived well into the mid-twentieth century as automobiles traveled on the Cantarrecio road, bypassed the sand dunes, and followed the lower bank of the Rio Grande along today's Chihuahua Highway 2 into Ciudad Juárez. The Cantarrecio route remained a vital transportation corridor long after the Camino Real was severed and many local roads and highways on both sides of the border continue to make use of its more than four hundred-year-old path.

All photos courtesy of the author.

GEORGE D. TOROK is a native of Buffalo, New York and completed his Ph.D. in history at the State University of New York at Buffalo in 1991. He currently lives with his wife Blanca in El Paso, Texas and teaches history at El Paso Community College. Torok has written many works on regional history over the years, including *A Guide to Historic Coal Towns of the Big Sandy River Valley* (2003). He has produced video and photographic records of historic sites in New York, Kentucky, West Virginia and throughout the American Southwest. Research and documentation for this project was conducted under a 2004 El Paso Community College Faculty Professional Leave with assistance from a 2002-2004 National Endowment for the Humanities Grant. Torok also served as founding president of the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Trail Association (Carta) and has begun work on a book about this great historic trail.

ENDNOTES

1. The classic account of the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro is Max L. Moorhead's *The Royal Road: Trade and Travel on the Chihuahua Trail* (Norman, OK 1958). Overviews of the trail can be found in Cleve Hallenbeck, *Land of the Conquistadores* (Caldwell, ID 1950) and Marc Simmons, *The Last Conquistador: Juan de Oñate and the Settling of the Far West* (Norman, OK 1991). Michael P. Marshall and Henry J. Walt, *Rio Abajo: Prehistory and History of a Rio Grande Province* (Santa Fe, NM 1984) provides information about the trail in the central New Mexico area. More recent works that concentrate on the trail are few but include Gabrielle G. Palmer, comp., *El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro* (Santa Fe, NM 1993) and Gabrielle G. Palmer and Stephen L. Fosberg, comps., *El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro* (Santa Fe, NM 1999); José de la Cruz Pacheco and Joseph P. Sánchez, eds., *Memorias del Coloquio Internacional El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro* (Mexico, D.F. 2000).
2. See U.S. National Park Service, *El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail Draft Comprehensive Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement* (Santa Fe, NM 2002).
3. Simmons, *Last Conquistador*, 91.
4. George P. Hammond and Agapito Rey, eds., *Don Juan de Oñate, Colonizer of New Mexico, 1595-1598* (2 vols., Albuquerque, NM 1953); Simmons, *Last Conquistador*, 91-111; Moorhead, *Royal Road*, 26. José Porrúa Turanzas, ed., *Teatro Mexicano: Descripción Breve de los Sucessos Exemplares de la Nueva Espana en el Nuevo Mundo Occidental de las Indias* (4 vols., Madrid 1961); Baker H. Morrow, ed., *A Harvest of Reluctant Souls: The Memorial of Fray Alonso de Benavides, 1630* (Niwot, CO 1996); Edward Ayer, ed., *The Memorial of Alonso de Benavides 1630* (Chicago, Ill. 1916); Charles Wilson Hackett ed., *Revolt of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and Otermín's attempted Reconquest, 1680-1682* (2 vols., Albuquerque, NM 1942).
5. Thomas H. Naylor and Charles W. Polzer, eds., *Pedro de Rivera and the Military Regulations of Northern Spain, 1724-1729* (Tucson, AZ 1988); Lawrence Kinnaird, ed., *The Frontiers of New Spain: Nicolás de Lafora's Description, 1766-1768* (Berkeley, CA 1958); Eleanor B. Adams, ed., *Bishop Tamarón's Visitation of New Mexico, 1760* (Albuquerque, NM 1954); John L. Kessell, *Kiva, Cross, and Crown: the Pecos Indians of New Mexico, 1540-1840* (Washington, D.C. 1979) inside cover, 215; Rex E. Gerald, "Portrait of a Community: Joseph de Urrutia's Map of El Paso del Norte, 1766," *The American West* 3 (Summer 1966): 38-9; Max L. Moorhead, *The Presidio: Bastion of the Spanish Borderlands* (Norman, OK 1975), 148-49. W.H. Timmons, *El Paso: A Borderlands History* (El Paso, TX 1990), 38.
6. Elliott Coues, ed., *The Expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike* (3 vols., Minneapolis, MN 1965); Josiah Gregg, *Commerce of the Prairies or the Journal of a Santa Fe Trader* (2 vols., New York, 1844); Stella M. Drumm, ed., *Down the Santa Fe Trail and into Mexico: The Diary of Susan Shelby Magoffin, 1846-1847* (New Haven, CN 1962); George F. Ruxton, *Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains* (Glorieta, NM 1973); Ralph P. Bieber, ed., *Journal of a Soldier Under Kearny and Doniphan, 1846-1847* (Glendale, CA 1935); Adolph Wislizenus, *Memoir of a Tour to Northern Mexico, Con-*

nected with Colonel Doniphan's Expedition in 1846 and 1847 (Albuquerque, NM 1969).

7. Rex W. Strickland, *Six Who Came to El Paso: Pioneers of the 1840s* (El Paso, TX 1963); John Russell Bartlett, *Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora, and Chihuahua, connected with the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission during the Years 1850, 51, 52, and 53* (2 vols., Chicago, IL 1965).
8. Roscoe P. and Margaret B. Conkling, *The Butterfield Overland Mail 1857-1869* (2 vols. Glendale, CA 1947).
9. Moorhead, *Royal Road*, 30, 31.
10. Roy Bernard Brown, "Arqueología Colonial en Chihuahua: El Caso de El Carrizal," in Pacheco and Sánchez, eds., *Memorias del Coloquio*, 50-51.
11. Rex E. Gerald, "An Introduction to Missions of the Paso del Norte Area," *Password* 20 (Summer 1975), 47-58; *Spanish Presidios of the Late Eighteenth Century in Northern New Spain* (Santa Fe, NM 1968); Herbert C. Morrow, *The Mission Trail: History, Architecture, Cultural Heritage, and Historic Preservation of the Lower Valley of El Paso, Texas: A Historic Preservation Plan* (El Paso, TX 1981); John A. Peterson, *Archaeological Survey of the San Elizario High School Site, San Elizario, Texas* (El Paso, TX 1995); John A. Peterson, Timothy B. Graves, and David V. Hill, eds., *The 1995 San Elizario Plaza Archaeological Project* (Austin, TX 2002).
12. Bieber, ed., *Journal of a Soldier*, 335.
13. Michael P. Marshall, "Journal of a Reconnaissance of the Camino Real," in Palmer and Fosberg, comps., *El Camino Real*, 25-26.
14. Moorhead, *Royal Road*, 16; Marshall, "Journal of a Reconnaissance," 22-23.
15. Marshall, "Journal of a Reconnaissance," 18.
16. Hammond and Rey, eds., *Don Juan de Oñate*, I, 314.
17. Hammond and Rey, eds., *Don Juan de Oñate*, I, 314; Moorhead, *Royal Road*, 18.
18. Gerald, "Introduction to Missions," 52; Jaime José Fushille, "Trail to El Paso: La Jornada de Cantarrecio," (M.A. thesis, Univ. of Texas El Paso, 1990), 2.
19. Fushille, "Trail to El Paso," 5.
20. Information provided by geographer Hal Jackson, Placitas, New Mexico; Fushille, "Trail to El Paso," 3.
21. Bieber, ed., *Journal of a Soldier*, 335.
22. Drumm, ed., *Down the Santa Fe Trail*, 224.
23. Bartlett quoted in Marshall, "Journal of a Reconnaissance," 37; U.S. National Park Service, *Draft Management Plan*, 1s.
24. Coues, ed., *Expeditions of Zebulon M. Pike*, II, 648.
25. Drumm, ed., *Down the Santa Fe Trail*, 224.

26. Rick Hendricks and W.H. Timmons, *San Elizario: Spanish Presidio to Texas County Seat* (El Paso, TX 1998), 10-11.
27. Hendricks and Timmons, *San Elizario*, 11-12.; Peterson, Graves, and Hill, eds., *San Elizario Plaza*, 31, 35; Kessell, *Kiva, Cross, and Crown*, inside cover.
28. Charles L. Sonnichsen, *Pass of the North: Four Centuries on the Rio Grande* (2 vols. El Paso, TX 1968-80), I, 75; (El Paso) *Herald-Post*, Oct. 13, 1979; Peterson, Graves, and Hill, ed., *San Elizario Plaza*, 31.
29. Marshall and Walt, *Rio Abajo*, 248.
30. Marshall and Walt, *Rio Abajo*, 285; Ernest J. Burrus, "An Historical Outline of the Socorro Mission," *Password* 29 (Fall 1984), 145-6; Rex E. Gerald, "The Old Socorro Mission Site Test Excavations, 1981-83," *The Artifact* 28 (Fall 1990), 1-29; Timmons, *El Paso*, 20-21.
31. Helen Simons and Cathryn A. Hoyt, eds., *Hispanic Texas: A Historical Guide* (Austin, TX 1992), 322.
32. Simons and Hoyt, eds. *Hispanic Texas*, 278; Nicholas P. Houser, "The Tigua Settlement of Ysleta del Sur," *The Kiva*, 36 (Winter 1970), 25-27; Nicholas P. Houser, "La Entrada Por El Alto: The Entrance by the High Bridge," (unpublished draft, 1999), 16-17.
33. David O. Brown and John A. Peterson, *El Paso County Lower Valley Water District Authority Phase IIB* (El Paso, TX), 56.
34. The eastern edge of the original Senecú settlement was about one to two miles northwest of Ysleta. An historical marker at Alameda and Valdespino is probably within range of the original mission lands. Simons and Hoyt, eds., *Hispanic Texas*, 276; Cleofas Calleros, "Original Senecú Mission Founded in New Mexico," (El Paso, TX) *Times*, June 15, 1952.
35. Marshall and Walt, *Rio Abajo*, 252; Morrow, ed., *Harvest of Souls*, 7.
36. Conkling and Conkling, *Butterfield Overland Mail*, II, 56; (El Paso, TX) *Times*, June 15, 1952; Gerald, "Introduction to Missions," 53, 54.
37. Timmons, *El Paso*, 18, 19; Gerald, "Introduction to Missions," 54; Cleofas Calleros, "San Lorenzo Mission In Mexico First Erected North of River," *El Paso Times*, May 25, 1952; Author conversation with John A. Peterson, April 1999. Peterson speculates that the original settlement may have been near the end of Viejo Calle de San Lorenzo, on the grounds of a nearby housing project.



Into the Mysterious Basement in Sunset Heights

By Leigh Burges Mangan Aldaco



The Burges House at 603 West Yandell, built in 1912, was the home of the Burges family. It was last occupied by Jane Burges Perrenot who, upon her death in 1986, bequeathed it to the El Paso County Historical Society. The house has since undergone repairs and remodeling, but still retains the charm of the early 20th century. Because it houses many valuable documents, books, and other materials which are now being used in research by students and writers, preservation of those materials as well as the comfort of the researchers, made it necessary to update the heating and cooling systems in the house. As part of that process, many volunteers were called into service, among them the granddaughter of Jane Perrenot, Leigh Burges Mangan Aldaco, who, in turn, pressed her husband Bert into service. The following is the account of her trip through the basement of the Burges House.

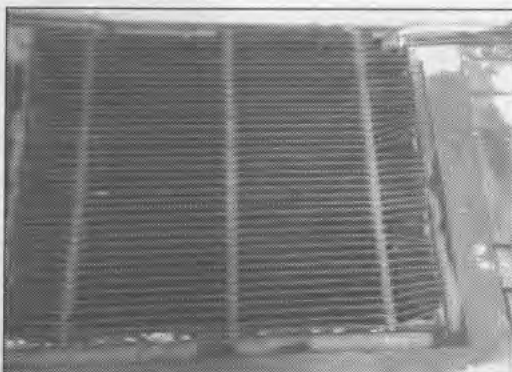
—MCG



n all my life, I had never been in the basement of the Burges House even though it had been my grandmother's home and we'd spent lots of time in and around it. Someone asked how that could have been? Why was it that as children we'd never explored that area of the house?

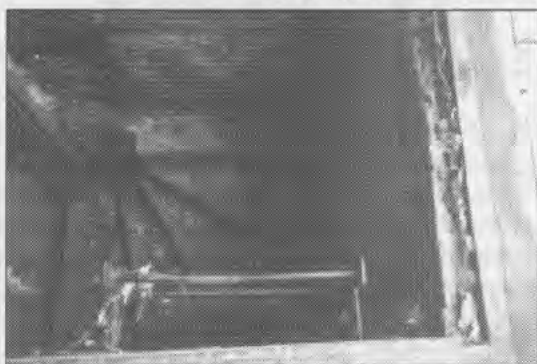
I have no answer for that as I was known to be an extremely inquisitive child who often delved into things that weren't any of my business and I can only speculate that perhaps I couldn't figure out how to get into the basement.

It all began sometime in November of 2003 when my husband and I were asked to investigate the status of the heating system of the house. The entrance to the basement, I now know, is located outside the house at the back. The first thing I learned was that



Grate outside the door

obstacle, the descent into the basement requires that one first climb down a ship-type ladder attached to the concrete wall and if you make it down without killing yourself, you arrive at a staircase consisting



Ladder and stairs

of four or five concrete steps. Located at the bottom of the steps is a door that opens into the basement.

My husband and I lived in Sunset Heights for several years in a house on Hawthorne Street that had a very large full base-

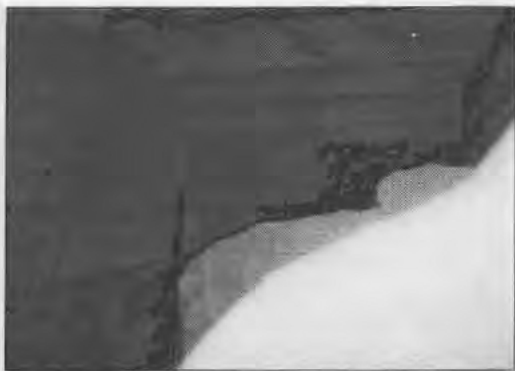
My introduction to the Burges House basement was a somewhat shocking surprise because it is definitely not like other basements I've seen or been in.

ment, and I assumed that other houses in the area would have basements of generally the same size. My introduction to the Burges House basement was a somewhat shocking surprise because it is definitely not like other basements I've seen or been in. Walking in from the stairs you first enter an area approximately twelve feet by fourteen feet. Off to the left of that area is another room approximately ten feet by ten feet. Looking above this area you see the bottom of the concrete floor of the house and throughout the bottom are various electrical conduits, gas lines, and water lines. The height of these two rooms

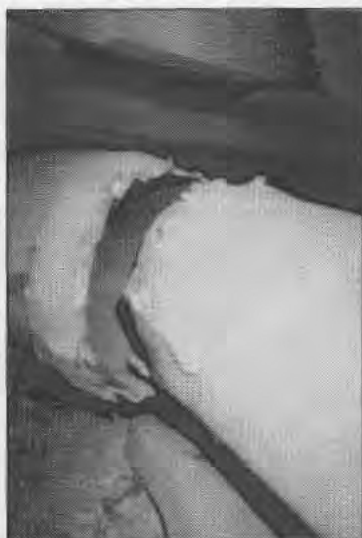
to gain access, one must remove a metal grate that covers the opening and which weighs at least fifty pounds. Despite the fact that as a child I was curious enough, I would never have been able even to budge that grate. Having removed that

is six to eight feet, depending on where you are and how much piping and ductwork is present.

As I discovered, the "meat" of the operations, the ductwork supplying heat to the house, is on a mound located at the rear of a



Rock outcropping



Broken vent pipe

large furnace that you encounter the moment you enter the basement. Several pipes run from the front and back of the furnace to various parts of the house. Our first job was to determine where those pipes went and how they entered the walls from the basement.

This mound appears to be a scene from a war torn country—nothing but rubble consisting of rocks, wood, bricks, and lots of dirt. The further the pipes travel up to the walls where they go into the house, the shallower the space becomes. Traversing the pipes be-

came my job as no one else on the scene was able to fit within the confines of any area located up and beyond the furnace. I literally had to pull myself along, sandwiched between the floors of the house above me and the mound under me.* Behind the furnace, it appeared that the house was actually built atop an outcropping of rocks and hillocks consisting of a lot of clay-like material. It seemed quite obvious that the vent pipes had to have been installed before the floors of the house were laid. I can assure anyone who asks, that there is no way that any grown man could do any kind of work in that space. I had to make some repairs myself to re-attach pipes that had separated and I barely had room even to move my hands.

**It must be considered here that Leigh Aldaco is a tiny slip of a woman.*



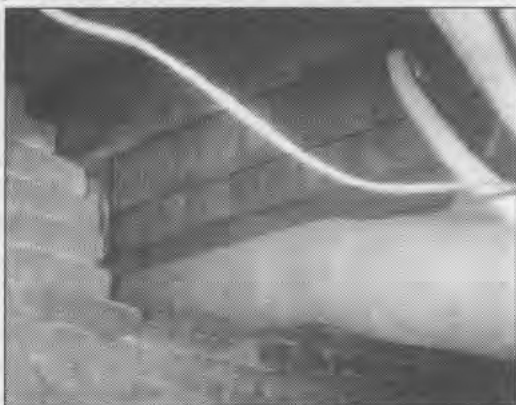
Four ducts

because, due to the age and condition of the pipes, I tried to avoid putting my full weight on them. When I got to the third one from the left it was a really tight squeeze and at one point I was on the verge of panic because I felt that I was trapped—lodged between the floor and the pipe. The inner logical voice dictated “Oh relax, if you were able to get in, you can assuredly get back out.”

In the midst of this rubble in one particular area, I happened across a pile of empty bottles, a sign that some form of life had once been in there. At first I couldn't imagine how the bottles

got there. The bottles had once held Italian wine sold in the 1950's at the Barrel House on Montana Street. All I could fathom was that someone had been lying flat on his back guzzling this wine until it was all gone. The only alternative was that workers who had done some remodeling had been drinking on the job, and before they put the floor down, they dropped the incriminating evidence down some hole. Someone later suggested the possibility that at some time there may have existed some kind of garbage chute above the area. That didn't seem plausible because there was no other form of discarded material in that area. I am by no means a wine expert, but in my humble opinion this particular brand of wine was

There are four vent pipes lying next to each other in a row. The only way I could inspect them was to start on one side and slowly and precariously shift myself across and straddle each pipe until I got to the other side. It was a precarious task



Duct and wiring

not a class "A" wine, but rather, a cheap wine. I sincerely doubt that this particular wine would have "passed muster" in the Burges home! I also found a raffle ticket for an event at Saint Clement's Church dated 1957 and we occasionally found some coins and lots of marbles which I feel sure had been, over the years, fed through the return air ducts in the house by various children in the family.

At the outset of this basement endeavor, I thought we might find something exciting—some treasure, something valuable, but now that I have been in and crawled around the whole area, I realize that would be really remote. It is possible perhaps that there are other things buried beneath the rubble but searching would just be too big and laborious a job.

One fact I found interesting if not surprising was that in all this crawling around in the dirt and debris, I encountered no animal life—no insects, no worms—nothing live whatsoever within the confines of the basement proper. I did however, see cockroaches loitering in the darkness near the entrance, and the stairwell showed evidence that spiders had been around at some point, but beyond the entrance, nothing.

Evidently, every person who had ever done work that involved going into the basement, failed to remove his trash or any obsolete items that had been replaced. This accumulation minimizes the walking/working space in the area of the two small rooms at the front of the basement. After we did what we needed to do as far as the heating system was concerned, we took it upon ourselves to spend a day removing the debris. It was quite a job. We removed two enormous water heaters, a small furnace, and what seemed to be a ton of miscellaneous pieces of metal, pipes, cardboard, and paper trash.

Evidently, every person who had ever done work that involved going into the basement, failed to remove his trash or any obsolete items that had been replaced. This accumulation minimizes the walking/working space in the area of the two small rooms at the front of the basement.

I thought we might have to cut the water heaters into sections to remove them but we had some friends with us who "saved the day." They had thought to bring a "come along," a device that works like a winch using chain and pulleys that is used to pull

They had thought to bring a "come along," a device that works like a winch using chain and pulleys that is used to pull sections of chain link fence. With their brilliant ingenuity, we arrived at the plan of attaching it to the wrought iron balcony railing located on the second story above the basement entrance and using it to pull the water heaters up the narrow entrance and out.

sections of chain link fence. With their brilliant ingenuity, we arrived at the plan of attaching it to the wrought iron balcony railing located on the second story above the basement entrance and using it to pull the water heaters up the narrow entrance and out. It wasn't as simple as that however. Metal objects the size of those water heaters do not bend, and it was quite an ordeal to get them shoved through the doorway and slanted enough to get them up the stairs without wedging them into the opening and getting them stuck there.

The winch worked like a charm, but it was a formidable task to summon the muscle power required to push the big objects beyond the opening of the basement. Parts kept getting stuck up under the edges of the opening and or hung up on the metal ladder attached to the wall. We did have to remove the bottom from one of the water heaters because it was just too big. Making things harder was the fact that both water heaters might as well have been blocks from the Great Pyramid so big and heavy were they! These were old water heaters, produced before the use of light-weight materials, and, in addition to their in-

trinsic weight, there were years and years of alkaline and silt that had built up inside them. We did find it necessary to dismantle the furnace in order to remove it because it was square in shape and would not fit on the stairway. In addition, it was already falling apart due to age and metal fatigue.

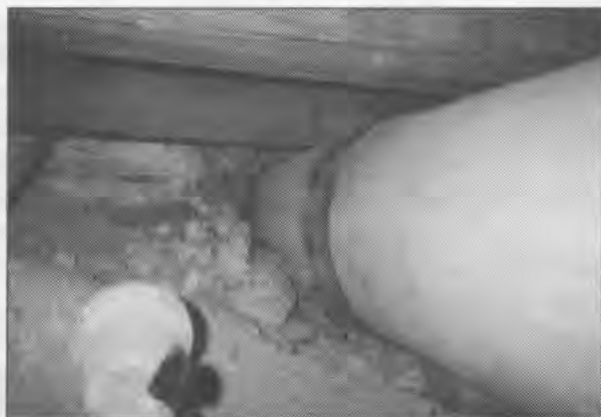
I've now lost count but I think we made six or seven trips into the basement. Because it was winter and the furnace was in operation, the basement was nothing short of a sweltering sauna. That coupled with the fact that we had to wear protective clothing, goggles, and hats made it a truly miserable experience.

At the beginning I took photographs of the entire area where the duct pipes run so that others larger than myself could have some idea of the situation under the floors of the house. Later, my eighteen-year-old year old son, who is also a smaller person, went in with his video camera to record what we saw, and together we managed to make a fairly detailed video record of the entire perimeter of the basement. We recorded as much as we could while looking up and scanning the undersides of the floors and joists.

Now that we have finished the job, I have come to the conclusion that when the Burges House was built, whoever was in charge, gave no thought whatsoever to the possibility that any human being would, in the future, ever have the need to fix or do anything to the original structure. Although Jane Perrenot hoped that the Burges House would be "an archival 'holding pen' and research center," no one involved in the building or early modifications looked far enough ahead to the new inventions and discoveries that would cause major changes in the essential operations of the Burges House in the 21st century.

Since 2004, El Paso County Historical Society has seen fit to have installed entirely new heating and air conditioning systems, neither of which involves utilization of the basement. This

*Duct with repair completed.
Flashlight points to the rubble.*



is the first time in the history of the Burges House that it is completely air conditioned—and with refrigerated air—and all those who do research, work, or visit there are grateful for it and enjoy it immensely. Burges House will now fulfill the hopes which Jane Burges Perrenot had for her home.

LEIGH BURGES MANGAN ALDACO—Born in El Paso to Ronald Earl Mangan and Anne Shelton Perrenot, Leigh attended school in El Paso—Western Hills, Morehead Middle, and Coronado High School. She attended the University of Texas at El Paso and Texas Women's University. Leigh is certified in property management. Married to Gilbert Aldaco, they have three sons. She has been a perennial volunteer, working with Volunteers in Public Schools, and working with the elderly. She does freelance research for various people and businesses and gives time working in the Research Center at Burges House. Leigh and her husband own an air conditioning and heating company.

Leigh currently serves on the board of the El Paso County Historical Society, is a member of the Burges House Commission, and is an associate editor of *Password*.





Momsen-Dunnegan-Ryan Company, 1881 to 1961

By Ralph H. Hellums



ate in the nineteenth century, a young Danish immigrant, Gus Momsen, was in El Paso, and in 1881, the year the railroad came to town, he founded a wholesale hardware and plumbing company. First located at 114 South Oregon Street, the firm later moved to 800 East Overland

Street. In 1907, after a fire destroyed the original building, a larger building was erected.

The business flourished, and in 1913 Mr. Momsen acquired two partners, George Ryan and Carl Dunnegan who bought fifty percent of the business for \$150,000. The resulting Momsen-Dunnegan-Ryan Company became one of the largest wholesale companies in the Southwest. Dunnegan had owned the Hachita Mercantile Company while Ryan had worked for a large wholesale Chicago hardware company. Ryan's territory had been the entire southwest.

The Momsen-Dunnegan-Ryan Company was located on three blocks, the 800, 900, and 1000 blocks of East Overland Street. In the seventies, one could still see, in the 900 block, the rings in the curb to which people would tie their horses while they transacted business in the building. Because most of the freight arrived by rail, there was a railroad spur behind the three buildings.

The sales territory was all of West Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, part of Colorado and California, and included industrial accounts south to Mexico City. Because their catalog was about twelve inches thick, making catalog changes was an almost daily chore. People were told that this company sold 10,000 items—and this number did not include parts and accessories.

Not all of the sales were made in the regular trade area—there were buyers even in Arizona. Prior to the coming of the railroad to this part of the west, farmers and ranchers had to transport fence material in wagons. When the railroad came, Gus Momsen sent his people to Arizona to help dealers sell fencing. In the office there

Prior to the coming of the railroad to this part of the west, farmers and ranchers had to transport fence material in wagons. When the railroad came, Gus Momsen sent his people to Arizona to help dealers

was a picture which showed a short train—an engine pulling four or five freight cars loaded with barbed wire, on its way to those buyers in Arizona.

Momsen-Dunnegan-Ryan sold complete lines of hardware, plumbing fixtures and supplies, pipe, cable, housewares, cutlery, sporting goods, clothing for hunting and fishing, guns, ammunition, boilers, furnaces, coal and wood-fired stoves, electronics, televisions, radios, recorders, Decca Records, electrical parts and wiring, ranch supplies, windmills, stock tanks, fencing, major appliances such as refrigerators, freezers, ranges, washers and dryers, air conditioners and supplies, floor covering, carpet, linoleum, tile, paint, toys, and fire trucks—yes, fire trucks! There were only two good manufacturers of fire trucks in the country and Momsen-Dunnegan-Ryan sold only the best. This is but a partial listing of the lines and items that were sold—there were many more.

In the early days of radio, a west coast manufacturer made a good line of radios and sold all of their production on the west coast. As their production increased, Momsen-Dunnegan-Ryan took on their line. Their territory included a great part of the United States, and their best customer was a prestigious department store in Chicago. They filled an order for nearly a million dollars worth of carpet for a hotel in Chicago, and they sold the beds and hardware for a hospital being built in San Francisco. In Mexico they sold short wave radios that were made in England.

An important part of the business world in El Paso in 1961, the eighteenth year of the company, it employed 232 people with branches in Phoenix and Albuquerque. The company had it's own truck line to transfer merchandise between branches.

In the 1960s and 1970s, the large wholesale merchandise companies began to lose business as the smaller wholesale companies which specialized in one line such as electrical or plumbing supplies became successful. In November of 1961 Momsen-Dunnegan-Ryan was purchased by the United Industrial Syndicate. It was the passing of an era. The large wholesale hardware companies had served a great purpose in their day. In the eighty years that Momsen-Dunnegan-Ryan was in business, there was always a Momsen as president, first Gus number one, then Gus number two, and lastly Reuben.



Some dates and information courtesy of the El Paso Public Library, *El Paso Herald Post*, and *El Paso Times*.



Ad on page 197 found in an old magazine "Around Here, The Southwest in Picture and Story" Volume 2, Number 1, 1944. Price 25 Cents. Published by the Around Here Publishing Company, 408 Martin Building, El Paso, Texas. Courtesy <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~janarmstrong/early%20elpaso.html>

RALPH H. HELLUMS was schooled in Morrilton, Arkansas. He earned a BA in economics and history in 1938 from Arkansas State Teachers College, now the University of Central Arkansas. Married to Mary Deane Jackson, they have two daughters, Lucille and Mary Ruth. He worked as a commissary manager before he entered the United States Army in 1941, rising to the rank of major before he was discharged in 1946. He was employed as a sales manager by Momsen-Dunnegan-Ryan Company from January 1947 to September 1970 in buying, sales management, and marketing services and later worked for the W. R. Weaver Company. After retirement he has served in many volunteer "positions," and is a member of many religious, civic, and social organizations, including the El Paso County Historical Society.

Index to Volume Fifty

Password

- Abarca, Meredith E., rev., 99
 Acequia Madre de Ysleta, 182
 Aceves, José, 31
 Adams, John Quincy, 12
 Alameda Avenue, 183
 Aldaco, Leigh Burges Mangan, art., "Into the Mysterious Basement in Sunset Heights," 189
 Alderete, Benigno, 112
 Alderete, Frank, 146
 Alfonte, Mary Gate, 109
 Agustin de Iturbide, 15
 Alarcón, Juan, 43
 Alarcón, Teodora, 39, 43
 Alarcon Road, 178, 179
 Almondtrain, Josefá, 70, 72
 Almondtrain, Juana, 66, 68
 Alvarez, Mateo Sanchez, 6
 Alvedres, Manuel, 45
 Amador y Trias, José, 47
 Antone, Evan Haywood, Ph.D., art., "Quickie Divorces"—Do You Remember?" 46
 Antonio de Otermín, 34
 Antonio de Tejada, 9
 Antonio de Zubiría, José, 71
 Aoy, Professor, 114
 Armendariz, Juan, 43
 Armijo, Manuel, 66, 67
 Arrieta, José Maria, 9
 Association of Pioneer Women of El Paso, 107, 108
 Astor, John Jacob, 48
 Atkinson, John, 44
 "Augustus Koch's 'Bird's-Eye View of El Paso Map: Observations and Oddities," art., by Richard F. Bussell, 23
 Austin John, 15
 Austin, Mary, 83
 Austin, Stephen F., 15
 Ayeta, Padre Fray Francisco, O.F.M., 34
 Baca, Ángel, 69
 Baca, Father Juan José, 68
 Bailey, Mrs. Bessie, 113, 114
 Baines, Rev. George W., 116
 Ballard, Lucien, 46-47
 Baquera, Richard, art., "José Felix Trespacios," 3; rev., 153
 Barcenas, Felix, 143
 Barreiros, Francisco, 172
 Bartlett, John Russell, 174
 Bassett, C.N., 137
 "Battle of San Jacinto, The, Part II," art., by William Squires, 21
 Beall, T.J., 114
 "Beer in El Paso: The El Paso Brewing Association," art. by Bill Lockhart, 142
 Benavides, Alonso de, 172
 Beneke, Henry, 25
 Bergman, Ingrid, 47
 "Bird's-Eye View of El Paso" map, 23, 26-27
 Blacker, Mrs. Allen, 118
 Blanco, José, 70
 Bonavía, Bernardo, 6
 Borglum, Gutzon, 29-31
 Borrajo, Father Antonio Severo, 74
 Bosselier, Julius, 133
 Bourgade, Bishop Pierre, 32
 Bowie, Jim, 68
 Bravo beer, 137
 Breck, Mrs. L.W., 107, 110
 Brenk, Frank, 134
 Brenk Apartments, 134
 Bremme, Constantine, 132
 Bronson Building, 25, 125
 Brown, Mrs. W.R., 110, 113
 Burges, Richard, 130
 Burges House, 189
 Burnett, John G., 12
 Bussell, Richard F., art., "Augustus Koch's 'Bird's-Eye View of El Paso Map: Observations and Oddities," 23
 Bustillos, Leonides, 39
 Bustillos, Leonides Alarcon, 41
 Butterfield, John, 174
 Butterfield-Overland Mail Line, 179
 Caballero, Juan Pablo, 9
 Cabeza de Vaca, 30, 31
 Cadwallader, E.F., 112
 Cadiz Constitution of 1812, 5
 California Wine Company, 135

- Calisher, J., 25
 Calleja, Felix Maria, 4-5
 Calleros, Cleofas, 32, 33, 185
 Camacho, Andres de Jesús, 74
 Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, 169-185
 Caples, Richard, 130
 Carbajal, Juan, 182
 Carter, Rev. J.R., 116
 Carter, W.H., 25
 Casa Ortiz (10167 Socorro Rd), 182
 Casa Ronquillo, 39, 42-45, 178
 "Casa Ronquillo," art., by Bill Lockhart, 42
 Centennial Museum, 31
 Central Hotel, 24
 Chabot, Frederick Charles, 67
 Chamizal Arbitration, 142
 Chamizal dispute, 142
 Chamizal dumping, 147
 "Chamizal 'Tipping' Point?, The, El Paso's Garbage in 1910," art. by Sarah Hill, 142
 Chaplin, Charlie, 46
 "Charles Ellis 1877 Salt War Victim—An Untold Story," art. by Olga Trujillo Hernandez, 38
 Chaves, Espiridion, 45
 Chavez, Eutemio, 44
 Chihuahua Brewery, 133
 Chihuahua Trail, 170
 Child of Many Rivers: Journeys To And From The Rio Grande, by Lucy Fischer-West, rev., 99
 Chinese washhouses, 25
 Cini, Count George, 47
 City Directory for 1886-1887, 25
 city "scavenger," 145-146
 Cole, Samuel, 124
 Coles, Otis C., 23
 Collins, Tom, 45
 Colmenero, Damasio, 32
 Commercial Hotel, 125
 Concordia Cemetery, 74
 Conde, Francisco Garcia, 71
 Conde, Gen. Pedro Garcia, 174
 Conkling, Roscoe and Margaret, 174
 Consumers Ice and Cold Storage Company, 126, 132
 Cooke, William A., 47
 Coons, Benjamin Franklin, 174
 Cope, W.D., 136
 Corpus Christi de la Ysleta de los Tiguas, mission 182
 Cotton Addition, 143
 Cotton Street, 24
 County Courthouse, 25
 Courchesne, Alfred, 123
 Crosby, J.F., 28
 Crosby, Josiah F., 125
 Crozier, N.R., 114
 Customs House, 24
 Davis, Bette, 47
 Davis, Capt. Charles, 117
 Davis, Robert Murray, *The Ornamental Hermit: People and Places of the New West*, rev., 50
 Day, James Milton, 56-60, 80-81
 Day, Jim, 61-63
 Depot Brewery, 133
 Deerman, Charlie, 82
 Democratic "ring," 147
 Detwiler, Henry, 24
 Diego de Aguirre, 9
 Dieter, Henning, 131-132
 Dieter, J. Phillip, 130, 131, 134
 Dieter, John Phillip, 131-132
 Dieter & Sauer, 134
 Dockery, T.B., 130
 Driscoll, Joseph Ignatius, 32
 Dunne, Bishop, 32
 Dunnegan, Carl, 197
 Dunn's roadhouse, 127, 129
 Durango Cathedral archives, 66, 68, 75
 Earhart, Walter, 131
 East El Paso addition, 129
 Edwards, Judge Peyton F., 125, 127
 Edwards, Peyton R., 125
 "El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro through the Pass of the North," art. by George D. Torok, 169
 El Paso Abstract Company, 125
 El Paso Abstract & Loan Company, 125
 El Paso Brewery, 125-127, 131, 133-136
 El Paso Brewing Association, 125, 127, 131, 138
 El Paso Brewing Association, Successors, 132
 El Paso Brewing and Ice Co., 123
 El Paso Brewing Co., 129

- El Paso Brick Company, 131
 El Paso Distillery, 133
 El Paso Ice and Refrigerator Company, 24, 123
 El Paso Street, 24, 25
 El Paso Street Railway, 24
 "El Paso's Pioneer Women," art. by Nancy Hamilton, 107
 Elder, Dorothy, art., "No Housing Available," 97
 Ellis, Charles, 38-40, 42, 43
 Ellis Teodora, 42
 Emberton, W.T., 134
 "Emigrated to Another Star," art. by Marilyn Gross, 96
 Escajeda, J.A., 42
 Escontrias, Mrs. Pilar, 30
 Espy Miller Ranch, 34
 Estrada, Juan O., 43
 Estrada, Refugio, 45
 Falvey, Mrs. T.A., 112
 Farías, Marcos José, 69, 75
 Farrow, Mia, 48
 Feuille, Eddie, 82
 Fewel, Euphemia C., 109
 Fewel, Mrs. W.J., 115, 116, 118
 Fewel, Major, 117
 Fink, Clara Doane, 109
 First National Bank Building, 25
 First Street, 24, 28
 Fischer, Lucy Lara, 80
 Fischer-West, Lucy, art., "James Milton Day: Boss, Teacher, Friend," 80; art., "Food Between the Waters," 84; *Child of Many Rivers: Journeys To And From The Rio Grande*, rev., 99
 Fitzpatrick, Alice, 113, 114
 Flores, Judge Eugenio Calzada, 47
 Flores, Gaspar, 72
 Flores, Nicolás, 72
 Flores, Governor Oscar, 49
 "Food Between the Waters," art. by Lucy Fischer-West, 84
 Forster brothers, 133
 Frank, Jeanie M., 29, 32
 Franklin Canal, 84
 Franklin Mountains, 30
 Freeman Leola, 31
 French, Ellen Tuck, 48
 Fritch, Alfred R., 124
 Fruys, Kenny, 43
 Gaal, I.G., 109, 110
 Gabler, Joseph, 128
 Gallagher, Maria, 113
 Gandara, Pablo, 43, 45
 Garcia, Ana Maria, 11
 Garcia, Angelina, 41
 Garcia, Carolina, 41
 Garcia, Concepcion, 41
 Garcia, Eduardo, 41
 Garcia, Mario T., 147
 Garcia, Miguel, 44
 Garcia, Pedro, 41
 Garcia de Trespalcacios, Ana Maria, 16
 garbage "crematorium," 143, 144
 Gassman, Eleonora Ricel, 48
 Gassman, Vittorio, 48
 Gerald, Dr. Rex E., 175, 181
 Gibson, George, 173, 176
 Girbsi, Marcelino, 47
 Glorieta Road, San Elizario, 179
 Goddard, Paulette, 46
 Golden Pride beer, 130, 136
 Gonzalez, Carillo, 31
 Gonzalez, Colonel Sebastian, 11
 Goodman, Sugar, 83
 Gregg, Josiah, 173
 Gregory, Gladys, 142
 Gretsck, Gertrude, 48
 Grierson, General Benjamin H., 34
 Greisser, Wilhelm, 127, 128
 Greisser, William, 130
 Gross, Marilyn, art., "Emigrated to Another Star," 96
 Guevara, Dr. Juan Bautista, 71
 Gutierrez de Lara, José Bernardo, 12, 13
 Hacienda de San Antonio, 180
 Hadlock, "Kid," 127
 Hail, Marshall, 32
 Hall of Honor: Tribute to Adair Wakefield Margo, by Sara McKnight, 161
 Hall of Honor: Tribute to Jane Burges Perrenot, by Greg Pine, 165
 Hamilton, Nancy, art., "Jim Day," 61; art., "El Paso's Pioneer Women," 107
 Hammel, Clarence, 122, 123
 Hammel, William G., 122
 Hammel Brothers & Co., 122

- Hammel, Courchesne and Loew, 126
 Hammer, Louis, 130
 Hammett, Benjamin F., 124
 Hammett, J.B., 113
 Harper, Judge James R., 130
 Harris, Charles H. and Louis R. Sadler,
*The Texas Rangers and the Mexican
 Revolution: the Bloodiest Decade,
 1910-1920*, rev., 153
 Harris, Ted, 22
 Harry Mitchell Brewery, 134
 Hart, Simeon, 174
 Hatchita Mercantile Company, 197
 Hellums, Ralph H., art., "Momsen-
 Dunnegan-Ryan Company, 1881 to
 1961," 197
 Hendricks, Dr. Rick, art., "The Mar-
 riages of James Wiley Magoffin," 65
 Hernandez, Olga Trujillo, art., "Charles
 Ellis 1877 Salt War Victim—An Un-
 told Story," 38
 Hewitt, James T., 143
 Hidalgo, Miguel, 4, 6
 Hidalgo revolt, 3
 Hill, Sarah, art., "The Chamizal
 'Tipping' Point?, El Paso's Garbage
 in 1910," 142
 Hills, Mrs. W.S., 113
 Historical Memories, 19-22
 Hoffman, Rev. Adolf, 109
 Hoffman, Mary E., 109, 110
 Hooten, Bill, 83
 Hoover, Betty and Bob, 83
 Hoppin, Chief Justice Charles, 72, 76
 Hosier, B.F., 25
 Hotel Dieu, 20
 Houck, A.L., 131
 Houck & Dieter, 131
 Houser, Nicholas P., art., "Tigua Indi-
 ans and El Paso at the Texas State
 Centennial Exposition, Part II," 29
 Howard, Charles, 39, 44
 Howze, Mrs. Robert L., 117-118
 Hubbard, G.S., 114
 Hueco Tanks, 29-31
 Hueco Tanks Ranch, 30
 Hughes, Anne E., 32
 Humana, Concepción, 71
 Illinois Brewing Company, 122
 International Bridge, 30
 "Into the Mysterious Basement in Sun-
 set Heights," art. by Leigh Burges
 Mangan Aldaco, 189
 "James Milton Day: Boss, Teacher,
 Friend," art. by Lucy Fischer-West,
 80
 "Jim Day," art. by Nancy Hamilton, 61
 Johnson, Benjamin Heber, *Revolution
 in Texas: How a Forgotten Rebellion
 and Its Bloody Suppression Turned
 Mexicans into Americans*, rev., 153
 Jones, Lulu, 114
 Jornada de Cantarrecio, 177
 José de Jauregui, Francisco, 6, 7
 "José Felix Trespalacios," art., by Rich-
 ard Baquera, 3
 Juarez, Jesus, 45
 Kansas Street, 24, 28
 Katzenstein, Alfred F., 122
 Kelly, Mrs. C.E., 110, 113, 115
 Kemp, Wyndham, 114
 Klink, John, 125
 Knox, Philander, 142
 Koch, Augustus, 23, 25
 Kohlberg, Walter C., 23
 Kohlhaus, George, 45
 Kolleeny, Morton, 95
 Korda, Sir Alexander, 46
 Kneale, John K., 125
 Krause, Ernest, 123-124
 Krause, Mrs. E., 109, 110
 Krause & Fritch, 124
 Krause & Reeser, 124
 Lafora, Nicolas de, 172, 175
 Lago de Patos, 176
 Lalo Madrid Building, San Elizario, 179
 Lamy, Father Jean Baptiste, 74
 Las Llagas de Nuestro Serafico Padre
 San Francisco, mission, 177
 Latham, William I., 108
 Latta Street, 132
 Latta's addition, 129
 Lea, Tom, 31, 147
 Lemley, Fred G., 138
 Lemp's Extra Pale beer, 127
 Leon de la Barra, Francisco, 142
 Lesinski, Henry, 25
 Lesinski Building, 25
 Levitt, Robert D., 48
 Lightbody and James, 25

- Lighter, Isaac, 72
 Lindlohe, H., 123
 Lindstrom, Dr. Peter, 47
 Lockhart, Bill, art., "Casa Ronquillo," 42; art., "Beer in El Paso: The El Paso Brewing Association," 142
 Loew, Daniel, 124
 Loew Filter Company, 124
 Long, Dr. James, 12-16
 Long, Jane, 16
 Long, R.W., 132
 Long, Ralph Walter, 133
 Long, W.H., 131
 Long, William H., 132, 133, 134
 Loomis, Mrs. A.M., 111, 118
 Los Medanos, (Samalayuca dunes), 176
 Lowery, Pam, 82
 Lujan Store, San Elizario, 179
 Luther, Betty, 32
 Magoffin, Mrs. Annie D., 109
 Magoffin, James Wiley, 65, 68, 75, 173, 174
 Magoffin, Joseph, 66, 76
 Magoffin, Maria Gertrudis, 65-72
 Magoffin, Susan Shelby, 173, 177
 Magoffin Avenue, 24
 Magoffin children, 72
 Magoffinsville, 72
 Mangan, Frank J., *Mangan's War: A Personal View of World War II*, rev., 102
Mangan's War: A Personal View of World War II, by Frank J. Mangan, rev., 102
 Margo, Adair Wakefield, Hall of Honor: Tribute, by Sara McKnight, 161
 Marr, Mrs. Katie, 111
 marriage banns, 69
 "Marriages of James Wiley Magoffin, The," art. by Dr. Rick Hendricks, 65
 Marshall, Michael, 175
 Martin, F.M., 114
 Martin, Keith, 31, 32
 Martinez, Bernardo, 16
 Mary L. Peyton Foundation, 58
 Mason, Betty and Ben, 83
 Mathias, Mr. and Mrs. Albert, 19
 Matkin, George, 21
 "Maurice Schwartz and Pancho Villa," art. by Albert Schwartz, 19
 McCray, Charles, 70
 McKee Construction Company, 31
 McKie, Lena, 113
 McKnight, Sara, Hall of Honor: Tribute to Adair Wakefield Margo, 161
 Meekins, Ella B., 114
 Merman, Ethel, 48
 Merrill, Barbara Leeds, 47
 Merrill, Gary, 47
 Metz, Leon, art., "One of the Good Guys," 56
 Miera y Pacheco, Bernardo, 173
 Milam, Benjamin, 14
 Miller, W.C., 124
 Mills, Gen. Anson, 110
 Mills, Mrs. W.W., 107
 Mision San Antonio de Senecu de los Piros, 184
 Mission Senecu, 183, 184
 Mitchell, Harry, 123
 Milwaukee-Western Malt Company, 131
 Molina, Abraham, 43
 Momsen, Gus, 197, 198
 Momsen-Dunnegan-Ryan Company, 197-199
 "Momsen-Dunnegan-Ryan Company, 1881 to 1961," art. by Ralph H. Hellums, 197
 Monterey Technological Institute, Juarez campus, 184
 Montes, Telésforo, 43
 Moore, Katie, 113
 Morehead, C.R., 114
 Morehead, Mrs. C.R., 118
 Morehead, Mrs. Mary G., 109
 Morelos, José Maria, 9
 Morgan, Joseph E., 125
 Morgan Building, 124
 Morrow, Herbert, 175
 Murphy, J.H., 125
 Myrtle Street, 28
 Newman, Mrs. E.S., 118
 "No Housing Available," art. by Dorothy Elder, 97
 Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de los Mansos del Paso del Norte, mission, 172

- Nuestra Señora de la Limpia Concepcion de los Piros de Socorro del Sur, Mission, 181
- Nuestra Señora de la Soledad de los Tiburcios, hacienda, 178
- Nuestra Señora del Pilar de Conchos, 69
- Oberon, Merle, 46-47
- Ochoa Building, San Elizario, 179
- Ojo Lucero, 176
- Old County Drive, 183
- Old Pueblo Road, 182
- Olguin, Simon, 34
- Oñate, Juan de, 169, 177
- Oñate expedition, 172, 176
- "One of the Good Guys," art. by Leon Metz, 56
- O'Neill, Eugene, 46
- O'Neill, Oona, 46
- Oregon Street, 25, 111, 197
- Ornamental Hermit, The: People and Places of the New West*, by Robert Murray Davis, rev., 50
- Orozco, Judge Raul, 47, 48
- Ortega, Manuel, 33
- Ortez, José, 43
- Ortiz, Father Ramón, 74, 76
- Overland Mail, 174
- Overland Street, East, 105-107, 125, 197
- Paisano Drive, 84
- Panfil, Dimicio, 43
- Parra, Carolina, 41
- Parra, Cipriano Jesus, 39
- Parra, Cipriano Jesus Alderete, 41
- Parra, Margarito, 40
- Paso del Norte Hotel, 32
- Pasteur, Louis, 142
- Patterson, Mrs. Mamie, 113
- Patton, John, 70
- Pedro de Valois, 7
- Pence, George, 125, 128, 130
- Pence, Milton, 126
- Pence & Murphy, 125
- Pence Brothers, 126
- Pennella, Father M., S.J., 32
- Perez, fray Juan José, 69
- Perez, Maria Luisa, 72
- Perrenot, Jane Burges, 58, 189
- Perrenot, Jane Burges, Hall of Honor: Tribute to, by Greg Pine, 165
- Peterson, John, 175
- Petra de Jesús, Maria Gertrudis, 71
- Pew, E.C., 114
- Phillips, J.N., 32
- Pike, Zebulon Montgomery, 173, 175, 178
- Pine, Greg, Hall of Honor: Tribute to Jane Burges Perrenot, 165
- Pioneer Association, 110
- Plan de Montaña (1827), 17
- Plaza Block, 124
- Poinsett, Joel R., 16
- Ponce de Leon, José Maria, 6
- Popular Dry Goods Co., 20
- Porcher, Ellinor, 111, 112
- Porrás, Salvador, 6
- Potash, Harold, 21
- Presidio chapel, San Elizario, 178, 179
- Presidio de San Fernando de Carrizal, 175
- Proebstie, Joseph, 133
- Prohibition, 136-138
- Pueblo Revolt (1680), 172, 177
- Puerto Ancho, 177
- Puerto Presidio, 177
- Putnam, G.P., 114
- "Quickie Divorces"—Do You Remember? art., by Evan Haywood Antone, Ph.D., 46
- Rascón, Juan Rafael, 70
- Real de San Lorenzo, 184
- Reeser, B.W., 124
- Revolution in Texas: How a Forgotten Rebellion and Its Bloody Suppression Turned Mexicans into Americans*, by Benjamin Heber Johnson, rev., 153
- Rio Vista Farm, 180
- Ripley, General E.W., 12, 15
- Rivera, José Tomás, 70
- Rivera, Brig. Gen. Pedro de, 172
- Rodela, Juan José, 68
- Roderick, Nancy and Buddy, 83
- Ronquillo, Jose Ignacio, 178
- Rubi, Marques de, 172
- Ruxton, George F., 173
- Ryan, George, 197
- Ryan, John P., rev. 50, 102

- Sadler, Louis R. and Charles H. Harris III, *The Texas Rangers and the Mexican Revolution: the Bloodiest Decade, 1910-1920*, rev., 153
- St. Charles hotel, 132
- St. Louis Street, 24
- Salcedo y Salcedo, Nemesio, 4
- Salt Ring, 44
- Salt War, 38, 44
- Samalayuca sand dunes, 176
- San Antonio-El Paso Road, 179
- San Antonio Street, 24, 25, 28; (312), 107
- San Elizario Historic District, 179
- San Elizario Lateral, 179
- San Elizario Riot, 44
- San Fernando de las Amarillas, hacienda, 175
- San Jacinto Plaza, 21-22
- San José de Concordia el Alto, chapel, 74
- San Lorenzo district, 184
- San Vicente, 176
- Sanborn map, 25, 130, 132
- Sanchez, Andres, 43
- Sandusky Breweries, 124
- Santa Fe Trail, 170
- Santa Maria de las Caldas, mission, 180
- "Sara's First Dinner Party," art. by Frank McKnight, 82
- Sauer, George, 134
- Savage, S.H., 114
- Savino de la Pedrueza, Captain, 4
- Schwartz, Albert, art., "Maurice Schwartz and Pancho Villa," 19
- Schwartz, Maurice, 19
- Scottish Masonic Rite, 16-17
- Second Street, 25
- Seeton, Mary J., 109
- Segundo Barrio, 84
- Sexton, Mamie, 113
- Shannon, Mary Kay, 72
- Shedd, Mrs. I.A., 110
- Sherry, William Grant, 47
- Shipman, Jack, 35
- Sibley, John, 12
- Sierra Vieja, battle of, 33
- Sinatra, Frank, 48
- Singer Sewing Machine Company, 25
- Six, Robert, 48
- Slade, S.C., 24
- Smith, J.H., 112
- Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J.H., 113
- Smith, Mrs. J.H., 111
- soft drinks, names of, 138
- Sorenson, John S., 125
- Sorenson & Kneale, 125
- Sorenson & Morgan, 125, 127
- Southern Bud beer, 136
- Squires, William, art., "The Battle of San Jacinto, Part II," 21
- Stanton, Mary I., 113
- Stanton Street, 28
- Staski, Edward, 175
- Steele, Mrs. Frank, 113
- Stephenson, Hugh, 74, 174
- Stevens Street, 129
- Sutherland, Mrs. S.H., 112
- Sweeney, Mayor, 147
- Tamaron y Romeral, Bishop Pedro, 173, 175
- Tannhauser Brewing Company, 134
- Tate, Dale, 21
- Tays, Joseph Wilkin, 116
- Texas and Pacific Railroad, 24
- Texas Centennial Exposition, 31
- Texas Rangers and the Mexican Revolution, The: the Bloodiest Decade, 1910-1920*, by Charles H. Harris III and Louis R. Sadler, 153
- Texas Society of Colonial Dames, 33
- Texas Street, 1907-11, 125
- Thompson, Mrs. Howard, 111
- Thornton, Florence, 113
- Tienda de Carbajal, (10245 Socorro Rd.), 181-182
- Tighe, R.J., 114
- Tigua Indians, 29-35
- "Tigua Indians and El Paso at the Texas State Centennial Exposition, Part II," art., by Nicholas P. Houser, 29
- Tilton, Mrs. W.S., 114
- Tooley, Barbara Jean and Joe, 83
- Torok, George D., art., "El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro through the Pass of the North," 169
- Townsend, Mrs. Grace, 114

- "Treasure Trove in the City Dumping Ground," reprinted *EP Herald* art., 150
- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848), 170
- Trespalacios, José Felix, 3-17
- Trevino, Arturo Gomez, 47
- Tri-State Beverage Company, 134, 138
- Triangle Brand soft drinks, 138
- Trinity Methodist Church, 116
- True, Mrs. H.A., 114
- United Brewery Workers, 133
- Urrutia, Joseph, 173
- Valdez, Dolores, 72
- Valdez, Gabriel, 66, 67
- Valdez, Gertrudis, 75
- Valdez, Maria Gertrudis, 67, 69
- Valdez, Nicholas, 66, 68
- Valdez, Santiago Agapito Cosme Magoffin, 71
- Valdez, Tomás, 70, 72
- Valdez de Veramendi, Maria Gertrudis de los Santos, 66, 68
- Valverde Cosio, Gov. Antonio de, 180
- Ventancurt, Fray Agustin de, 172
- Veramendi de Bowie, Ursula, 67
- Veramendi family, 65, 66
- Villa, Pancho, 20
- Virginia Street, 24
- Von Rhein, Minnie E., 109, 110
- Walker, H.M., 133
- Walsh, Richard, 116
- Walthall, Mrs. A.M., 112
- Warring, Col. George, 143
- Washington Park, 148
- Weekins, Mrs. A.H., 113
- Welch, Eugene B., 125
- Weiss, Ignatz, 20
- Weurzburger beer, 136
- White, Joseph, 70
- White, T. Frank, 174
- White, Zach, 117
- White Oaks Railroad, 24
- Wilhelm Greisser Construction Company, 127
- Williams, Bert, 21
- Wilson, Hunter S., 143
- Winters, Shelly, 48
- Wislizenus, Dr. Frederick Adolph, 173, 175
- Woman's Club of El Paso, 108, 109
- Word, Willis, 113
- Wright, Mrs. John A., 113, 114
- Yandell Boulevard, 19
- Ysleta del Sur Pueblo, 32-35
- Zaldivar, Vicente de, 172





OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS 2006 THE EL PASO COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

President	Mike Hutson
1st Vice-President	Jack Niland
2nd Vice-President	William (Bill) Hooten
3rd Vice-President	Lillian Crouch
Recording Secretary	Jane Hall
Corresponding Secretary	Sandra (Sandy) Gibson
Treasurer	John B. Butterworth, CPA
Historian	Magda Flores
Membership	Gloria Robles
Research Center: Curator	Patricia Worthington

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO

Editor, PASSWORD	Marilyn C. Gross
Editor, EL CONQUISTADOR	Pat Worthington
Program Chair	Elizabeth Johnson
Immediate Past President	Hughes Butterworth

DIRECTORS

2004-2006

Rebecca (Becky) Craver
Jane Hall
Ralph Hellums
Judge Ward Koehler
Prince McKenzie
Gloria Robles

2005-2007

William (Bill) Hooten
Hilda Kern
Elizabeth Johnson
Jack Maxon
Mary Jo Melby
Susan Goodman
Novick
Rose Peinado

2006-2008

Magda Flores
John Hansen
Robert E. Bean
Enrique Medrano
Charles Gaddy
Leigh Aldaco
L. G. Baumgarten

ALL PAST PRESIDENTS ARE HONORARY BOARD MEMBERS

THE EL PASO COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Corporate Sponsors

Continued from inside front cover.

**GADDY CONSTRUCTION
COMPANY**
5875 Cromo Drive, Suite 100
El Paso, TX 79912
915-581-3966

**EL PASO COMMUNITY
FOUNDATION**
P.O. Box 272
El Paso, TX 79943
915-533-4020

**DELGADO, ACOSTA,
SPENCER, LINEBARGER,
HEARD, PEREZ, LLP.**
215 North Stanton
El Paso, TX 79901
915-545-5481

CURREY ADKINS COOK
6633 North Mesa, Suite 605
El Paso, TX 79912
915-833-6604

CHARLOTTE'S INC.
5411 North Mesa
El Paso, TX 79912
915-581-1111

BUTTERWORTH & MACIAS
John Butterworth, CPA
600 Sunland Park Drive
Building Two, Suite 300
El Paso, TX 79912
915-584-6000

The per-copy price of **PASSWORD** is \$7.50 for copies from 1980 to the present.
The price of copies of **PASSWORD** from 1956 to 1979 is \$10.00.
Cost of postage and handling is \$2.00 for one issue, \$1.00 for each additional issue.

For information concerning the submission of an article to **PASSWORD**, please contact:

Marilyn Gross, editor
P.O. Box 28 • El Paso, Texas 79940
(915) 755-7329 • E-mail: mcgross@prodigy.net

There is no stipend for any article published in **PASSWORD** which does not guarantee publication of articles or reviews submitted. **PASSWORD** also reserves the right to edit any material published. Unless special arrangements are made, all articles and book reviews become the property of the Society. Those articles that are published are copyrighted by **PASSWORD**.

**Correspondence regarding back numbers, defective copies,
and changes of address should be addressed to:**
Membership Secretary, El Paso County Historical Society,
P.O. Box 28, El Paso, Texas 79940.
Society Membership of \$45.00 per year includes a subscription to
PASSWORD and EL CONQUISTADOR.

Society Headquarters:
The Burges House • 603 W. Yandell • El Paso, Texas 79902 • (915) 533-3603

PASSWORD (ISSN 0031-2738) is published quarterly by
THE EL PASO COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 603 W. Yandell, El Paso, Texas 79902

Periodicals Postage Paid at El Paso, Texas

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to:
The El Paso County Historical Society • P.O. Box 28 • El Paso, Texas 79940